

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 78TH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 9TH- 12TH, 2022



BULLETIN 64

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

BULLETIN FUNDED BY THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Cover Illustration: Original work by Chase Earles, Caddo Nation.

Artist Statement: "I wanted to use ancestral designs from my Caddo tribe that is indigenous to the land where the SEAC conference is going to be held. Although ancient, the intention of the design is to have a modern and contemporary aesthetic and also to show vibrance because our people, whose prehistoric culture is the topic of so many archaeological studies, are still here and thriving."

Background image: 1822 map of Arkansas River by H. S. Tanner, from the original manuscript of Thomas Nuttall.

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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2022

**Proceedings of the 78th Annual Meeting
November 9th-12th, 2022
Little Rock Doubletree and Robinson Center
Little Rock, Arkansas**

Edited by:

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ISSN-0584-410X



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Bones & Teeth



Wood



Shell & other Carbonates



Sediment



Plants & Seeds



Water

Geochronology, Geochemical Fingerprinting, and Environmental Source Tracking



Strontium Isotopic Ratios



Boron Isotopes



Uranium-Thorium Dating



Lead Isotopes

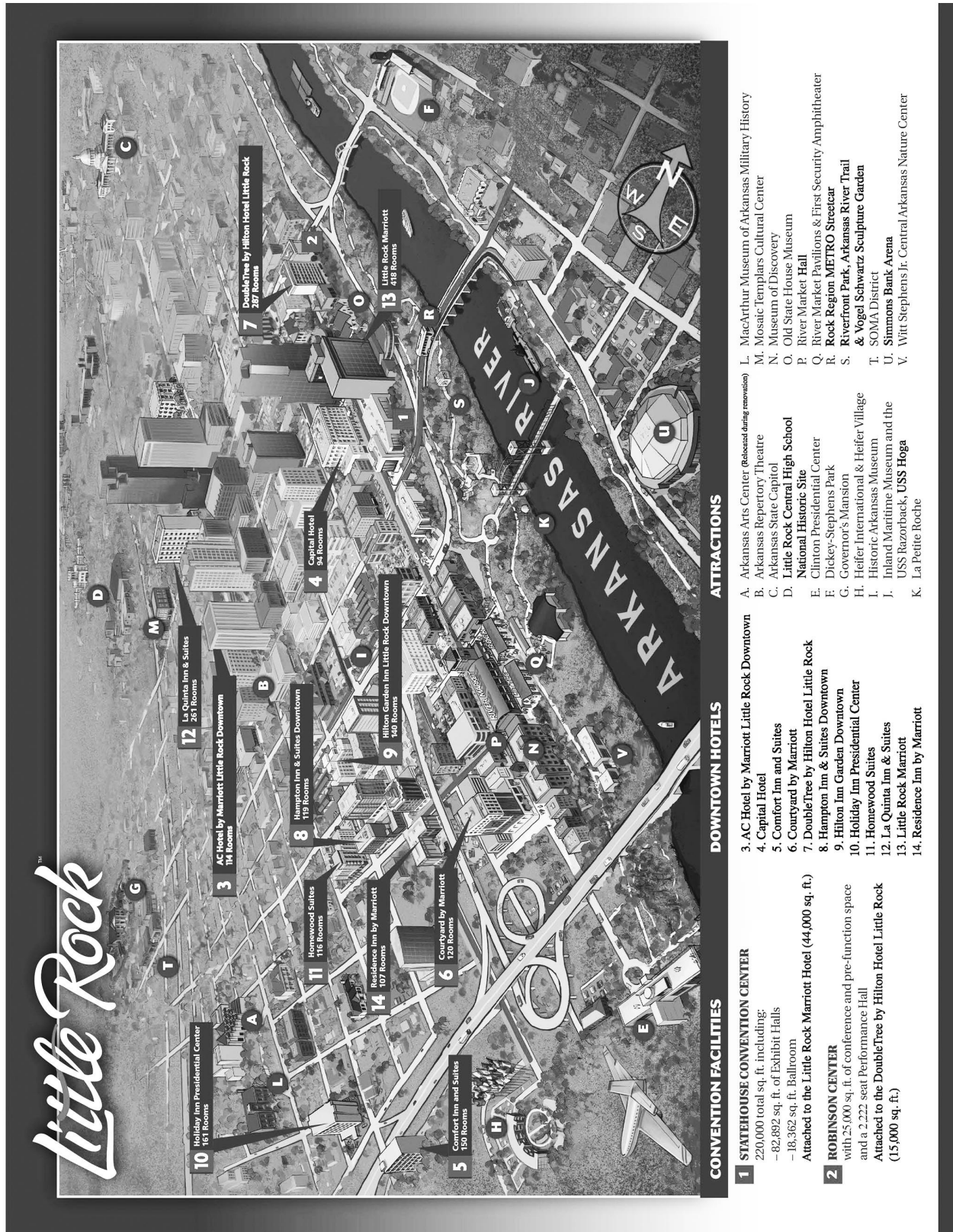


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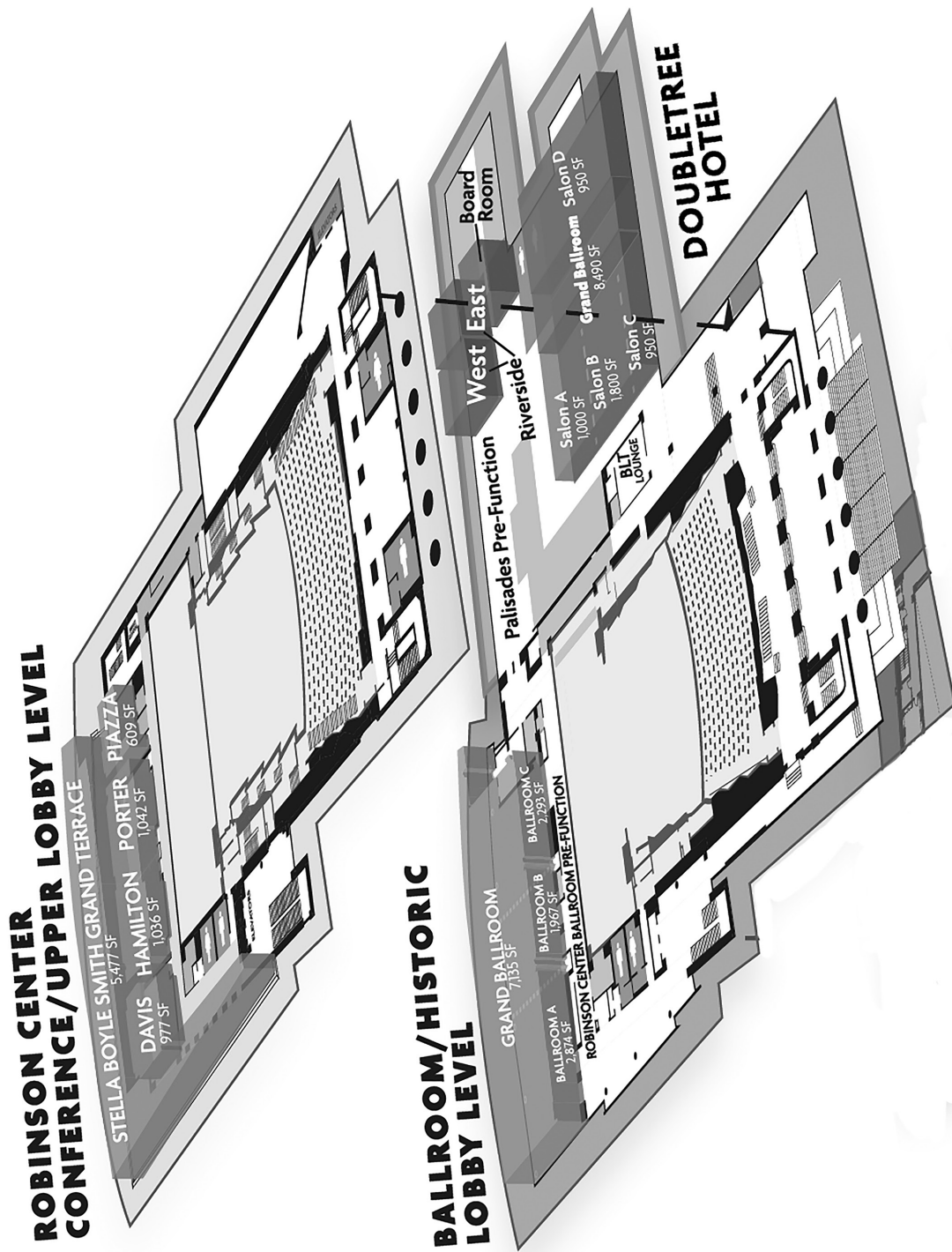
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Table of Contents

Map of Downtown Little Rock.....	iv
Doubletree and Robinson Floor Plan.....	v
Preface and Acknowledgements	vi
List of Donors	vii
SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct.....	1
SAFE Officer Program.....	3
SEAC at a Glance	5
General Information	6
Program	9
Thursday, November 10	9
Friday, November 11	17
Saturday, Novemer 12.....	21
Student Paper Competition Entries.....	28
Abstracts of Symposia, Panels, and Plenary	29
Abstracts of Papers and Posters.....	33



Map of Downtown Little Rock.



Layout of Conference Space.

Preface and Acknowledgments

Welcome to Little Rock, Arkansas and SEAC 2022 (the 78th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference)! Little Rock (I-we-ka-ton di-ze in Quapaw) is located on the ancestral lands of the Quapaw. Arkansas is also the ancestral home of the Caddo, Osage, and Tunica Nations. Historic markers on the walking trail on the north side of the Arkansas River remember the Trail of Tears through Arkansas during the forced removal of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw Nations during the 1830s.

Little Rock is the capital of Arkansas and home to the Clinton Presidential Library, outdoor recreation, great restaurants, museums, and important historic sites. For example, the Old State House Museum next door to the conference center is hosting our Thursday night reception featuring a local restaurant, bakery, ice cream truck and brewer, and Saturday Public Archeology Day. We invite you to take a look at the map of downtown included in your welcome bag and check out some of the city's historic sites and features. Also check out the link to the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce's page listing the restaurant deals available to you with your conference name badge.

During the conference we have scheduled 18 sessions including 161 papers and 6 poster sessions including 83 posters. We will have a plenary session on Friday afternoon before the business meeting on issues related to climate change. Papers and posters will be presented in the Doubletree and connected Robinson Center. We are also hosting a bookroom throughout the conference and a Native Art Market on Friday and Saturday. We hope that you will come check out the market and support Native Artists if you are in the market for something new and beautiful.

On Saturday we have a number events geared towards the public in which to partake. To share our love of archaeology with our host city we are hosting a Public Archeology Day. Many thanks to the organizations from other states who are participating (see Public Day agenda in program) to bring fun archeology themed activities to families around Little Rock so that they can get in on a little bit of the fun and comradery of SEAC. We are maybe most excited about the three fieldtrips that we are offering this year: a full day trip to see the Native American rock art on Petit Jean Mountain, a trip to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, and a tour of the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site. We hope that you are planning to join us for a tour or at Public Archeology Day at the Old State House Museum.

Finally, we want to acknowledge Dr. Jamie Brandon for getting us into this. He bid Little Rock as the location for SEAC 2021 back in 2017 and would have been the head of the planning committee had he not passed away in 2018. We think that the conference we've put together would have made him proud. And then obviously COVID delayed us a year, so we feel like we've been anticipating your arrival for ages. We hope you enjoy the conference and your stay in our beautiful state. Welcome to Little Rock!

A Special Thanks to Our Generous Donors¹

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Arkansas Archeological Survey
Arkansas Archeological Society
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Old State House Museum
TRC Environmental Corporation

Gold Level

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¹ As of October 15th, 2022

2022 SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct

This code of conduct applies to all participants at the 2022 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), including presenters, vendors, exhibitors, and other attendees.

SEAC considers sexual harassment and assault to be forms of professional and scientific misconduct that are antagonistic to the practice of archaeology and the lives and careers of archaeologists, archaeology students, and prospective archaeologists. Sexual harassment and assault are also illegal according to U.S. federal law. Sexual harassment includes “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature,” as well as “offensive remarks about a person’s sex” that are considered to be illegal in cases when such commentary is “so frequent or severe that it creates a hostile or offensive work environment.” Examples of sexual harassment include (but are not limited to) offensive statements and gestures, repeated requests for unwanted social interaction or physical contact, dismissive or denigrating modes of referring to individuals based on physical characteristics or gender expression, and stalking. Sexual assault is a form of violence, and examples of sexual assault include (but are not limited to) groping, touching without consent, forced participation in sexual acts, and intimidation or torture through sexual activity.

Cases of sexual harassment and assault can have and do have long-lasting and far-reaching effects on those subjected to them and on the archaeology community. Such occurrences can be and often are traumatic, with negative impacts on health, wellness, opportunities, and career trajectories. They have detrimental impacts on people, on the archaeology community, and on the practice of archaeology and related fields.

No participant and attendee at SEAC events should be subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault. SEAC is not an adjudicating body, but if a SEAC member is subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault while at any SEAC-related event, we ask them to file a complaint by speaking with, texting, emailing, or calling a SEAC Safe Officer or a voting officer of SEAC (a member of the SEAC Executive Board). SEAC can consider but cannot act on anonymous complaints, nor complaints made via social media. When a SEAC Safe Officer or voting officer receives a complaint and shares the relevant information with the SEAC president, SEAC will then take reasonable and appropriate actions to ensure the safety of SEAC members and participants in SEAC events and programs in the form(s) of providing escorts and advocacy by SEAC Safe Officers, by advising Complainants (individuals who file complaints) about their options, by reporting allegations of potentially illegal activities to local authorities, by requesting that a Respondent (the person who is alleged to have violated this code of conduct) modify their behavior (and stay away from a Complainant if that person

is identified), or by other actions as appropriate. SEAC expects members and annual meeting attendees to comply with requests to alter or to moderate behavior based on reasonable and credible complaints.

We assume that all registrants for SEAC activities will have read and will understand this code of conduct; and they must agree to abide by Principle 9 (Safe Educational and Workplace Environments) in the Principles of Archaeological Ethics by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), which states that:

Archaeologists in all work, educational, and other professional settings, including fieldwork and conferences, are responsible for training the next generation of archaeologists. Part of these responsibilities involves fostering a supportive and safe environment for students and trainees. This includes knowing the laws and policies of their home nation and institutional workplace that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion, or marital status. SAA members will abide by these laws and ensure that the work and educational settings in which they have responsible roles as supervisors are conducted so as to avoid violations of these laws and act to maintain safe and respectful work and learning environments.

As an organization, SEAC promotes inclusivity and opportunity, it expects adherence to codes of professional ethics and to U.S. law, and it recognizes sexual harassment and sexual assault as antithetical to the principles and values of SEAC and the profession of archaeology as a whole. SEAC supports the viewpoints and policy statements of other organizations on the problems posed by sexual harassment and assault in archaeology, including those by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), the American Anthropological Association (AAA), the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the Society for Classical Studies (SCS), the American Historical Association (AHA), the American Physical Society (APS), and the American Geophysical Union (AGU).

SEAC members with concerns about issues related to sexual harassment and assault should feel welcome to discuss those concerns confidentially with the voting officers of SEAC, the SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Coordinator, or members of the SHARP Committee, and individuals designated as SEAC Safe Officers. Individual members of SEAC and SEAC as an organization should strive to create safe and supportive environments for participation in all its events and programs. Public awareness about the problems of sexual harassment and assault in archaeology will ideally reduce the prevalence of these problems in the long run.

For information on reporting, SEAC policies, and relevant web sites go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>





2022 SEAC Safe Officer Program

The SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Committee will continue the *SEAC Safe Officer* program for the 2022 meetings in Little Rock. Any SEAC participant who has been subjected to sexual harassment, assault, discrimination, or other unwanted behaviors can report these behaviors to our on-site volunteers. SEAC Safe Officers will be available at the registration desk during registration hours, as well as at all SEAC-sponsored evening events and on-call 24 hours a day throughout the meetings. SEAC Safe Officers will be wearing red T-shirts as shown above.

The 2022 SEAC Safe Officers Carol Colaninno (ccolaninno@gmail.com), Robbie Ethridge (rethridg@olemiss.edu), Mikayla Absher (mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com), Cindy Carter-Davis (ccarterdavis@mdah.ms.gov), Patrick Johnson (patrickj86@gmail.com), Shawn Lambert (sl2042@msstate.edu), Grant Stauffer (john.grant.stauffer@gmail.com), and Lauren Walls (lwalls@newsouthassoc.com).

If you would like to make a report, please contact any of these officers, speak with the officer on duty at the registration desk, or for 24-hour reporting, call or text Robbie Ethridge at 662-816-6369. For more information go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.

The role of the SEAC Safe Officers is outlined in the SEAC Meetings Code of Conduct. The code states, "No participant and attendee at SEAC events should be subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault. SEAC is not an adjudicating body, but if a SEAC member is subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault while at any SEAC-related event, we ask them to file a complaint by speaking with, texting, emailing, or calling a SEAC Safe Officer or a voting officer of SEAC. SEAC can consider but cannot act on anonymous complaints, nor complaints made via social media. When a SEAC Safe Officer or voting officer receives a complaint and shares the relevant information with the SEAC president, SEAC will then take reasonable and appropriate actions to ensure the safety of SEAC members and participants in SEAC events and programs in the form(s) of providing escorts and advocacy by SEAC Safe Officers, by advising Complainants (individuals who file complaints) about their options, by reporting allegations of potentially illegal activities to local authorities, by requesting that a Respondent (the person who is alleged to have violated this code of conduct) modify their behavior (and stay away from a Complainant if that person is identified), or by other actions as appropriate. SEAC expects members and annual meeting attendees to comply with requests to alter or to moderate behavior based on reasonable and credible complaints."

In cases of emergency please call 911, contact a SEAC Safe Officer, or call any of the local emergency responders below:

- Arkansas Children's Hospital Emergency Department: (501) 364-1185, 1800 W 10th St, Little Rock, AR 72202
- Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault: (800) 656-4673
- Baptist Health Medical Center Emergency Services: (501) 202-2000, 9601 Baptist Health Dr., Little Rock, AR 72205
- Baptist Urgent Care, Little Rock: (501) 260-7992, 6805 Cantrell Rd, Little Rock, AR 72207 (M-F 8-8, Sat 8-4, Sun 1-6)
- Baptist Urgent Care, West Little Rock: (501) 482-3074, 14524 Cantrell Rd #160, Little Rock, AR 72223 (M-F 8-8, Sat 8-4, Sun 1-6)
- Center for Healing Hearts and Spirits (Rape Crisis Center): Office Phone: (501) 372-2150, Hotline: (855) 643-5748, 2416 S. Chester St., Little Rock, AR, 72206
- CHI St. Vincent Infirmary Emergency Room: (501) 552-3000, 2 St Vincent Cir, Little Rock, AR 72205
- MedExpress Urgent Care: (501) 225-6054, 12300 Chenal Pkwy, Little Rock, AR 72211 (M-Sun 8-8)
- University of Arkansas Medical Sciences (UAMS) Medical Center Emergency Room: (501) 686- 7000, 4301 W Markham St, Little Rock, AR 72205
- Urgent Care 360: (501) 918-0589, 300S. Shackleford Rd, Little Rock, AR 72211 (M-Sun 9-9)
- Women and Children First: office (501) 376-3219; crisis hotline (800) 332-4443, court advocate
(501) 372-5630, P.O. Box 1954, Little Rock, Little Rock, AR, 72203

These number can also be found at the QR code below. Please scan the code and keep the webpage on your phone in case an emergency arises when you do not have access to the program.



Room	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
Pre-Function/ Hallway (Robinson)	[1] Poster General I [2] Poster General II	[10] Poster Symposium I [11] Poster General III	[19] Poster General IV [20] Poster Symposium II-Community Engaged Archaeology		
Davis (Robinson)	[3] Paleoindian and Early Archaic Lithic Raw Material	[12] Landscape Approaches to Change and Resilience	[21] Following in George Lankford's Footsteps Part I	[28] Following in George Lankford's Footsteps Part II	[30] Archaic: Reframing, Monumentality, and Materials
Hamilton (Robinson)	[4] Issues in Historic Preservation Part I	[13] Issues in Historic Preservation Part II	[22] Shattering Expectations, Piecing History: Papers in Honor of Robbie Ethridge		[31] Woodland Settlement & Ceremonialism
Porter (Robinson)	[5] Current Research in Arkansas Part I	[14] Current Research in Arkansas Part II	[23] Out Here in the Middle: Postcontact Archaeology in the Trans-Mississippi SE	[27] Student Affairs Luncheon and Meet and Greet	[32] Mississippian
Salon A (Doubletree)	[6] Stories with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown Part I	[15] Stores with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown Part II	[24] Animals and Animality in Southeastern Societies	[29] Plenary: The Climate Emergency: Cultural Heritage is at Risk (2:00pm- 4:20)	
Salon B (Doubletree)	[7] Beyond Buildings: Re-Envisioning Social Landscapes in the American Southeast	[16] Materials and Methods	[25] Entangled Landscapes in the American Southeast		
Salon C (Doubletree)	[8] Panel: NAGPRA Successes	[17] The Colonial Era [18] Ethics (3:20-5:00)	[26] Panel: Preparing the Next Generation		
Riverside West (Doubletree)		[9] Student Luncheon Workshop: Sexual Harassment	Native Art Market		

General Information

Registration

Palisades Pre-function (Doubletree)

Wednesday 4:00 pm -7:00 pm

Thursday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am -4:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Books and Exhibits

Salon D (Doubletree)

Thursday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am- 12:00 pm

Native Art Market

Riverside West (Doubletree)

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Poster Sessions

Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)

Thursday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am - 12:00 pm

Family Room (unstaffed)

Edgehill (Doubletree lower lobby level)

Thursday & Friday 8:00 am - 6:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am - 12:00 pm

Safe Office

Piazza (Robinson)

Thursday- Saturday

Special Events Schedule

Thursday

Student Workshop Luncheon: *Growing as Graduate Students: Evidence-based Practices to Reduce, Prevent, and Handle Sexual Harassment in Archaeology*, 12:00 pm – 1:00pm, Riverside West (Doubletree)

Student Reception, 5:00 pm – 6:00 pm, Palisades Pre-Function (Doubletree)

General Reception, 6:00 pm – 9:00 pm, Old State House Museum, 300 W. Markham Street- directly next door to the Doubletree

Friday

Student Affairs Luncheon: *Collaborative Archaeologies*, 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm, Porter (Robinson)

Collaborative Archaeologies Mixer- All are welcome, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm, Porter (Robinson)

Plenary: The Climate Emergency: Cultural Heritage is at Risk, Salon A/B/C (Doubletree)

SEAC Business Meeting, 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm, Salon A/B/C (Doubletree)

SEAC Dance, 9:00 pm – 12:00am, Grand Ballroom (Robinson)

Saturday

Public Archaeology Day, 10:00 am – 2:00 pm, Old State House Museum, 300 W. Markham Street- directly next door to the Doubletree

Excursions (pre-registration required) Buses leave from Doubletree

- *Rock Art Tour*, 10:00 am – 6:00 pm
- *Central High Museum Tour*, 12:45 pm – 3:30 pm
- *Toltec Mounds Tour*, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm



OLD STATE HOUSE MUSEUM

Co-Sponsor of SEAC and Venue for Thursday Night Reception and Saturday Public Archeology Day

The Old State House Museum is the original state capitol building of Arkansas and the oldest standing state capitol building west of the Mississippi River. Since 1833, when construction began, the building and its grounds have witnessed many of the most important political events in Arkansas history.

Permanent Exhibits:

- 1836 House of Representatives Chamber
- First Families: Mingling of Politics and Culture
- First Ladies of Arkansas: Women of Their Time
- On the Stump: Arkansas Political History
- Pillars of Power
- Governors of Arkansas

Featured Exhibit:

- Play It Loud: Concerts at Barton Coliseum

More than 1,700 bands have performed on the Barton stage in its nearly 60-year history. Come relive your favorite memories with concert memorabilia, instruments, interviews, photographs, and more.

Public Archeology Day Saturday, November 12th, 10:00 am – 2:00 pm

Interactive events will include flint knapping demonstrations, archeogeophysics, pottery reconstruction, artifacts, 3D prints and models and more! This event will have booths with hands-on activities for kids of all ages and short talks on a variety of archeology-related subjects.

Participants will include: Choctaw Nation, Quapaw Nation, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network, Parkin Archeological State Park, Arkansas Archeological Society, Arkansas 4H, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

PROGRAM

(presentations that will show photographs of grave goods or drawings of human remains are marked with *)

(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 10

[1] Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)

General Poster Session I-Alabama and Georgia, 8:00-10:00

- 1a** **Brazelton, Lisa, Miranda Haynes**
Decolonization in Archaeology, Anthropology, and Academia – Is it Possible?
- 1b** **Umberg, Lori, William Balco**
Calculating Variation in Plow Zone Artifact Distributions Relative to Subsurface Feature Locations Using Getis-Ord Gi Statistic: 9DW276 as a Case Study*
- 1c** **Tranberg, Austin, Steven Filoromo**
Eroding Heritage: Environmental Change and Resource Management in the Black Warrior River Valley, Alabama
- 1d** **Jefferies, Richard W., Christopher R. Moore** *Archaeological Investigations of a Possible Spanish Mission Period Well at Site 9MC23, Sapelo Island, Georgia.*
- 1e** **Higgins, Kelly** *Three Twentieth Century Farms on Redstone Arsenal: A Comparison*
- 1f** **Swisher, Kimberly** *Feasting and Social Integration: Connecting Faunal Use and Consumption from the Nuclear Core of a Mississippian Site (Singer-Moye 9SW2)*
- 1g** **Thompson, Victor, Karen Smith, Matthew Sanger, Carey Garland, Katharine Napora, Jennifer Bedell,**

Bryan Tucker, Carla Hadden, Alex Cherkinsky, Sharyan Jones *Creating Foundational Histories via Radiocarbon Dating of Late Holocene Shell Rings of the South Atlantic Bight*

- 1h** **Demyan, Marcie, Brett Parbus, Carey Garland, Victor Thompson**
Examining 5000 Years of Oyster Paleobiology on Ossabaw Island, Georgia
- 1i** **Magoon, Dane, Andrea Palmiotto, John Krigbaum Smith, Kiersten Weber** *Driving the Wedge: Marine Dietary Effects and the Study of Palaeomobility in Coastal Virginia and South Carolina.*
- 1j** **Hamill, Jacob** *Investigating Interisibility and Surveillance at Old Fort Plantation through Viewshed Analysis*
- 1k** **Semon, Anna M.** *Digital Imaging Analysis of Pre-Contact Ceramics from the Georgia Coast*
- 1l** **Williams, Shari L., Marsha M. Holley** *Community Archaeology on the Old Federal Road in Alabama*
- 1m** **Bloch, Lindsay, Gerald Kidder, Erin S. Nelson, Alisha Palmer, Ashley Rutkoski, Neill J. Wallis**
Platy, Blocky, and In-Between: The Identification of Shell Temper Type in Pensacola Mississippian Pottery
- 1n** **Dees, Jessica, Haleigh Villalba, Triston Brown** *Hot Shit: An Experimental Study on Thermal Shock Resistance in Organic Tempered Pottery*
- 1o** **Pokrant, Marie, Janae Lunsford**
*Dogs and Lasers!**

1p Robbins, Lori F., Hannah Maines, Eileen Ernenwein, Bob Linam
A Comparison of Geophysical and Archaeological Testing at Canon's Point Preserve, St. Simons, GA

[2] Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)

General Poster Session II- Carolinas and Florida, 10:00-12:00

- 2a Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, Heather A. Lapham** *The North Carolina Archaeological Collection: Contents and Research Potential*
- 2b Steere, Benjamin** *Early Mississippian Period Public Architecture in Southwestern North Carolina*
- 2c Thacker, Paul** *Understanding the Changing Geoarchaeology of Relict Plowzones*
- 2d Towery-Tomasura, Angelina** *Collaborative Approaches to Cemetery Research on Community Driven Projects on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina**
- 2e Boal, Zachary, Paul Thacker** *Applied Zooarchaeology: Analyzing White-Tail Deer Bones to Examine Pre-Historic Hunting at Woodland Sites along the Yadkin River*
- 2f Maurer, Derrick** *The Material Culture of Prostitution*
- 2g Cordell, Ann S., C. Trevor Duke, Jessica A. Jenkins, Terry E. Barbour II** *The New Truth About Temper Variation in Pasco Pottery from the Florida Peninsular Gulf Coast*
- 2h Dietrich, Emma, Emily Jane Murray** *Working Towards a 3D Digital Comparative Collection in Florida*
- 2i May, J. Alan, Martha Gimson Holly** *Bend Plantation 2022: Search for the Kitchen Hearth, Ceif Cabin Site, and Dependencies*
- 2j Thompson, Rachel, John Dysart, Taylor Collore** *Growing Archaeological Careers Through Federal Partnerships*

2k Cannon, Cayla, Paul McEachen
Uncovering A Family Cemetery Using Ground-penetrating Radar in Historic Wilson, North Carolina

2l Shanks, Jeffrey, Andrew McFeaters, Dawn Lawrence *Reconstructing "Negro Fort": A Geophysical Investigation of the Citadel at Prospect Bluff (8FR64)*

2m Perrotti, Angelina, Grant Snitker, Carla Hadden *Fire and Vegetation Impacts of Domestic Cattle Introduction in the Carolina Lowcountry*

2n Weber, Kiersten, Karen Smith *A Bone Pin in Time*

20 Menz, Martin *Households and Habitation at Letchworth (8JE337), a Woodland Period Ceremonial Center in Northwest Florida*

2p Smith, Morgan, Jessi Halligan
Liquid Landscapes: What Submerged Archaeological Sites in Florida Tell Us About the Pleistocene to Holocene Transition in the Southeast

[3] Davis (Robinson)

Symposium - Paleoindian and Early Archaic Lithic Material Technological Organization

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

8:00 Jones, J. Scott *Are Models of Early Technological Organization Too Monolithic? A View from the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)*

8:20 Bradbury, Anthony P., Phillip J. Carr *Procuring Stone and Producing Bifaces: Early Archaic Case Studies from Kentucky*

8:40 Miller, Shane D., Derek Anderson, Caleb Hutson, William Joseph, Nathan Shores, James Strawn, Albert Goodyear *Heavy Rocks and Null Models: Identifying Activity Areas at the Allendale Quarries in South Carolina*

- 9:00 **Morrow, Juliet E. and Sarah D. Stucky** *From Lanceolate to Notched Projectile Point Technology in the late Pleistocene-Early Holocene New World*
- 9:20 **Meredith, Stephen M.** *The Tallahatta Formation and People in the Late Pleistocene on the Gulf Coastal Plain*
- 9:40 **Lambert, John M., Thomas J. Loebel, Andrew A. White** *Spatial Patterns in the Clovis Record of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Parish, Ryan and J. Scott Jones** *Chert Provenance at the Carson-Conn-Short Site, and What That Tells Us about Paleoindian Mobility/Social Interaction*
- 10:40 **Thulman David A.** *The Evolution of Hafting Technology from Clovis Through the Early Archaic Notched Points*
- 11:00 **White, Andrew A.** *Interpreting Broad Patterns of Variability in Lithic Raw Material Transport among Early Hunter-Gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands*
- 11:20 **Daniel, Jr. I. Randolph,** Discussant
- 11:40 **Surovell, Todd A.,** Discussant
- [4] **Hamilton (Robinson)**
General Session- Issues in Historic Preservation Part I
Chair: Kristina Hill
- 8:00 **Ewen, Charles** *A Tale of Two Cemeteries: Invited vs Imposed Research**
- 8:20 **Meyer, Michael J.** *From Start to Finish: Excavation of the Louis Beaudoin Site*
- 8:40 **Elmore, Robby, Kellie Bowers** *Acting in the Spirit of the Law: The NAGPRA Program at the Alabama Department of Archives and History*
- 9:00 **Chovanec, Zuzana, Timothy Dodson** *Early Streetcar Transportation in Little Rock, Arkansas: A Historical and Archaeological Perspective*
- 9:20 **Lewis, Cheyenne, Jeffrey Shanks, Dawn Lawrence** *Beyond Mitigation: Overcoming the Limitations of the Phased Archaeological Approach at the Whitehead Landing Site (8Li458)*
- 9:40 **Wright, Kevin Pierce** *Combining Archaeological and Archival Data to Address Community Questions about Post-Removal Change and Continuity in Choctaw Nation.*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Hoover, Matthew T., David G. Anderson, Thaddeus G. Bissett** *Fort Polk Archaeology 1972-2022: Using Assemblage Data to Refine the Cultural Sequence and Assess NRHP Eligibility*
- 10:40 **Bennett, Sarah** *In Policy and In Practice: Sites, Stewardship, and Storytelling at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota County, Florida*
- 11:00 **Thompson, Lori** *Private Collections and Local Museums: Access to a Research Resource*
- [5] **Porter (Robinson)**
Symposium-Current Research in Arkansas Part I
Organizers: Jessica A. Kowalski and John Samuelson
- 8:00 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** *Studying the Parkin Phase for Thirty-one Plus Years**
- 8:20 **Steen, Gillian** *Household Manifestations of Coalescence at Carden Bottoms (3YE0025) and in the Arkansas River Valley*
- 8:40 **King, Noelle** *Spatial Layout at Isgrig: a Menard Complex Site in the Central Arkansas River Valley*
- 9:00 **Childress, Mitchell** *Archaeological Research at the Ohlendorf Site, Mississippi County, Arkansas*

- 9:20 **Rossen, Jack** *Edmondson Farmstead (3CT73): A 14th Century Mississippian Neighborhood in Crittenden County, Arkansas*
- 9:40 **Shepard, Sarah** *Archiving Arkansas: Records and Collections Management at the Survey*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Scott, Robert** *Freshwater Mussel Remains from the Heber Springs Site (3CE68), Cleburne County, Arkansas*
- 10:40 **Stuckey, Sarah D., Juliet E. Morrow, Jami J. Lockhart, Matthew Compton, Daniel Pierce** *Current Research on the Mississippi Town Known as the Greenbrier Site (3IN1), on the White River in the Ozarks*
- 11:00 **Compton, Matthew J., Juliet Morrow** *Eating Local? Late Mississippian Animal Use along the Middle White River, Arkansas*
- 11:20 **Wilson, Carrie** *Effigy Pots: Corn Gods to Frogs- A Tribal Perspective**

[6] **Salon A (DoubleTree)**
Symposium – Stories with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown Part I
 Organizers: Daniel Ladu and Paul Eubanks

- 8:00 **LaDu, Daniel** *The Hole in the Doughnut Philosophy: Plaza Volume as a Metric of Labor Investment*
- 8:20 **Holley, Marsha** *Investigating Lithic Gorgets at Poverty Point*
- 8:40 **Morgan, David** *Atlantic Rangia (Rangia cuneata): A Bioindicator of Harvesting Strategies Identified in Woodland (A.D. 400 – 1100) and Mississippi Period (A.D. 1100 - 1550) Zooarchaeological Assemblages of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Southwest Alabama*
- 9:00 **Briggs, Rachel, Heather Lapham** *Chewing the Fat: Native Eastern Woodland Edible Metaphors of Pig and Bear*

- 9:20 **Boudreaux, Tony, Vincas P. Steponaitis, Stephen Harris** *Finding “Missing” Mounds at the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians*
- 9:40 **Little, Keith, Hunter Johnson, Daniel Webb** *Towards Identifying Early Contact Period Populations in the Black Prairie of West-Central Alabama: A Comparative Ceramic Analysis*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Nelson, Ted Clay** *A Pile of Sherds: Material Evidence of Coalescence in the 17th-Century Coosa River Valley*
- 10:40 **Eubanks, Paul, Ashley Dumas, Steven Meredith** *In Search of Salt: Tales from Louisiana and Alabama*

[7] **Salon B (DoubleTree)**

Symposium – Beyond Buildings: Re-envisioning Landscapes in the American Southeast

Organizers: Mikayla Absher, Steven Filoromo, Autumn Melby, Tara Skipton

- 8:00 **Absher, Mikayla** *Experiencing Poverty Point: Intersections of Land, Water, and Sky ***
- 8:20 **Sea, Claiborne** *Assessing Spatial Relationships: Fort Ancient Settlements and Ancestral Places in the Middle Ohio Valley*
- 8:40 **Melby, Autumn** *At Home in the Hollows: Exploring the Significance of Everyday Rural Life in the Late Mississippian American Bottom*
- 9:00 **Filoromo, Steven, Elliot Blair, Christina M. Friberg** *Snow’s Bend and the Landscapes of the Moundville Chiefdom: A Multi-Method Geophysical Survey*
- 9:20 **Pigott, Michelle** *Rebuilding Time and Space within Joara, a Persistent Place*
- 9:40 **LoBiondo, Matthew** *Etowah and Beyond: Social Landscapes in Southern Appalachia*
- 10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 Skipton, Tara, Jayur Mehta *Beyond the Plantation: the Social Landscape of Evergreen Plantation and New Orleans' Plantation (and Petrochemical) Country*

10:40 Parker, Katherine G. *Distilling Southern Histories: Moonshine and the Remaking of Plantation Landscapes*

11:00 Friberg, Christina M. Discussant

[8] Salon C (DoubleTree)

Panel- Exploring NAGPRA Successes in the Southeast , 8:00-10:30 am

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson, Meghan Buchanan, and RaeLynn Butler

Participants: Marcus Ridley, Kellie Bowers, Emman Spain, Amber Hood, Ellen Lofaro

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 10**

[9] Riverside West (Robinson)

Student Workshop Luncheon-Growing as Graduate Students: Evidence-Based Practices to Reduce, Prevent, and Handle Sexual Harassment in Archaeology, 12:00 - 1:00

Organizers: Shawn Lambert and Mikayla Absher

[10] Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)

Poster Symposium I- What's the Most Interesting Thing You Found?: The I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project, 1:00-3:00

Organizers: Philip Carr and Sarah Price

10a Carr, Philip, Sarah Price, William Turner, Laura Wood, Raven Christopher, Sean Coughlin, Justin Stickler, Kern Jackson, Jada Jones, Ryan Morini, Deborah Gurt, David Messenger, Rachel Hines, Howard Cyr, Alex Beebe, Steven Schultze,

Cassandra Bakotic, Erin Nelson, and Jayur Mehta *Realizing the Value of Archaeology: Beyond Single-Authors and Embracing Collaborations*

10b Humes, Peggy *An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away: A Reanalysis of Seeds Recovered from Mobile's Banana Dock's Site 1MB564*

10c Coughlin, Sean, Sarah Coffey, Bodine Umbert *They Ate What? A Preliminary Look at Some of the Faunal Remains Recovered from 1MB513*

10d Cyr, Howard, Sarah Price, Alex Beebe *Can't Touch This: The Use of Deep Testing and Remote Sensing to Investigate Cultural and Natural Stratigraphy within a Hard-to-Reach Depositional Environment*

10e Beebe, D. Alex, Sarah Price, Howard Cyr *A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: Aerial, Ground, and Lab Photogrammetry Applications Used in the Mobile Bay Bridge Project*

10f Coffey, Sarah Rachel Hines, Raven Christopher *60 Years at 906 S. Franklin Street: Examining Residential and Commercial Life at Mobile's Virginia Street Site*

10g Hines, Rachel and Chelsea Cook *Public Outreach Programming and Pitfalls for the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project*

10h Lister, Erin *A Lost Religious Pendant: Linking Mobile's Past to the Present*

10i Nelson, Erin, Alisha Palmer *Integrating Legacy Collections with Recent Archaeological Work at D'Olive Creek, 1BA196 and 1BA251*

10j Baggett, Jenni, Kirk C. Wiregrass *Rock You Like a Hurricane: Storm Surge and the Archaeological Record*

10k Bryant, Hamilton *Privies Down by the River: Chronology, Form, and Site Formation*

- 10l **Price, Sarah, Howard Cyr, Raven Christopher, Alex Beebe** *Digital Love: Finding (Often Imperfect) Solutions to Project Documentation and Management*
- 10m **Clark, Kelsey, Emily Warner, Lindsey Howell Franklin** *Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics from MRB Phase III Excavations of 1MB513*
- 10n **Grace, Thomas** *Bricks Down the Bay: Archaeological Investigations of a Brick Tenement House Structure*
- 10o **Norris, James** *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of a Shotgun House (1MB498)*

[11] Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)

General Poster Session III-Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky Missouri, 3:00-5:00

- 11a **Foner, William, Ryan M. Parish** *Identifying Chert Source Types at the Foster Rock Shelter Site in Northern Alabama*
- 11b **Huffman, Michael, Ryan M. Parish** *Identifying Dover Chert Quarry Sites in Stewart County Tennessee Using LiDAR*
- 11c **Smith, Christine, Ryan M. Parish** *Deciphering Prehistoric Migration: Using Reflectance Spectroscopy to Identify Sources of Stone Tools*
- 11d **Krause, Mary Glenn, Matthew Jorgenson** *The Anatomy and Implications of a Ceramic Vessel Disposal Pit in East Tennessee*
- 11e **Dillinger, Michael** *Comparison of Archaic and Woodland/Early Prehistoric Lithics and Resources*
- 11f **Tune, Jesse, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Sonya Gentile** *The Johnson Site (40DV400): A Fresh Look at an Old Site*
- 11g **Ritchison, Brandon, Matthew Davidson** *Exploring the Timing of Wall-Trench Construction in the Middle Ohio River Valley*

- 11h **Welch, Paul, Brian Butler** *Coring at Kincaid*
- 11i **Ferguson, Briony, Alex Meyer, Eli Coatney, Jennifer Bengtson, Tamira Brennan** *A Terminal Late Woodland Component at the Hunze-Evans Site? Preliminary Interpretation of New SEMO/IFR Excavations*
- 11j **Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth, Benjamin Barnes, Maureen Meyers** *Cannel Coal Research Project*
- 11k **Sittig, Peter, Matthew Jorgenson** *Recent Research in the Sequatchie Valley of Southeast Tennessee*

[12] Davis (Robinson)

General Session- Landscape Approaches to Change and Resilience
Chair: Taylor Greene

- 1:20 **Cottle Peacock, Clélie, Andrew Wyatt** *"Our Playground Was the Fort": Archaeological Investigations of Life and Community on Bass Street at Fort Negley (40DV189)*
- 1:40 **Jamison, Jan M.** *The Grove (Site 1Ma1630): A Case Study in Southern, Urban Archaeology: Precontact, Plantation, and Pavement*
- 2:00 **Hoover, Hannah** *Results from Landscape-Scale Survey of the "Indian Fields" of the Mackay Point Plantation*
- 2:20 **Wamack, Garrett** *Analysis of Segregating Barriers in 19th & 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee*
- 2:40 **Blair, Elliot H., Rachel Cajigas** *Archaeological Survey at the North End Field Site, Creighton Island, GA*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Gillam, J. Christopher, Richard J. Chacon** *Pro-Social Research of the Enslaved at Historic Brattonsville, South Carolina: Building Relationships, Compassion, and Empowerment in the Southeast*

[13] Hamilton(Robinson)

General Session-Issues in Historic Preservation Part II

Chair: Jessica Kowalski

- 1:00 Meyer, Regina** *Standardizing National Guard Armories*
- 1:20 McNutt, Ryan K., Camilla Damlund, Patrick Sword** *The Devil's Outriders: A LiDAR and KOCOA Investigation of the Battle of Buckhead Creek, 1864*
- 1:40 Lee, Lori** *Tides of Change at Fort Mose*
- 2:00 Callaway, Graham A.** *Vegetation Survey as an Archaeological Field Method*
- 2:20 Chase, Kelly L., Danielle A. Simon** *Waters and Wetlands: Two Years of Navigating Historic Preservation and Florida's Assumption of the Clean Water Act, Section 404 Permit Program*
- 2:40 Goodmaster, Christopher** *The Fears Site (3SQ76): A Late Archaic-Early Caddo (Harlan Phase) Farming Hamlet in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma*
- 3:00 BREAK**
- 3:20 Melcher, Jennifer** *Visible & Invisible: Pensacola's Past Through the Lens of Cemetery Preservation*
- 3:40 Rainville, Charles** *Wetland Restoration and Historic Preservation: A Lake Okeechobee Basin Archaeological Complex*

[14] Porter (Robinson)

Symposium-Current Research in Arkansas Part II

Organizers: Jessica Kowalski and John Samuelson

- 1:20 Rooney, Matthew, Virginia O'Connor, Katherine Gregory** *From Hollywood to Valley: Excavating a Black Plantation House Site in Arkansas*

- 1:40 Samuelson, John, Elizabeth Horton** *Geographically Sourcing Plants Using Pb/Sr Isotopes and Trace Elements in Arkansas and Oklahoma*

- 2:00 Fosaaen, Nathanael** *An Ever-Fading Glimpse of All Eternity: A Zooarchaeological Analysis of Ozarchaic Fauna from Saltpeter Cave, Arkansas.*

- 2:20 Lockhart, Jami** *Recent Cultural Landscape Studies in Arkansas*

- 2:40 Ford, Paige** *Layers of Meaning: Multicultural Placemaking at Toltec Mounds*

- 3:00 BREAK**

- 3:20 Lynch, Joshua, Emily Beahm, Angela Gore, Lei Zhang, Kristina Hill** *Visualizing Dalton Bluff Shelter Assemblages in the Boston Mountains, Arkansas*

- 3:40 Klehm, Carla, Malcolm Williamson** *3D Documentation of Petroglyphs at Edgemont Shelter, Arkansas: Strategies for Visualization and Publication of Poorly Preserved Rock Art*

[15] Salon A (DoubleTree)

Symposium-Stores with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown Part II

Organizers: Daniel Ladu and Paul Eubanks

- 1:00 Lieb, Brad Okla Shakchihomma'** *The Chakchiuma People in Southeastern Ethnohistory and Archaeology*

- 1:20 Mehta, Jayur** *Decision Support Framework for Prioritizing Cultural Resources on the Gulf Coast of Mexico*

- 1:40 Malishcke, LisaMarie** *Stories, Sherds, Gravestones, and Other Things I Learned from Ian W. Brown*

- 2:00 Rodning, Christopher** Discussant

- 2:20 Steponaitis, Vincas P.** Discussant

[16] Salon B (DoubleTree)

General Session- Materials and Methods

Chair: Robert Scott

- 1:00 Sorresso, Dominique, C. Trevor Duke, Charles Cobb** *A Petrographic Analysis of Mississippian Potting Traditions in the Nashville Basin*
- 1:20 McMains, Frank, Marsha M. Holley** *Applications of High-Resolution Photogrammetry*
- 1:40 Schaefer, Jordan** *Photogrammetry and 3D GIS in 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee ***
- 2:00 Herring, Catherine, Kandace Hollenbach** *From Rivers to Ridgelines, Late Archaic and Early Woodland foraging and Farming Patterns in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina*
- 2:20 Bullen, Jonah D., Katherine G. Parker, Taylor R. Bowden, Brigid M. Ogden, Dalton Author** *It Caught on in a Flash: Applications of Paleoethnobotanical and Stable Isotope Analyses to Identify Moonshine Mash Recipes in the Archaeological Record*
- 2:40 Endonino, Jon Kirk** *Horizon Lithic Technological Organization in the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky*
- 3:00 BREAK**
- 3:20 Kessler, Nicholas** *Progress and Prospects for Dendrochronology in the Middle Mississippian Region: Case Studies from the Kincaid and Mitchell Sites*
- 3:40 Weinstein, Richard A., Douglas C. Wells, Bryan S. Haley, David B. Kelley, Cora F. Mikolajczyk, Cyndal A. Mateja, Jennifer J. Luce, Jennifer L. Sierra, James W. Lindsay II** *Recent Investigations at Sites 16TR29 and 16TR210: Evidence of a Potential Eighteenth-Century Shell Midden in the Marshes of Southern Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana*

- 4:00 Parbus, Brett, Carey Garland, Marcie Demyan, Victor Thompson** *Refining Georgia Coastal Chronologies via Radiocarbon Dating and Bayesian Modeling at the Bluff Field Site*

- 4:20 Smith, Heather, Thomas Jennings, Ashley Smallwood** *The Third Dimension of Stone Points: 2D vs. 3D Geometric Morphometric Shape Analysis*

- 4:40 Oliveira, Cristina** *Zooarchaeological Analysis of Ancestral (Glades) Period Vertebrate Harvesting at the Clupper Site on Upper Matecumbe Key, FL*

[17] Salon C (DoubleTree)

General Session- The Colonial Era

Chair: Gabrielle Purcell

- 1:00 Purcell, Gabrielle** *"Greatest Prosperity in Their Way": Cherokee Foodways During European Colonization*
- 1:20 Foster, Thomas** *A Model of Muscogee Creek Social Organization*
- 1:40 Ashley, Keith** *A Return to Sarabay: Block Excavations at a 16th Century Mocama (Timucua) Community*
- 2:00 Ellrich, Aaron** *Gathering at the Table: Household Tastes and Change at Colonial St. Augustine, Florida (1565-1821)*
- 2:20 Marrinan, Rochelle** *Refining the Florida Mission Model*

[18] Salon C (DoubleTree)

General Session- Ethics

Chair: Virginia O'Connor

- 3:20 Norton, Brandy** *Building Trust with Tribes*
- 3:40 Blank, Andrew** *Artifact Discard Eligibility: A Potential Alleviation to the Growing Curation Crisis*
- 4:00 Brennan, Tamira** *Curation as Field Work: Changing the Future of Collections through Curriculum*

4:20 **Rice, Lelia and Meg Gaillard** *Silver Linings and Rethinking the Playbook: Public Archaeology and the Pandemic*

**THURSDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 10**

Student Reception

Pre-function/Hallway

5:00-6:00

SEAC Reception

Old State House

6:00-9:00

**FRIDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 11**

[19] Pre-Function/Hallway (Robinson)
General Poster Session IV- Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, 8:00-10:00

19a **Baumgartel, Olivia, Madeleine Hale, Sierra Malis, Saylor Fortner, Audrey Dienes, Andrew Nichols, Clayton Collins, Hannah Willis, Jared Duke, Alicia Ashmore, Shawn Lambert** *Mississippi State University Summer Field School 2022: Excavating History and Life at Concord Plantation in Natchez Mississippi through Public Archaeology*

19b **Butler, Laura L., Paige A. Ford** *Bringing Plum Bayou into the Digital Age*

19c **Colucci, C. Dylan, D. Shane Miller** *The Younger Dryas and Technological Organization in the Tennessee and Tombigbee River Basins*

19d **Hale, Madeleine, Edmond A. Boudreaux, Charles R. Cobb, James B. Legg, Steven D. Smith, Chester B. DePratter, Brad R. Lieb** *Crafted in the Black Prairie: A Spatial Analysis of Metal Artifacts at Stark Farm (22OK778)*

19e **Mack, Jennifer E.** *Updates on the Asylum Hill Cemetery Project*

19f **Anderson, Derek T.** *Where's the Beef? Late Pleistocene Fauna and Potential Paleoindian Prey Choice: the Mississippi Data*

19g **Bozard, Liley, Catherine Clayton, John Samuelson** *Collections Management at the Arkansas Archeological Survey: A View from Old Washington*

19h **Hammerstedt, Scott, Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier** *Preliminary Results of 2022 Excavations at Spiro*

19i **Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey, Regan Crider** *Preliminary Lithic Analysis of the Troy Adams Site (34LF33) : A Fourche Maline Cultural Site*

19j **Hollis, Charles K., Matthew T. Boulanger, Kacy L. Hollenback, Diana M. Greenlee** *Estimating Temperature Regimes of PPOs from Poverty Point, Louisiana*

19k **Helmer, Matthew, Velicia Bergstrom, Layla Hill, Rose Greer, Dave Moore** *America's Bamboo: Revitalizing Rivercane on Kisatchie National Forest, Central Louisiana*
America's Bamboo: Rivercane Revitalization on Kisatchie National Forest, Central Louisiana

19l **Schoeffler, Sadie** *Collaborative Archaeology: Incorporating Indigenous Perspectives in Preservation Policy*

19n **Bissett, Thaddeus** *A 12,000-year Occupation and Use History of Three Sites in the Southern Ouachita Mountains, Garland County, Arkansas*

- 19n** **Coe, Marion and Joshua Lynch**
A First Look at Perishable Artifacts from the Gregoire Collection, Boston Mountains, Arkansas
- 19o** **Cajigas, Rachel, Matthew Sanger, Elliot Blair** *Ancient Flutes and Whistles from the Eastern Woodlands*
- 19p** **Marriott, William, Jeremy Pruit, Ginny Newberry, Philip J. Carr, Robert Reams** *Lithic Material Use and Discard on the DeSoto National Forest*

[20] Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson)
Poster Symposium-Community Engaged Archaeology (Theory, Method, Practice),
 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
 Organizer: Jayur Mehta

- 20a** **Hanson, Tegan M., Andres Gonzalez, Jayur Mehta, James Kaihatu, Maria Koliou, Michelle Meyer, Stuart Nolan, Sherry Pinell, Anand Puppala, Carlee Purdum, Petros Sideris, Kim Walden, Haizong Wang Siyu Yu** *Convergent Science and Collaborative Approaches to Climate Hazard Mitigation*
- 20b** **Nolan, Stuart, Jayur Mehta, Tegan Hanson, Sherry Pinell, Kim Walden** *Engineering, Archaeology, Ecology, and Climate - Coordinating Multidisciplinary Collaborative Research with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana**
- 20c** **Dorland, Anne, Katherine Seeber, Sarah Lowry** *How to Effectively Engage Communities in CRM Archaeology: Approaches for Compliance and Due Diligence*
- 20d** **Krupa, Krystiana L., Eve A. Hargrave, Ryan Clasby, Aimée Carbaugh** *Repatriating Cahokia: Emphasizing Tribal Priorities in and Around NAGPRA*
- 20e** **Lawrence, Dawn, Jeffrey Shanks** *Integrating Descendent Engagement and Archaeological Investigation towards a New Perspective at Prospect Bluff*

- 20f** **Skousen, B. Jacob, Elizabeth Watts Malouchos, Diana Hunter, Logan Pappenfort, Alan Kelley, Kaila Akina** *Consultation and Collaboration to Preserve Noble-Wieting, a Late Precontact Village in East-Central Illinois*

[21] Davis (Robinson)
Symposium- Following in George Lankford's Footsteps: Building Bridges between Folklore, Ethnography and Iconography Part I
 Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Bretton Giles, and J. Grant Stauffer

- 8:00** **Knight Jr., Vernon J.** *George E. Lankford III: Walking the Scholar's Path*
- 8:20** **Lankford, George E.** *Spiritual Healing in Native North America*
- 8:40** **Reilly III, Kent** *Two-Stepping in the Dance Hall of the Dead: George Lankford and the Recovery of the Ancient Native American Past*
- 9:00** **Dye, David H., George E. Lankford** *Constructing the Spirit Lodge at Spiro: Cosmic Change and Ritual Theater*
- 9:20** **Steponaitis, Vincas P., Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Roux Benoît, Geoffroy de Saulieu, André Delpuech** *Effigy Pipes from a Natchez Temple*
- 9:40** **Singleton, Eric, David H. Dye, Mark Thompson, Timothy Baugh** *Lords of Thunder and Lightning: Panamerican Prehistoric and Ethnographic Hero Twin Motifs*
- 10:00** **BREAK**
- 10:20** **Smith, Kevin E.** *The Filfot Connection: Exploring the Travels of a Late Prehistoric Motif for Southern Appalachia to Western Arkansas and Beyond*
- 10:40** **Simek, Jan, Jeremy Price, Jordan Schaefer, Alan Cressler** *Precontact Open-Air Petroglyph Sites from the Southern Cumberland Plateau*

11:00 Zimmermann, Julie *Raconteurs and Raconteuring Reconsidered: What Archaeologists Can Learn about Stories, Storytellers, and Storytelling from Eclectic Scholars Like George Lankford*

[22] Hamilton (Robinson)
Symposium -Shattering Expectations, Piecing History: Papers in Honor of Robbie Ethridge
 Organizers: Allison M. Smith and Emily Clark

8:00 Pluckhan, Thomas, Emily Clark, and Allison M. Smith *Toward a "Total History": The Contributions and Legacy of Robbie Ethridge to Southeastern Archaeology*

8:20 Rodning, Chris, Rachel Briggs, Robin Beck, David Moore *The Berry Site as an Indigenous Place in the Upper Catawba River Valley of Western North Carolina*

8:40 Bossy, Denise *Yamasee (Yomvse) Mobility and Place-Making*

9:00 Dumas, Ashley, Vernon J. Knight Jr. *The Central Alabama Shatter Zone*

9:20 Smith, Allison M., Michael Fedoroff, Claiborne Sea *Evaluating a Least Cost Path Analysis of Luna's Route through the Indigenous Landscapes of Alabama*

9:40 Johnson, Jay *Protohistoric and Early Historic Ceramics in the Black Prairie of Mississippi*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Snyder, Christina *The Deep and Ongoing History of Moundbuilding*

10:40 Clark, Emily, Shane Miller, Tony Boudreaux *Settling In(digenously): Analysis of Contact-Era Settlements in Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties in Northeast Mississippi*

11:00 Waselkov, Gregory Discussant

11:20 Ethridge, Robbie Discussant

[23] Porter (Robinson)
Symposium- Out Here in the Middle: Postcontact Archaeology in the Trans-Mississippi Southeast
 Organizers: Carl Drexler and Andrew Beupré

8:40 Beupré, Andrew *"Poste de Arkansa": Current Research into French Settlement in the Arkansas River Valley*

9:00 Martin, Terrance J. A *Zooarchaeological Perspective on Early Colonial Interactions at the Wallace Bottom Site (3AR179) in Southeastern Arkansas*

9:20 Watt, David Hidden *Homesteads: Research on the African American History of Arkansas Post National Memorial*

9:40 Pyszka, Kimerbly and Bobby Braly *Construction History and the Misnomer of Cane Hill's Methodist "Manse"*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Buchner, C. Andrew *Geophysical Investigations at the Magnesia Springs Site (3CO64) in Southwest Arkansas*

10:40 Jones, Rachel *The History and Archaeology of the Sulphur Fork Factory*

11:00 Drexler, Carl *Food, Trade, and Empire: Caddo and Settler Saltmaking at the Holman Springs Site (3SV29), Sevier County, Arkansas*

[24] Salon A (DoubleTree)
Symposium- Animals and Animality in Southeastern Societies
 Organizers: Taylor Triplett and Jessica Jenkins

8:00 Jenkins, Jessica *The Worlds are Your Oyster*

8:20 Peles, Ashley, Megan C. Kassabaum *Feasting Beyond Consumption: Evidence for Other Special Activities in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

- 8:40 **Gallivan, Martin, John Henshaw** *Horns, Skins, and Feathers: Antler Headdresses in the Chesapeake*
- 9:00 **Wallis, Neil, Michelle LeFebvre** *Human and Animal Intersubjectivity in Woodland Period Art*
- 9:20 **Bloch, L. June** *Texture, Rhythm, and the Sensory Fields of Memory: Turtle, Maize, and Gendered Transformations in Oral Traditions*
- 9:40 **Triplett, Taylor, Martin Gallivan** *Canine Ceremonialism in Context: Personhood, Power, and Performance**
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Waselkov, Gregory A., Erin S. Nelson** *Other-Than-Animal Beings: Animal Effigy-Rimmed Bowls in Mississippian Ontologies*
- 10:40 **King, Adam** *When an Animal is More than Just an Animal*
- 11:00 **Barber, Michael** *Beyond Biomass: The Symbolic Use of White-tailed Deer during the Woodland Period in Virginia (350 - 1600 CE)*

[25] **Salon B (DoubleTree)**
Symposium- Entangled Landscapes in the American Southeast
 Organizers: Cameron Walker and Sarah Platt

- 8:20 **Alessi, Kailey** *What's Gum Got to Do With It? Archaeology and Entanglement at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky ***
- 8:40 **McCague, Elizabeth, Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman** *The Search for Historic Equids in the Zooarchaeological Record*
- 9:00 **Bense, Judith** *Colonial Forts in Spanish West Florida 1698-1763*
- 9:20 **Walker, C. Cameron** *From Market to Table: Foodways at the Nathaniel Russell House*
- 9:40 **Zierden, Martha** *Object Journeys, Urban Archaeology, and Redeposition in Charleston, South Carolina*
- 10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Platt, Sarah E.** *Entangled Materialities of Guns and Gunsmithing at 87 Church Street, Charleston*

10:40 **Seeber, Katherine** *Triracial Communities in the South Carolina Lowcountry; a Preliminary Study of Multi-Component Communities in the Antebellum Period*

[26] **Salon C (DoubleTree)**

Panel: Preparing the Next Generation: Lessons in Applied Archaeology From Practical Experience, 10:00 - 12:00

Organizers: Cindy Carter-Davis, Karen Brunso, and Kary Stackelbeck

Participants: Karen Brunso, Kary Stackelbeck, Cindy Carter-Davis, David Abbott, Leslie Johansen, William MacNeill, Salina Henderson

FRIDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 11

[27] **Porter (Robinson)**
Student Affairs Luncheon- Collaborative Archaeologies, 12:00-1:00

Organizer: Autumn Melby

Participants: Joy Banner, RaeLynn Butler, Alexandra Jones, Eric Jones, Brad Lieb, Kevin Pierce Wright

Collaborative Archaeologies Mixer- All are Welcome: 1:00-4:00

[28] **Davis (Robinson)**

Symposium- Following in George Lankford's Footsteps: Building Bridges between Folklore, Ethnography and Iconography Part II

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Bretton Giles, and J. Grant Stauffer

- 1:00 Stauffer, J. Grant, James Duncan**
Confronting "Tiger Lily": The American Lotus at Cahokia and Beyond
- 1:20 Lambert, Shawn P.** *Imagery in Motion: A Call for Decolonizing Caddo Archaeology**
- 1:40 Giles, Bretton T.** *Framing Fenestration in Eastern Woodlands Symbols as Ostinato**

SEAC Business Meeting
Salons A, B, C (DoubleTree):
5:00 pm-7:00 pm

SEAC Dance
Still Ballroom (Robinson):
9:00 pm -12:00 am

[29] Salons A, B, C (DoubleTree)

Plenary Session- The Climate Emergency: Cultural Heritage is at Risk

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray and Lindsey E. Cochran

- 2:00 Meyers, Maureen** *Archaeology in a Time of Climate Change*
- 2:20 Cochran, Lindsey** *Implications of Global Climate Changes to Local Archaeology: Why Melting Arctic Sea Ice Matters to the Practice of Southeastern Archaeology*
- 2:40 Gaillard, Meg, Karen Smith** *Calm in the Face of Chaos: Case Studies in Heritage at Risk Logistics from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources*
- 3:00 Representative Simmons-Jenkins, Glenda, Emily Jane Murray** *Gullah/Geechee Agency: Centering Cultural Knowledge and Social Equity in Heritage at Risk*
- 3:20 Miller, Sarah** *Life on the Raft: Finding Each Other and Surviving the Climate Emergency*
- 3:40 Lees, William** *We Really Need to Rethink This (Thinking Beyond the Resource)*
- 4:00 Anderson, David G.** *How Southeastern Archaeologists Can Respond to the Climate Crisis*

**FRIDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 11**

**SATURDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 12**

[30] Davis (Robinson)

General Session- Archaic: Reframing, Monumentality, and Materials

Chair: JT Lewis

- 8:40 Sherman, Simon P.** *Assessing Archaic Lithic Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley ***
- 9:00 Garland, Carey, Victor Thompson, Ted Gragson, Marcie Demyan, Brett Parbus** *Excavations and Preliminary Interpretations of the Hokfo-Mocvse Shell Ring on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*
- 9:20 Greenlee, Diane M., Rinita A. Dalan Michael L.Hargrave, R. Berle Clay, Arne Anderson Stamnea** *Hidden Secrets of the Poverty Point Plaza*
- 9:40 Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret, Tristram R. Kidder, Seth B. Grooms, Ilaria Patania** *Poverty Point as Cosmic Intervention*
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:20 Ward, Grace and Ilaria Patania** *Preparing Ground: New Paleoethnobotanical and Geoarchaeological Data from Beneath Mound A at Poverty Point*
- 10:40 Stevens, Karen A.** *Resources as Relations: Reframing the Eastern Archaic through a Relational Traditional Ecological Knowledge Framework*

[31] Hamilton (Robinson)

General Session- Woodland Settlement & Ceremonialism

Chair: Robert Scott

- 8:40 **Moonier, Natalia** *Filling in the Gaps: The Point Pleasant Site and Coles Creek Site Distributions in Louisiana*
- 9:00 **Henry, Edward, Seth Grooms, William Lawrence, Lia Kitteringham** *In the Shadow of Mounds: Expanding the Pinson Landscape in Western Tennessee*
- 9:20 **Ahern, Katie** *Investigation of Archaic and Woodland Period Plazas*
- 9:40 **Balco, William, Scott Kirk, Scot Keith, Daniel Bigman, Robert Theberge, Jim Langford** *Preliminary Results of 2021 and 2022 Excavations at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Kimbell, Jenni, Jon Lohse, Michael Hogan, Charles Frederick, August Costa** *Preliminary Results of Geoarcheological Investigations at 41HR366, a Mossy Grove Site, along Little Cypress Creek in Houston, Texas*
- 10:40 **Henshaw, John** *Hunters, Farmers, and Stewards: Managing Landscapes in Late Woodland Virginia*
- 11:00 **Gougeon, Ramie A., Jenni L. Baggett, Kara J. Wallace** *Rethinking Woodland Ceremonial Landscapes of Northwest Florida*

[32] Porter (Robinson)

General Session- Mississippian

Chair: J. Lynn Funkhouser

- 8:00 **McGimsey, Chip, George Shannon** *16ST68 - A Mississippian Occupation in Eastern Louisiana*

- 8:20 **Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob, Emma Verstraete, Roy Zhu, Max Shachar, Dixon** *A Summary of the Western Flank Survey and One-Thousand Years of Occupation in the Shadow of Cahokia's Monks Mound*
- 8:40 **Freeman, Riley** *Excavating Ethnohistory: Archaeological Signatures of Ceremony in the Southeast*
- 9:00 **Azar, Madeline C.** *Images in Clay: Synthesizing Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and American Indian Philosophy to Interpret Ritual Potting Practices in Northeast Arkansas, AD 1350-1550**
- 9:20 **Funkhouser, J. Lynn** *Medicine at Moundville: An Intrasite Analysis of the Moundville Cemeteries*
- 9:40 **Druggan, Patrick** *New Estimates of the Timing and Tempo of Population Change at Cahokia ***
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Barzilai, Rebecca** *Novel and Traditional Material Practices at the Emerald Acropolis*
- 10:40 **Johns, S. Lee, Keith Ashley** *The Mill Cove Complex: An Analysis of Flaked Stone Debitage*
- 11:00 **Riggs, Brett and Jane Eastman** *The Sky at Watauga*
- 11:20 **Krus, Anthony, Charles R. Cobb, Brad R. Lieb, Edmond A. Boudreaux III** *Timing and Pace of Late Mississippian Abandonments in the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage and the Middle Cumberland Region*
- 11:40 **Rolph, Kevin, Paul Jackson** *Archaeological Excavations of the Trinity Site (40CH210): Evidence of Communal Activities During the Middle Mississippian Period.*

Public Archeology Day

Old State House Museum, 10:00-2:00

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NOVEMBER 12**

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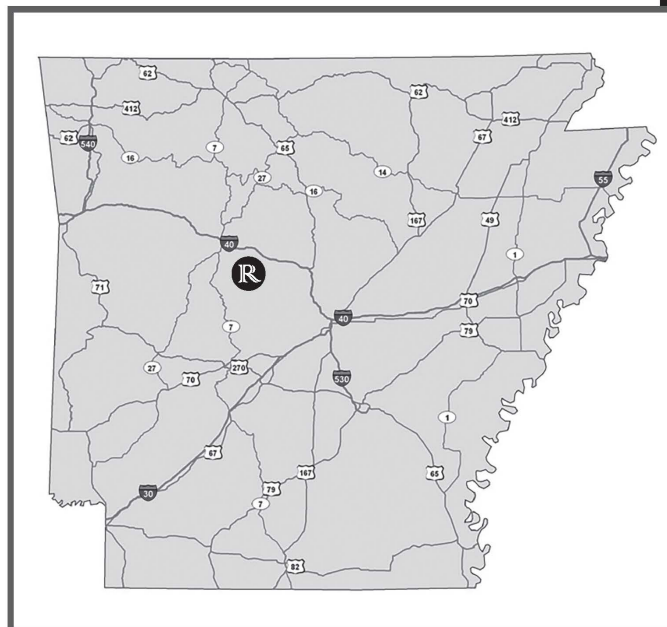
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GEORGE SABO III
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Toltec Mounds *Archeology of the Mound-and-Plaza Complex*

MARTHA ANN ROLINGSON
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A Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists

GREGORY VOGEL
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Two Caddo Mound Sites in Arkansas

MARY BETH TRUBITT
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The Mazique Site (22Ad502) *A Balmoral Phase Coles Creek Mound and Plaza Center in the Natchez Bluff Region of Mississippi*

DANIEL A. LADU
Paper | \$25

Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains *Proceedings of a Seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History organized by Jonathan Hass*

EDITED BY JANE BUKSTRA
AND DOUGLAS H. UBELAKER
Paper | \$45

Ways of the Ancestors *Ancient Indians of Arkansas*

GEORGE SABO III
Paper | \$20



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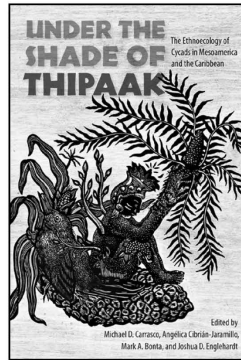
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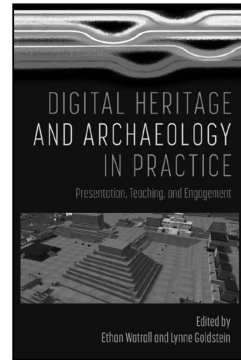
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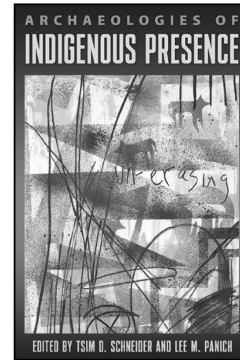
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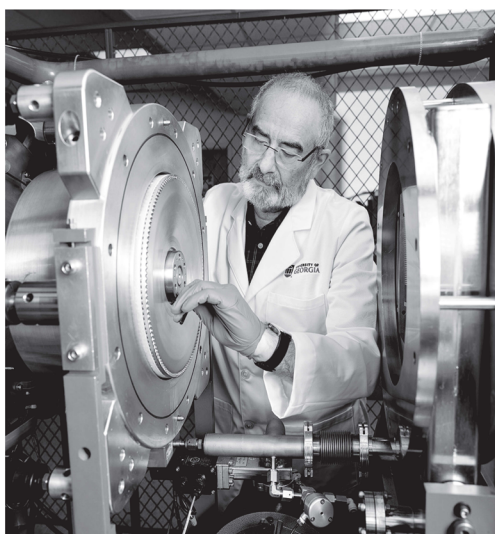
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Student Paper Prize Coordinator: Kandace D. Hollenbach

The Judith G. Knight Student Paper Book Prize will be awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student concerning the prehistory, ethnohistory, or historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S.

Entries:

Absher, Mikayla (mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com, Tulane University)

[7] *Experiencing Poverty Point: Intersections of Land, Water, and Sky*

Alessi, Kailey (ales9768@vandals.uidaho.edu, University of Idaho)

[25] *What's Gum Got to Do with It? Archaeology and Entanglement at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky*

Druggan, Patrick (psd17@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University)

[32] *New Estimates of the Timing and Tempo of Population Change at Cahokia*

Schaefer, Jordan (jschae12@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[16] *Photogrammetry and 3D GIS in 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee*

Sherman, Simon P. (spshrman@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[30] *Assessing Archaic Lithic Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA, PANELS, AND PLENARY

IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION

[3] Symposium- Paleoindian and Early Archaic Lithic Raw Material Technological Organization in the Southeast

Organizer: Scott Jones

Lithic raw material technological organization has emerged as the primary means for evaluating Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene adaptations including resource use, land use, and settlement mobility. While similar studies are commonplace elsewhere, much remains to be understood of lithic technological organization in the Southeast. This may be due to the preponderance of diagnostic projectile points and widespread distribution of ubiquitous raw materials. It is the goal of the studies presented here to provide a broader understanding of the lithic technological organization and concomitant adaptive strategies in the region.

[5], [14] Symposium- Current Research in Arkansas

Organizers: Jessica Kowalski and John Samuelsen

This symposium will cover a wide range of topics relevant to Arkansas Archeology. Topics include overviews of important archaeological sites; explorations of different perspectives on artifacts, households, and landscapes; and specialized analyses of materials, such as plants, freshwater mussels, and animal remains.

[6], [15] Symposium- Stories with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown

Organizers: Daniel LaDu and Paul Eubanks

Ian W. Brown has worn many hats in his 43-year career. As Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum, he developed the North American Indian Hall. In 1991, he joined the University of Alabama where he retired as a Full Professor in the Spring of 2020. While Ian has published extensively on topics as diverse as Colonial Louisiane, the Natchez Indians, the calumet, settlement in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, and salt; his most profound contribution has been guiding and inspiring a generation of Southeastern archaeologists. This symposium honors him with a selection of papers delivered by his students, colleagues, and friends.

[7] Symposium- Beyond Buildings: (Re)Envisioning Social Landscapes in the American Southeast

Organizers: Mikayla Absher, Steven Filoromo, and Autumn Melby

The built environment consists of more than just its material construction. People configure place beyond its physical construction through the establishment and maintenance of various multi-scalar relationships between and among both human and non-human actors. This symposium highlights the contributions of archaeologists whose research examines those relationships that actively order, transform, and embed our social landscapes with enduring meaning.

Here, drawing from diverse contemporary theoretical and methodological approaches, such as assemblage theory, dwelling perspective, and landscape archaeology, we explore how places are created and maintained with a focus on the experience of place and recursive practices of place-making.

[8] Panel- Exploring NAGPRA Successes in the Southeast

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson, Meghan Buchanan, and RaeLynn Butler

This panel will explore multiple Repatriations that have taken place in the Southeast, and will include discussions of challenges as well as successes throughout the NAGPRA process. The panel will feature Tribal Nation representatives as well as representatives from universities, museums and federal agencies discussing the lessons and experiences with collaborative relationship and partnership building when implementing NAGPRA. Time will be set aside at the end of the panel for an informal networking and socializing event with snacks and coffee for all attendees and speakers to serve as a venue for making connections and continuing the dialogue.

[9] Student Workshop Luncheon- Growing as Graduate Students: Evidence-based Practices to Reduce, Prevent, and Handle Sexual Harassment in Archaeology

Organizers: Shawn Lambert and Mikayla Absher

Sexual harassment and assault in archaeology is an ongoing problem both in field schools and other professional settings. Graduate students are at an important stage in their careers to gain an understanding of this problem and to grow professionally through trainings that will help them implement practices and strategies to prevent sexual harassment in field learning environments. This workshop will provide students with evidence-based tools to aid in preventing these instances and their options for how to respond. Equipping students with these tools early on is one way to effectively change the culture surrounding archaeological practice.

[10] Poster Symposium-What's the Most Interesting Thing You Found?: The I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project

Organizers: Philip Carr and Sarah Price

The value of large, publicly-funded archaeological projects is obscure to most members of the general public and decision makers. The ongoing I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project includes Phase III investigation of 15 archaeological sites spanning several thousand years in around the City of Mobile, associated artifact analysis, oral history interviews, historic map georeferencing, archival research, and public outreach. The project will advance archaeological method and theory, bring to bear new evidence and synthesize previous work to write a novel history of the region, enlighten and engage the public with our findings, and honor the People of Mobile Bay.

[20] Poster Symposium- Community Engaged Archaeology (Theory, Method, and Practice)

Organizer: Jayur Mehta

Ian Hodder's "reflexive archaeology" and theories of multivocality ask us to incorporate descendant communities and stakeholder groups into the processes of archaeological excavation,

documentation, and interpretation. This symposium explores why community engagement is important, how communities are brought into archaeological practice, and provides examples of community engagement from across the Midwest and Southeast. These posters highlight research, outreach events, and processes of engagement, and collaboration.

[21], [28] Symposium- Following in George Lankford's Footsteps: Building Bridges between Folklore, Ethnography and Iconography

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Bretton Giles, and J. Grant Stauffer

This symposium pays tribute to Dr. George Lankford, a pioneer in the study of Native American folklore, anthropology, religious studies, iconography, and ethnohistory. For decades, Lankford transformed our understanding of the past through innovative multidisciplinary approaches that combined iconographic and ethnohistoric evidence with Tribal collaboration to reconstruct ancient Native American lifeworlds. He influenced not only the scholarly community but was also dedicated to public outreach and education. His unique perspective and work continue to influence new generations. Thus, this symposium brings together scholars, who have been impacted by the work of Dr. Lankford to celebrate his contributions to southeastern archaeology.

[22] Symposium- Shattering Expectations, Piecing History: Papers in Honor of Robbie Ethridge

Organizers: Allison M. Smith and Emily Clark

This symposium celebrates Robbie Ethridge upon her retirement as Professor of Anthropology at the University of Mississippi. Her impact on southeastern archaeology and ethnohistory is profound and enduring. Robbie Ethridge's 25-year career is truly interdisciplinary combining anthropology, archaeology, and history to shed light on the past. Most importantly, her research brings Indigenous histories to the forefront of the colonial invasion into pre-Columbian North America. In this symposium, some of Dr. Ethridge's former students, closest colleagues, and collaborators present themes relative to Robbie's interests in studying the lives and societies of past peoples of the Native South.

[23] Symposium- Out Here in the Middle: Postcontact Archeology in the Trans-Mississippi Southeast

Organizers: Carl Drexler and Andrew Beaupré

The people of the Southeast that lived west of the Mississippi River in the years since 1492 engaged with the processes of colonialism, capitalism, Eurocentrism, environmental change, border formation, and modernity in unique ways. The manifestation of these global processes were specific to the region and its deep histories, both Native and Settler. This session combines papers from this region and time period to give an overview of current research and topical foci.

[24] Symposium- Animals and Animality in Southeastern Societies

Organizers: Taylor Triplett and Jessica Jenkins

Taking inspiration from the recent turn to alternate ontologies, this session seeks to critically situate animals – their remains, representations, and “animalness” – within the social worlds of the Southeast. The lives of humans and animals are intimately intertwined and include predator-prey relations, companionship, cohabitation, supplication, and in some cases, kinship. Despite this, archaeological literature regarding animals primarily privileges questions about subsistence or ecological systems. This position can reductively define complex human-animal relationships in terms of consumption and often implicitly centers human dominance over animals. This session expands the archaeological dialogue surrounding human-animal relationships by examining the political, cosmological, or mythic status of animals in Southeastern societies, as well as the material-semiotic or agential qualities of non-human beings. We see ontologically oriented frameworks as particularly productive as they create space to reconsider animality, the qualities that define the animal, in the deep past and the present. Session participants provide case studies that broaden our view of human-animal engagements across the Southeast and beyond using a wide range of methodologies.

[25] Symposium- Entangled Landscapes in the American Southeast

Organizers: Cameron Walker and Sarah Platt

Concepts of entanglement seek to move beyond binary oppositions: whether those oppositions are nature and culture, environment and organism, human and non-human, or rural and urban. Archaeologies of entanglement look to understand the multiple, dynamic, and often overlapping histories and perspectives contributing to the evolving landscapes of the Southeast throughout the post-contact period. This symposium considers research on these ‘entangled relationships,’ broadly defined. We incorporate papers from a wide range of sites and methodological approaches that grapple with the fundamental complexity of social and material relationships in the colonial and post-colonial world.

[26] Panel- Preparing the Next Generation: Lessons in Applied Archaeology from Practical Experience

Organizers: Cindy Davis, Karen Brunso, and Kary Steck

Some of the most important skills archaeologists use daily in their jobs were not necessarily taught in the classroom. With an eye towards better preparing recent and future graduates for the archaeological job market, this symposium brings together a broad section of professionals to discuss practical lessons that are integral to career development. The session is targeted toward young archaeologists who are just getting started and the academicians and other professionals who help educate them. The topics to be covered are equally important to those who intend to go into applied- or academic-oriented realms of the discipline.

[27] Student Luncheon- Collaborative Archaeologies

Organizer: Autumn Melby

This year's luncheon will provide students with a unique opportunity to learn the ins and outs of working with descendant communities across the Southeast and to walk through real and potential challenges within these partnerships. Our panel discussion includes a range of professional and personal perspectives, from public archaeology, nonprofits, academia, and tribal affairs. The luncheon aims to make space and provide new insight for students on working with descendant communities at large in their careers to form a more reflexive and ethical practice.

Following the end of the Student Affairs Committee's "Collaborative Archaeologies" Luncheon, the SAC welcomes all other standing committees and dedicated individuals to join in and continue the conversation. The SAC offers this space as an opportunity to network with others invested in working with descendant communities across the Southeast and reimagining the future of archaeology, with the aim of laying the foundation for future collaborative partnerships and workshops for the broader SEAC community.

[29] Plenary - The Climate Emergency: Cultural Heritage is at Risk

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray and Lindsey E. Cochran

The climate emergency is actively changing the ways in which we do archaeology and think about cultural heritage resources. In this forum, we define four intersecting and scalar themes that explore how Southeastern archaeologists can develop strategies to: (1) effectively conduct archaeology in hazardous environments; (2) communicate complicated and quickly-changing climate science while articulating why cultural resources are critical; (3) take steps to ensure social equity and reject cultural genocide when determining which resources to protect and preserve; and (4) leverage changes to archaeological practices in economic and legislative realms.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(presentations that will show photographs of grave goods or drawings of human remains are marked with *)
(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

Abbott, David [26] Panelist

Absher, Mikayla (mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com, Tulane University)

[7] *Experiencing Poverty Point: Intersections of Land, Water, and Sky***

I propose that using the contemporary archaeological applications of assemblage theory can enhance our knowledge about Poverty Point by exploring how relationships between human and non-human actors and intersections of water-, sky-, and landscapes actively created and perpetuated Poverty Point as a place. Aspects of Poverty Point that I present here can also be linked to features of places dating to later episodes in the history of the Native American South, reflecting a deep history of Indigenous beliefs and practices. In addition, I argue for altering the discourse surrounding Poverty Point studies to take a more human-centered approach.

Ahern, Katie (New South Associates, Inc.)

[31] *Investigation of Archaic and Woodland Period Plazas*

Archaeologists have begun to realize the importance of plazas to many precontact period sites throughout the Southeast. The majority of plaza research in the Southeast centers on the Mississippian period. Although scholarly research examining Archaic and Woodland period plazas is becoming more common, most research focuses on sites situated in the Lower Mississippian Valley. This paper differs as emphasis is placed on a variety of sites from Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to establish a more comprehensive understanding of Archaic and Woodland period plazas.

Akina, Kaila (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Alessi, Kailey (ales9768@vandals.uidaho.edu, University of Idaho)

[25] *What's Gum Got to Do with It? Archaeology and Entanglement at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky***

Mammoth Cave, located in southern Kentucky, is the longest known cave in the world and an important archaeological site spanning almost 5,000 years of human activity. This paper presents the preliminary results from the first-ever excavation of the geologic pit at the Historic Entrance of Mammoth Cave. This pit is known from multiple historic documents and is a dynamic feature that has gone through numerous changes over the past two centuries. The historic artifacts that were recovered during this excavation shed light on how humans have, and continue to, entangle themselves with the cave environment.

Anderson, David (dander19@utk.edu, University of Tennessee)

[29] *How Southeastern Archaeologists Can Respond to the Climate Crisis*

The scale of the challenges southeastern archaeologists face preserving cultural resources in response to climate change are immense, diverse, and ever changing, and are many magnitudes greater than those we have dealt with in the past. Based on lessons learned over the past century, from the New Deal to the modern CRM era, however, we have in hand good examples of how to

proceed. Iterative planning, capacity building, and an ethos emphasizing inclusion, social equity, and justice in deciding what is to be saved is essential if we are to justify, and obtain the support needed, to preserve our history.

Anderson, David G. (see Hoover, Matthew T.)

Anderson, Derek T. (dta49@msstate.edu, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)

[19] *Where's the Beef? Late Pleistocene Fauna and Potential Paleoindian Prey Choice: the Mississippi Data*

Discussions of Paleoindian subsistence strategies regularly include arguments about prey specialization, functions of chipped stone tools, mobility and migration, and the ultimate role of humans in Late Pleistocene extinctions. In the Southeast, Paleoindian sites with faunal assemblages are extremely rare, paleontological distributions of Pleistocene fauna are poorly documented, and existing models based on data from western assemblages likely are not applicable. This poster presents distributions of Pleistocene fauna and Paleoindian projectile points from Mississippi as a starting point for the development of regionally-specific models of human-animal interaction at the end of the Ice Age.

Anderson, Derek T. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Ashley, Keith (kashley@unf.edu, University of North Florida)

[17] *A Return to Sarabay: Block Excavations at a 16th Century Mocama (Timucua) Community*

Located on Big Talbot Island, Sarabay was one of a series of Mocama (Timucua) communities distributed across the Indigenous landscape of coastal northeastern Florida during the 1560s. By 1587, a Franciscan friar lived on a nearby island at another Mocama town that served as a Spanish mission. Building on excavations at Sarabay in 1998-99, the University of North Florida (UNF) returned to the site in 2020-22. Investigations have unearthed Native and Spanish artifacts and exposed the outlines of two structures, including a large Indigenous building dating to ca. 1580-1620. This presentation discusses ongoing excavations at Sarabay.

Ashley, Keith (see Johns, S. Lee)

Ashmore, Alicia (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Author, Dalton (see Bullen, Jonah D.)

Azar, Madeline C. (mcazar@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[32] *Images in Clay: Synthesizing Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and American Indian Philosophy to Interpret Ritual Potting Practices in Northeast Arkansas, AD 1350-1550 **

During the Late Mississippian period, northeast Arkansas witnessed intense population nucleation characterized by the ascension of several large polities. Alongside these developments, a distinctive artistic tradition also emerged. Potters crafted painted, engraved, and effigy vessels depicting an extensive array of imagery, including abstract motifs referencing a layered cosmos as well as representational images of animals, ritual practitioners, and other cosmic beings. Here, I offer an overview of the corpus and propose a multifaceted approach to interpreting the iconography of this potting tradition. In particular, I demonstrate the advantages of using contemporary American Indian philosophy alongside archaeological and ethnohistoric data to study ancient Native art.

Baggett, Jenni (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Kirk C. Wiregrass** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[10] *Rock You Like a Hurricane: Storm Surge and the Archaeological Record*

Hurricanes cause widespread damage across cities along the Gulf of Mexico each year via winds, flooding, and storm surges. The impacts of storm surges on archaeological sites pose interpretive challenges associated with the redeposition of soils and loss of data. Archaeologists working on the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project have documented distinctive storm-deposited soils from past storm surges in the stratigraphy of excavation areas along Mobile Bay. Despite interpretive challenges, storm deposits offer archaeologists a starting point to examine how individual populations dealt with the effects of hurricanes through comparisons of cultural activities before and after these natural disasters.

Baggett, Jenni L. (see Gougeon, Ramie A.)

Bakotic, Cassandra (see Carr, Philip)

Balco, William (wmbalco@uwm.edu, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Scott Kirk** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates), **Lori Umberg** (New South Associates), **Scot Keith** (Southern Research, HPC, Inc.), **Daniel Bigman** (Bigman Geophysical, LLC.), **Robert Theberge** (Bigman Geophysical, LLC.), **Jim Langford** (Coosawattee Foundation)

[31] *Preliminary Results of 2021 and 2022 Excavations at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia*

Investigations at 9DW276 (Rice Farm), a Middle Woodland site in Dawson County, Georgia, have identified over 1000 features since excavations commenced in 2018. This paper presents the initial results of the 2021 and 2022 field seasons, focusing on the application of ground penetrating radar (GPR) to identify subsurface anomalies for targeted excavation and the consequent discovery of numerous structures. Evidence of these structures is presented, contextualizing the site temporally and behaviorally. An initial interpretation of the site is presented as are plans for future analytical research.

Balco, William (see Umberg, Lori)

Banner, Joy [27] Panelist

Barber, Michael (archaeova@gmail.com, Longwood Institute of Archaeology)

[24] *Beyond Biomass: The Symbolic Use of White-tailed Deer during the Woodland Period in Virginia (350 - 1600 CE)*

Form the archaeological perspective, white-tailed deer are often evaluated only in terms of biomass. While meat is an obvious and important product of the harvesting of the species, the significance of deer goes well beyond protein values. Bone and antler were used for tool production, hides for clothing, shelter, and trade, brains for tanning, hooves for glue production, etc. Deer also functioned in the social realm in defining status, wealth, and cultural affinities. The species takes on a symbolic narrative in ceremonies, feasting events, and religion. This paper will focus on the symbolic use of deer in clan identification in the 13th / 14th Centuries, the sacrificing of deer antler headdresses during feasting events from 1000 - 1450 CE, and the Native American deerskin trade between 1550 - 1600 CE.

Barbour II, Terry E. (see Cordell, Ann S.)

Barnes, Benjamin (see Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth)

Barzilai, Rebecca (Indiana University)

[32] *Novel and Traditional Material Practices at the Emerald Acropolis*

This study looks at the ceramic material practices associated with the ritual activities of the people of Greater Cahokia, the visitors to the religious center called the Emerald Acropolis, and the ways in which these material practices shifted and changed through these interactions. The Emerald Acropolis sits at the edge of the historic Illinois prairie on an aboriginally sculpted ridge visibly high in the landscape at the eastern extent of Greater Cahokia. The site is located 24 km east of the central precinct of the Ancient Indian city which itself is situated on the east side of the Mississippi River near modern St. Louis. Defined as a lunar shrine complex where intermittent occupation and activities by local and non-local visitors produce novel ideas, cultural expressions, and material remains, the activities at Emerald have implications for the origins of Greater Cahokia and the larger region circa AD eleventh to thirteenth centuries. I will look at the vibrancy of material affects and how these affects and relationships impact/are impacted by human relationships to the landscape of Greater Cahokia and its storied materials and geologies to trace the cultural innovations through the lens of the material sciences.

Baugh, Timothy (see Singleton, Eric)

Baumgartel, Olivia (ocb61@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Madeleine Hale** (Mississippi State University), **Sierra Malis** (Mississippi State University), **Saylor Fortner** (Mississippi State University), **Audrey Dienes** (Mississippi State University), **Andrew Nichols** (Mississippi State University), **Clayton Collins** (Mississippi State University), **Hannah Willis** (Mississippi State University), **Jared Duke** (Mississippi State University), **Alicia Ashmore** (Mississippi State University), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University)

[19] *Mississippi State University Summer Field School 2022: Excavating History and Life at Concord Plantation in Natchez Mississippi through Public Archaeology*

Mississippi State University's 2022 Public Archaeology Field School excavated at an 18th century plantation, Concord Quarters in Natchez, MS. Collaboration with landowners, whose ancestors were enslaved at Concord, and local communities were key to understanding a holistic history of the lives of enslaved individuals. Excavated features included two large cisterns, a smokehouse, and the last remaining column base from the burned enslaved kitchen house. Finding domestic and personal objects alongside handmade bricks with fingerprints represents direct cultural connections to the enslaved people who lived and worked in Mississippi, and offers an often overlooked perspective about the lives of all inhabitants.

Beahm, Emily (see Lynch, Joshua)

Beaupre, Andrew (abeaupre@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[23] *"Poste de Arkanssea": Current Research into French Settlement in the Arkansas River Valley*

The French settlement known as 'Arkansas Post' is not represented by one archaeological site, but numerous fort and settlement sites located along the southeastern portion of the Arkansas River. This paper will discuss the ongoing archaeological research of the French iterations of the "Poste de Arkanssea" from the 1686 'City of Tonti' to 'Fort Desha'. One current project to be discussed is the study of 18th century French foodways in Arkansas as represented by the Wallace Bottoms site 3AR179. The author will also comment on the gaps that are present in archeological knowledge and intended avenues for future research.

Beck, Robin (see Rodning, Chris)

Bedell, Jennifer (see Thompson, Victor)

Beebe, D. Alex (dbeebe@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Sarah Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Howard Cyr** (GeoArch Solutions, LLC)

[10] A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words: Aerial, Ground, and Lab Photogrammetry Applications Used in the Mobile Bay Bridge Project

Recent advances in software and consumer-grade electronics have made photogrammetry more accessible to archaeologists and other scientists than ever before. Here we demonstrate photogrammetry data collection methods, processing workflows, and digital products from the Mobile Bay Bridge Project. To date, photogrammetry has been applied using drone-, ground-, and laboratory-based data collection techniques to produce time-specific orthophotos, digital surface and terrain models, 3-D models, point clouds, and more. Select products are readily shared amongst the archaeology team to archive observations and supplement interpretations - and also with the general public to support education and outreach.

Beebe, Alex (see Carr, Philip)

Beebe, Alex (see Cyr, Howard)

Beebe, Alex (see Price, Sarah)

Bengtson, Jennifer (see Ferguson, Briony)

Bennett, Sarah (sbennett@selby.org, Marie Selby Botanical Gardens)

[4] In Policy and In Practice: Sites, Stewardship, and Storytelling at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota County, Florida

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens provides bayfront sanctuaries connecting people with air plants of the world, native nature, and regional history. The Historic Spanish Point campus (8SO00002) is an NRHP-listed archaeological complex with components that date from the Late Archaic period to the mid-twentieth century. Selby Gardens' recent adoption of Historic Spanish Point as a companion campus to its Downtown Sarasota campus has created new opportunities related to site management, collections, stewardship, education, interpretation, assessment, evaluation, consultation, volunteer and member engagement, partnerships, and collaborations. Staff are now focused on identifying and enriching these opportunities in policy and in practice.

Bense, Judith A. (jbense@uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[25] Colonial Forts in Spanish West Florida 1698-1763

The Presidio Period in Spanish West Florida was the most violent and turbulent time in Florida's colonial history. In 1698, the Spanish established a presidio on Pensacola Bay and held it until 1763. During this time the region was literally a war zone and 11 fortifications were constructed: five at presidio locations, five at outposts, and one mission was fortified. This paper will describe the fortifications and the reasons for their variations. They will then be compared to contemporary fortifications in East Florida, French Louisiana, and British Carolina.

Bergstrom, Velicia (see Helmer, Matthew)

Bigman, Daniel (see Balco, William)

Bissett, Thaddeus (WSP USA)

[19] *A 12,000-year Occupation and Use History of Three Sites in the Southern Ouachita Mountains, Garland County, Arkansas*

Wood E&IS conducted Phase II and III investigations at three Pre-Contact archaeological sites outside Hot Springs, Arkansas. Diagnostic artifacts and radiocarbon dates indicate use or occupation of the sites from the Dalton through the Mississippian cultural periods. The sites are in close proximity to numerous novaculite outcrops, and were used as convenient locations to process the material for thousands of years. Radiocarbon dates on several features containing indigenous domesticates and tobacco indicate the adoption of horticulture in the region by the terminal Late Archaic/Early Woodland between 3400 and 2500 BP, suggesting a shift to longer-term occupation of the sites.

Bissett, Thaddeus (see Hoover, Matthew T.)

Blair, Elliot H. (ehblair@ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Rachel Cajigas** (University of Alabama)

[12] *Archaeological Survey at the North End Field Site, Creighton Island, GA*

The North End Field Site (9MC81) on Creighton Island, GA is a large multi-component coastal site with intensive occupation from ca. AD 1300 – 1900. These occupations include a large Late Mississippian village, an extensive 17th century Spanish mission-era settlement, an antebellum plantation, and a post-Civil War timber community. In this paper we present the results of recent shovel test pit and shallow geophysical surveys of this site, documenting the changing footprint of the more than 600-year occupation of this coastal landscape.

Blair, Elliot H. (see Filoromo, Steven)

Blair, Elliot (see Cajigas, Rachel)

Blank, Andrew (ajeromeblank20@gmail.com, VHB)

[18] *Artifact Discard Eligibility: A Potential Alleviation to the Growing Curation Crisis*

This paper discusses a potential alleviation to the ongoing archaeology curation crisis. Curation facilities lack the space and time to properly curate legacy collections, which in turn increases the cost necessary to curate modern collections. In order to alleviate the issues of the curation crisis while minimizing damage to future research opportunities, this paper outlines a model for the systematic discard of certain machine-made, non-diagnostic, historical artifacts, which will be referred to as the Artifact Discard Eligibility Model (ADEM). This paper discusses the testing of the ADEM through my graduate thesis on a legacy collection and an incoming CRM collection.

Bloch, Lindsay (lindsaybloch@gmail.com, Tempered Archaeological Services), **Gerald Kidder** (University of Florida), **Erin S. Nelson** (University of South Alabama), **Alisha Palmer** (University of South Alabama), **Ashley Rutkoski** (University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida).

[1] *Platy, Blocky, and In-between: The Identification of Shell Temper Type in Pensacola Mississippian Pottery*

Pensacola pottery was tempered with crushed shell, but few attempts have been made to distinguish the type of shell (clam, oyster, or freshwater mussel). Since each mollusk inhabits specific ecological environments, shell temper type provides evidence for the accessibility of saline and freshwater resources, which we know varied under different seasonal and climatic regimes. Furthermore, temper preference may signal discrete potting communities of practice.

We created clay briquettes of shell tempers in various proportions and particle sizes, producing a reference to guide shell temper and shell temper void identification in archaeological pottery. Each type of shell exhibits distinctive breakage patterns.

Bloch, L. June (lbloch@agnesscott.edu, Agnes Scott College)

[24] *Texture, Rhythm, and the Sensory Fields of Memory: Turtle, Maize, and Gendered Transformations in Oral Traditions*

While feminist critiques foreground women in plant domestication in Eastern North America, Indigenous oral traditions emphasize transformations of gendered bodies, subsistence patterns, and practices of care. I apply an ethnopoetic methodology to a Corn Mother story told by an elder of Pvlvcekolv, an Indigenous community in the South. The rhythmic qualities of the story embody a cosmological aesthetics of corporeal and subsistence transformations, while the narrative connects Corn Mother to women's ceremonial leg rattles. This combined archaeological-sociolinguistic approach foregrounds the somatic, sensory qualities of Indigenous memory, reframing plant cultivation through the body as a relational, multispecies site of metamorphosis.

Boal, Zachary (zjboal@gmail.com, University of Central Florida), **Paul Thacker** (Wake Forest University)

[2] *Applied Zooarchaeology: Analyzing White-Tail Deer Bones to Examine Pre-Historic Hunting at Woodland Sites Along the Yadkin River*

This research analyzed the remains of white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) associated with Late-Woodland habitation sites along the Yadkin River in central North Carolina. These assemblages represent seven time periods, the first beginning in 925 CE and the last ending about 1520 CE. Average body weight at death was calculated using dimensional measurements from distal limb elements, including astragalus, calcaneum, cuboid, metacarpal, metatarsal, radius, and tibia specimens. The assemblage results showed little variation in deer body weight distributions through time, probably indicating low and constant predation pressures on the herds, and minimal age targeting by hunters.

Bossy, Denise (denise.bossy@unf.edu, University of North Florida)

[22] *Yamasee (Yvmvse) Mobility and Place-Making*

The Yamasees' progenitors were early victims of the colonial shattering of the Native South in the mid seventeenth century. And many of the Yamasees subsequent movements across present-day Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina were seemingly set into motion by cataclysmic events beyond their control. Yet it was by strategically using mobility to their advantage that the Yamasees not only survived but came to dominate much of the coastal Southeast. This paper offers a new framework for understanding Indigenous mobility, examining the different types of mobility which the Yamasees deployed and the importance of place-making to Yamasee mobility.

Boudreaux, Tony (eab4@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Vinca P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina), **Stephen Harris** (Independent Scholar)

[6] *Finding "Missing" Mounds at the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians*

In 1730, an army of French colonists and their Native allies attacked the Natchez near their principal town, the "Grand Village." When the Natchez withdrew into two forts built in anticipation of this attack, the attackers besieged the forts and encamped at the Grand Village. In a 2017 publication, Ian Brown and Vin Steponaitis argued that two of the mounds used by the French in 1730 are present but not visible because they were buried by silt during the nineteenth

century. This paper reports on recent research that has relocated these “missing” mounds, showing that Brown and Steponaitis were right.

Boudreaux, Tony (see Clark, Emily)

Boudreaux, Tony (see Hale, Madeleine)

Boudreaux, Tony (see Krus, Anthony)

Boulanger, Matthew T. (see Hollis, Charles K.)

Bowers, Kellie (see Elmore, Robby)

Bowden, Taylor R. (see Bullen, Jonah D.)

Bowers, Kellie Panelist

Bozard, Liley (lmbzard@uark.edu, University of Arkansas), **Catherine Clayton** (University of Arkansas), **John Samuelsen** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[19] *Collections Management at the Arkansas Archeological Survey: A View from Old Washington*

The proliferation of archaeological investigations in the twentieth century has resulted in a backlog of collections awaiting inventorying at many institutions. In an effort to remedy this issue, a digital collections database was created by the Arkansas Archeological Survey to inventory artifacts and easily share data across this statewide organization. Created in 2017 using a combination of MySQL and FileMaker, artifacts are entered by users and uploaded to a server in real-time. We will highlight the application of this system to collections from Old Washington, the Confederate capitol of Arkansas during the Civil War, which has produced thousands of artifacts during recent excavations.

Bradbury, Andrew (apbradbury001@gmail.com, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc), **Philip Carr** (University of South Alabama)

[3] *Procuring Stone and Producing Bifaces: Early Archaic Case Studies from Kentucky*

The organization of technology involves considerations of the procurement of raw materials, manufacture of tools, use/reuse, and ultimately discard. A model of considerations influencing the myriad decisions involved demonstrates the importance of the environment when distribution of raw material is scarce or extremely localized. Data from three Early Archaic biface manufacturing sites in Kentucky are examined to investigate patterning and variation in Early Archaic lifeways. When sufficient raw materials were located close where it was needed, the staging of material acquisition was not needed and all stages of reduction are represented. Conversely, when tool stone was more distant, a staged approach was employed.

Braley, Bobby (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Brazelton, Lisa (eabrazelton@crimson.ua.edu, The University of Alabama), **Miranda Haynes** (The University of Alabama)

[1] *Decolonization in Archaeology, Anthropology, and Academia – Is it Possible?*

In 2020, University of Alabama faculty members in Anthropology/ Archaeology established the decolonization committee (De-Co) against racial injustice. De-Co recognizes anthropology’s role as an agent of colonialism and seeks to reimagine and shape the discipline into one that

equitably reflects and values the entirety of humanity. We challenge the discipline and academy in partnership with affected communities in issues ranging from current racial injustices to NAGPRA noncompliance. De-Co seeks to identify, challenge, and dismantle colonial structures and practices beginning with teaching, mentoring, and scholarship in our department. This poster examines decolonization methods and invites others to engage in the De-Co dialogue.

Brennan, Tamira (tbrennan@illinois.ed, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[18] *Curation as Field Work: Changing the Future of Collections through Curriculum*

The field of archaeology finds itself in a curation crisis that is, in part, our own doing. Practices contributing to this crisis will continue among professional archaeologists until we implement critical changes to our curriculum. This paper discusses the necessity of folding curation into the classroom and provides proof of concept for doing so in a school format, with examples from two seasons of work on unfunded collections from southern Illinois and southeast Missouri. It concludes by re-framing work with orphaned and unfunded collections as salvage archaeology, to be treated with the same urgency as other threatened cultural resources.

Brennan, Tamira (see Ferguson, Briony)

Briggs, Rachel (rvbriggs@email.unc.edu, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **Heather**

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

[6] *Chewing the Fat: Native Eastern Woodland Edible Metaphors of Pig and Bear*

Domestic pigs, first introduced to sixteenth-century American Indians in the Southeast by Spanish entradas, provided a familiar and suitably European food source for colonists who settled the region. Over the next two to three centuries, local Indigenous cuisines also incorporated pig meat and fat, which often fulfilled the same culinary roles once occupied by black bear (a species endemic to much of North America). To understand this incorporation, we consider the metaphoric qualities of pigs and bears and their perceived similarities and differences along culinary, social, and ritual lines among Indigenous Eastern Woodland groups.

Briggs, Rachel (see Rodning, Chris)

Brown, Triston (see Dees, Jessica)

Brunso, Karen [26] Panelist

Bryant, Hamilton (hamilton@wiregrassarcheology.com, Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[10] *Privies Down by the River: Chronology, Form, and Site Formation*

The I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project has documented a diversity of residential, and possibly commercial, privies in downtown Mobile. These features range in age from the Late-Colonial period through the early-middle twentieth century. Variation in form and location are considered as well as chronology and urban site formation processes. Although artifact processing and analysis is in the early stages, and fieldwork is ongoing, data generated are an invaluable comparative sample for understanding urban lifeways on the Gulf Coast.

Buchner, C. Andrew (dbuchner@chg-inc.com, Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc.)

[23] *Geophysical Investigations at the Magnesia Springs Site (3CO64) in Southwest Arkansas*

Recent geophysical investigations at the Magnesia Springs Site (3CO64) and its historical context will be discussed. Logoly State Park opened in 1978 and was the state's first environmental education park. Importantly, the park contains Magnesia Springs, which started being used

by locals and tourists during the late 1800s for healthy mineral baths. The so-called Magnesia Springs Resort was also used as early as 1888 by Methodists as a camp meeting ground. Recent investigations identified surface features and geophysical anomalies at the locations of the three former structures at the park: the Tabernacle, the Bandstand and a probable Hotel.

Bullen, Jonah D. (jbullen@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Katherine G. Parker** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Taylor R. Bowden** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Brigid M. Ogden** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Dalton Author** (National Park Service)

[16] *It Caught on in a Flash: Applications of Paleoethnobotanical and Stable Isotope Analyses to Identify Moonshine Mash Recipes in the Archaeological Record*

Archaeological studies of moonshining have been limited, despite the ubiquity of this site type in Eastern Tennessee. Additional research into the nature of moonshining at these sites, particularly the kinds of materials used in moonshine mash recipes, have likewise been understudied. Other investigations of archaeological foodways have employed residue analysis to reconstruct historical recipes, but the use of glass or glazed ceramic vessels in moonshining complicates our ability to use residues to understand moonshine mash recipes. This project will explore the potential for paleoethnobotanical and stable isotope analyses to reconstruct moonshine mash data via experimental samples for future archaeological research.

Butler, Brian (see Welch, Paul)

Butler, Laura L. (lltb@comcast.net, Mississippi State University), **Paige A. Ford** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[19] *Bringing Plum Bayou Pottery into the Digital Age*

This project created the first digital collection of Plum Bayou Pottery. Plum Bayou pottery is named for the Plum Bayou Culture. The largest known site of Plum Bayou culture is at the Toltec Mounds site (3LN42). The Toltec Mounds site is in central Arkansas near Little Rock and was built and occupied during the Terminal Woodland period - A.D. 700 to 1000. The digital collection is intended for professional archaeological use and public dissemination. The project was completed through an internship by Laura Butler for the Toltec Mounds site in collaboration with Dr. Paige A. Ford.

Butler, RaeLynn [27] Panelist

Cajigas, Rachel (University of Alabama), **Matthew Sanger** (National Museum of American Indian), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama)

[19] *Ancient Flutes and Whistles from the Eastern Woodlands*

Wind instruments, such as flutes and whistles, are rarely reported from archaeological sites in the Eastern United States, leading to the impression that they were not part of local musical traditions. To better understand the importance of aerophones, or wind instruments, in the past, this poster tracks the spatial and temporal distribution of known whistles and flutes across much of the Eastern Woodlands. By surveying the available literature and several major archaeological collections, broader patterns of use and form are identified, as are factors that could result in the under-reporting of aerophones in the region.

Cajigas, Rachel (see Blair, Elliot)

Callaway, Graham A. (gacallaway@gmail.com, William and Mary),

[13] *Vegetation Survey as an Archaeological Field Method*

The systematic recording of living vegetation has the potential to dramatically inform the interpretation of archaeological landscapes, and is particularly valuable for historical archaeology. However, vegetation survey is not a method considered by most archaeologists, in part because of a lack of training. In order to begin to correct this training gap, this presentation will offer a detailed review and discussion of vegetation survey methods along with basic guidelines for the interpretation of survey results. Attendees should be able to use the guidance presented to design and implement a vegetation survey program as part of an archaeological research project.

Cannon, Cayla (ccannon@rgaincorporated.com, Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.), **Paul McEachen** (Richard Grubb and Associates, Inc.)

[2] *Uncovering A Family Cemetery Using Ground-penetrating Radar in Historic Wilson, North Carolina*

In 2021, Richard Grubb & Associates completed a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at Old Farmer Cemetery (WL0500) located within the Central Business-Tobacco Warehouse Historic District in Wilson, North Carolina. This work covered a 0.28-acre parcel that was believed to contain the remains of the nineteenth century Farmer family cemetery. Thirty-five anomalies that represent potential burials were identified, in addition to a possible small structure potentially related to domestic use of the parcel. Whether it relates to the Farmer family or a later occupation requires archaeological investigation. This work assisted the City of Wilson in future planning for the parcel.

Carbaugh, Aimée E. (see Krupa, Krystiana L.)

Carr, Philip (pcarr@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Sarah Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **William Turner** (Alabama Department of Transportation), **Laura Wood** (Alabama Department of Transportation), **Raven Christopher** (University of South Alabama), **Sean Coughlin** (University of South Alabama), **Justin Stickler** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Kern Jackson** (University of South Alabama), **Jada Jones** (University of South Alabama), **Ryan Morini** (University of South Alabama), **Deborah Gurt** (University of South Alabama), **David Messenger** (University of South Alabama), **Rachel Hines** (University of South Alabama), **Howard Cyr** (GeoArch Solutions), **Alex Beebe** (University of South Alabama), **Steven Schultze** (University of South Alabama), **Cassandra Bakotic** (University of South Alabama), **Erin Nelson** (University of South Alabama), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University)

[10] *Realizing the Value of Archaeology: Beyond Single-Authors and Embracing Collaborations*

We, the people of the United States, grapple with the past - the recent past, such as January 6th 2021, more distant with *The 1619 Project* (Hannah-Jones), and more distant still such as illuminated by *An Indigenous People's History of the United States* (Dunbar-Ortiz). Today, Teaching History with Integrity, a primary initiative of the American Historical Association, demonstrates this critical juncture. By bringing archaeologists, historians, oral historians, public outreach professionals, and others in collaboration, we seek to overcome the limits of our disciplinary frames and data in order to create synergy for new explanations and understanding of the past.

Carr, Philip (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Carr, Philip (see Marriott, William)

Carter-Davis, Cindy [26] Panelist

Chacon, Richard J. (see Gillam, J. Christopher)

Chase, Kelly L. (kelly.chase@dos.myflorida.com, Florida Division of Historical Resources),
Danielle A. Simon (Seminole Tribe of Florida-Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

[13] *Waters and Wetlands: Two Years of Navigating Historic Preservation and Florida's Assumption of the Clean Water Act, Section 404 Permit Program*

In December 2020, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection assumed regulatory authority over dredge and fill activities from the federal government. This transfer of authority created large-scale challenges and procedural changes for both historic preservation professionals and Tribes with ancestral ties to Florida. The State's assumption resulted in a legal paradigm shift where Section 106 processes and the associated protections for cultural resources no longer applied, and the right to Government-to-Government consultation was revoked. In this paper we present the unique challenges faced during, as well as the documented successes since State assumption, and discuss the obstacles that remain ahead.

Cherkinsky, Alex (see Thompson, Victor)

Childress, Mitchell (mchildress@chg-inc.com, Commonwealth Heritage Group)

Archaeological Research at the Ohlendorf Site, Mississippi County, Arkansas

[5] The Ohlendorf Site (3MS796) is a high-density late prehistoric habitation area located along an alluvial ridge adjacent to Sandy Bayou. It is situated between Upper Nodena and the Sherman Mound. Recent work at the site included retention of a large controlled surface collection and three soil samples obtained from midden deposits associated with daub clusters along the ridge. Botanical and faunal preservation at the site is excellent. Artifacts indicate affinity with other regional Nodena phase sites. Calibrated means of three radiocarbon dates run on charred pecan shells span ca. AD 1420-1570.

Chovanec, Zuzana (zuzana.chovanec@gmail.com, USACE-Memphis), **Timothy Dodson** (USACE-Nashville)

[4] *Early Streetcar Transportation in Little Rock, Arkansas: A Historical and Archaeological Perspective*

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a state-of-the-art trolley-based public transportation system was developed in Little Rock, Arkansas. Focusing on the archaeological remains of the trolley barn at 1100 North Street, we will present a brief history of the development of streetcar transportation in Little Rock and its role in emerging patterns of social, economic and urban growth in the city. Despite urban development since its removal, remnants of this system have been encountered and documented through a series of city, state and federally-funded projects. This paper will not only discuss the archaeological finds, including trolley poles, foundations, and tracks, but also, the implications for cultural resources management in the rapidly developing urban centers.

Christopher, Raven (see Carr, Philip)

Christopher, Raven (Coffey, Sarah)

Christopher, Raven (Price, Sarah)

Clark, Emily (eclark10@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), Tony Boudreaux (Mississippi State University)

[22] *Settling In(digenously): Analysis of Contact-era Settlements in Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties in Northeast Mississippi*

The chronicles of the Soto expedition center European perspectives, but Robbie Ethridge has used these accounts to emphasize Indigenous actions and experiences. In *From Chicaza to Chickasaw*, she reconstructs the social geography and changing landscapes during early episodes of colonialism in Mississippi's Black Prairie. In this paper, we follow the trail that she blazed by combining archaeological settlement data from this area with historic accounts and quantitative measures to relate the distribution of archaeological sites to the mid-16th century geopolitical landscape described in the chronicles. Our reconstruction of this landscape includes a proposed location of the ancestral Chickasaw polity, Chicasha.

Clark, Emily (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Clark, Kelsey (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Emily Warner** (Army Corp. of Engineers), **Lindsey Howell Franklin** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[10] *Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics from MRB Phase III Excavations of 1MB513*

This poster examines ceramics that were recovered from features within 1MB513 excavation as part of the MRB phase III project. The initial ceramic analysis is integral to identifying the time period of deposition and likely continuity of use of the area. Varieties of historic ceramics will be identified and analyzed to aide in this temporal and vessel type identification. Analysis is ongoing, therefore these are preliminary findings and will be further expanded upon as the project continues.

Clasby Ryan (see Krupa, Kristiana L.)

Clay, R. Berle (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Clayton, Catherine (see Bozard, Liley)

Coatney, Eli (see Ferguson, Briony)

Cobb, Charles (see Krus, Anthony)

Cobb, Charles (see Sorresso, Dominique)

Cobb, Charles R. (see Hale, Madeleine)

Cochran, Lindsey (cochranle@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University)

[29] *Implications of Global Climate Changes to Local Archaeology: Why Melting Arctic Sea Ice Matters to the Practice of Southeastern Archaeology*

The Arctic is warming four times faster than the global average. Scientists continue to improve models that estimate the mechanism and results of climate changes. Each prediction is more dire than the last. Modeling predictions that used to assume a 1m global sea level rise now anticipate at least double that by 2100. As a society, we are past the point of no return and are now bracing for global cascading effects. In this paper, I summarize the broad-scale science of global human-driven climate changes and link these effects to changes we are now experiencing in the southeast.

Coe, Marion (marion.m.coe@gmail.com), **Joshua J. Lynch** (Arkansas Tech University)

[19] *A First Look at Perishable Artifacts from the Gregoire Collection, Boston Mountains, Arkansas*

As potential sources of diverse preserved cultural materials, Ozark Plateau rock shelters are uniquely situated to inform on the lives of Southeastern indigenous peoples throughout the Holocene. Between 1968-1970 Thelma and Louis Gregoire of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey recorded over 100 sites in the Boston Mountains in Arkansas, recovering an array of perishable artifacts. This poster highlights a preliminary analysis of perishable artifacts from the Gregoire Collection, illustrating the research potential of curated artifacts housed at the Arkansas Tech University Museum.

Coffey, Sarah (University of South Alabama), **Rachel Hines** (University of South Alabama), **Raven Christopher** (University of South Alabama)

[10] *60 Years at 906 S. Franklin Street: Examining Residential and Commercial Life at Mobile's Virginia Street Site*

The I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project is an ongoing interdisciplinary effort to excavate and interpret 15 sites in downtown Mobile, Alabama prior to the widening of the Mobile River Bridge and Bayway. This poster examines the 19th -20th century component at the Virginia Street Site (1MB551) to tease out residential and commercial deposits associated with the property at 906 South Franklin Street. This lot was part of Down the Bay, a predominantly African American working-class neighborhood, and was home to several generations of the Owens Family for over 60 years. Archaeological, archival, and oral historical work contribute to this interpretation.

Coffey, Sarah (see Coughlin, Sean)

Collins, Clayton (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Colucci, C. Dylan (cdc857@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[19] *The Younger Dryas and Technological Organization in the Tennessee and Tombigbee River Basins*

We study how the Younger Dryas may have affected hunter-gatherer tool technology within the Tennessee and Tombigbee River basins of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee from ~13,000-11,200 BP. Projectile point size, resharpening, and artifact use-lives were examined for the Clovis through Dalton types. Similar to other studies (Tune 2016, Barlow and Miller 2021, and Kuhn and Miller 2015), our results show that throughout the Younger Dryas, there appears to have been regional shifts towards smaller stone tools that were heavily used and resharpened, suggesting changes in manufacturing and hunting behaviors that corresponded to changing local environments and hunting returns.

Collore, Taylor (see Thompson, Rachel)

Compton, J. Matthew (jcompton@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University), **Juliet E. Morrow** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[5] *Eating Local? Late Mississippian Animal Use along the middle White River, Arkansas*

Previous large-scale regional analysis of zooarchaeological data from northeast Arkansas and adjacent areas points to local environmental conditions as the primary driver behind variation in animal use among late period groups. However, finer-resolution analysis indicates not all variability in animal use can be attributed to environmental conditions with changes in plant cultivation, human population pressure, landscape modification, and warfare as potential

contributing factors. The current study investigates how Late Mississippian animal use at the Greenbrier site on the middle White River in Arkansas fits these patterns. Emphasis is placed on comparisons with other Late Mississippian groups of the region.

Cook, Chelsea (see Hines, Rachel)

Cordell, Ann S. (cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **C. Trevor Duke** (Clemson University), **Jessica A. Jenkins** (Flagler College), **Terry E. Barbour II** (TerraXplorations)

[2] *The New Truth About Temper Variation in Pasco Pottery From The Florida Peninsular Gulf Coast*
Fuller's Earth was suggested as the source of "faux" limestone in some Pasco Series pottery of Florida, which is otherwise indistinguishable from the limestone-tempered standard. Recent petrographic analysis of many Pasco and "faux" Pasco sherds from Peninsular Gulf Coast sites documented the dissolution processes in which calcium carbonate mostly dissolved, leaving a clayey residue, recognized as Fuller's Earth. We now suggest, based on petrography, that faux Pasco pottery started out as limestone tempered that was subsequently decalcified in the post depositional environment. Relating this pattern to geography and depositional context and/or limestone compositions remains to be investigated.

Costa, August (see Kimbell, Jenni)

Cottle Peacock, Clélie (clelie.peacock@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi), **Andrew Wyatt** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[12] *"Our Playground Was the Fort": Archaeological Investigations of Life and Community on Bass Street at Fort Negley (40DV189)*

The years following the Emancipation Proclamation indelibly altered American society. Throughout the urban Southeast, formerly enslaved and conscripted Black Americans navigated socially confirming and fortifying their new status as free citizens despite their circumstances and the cities in which they lived remaining virtually unchanged. In Nashville, Tennessee Black citizens reclaimed sites of horrific Union "contraband" refugee camps, built homes, created neighborhoods, and established complex communities through resilience and self-reliance. This paper discusses the concept and materiality of community in the archaeological record through analysis of the Bass Street site at Fort Negley (40DV189) in Edgehill-one of Nashville's first Black neighborhoods.

Coughlin, Sean (bayoustdenis@yahoo.com, Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama), **Sarah Coffey** (Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama), **Bodine Umberti** (University of South Alabama)

[10] *They Ate What? A Preliminary Look at Some Of The Faunal Remains Recovered From 1MB513*

This poster examines some of the copious faunal material recovered from a privy context at 1MB513. It was a seven-shaft privy that produced both domesticated and wild taxa. A quick peek of the material shows potential sea turtle, a variety of fish, cattle, pig, sheep/ goat and avian taxa. This poster looks at the variety of taxa and looks at some of the butchering patterns of the larger mammal species.

Coughlin, Sean (see Carr, Philip)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan)

Crider, Regan (see Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey)

Cyr, Howard (hcyr@geoarchsolutions.com, GeoArch Solutions LLC), **Sarah Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Alex Beebe** (University of South Alabama)

[10] Can't Touch This: The Use of Deep Testing and Remote Sensing to Investigate Cultural and Natural Stratigraphy within a Hard-to-Reach Depositional Environment

Historic and modern construction efforts posed a unique challenge to stratigraphic examination of the I-10 Mobile River Bridge (MRB) Archaeological project area. Deep historic fill layers, as well as modern utilities and roadways, made stratigraphic examinations in some areas impossible to carry out through traditional means. This poster discusses the use of deep sediment coring and remote sensing techniques such as ground penetrating radar to investigate the cultural and natural stratigraphy in difficult to reach areas within the MRP study area.

Cyr, Howard (see Carr, Philip)

Cyr, Howard (see Beebe, D. Alex)

Cyr, Howard (see Price, Sarah)

Dalan, Rinita A. (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Damlund, Camilla (see McNutt, Ryan)

Davidson, Matthew (see Richison, Brandon T.)

Dees, Jessica (jd00120@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Haleigh Villalba** (University of West Georgia), **Triston Brown** (University of West Georgia)

[1] Hot Shit: An Experimental Study on Thermal Shock Resistance in Organic Tempered Pottery

Organic tempers, such as dung or plant fibers, are found in pottery from around the world. To understand why these are used this research uses systematic experiments to examine the performance characteristics of organic tempered pottery. Sixty herbivore dung and 60 fiber tempered briquettes underwent thermal shock and strength testing. Organic tempers are expected to burn out during the firing process, leaving pore space for vessel expansion and contraction, resulting in increased resistance to temperature changes compared to untempered vessels. Increased resistance may suggest decisions to include organic tempers in vessels made for activities such as cooking.

Delpuech, André (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Demyan, Marcie (mdemyan@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Brett Parbus** (University of Georgia), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[1] Examining 5000 years of Oyster Paleobiology on Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Prior measurements of eastern oyster along the southeastern coast suggest long-term stability in estuarine habitats. On Ossabaw Island, previous studies indicate a decrease in size from AD 500-1500. We examine newly collected samples from a series of sites on Ossabaw Island, that date from 5000 years ago to AD 1500. We use standard methods for oyster size measurement and add data from these sites to assess if localized patterns in oyster size hold with recently observed regional patterns. These data add to our understanding of oyster paleobiology and the shifting character of socioecological systems of the Georgia coast.

Demyan, Marcie (see Garland, Carey)

Demyan, Marcie (see Parbus, Brett)

Daniel Jr., I. Randolph [3] Discussant

DePratter, Chester (see Hale, Madeleine)

De Saulieu (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see Tune, Jesse)

Dienes, Audrey (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Dietrich, Emma (edietrich@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[2] *Working Towards a 3D Digital Comparative Collection in Florida*

Photogrammetry, now a common practice in archaeology, provides the opportunity to create greater access to collections through virtual means. The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) is digitizing objects from across Florida to increase public awareness and create a virtual comparative collection for researchers. The collection includes indigenous ceramics, stone tools, beads, historic ceramics, and personal items from sites including Archaic mound complexes, Spanish Colonial settlements, and American territorial forts, as well as collections from various local museums. This poster will explore the possibilities of digital type collections and introduce FPAN's collection hosted on SketchFab.

Dillinger, Michael (mdillinger2020@gmail.com, Lee University)

[11] *Comparison of Archaic and Woodland/Early Prehistoric Lithics and Resources*

Comparison of Archaic and Woodland/Early Prehistoric Lithics and Resources compares Archaic and Woodland/Early Prehistoric period lithic assemblages from the Appalachian region and the Rocky Mountain region. It pulls from several excavations from both regions. The goal of this research is to show a correlation between the geological resources available as well as the types of uses which could be accomplished through the tools with the variations present in the lithic assemblages of different regions at corresponding time periods.

Dixon, Taryn (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Dodson, Timothy (see Chovanec, Zuzana)

Dorland, Anne (adorland@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Katherine Seeber** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Sarah Lowry** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[20] *How to Effectively Engage Communities in CRM Archaeology: Approaches for Compliance and Due Diligence*

This poster discusses the differences between public outreach in archaeology and community-engaged archaeology, how each has been effectively used in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in both Section 106 compliance and due diligence settings and provides case studies that demonstrate community collaboration in CRM archaeology. Additionally, we will discuss the ways that both perceived and real barriers in CRM archaeology can be transformed into opportunities to engage communities in heritage work within a variety of settings.

Drexler, Carl (cgdrexler@gmail.com, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[23] *Food, Trade, and Empire: Caddo and Settler Saltmaking at the Holman Springs Site (3SV29), Sevier County, Arkansas*

Salt is a dietary staple and is important in textile manufacture. Those with access to it leverage its value in relations with others who are not so gifted, and its trade is crucial in relationships between groups. The Holman Springs site, in western Arkansas, was a place that people made salt for centuries. How they did, how they used salt at home, and how it facilitated commerce, politics, and history changed with the site's inhabitants. This paper explores the material signature of saltmaking along with its cultural dimensions. Some things persist while others change dramatically and have long-term effects.

Druggan, Patrick (psd17@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University)

[32] *New Estimates of the Timing and Tempo of Population Change at Cahokia***

Reconstructing the timing and pace of population change from the archaeological record is an essential component of correlating these processes with climatic variation. At Cahokia, architectural data from vast excavated areas have been compared to high resolution tree-ring-based and lake-core-based hydroclimate proxies. Architectural demographic proxies, however, contain significant uncertainties due to processes of archaeological periodization that must be addressed when translating relative time scales to absolute chronologies. In this paper, I consider the impact of these uncertainties through a combination of Bayesian chronological modeling and Monte-Carlo simulation of architectural data and compare the results to high-resolution climate records.

Duke, C. Trevor (see Cordell, Ann S.)

Duke, C. Trevor (see Sorresso, Dominique)

Duke, Jared (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Dumas, Ashley (University of West Alabama), **Vernon James Knight, Jr.** (University of Alabama)

[22] *The Central Alabama Shatter Zone*

Renewed efforts to locate the battle of Mabila continue to yield significant insights into post-Mississippian populations and culture change in central Alabama. Extensive surveys in the black prairie identified the Marengo Archaeological Complex, comprised of several distinct farming communities and at least one palisaded town. Excavations at three of these sites provide ceramic and radiocarbon data that suggest two waves of prairie settlement. This information, in light of the widespread presence of numerous iron, brass, and lead objects, provides a refined narrative for Native responses to mid-sixteenth century entradas.

Dumas, Ashley (see Eubanks, Paul)

Duncan, James (see Stauffer, J. Grant)

Dye, David H. (daviddye@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **George Lankford** (Lyon College)

[21] *Constructing the Spirit Lodge at Spiro: Cosmic Change and Ritual Theater*

We present an interpretation for the construction of the Spirit Lodge at the Spiro ritual center through Indigenous decision making and ritual acts based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic

accounts, as well as archaeological and iconographic evidence. We approach the lodge's construction from a ritual practice perspective that is grounded in spiritual power and performative theatrics. We suggest several basic decisions are called for before this theatrical power may be created and displayed. Only then may the structure and its collection of sacra become an integral part of the full Spirit Lodge rite.

Dye, David (see Singleton, Eric)

Dysart, John (see Thompson, Rachel)

Eastman, Jane (see Riggs, Brett)

Ellrich, Aaron (ellricham@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[17] *Gathering at the Table: Household Tastes and Change at Colonial St. Augustine, Florida (1565-1821)*
Studies of consumerism figure prominently in historical archaeology and regularly incorporate a global perspective that accounts for broader cultural, political, and economic developments. Integral to this perspective are household approaches that investigate how families defined themselves through everyday objects and the role material culture played in people's lives. In this paper, data from multiple house lots at Colonial St. Augustine, Florida, are examined using a longitudinal approach that spans the Spanish I (1565-1763), British (1763-1783), and Spanish II (1783-1821) periods. Emphasis is given to the notion of taste, and questions center on how household choices intersected with shifting values within the broader Atlantic World.

Elmore, Robby (robby.elmore@archives.alabama.gov, Alabama Department of Archives and History), **Kellie Bowers** (Alabama Department of Archives and History)

[4] *Acting in the Spirit of the Law: The NAGPRA Program at the Alabama Department of Archives and History*

In 2018, the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) determined it was not in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This discovery resulted in a commitment not only to comply with the law, but also to act in the spirit of the law. Since then, the ADAH has sought to approach all aspects of NAGPRA work respectfully and in collaboration with tribal partners. This work includes reuniting ancestral remains at another institution with associated funerary objects at the ADAH, removing funerary objects from display, and encouraging broad cultural affiliation to promote tribal agency during consultation.

Endonino, Jon (Jon.endonino@eku.edu, Eastern Kentucky University)

[16] *Kirk Horizon Lithic Technological Organization in the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky*
Analysis of Kirk Corner-Notched assemblages from two rock shelters within a Lithic Technological Organization (LTO) framework highlights the differential use of similar physiographic and ecological settings by the same or similar populations. Utilization of space within the rockshelters was broadly similar. Differences in LTO between the sites are attributed to temporal factors including variability in the duration and frequency of reoccupation spanning a period from 11,090 – 8400 cal BP. Additionally, site function indicated by the analysis of tools and debitage recovered helps to further explain the differences in site use despite similarities in setting and cultural affiliation.

Ethridge, Robbie [22] Discussant

Eubanks, Paul (Middle Tennessee State University), **Ashley Dumas** (The University of West Alabama), **Steven Meredith** (Cedars Consulting, LLC)

[6] *In Search of Salt: Tales from Louisiana and Alabama*

From 1978 to 1979, Ian Brown excavated at the Salt Mine Valley site on Avery Island in southern Louisiana. His work at this saline sparked a career-long interest in the archaeology of salt, which he shared with his students. During his time at the University of Alabama, Brown authored numerous publications on salt and oversaw the completion of two doctoral dissertations on this subject—one in Alabama and the other in Louisiana. In this paper, we recount some of the adventures associated with these projects while highlighting the impact of Brown's contributions to the expanding field of "salt archaeology."

Ewen, Charles (ewenc@ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[4] *A Tale of Two Cemeteries: Invited vs Imposed Research**

East Carolina University has a long history of investigating neglected cemeteries and aiding in their restoration. Two African American cemeteries in eastern North Carolina have yielded much different restoration outcomes though the archaeological research was similar. The outcomes appear to hinge primarily on which party, descendants or archaeologists, initiated the investigation.

Fedoroff, Michael (see Smith, Allison M.)

Ferguson, Briony (bmferguson2s@semo.edu, Southeast Missouri State University), **Alex Meyer** (Southeast Missouri State University), **Eli Coatney** (Institute for Field Research), **Jennifer Bengtson** (Southeast Missouri State University), **Tamira Brennan** (Institute for Field Research)

[11] *A Terminal Late Woodland Component at the Hunze-Evans Site? Preliminary Interpretation of New SEMO/IFR Excavations*

Previous excavation at the Hunze-Evans site (23CG8) of southeast Missouri indicate a Mississippian occupation, with AMS dates spanning the mid 14th – mid 15th centuries. While these dates are interesting given the site's location within the Vacant Quarter, ceramics recovered during SEMO/IFR excavations during Summer 2022 suggest that our attention should likewise be focused on investigating a previously unrecorded Terminal Late Woodland component at the site. We will review this new evidence and provide preliminary interpretations within the context of what we know about the site and broader region. We will also outline future research directions for further exploring site chronology.

Filoromo, Steven (steven.filoromo@temple.edu, Temple University; TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), **Christina Friberg** (Indiana University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[7] *Snow's Bend and the Landscapes of the Moundville Chiefdom*

To better understand the dynamic period of regional reorganization during the latter years of the Moundville Chiefdom, we must shift our focus to the 'hinterlands'. This paper addresses these understudied regional relationships through an investigation of spatial organization at Snow's Bend (1TU2/3), a single-mound center, village, and cemetery from the Moundville III (ca. AD 1400-1520) phase. We conducted a multi-method shallow geophysical survey (electrical resistance, magnetic gradiometry) and identified three potential neighborhoods with clusters of architecture, pits, and more. We ground our project in a practice-based approach to adopt a dwelling perspective utilizing geophysical data.

Filoromo, Steven (see Tranberg, Austin)

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (Research Labs of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill), **Heather A. Lapham** (Research Labs of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill)

[2] *The North Carolina Archaeological Collection: Contents and Research Potential*

Since 1939, archaeologists affiliated with the Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have conducted surveys and excavations across North Carolina and the Southeast. The resulting collections, along with other materials of research value, are managed as the North Carolina Archaeological Collection (NCAC) by the RLA. This poster summarizes the temporal and spatial breadth of this collection, highlighting sites that have yielded diverse assemblages, including faunal and ethnobotanical material. Avenues for future investigation are proposed to encourage researchers developing thematic, collaborative, and multi-sited projects to engage with the NCAC.

Foner, William (wfoner@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[11] *Identifying Chert Source Types at The Foster Rock Shelter Site In Northern Alabama*

The current study examines the chert sources of the stone tools manufactured and used at the Foster Rock Shelter site (1CT678) in Colbert County, Alabama. Visually, the raw source heavily used for lithic reduction appears to be locally derived gravels not long-distance materials. Reflectance spectroscopy is used to analyze a representative sample of stone tool artifacts and geologic samples collected adjacent to the site and abroad. The results highlight Woodland period hunter-gatherers' use of stone-tool resources.

Ford, Paige (paigef@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[14] *Layers of Meaning: Multicultural Placemaking at Toltec Mounds*

Placemaking is an additive and dynamic social process in which communities inscribe meaning to spaces on the landscape. People give places meaning. These meanings are then reinterpreted as communities renegotiate social relationships, worldviews, and more. At Toltec Mounds (AD 650-1050), this process has occurred countless times through centuries of occupation, thousands of years of embedded memories, encounters, and experiences, and more recent outreach and education. In this paper, I explore the idea of a nuanced multicultural landscape of placemaking at Toltec through an investigation of the site's history from its original occupations through its modern-day affiliation as a State Park.

Ford, Paige A. (see Butler, Laura L.)

Fortner, Saylor (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Fosaaen, Nathanael (Fosaaenng@gmail.com, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[14] *An Ever-fading Glimpse of All Eternity: A Zooarchaeological Analysis of Ozarchaic Fauna from Saltpeter Cave, Arkansas*

Saltpeter Cave (Newton County, Arkansas) contains deeply stratified cultural deposits rich with faunal materials dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Environmental reconstructions for the Hypsithermal Climatic Interval indicate that the Middle Archaic in the Ozarks was a time of expanding grasslands and thinning forest canopy. However, the faunal analyses from Saltpeter Cave indicates that these southern Ozarchaic foragers did not respond by diversifying the habitats they sought prey in to include grassland, but instead intensified their use of forest habitats. This contrasts with the patterns seen at some similar sheltered sites from across the Eastern Woodlands, where the faunal record does reflect changes in which patch types were

quarried for prey. I use diet breadth modeling and correspondence analysis to investigate these trends at intra-site and inter-site scales respectively.

Foster, Thomas (thomas-foster@utulsa.edu, The University of Tulsa)

[17] *A Model of Muscogee Creek Social Organization*

Through a series of research projects over the last 15 years, our team has traced the effects of climate, social, and political risks among a single community that is ancestral to the Muscogee Creek people. We propose that subsistence strategies and collective action among this Native American community were adapted to variability such that risk was distributed throughout the society. Responsibility, authority, and knowledge was spread in many social units through the community which allowed for distributed risk and created a resilient society that could withstand stresses of climate variability, aggression, economic shifts, and new stresses from European colonists.

Frederick, Charles (see Kimbell, Jenni)

Freeman, Riley (rileyalicefreeman@gmail.com, University of Mississippi)

[32] *Excavating Ethnohistory: Archaeological Signatures of Ceremony in the Southeast*

Commonly described in Contact and Historic era ethnohistoric accounts of Southeastern Indigenous peoples are the momentously important rituals and practices of a renewal ceremony known as the Green Corn Ceremony or Busk. This paper presents a model that predicts the material consequences and potential archaeological signatures of this ceremony and applies this model by analyzing large refuse basins at the Stark Farm (22OK778) site. This research explores Stark Farm's relationship to Green Corn ceremonialism and considers our understandings of the domestic and non-domestic life at Stark Farm and those living in the Contact and Historic era southeast.

Friberg, Christina [7] Discussant

Friberg, Christina (see Filoromo, Steven)

Funkhouser, J. Lynn (lynnfunkhouser@gmail.com, The University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[32] *Medicine at Moundville: An Intrasite Analysis of the Moundville Cemeteries*

This research investigates expressions of group identity and social cohesion at the Moundville Archaeological site. Mortuary data on interment location, composition, and associated accoutrements were examined from applied categories of medicine making including curing, hunting, renewal, and war. I argue that Moundville served as a multitown ceremonial landscape, hosting and facilitating collaborative engagement within and between valley communities. Ritual and kin-based community members may have built and modified the Moundville landscape for the provisioning and protection of all affiliated parties through engagement with an esoteric ritual scholarship emphasizing curing, renewal, and war medicines.

Gaillard, Meg (GaillardM@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[29] *Calm in the Face of Chaos: Case Studies in Heritage at Risk Logistics from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources*

Over the last eight years, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Archaeology team has coordinated and deployed heritage at risk recovery efforts in the form of triage-level archaeological investigations, post-flood disaster recovery mitigation, and advice for

disaster recovery and planning efforts across the state and beyond. While every case is different, heightened logistics, training and communication are key when heritage is at risk. The case studies provide examples of rapid on-the-ground response to the threats, including mitigation options and techniques, disaster response and mobilization, and how best to harness help and support for these undertakings in an efficient way.

Gaillard, Meg (see Rice, Lelia)

Gallivan, Martin (mdgall@wm.edu, William & Mary), **John Henshaw** (William & Mary)

[24] *Horns, Skins, and Feathers: Antler Headdresses in the Chesapeake*

Whether in origin stories, ceremonial regalia, or chiefly architecture, representations of deer and other animals appear often in the historical ethnography of the Virginia Algonquians, signaling the importance of animals and animality to these communities. The Powhatan place name Werowocomoco, for example, translates as ‘place of the antler wearers,’ and religious practitioners wearing antler headdresses gathered there during the colonial era. This paper examines documentary sources and archaeological evidence of deer and antler imagery to consider their significance in Virginia Algonquian society. Rather than solely a signifier of status, antler headdresses may have indexed membership in a ritual sodality.

Gallivan, Martin (see Triplett, Taylor)

Garland, Carey (carey.garland@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), Ted Gragson (University of Georgia), **Marcie Demyan** (University of Georgia), **Brett Parbus** (University of Georgia)

[30] *Excavations and Preliminary Interpretations of the Hokfv-Mocvse Shell Ring On Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

We report on excavations and preliminary data from the newly identified Hokfv-Mocvse (Muskogean for “new seashell”) Shell Ring on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, obtained during a University of Georgia Field School. Circular and arcuate shell rings of the Georgia coast provide important insights into the Indigenous coastal lifeways and village societies of the Late Archaic (5000-3000 BP) across the American Southeast. Preliminary data indicate that Hokfv-Mocvse represents one of the earliest Indigenous ring settlements of South Atlantic Coast.

Garland, Carey (see Demyan, Marcie)

Garland, Carey (see Parbus, Brett)

Garland, Carey (see Thompson, Victor)

Gentile, Sonya (see Tune, Jesse)

Giles, Bretton (brettongiles@yahoo.com, USAG Fort Riley)

[28] *Framing Fenestration in Eastern Woodlands Symbols as Ostinato**

This presentation examines fenestration, the creation and integration of openings or “windows” in Eastern Woodlands symbols’ designs. While it is primarily used to describe Mississippian shell gorgets, fenestration extends earlier and across different media. Accordingly, I discuss some fenestrated symbols produced by Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Mississippian peoples. Fenestration therefore appears akin to a repeated musical phrase or rhythm – an ostinato. Yet it is a strangely stubborn one, since fenestration physically

weakened the symbols, sometimes detracted from the object's apparent function, and likely led to more failures. This resiliency makes fenestration appear symbolically significant, as well.

Gillam, J. Christopher (gillamc@winthrop.edu, Winthrop University), **Richard J. Chacon** (Winthrop University)

[12] *Pro-Social Research of the Enslaved at Historic Brattonsville, South Carolina: Building Relationships, Compassion, and Empowerment in the Southeast*

Ongoing research with descendants of the enslaved at Bratton Plantation, South Carolina, interaction with descendants of other plantations, and fieldwork are enabling pro-social discourse between descendants of the enslaved, historic site managers, and the public. Interaction with descendants at Highland Plantation, Virginia, led to the organization of the Brattonsville African American Descendants' Project (BAADP) in 2019. After attending Brattonsville's "By the Sweat of Our Brows," Highland descendants held their first Descendants Day in June 2022 with BAADP members as special guests. These efforts are promoting greater understanding in a shared yet divergent cultural heritage through pro-social educational and archaeological activity.

Gimson, Martha (see May, J. Alan)

Gonzalez, Andres (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Goodmaster, Christopher (cgoodmaster@intenvsol.com, Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC), **Alexandra Younger** (Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC)

[13] *The Fears Site (3SQ76): A Late Archaic-Early Caddo (Harlan Phase) Farming Hamlet in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma*

Data recovery excavations were conducted within a portion of the NRHP-listed Fears site (3SQ76) in the fall of 2021 by Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC, under contract to the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT), to mitigate adverse effects to the site due to the expansion and realignment of the adjacent highway. Excavations at the Fears site yielded extensive evidence of the manufacture, use, and refurbishment of specialized chipped stone implements likely used in horticultural and agricultural activities within Ozark floodplain and terrace landforms. This presentation will provide a summary of the excavations and a synopsis of preliminary analysis results.

Goodyear, Albert (see Miller, D. Shane)

Gore, Angela (see Lynch, Joshua)

Gougeon, Ramie A. (rgougeon@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Jenni L. Baggett** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Kara J. Wallace**

[31] *Rethinking Woodland Ceremonial Landscapes of Northwest Florida*

New investigations of two Woodland mound sites in northwestern Florida reveal shortcomings in previous interpretations of Woodland lifeways and ceremonialism on the central Gulf coast. The Butcherpen Mound complex is a multi-mound site with evidence of repeated occupation spanning centuries. The nearby Manly Mound site contains a single stage mound that was used intermittently over a short period of time. Our study considers these two sites in the context of other Woodland sites on Gulf Islands National Seashore - Naval Live Oaks and across Pensacola Bay and in the light of recent models proposed for Woodland ceremonialism in the Southeast.

Grace, Thomas (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[10] *Bricks Down the Bay: Archaeological Investigations of a Brick Tenement House Structure*

Site 1MB552 contains a late nineteenth-century tenement house occupation. Excavations of this occupation identified numerous brick structural features, residential material culture, and wood timbers that potentially were the floorboards. An analysis of the features and the material culture recovered, along with the historical record, will provide insights into what life was like for the people who lived there, and how the structure itself changed over time before it was demolished in the 1920s. Reviewing the tenement house occupation at 1MB552 can benefit a larger conversation concerning race and occupational patterns in downtown Mobile during the late nineteenth century.

Gragson, Ted (see Garland, Carey)

Greenlee, Diane M. (greenlee@ulm.edu, University of Louisiana at Monroe), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead), **Michael L. Hargrave**, **R. Berle Clay**, **Arne Anderson Stamnea** (The NTNU University Museum, Trondheim, Norway)

[30] *Hidden Secrets of the Poverty Point Plaza*

From the surface, the large, nearly flat plaza at Poverty Point does not strike one as exceptional. It appears to be just natural ground defined by the immense C-shaped earthen ridges. Under the surface, though, it is a complex and remarkable feature. Previous research has provided evidence for widespread stripping of the original natural ground surface and subsequent addition of cultural fill. Through a combination of geophysical survey techniques, targeted excavations, and soil cores, the hidden secrets of the plaza are being revealed. These findings point to a complex construction history that is simply not visible from the surface.

Greenlee, Diane M. (see Hollis, Charles K.)

Greer, Rose (see Helmer, Matthew)

Gregory, Katherine (see Rooney, Matthew)

Grooms, Seth (see Henry, Edward)

Grooms, Seth (see Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret)

Gurt, Deborah (see Carr, Philip)

Hadden, Carla (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Hadden, Carla (see Thompson, Victor)

Hale, Madeleine (mmh754@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Edmond A. Boudreaux** (Mississippi State University), **Charles R. Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology), **Steven D. Smith** (South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology), **Chester B. DePratter** (South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology), **Brad R. Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation, Homeland Affairs Department)

[19] *Crafted in the Black Prairie: A Spatial Analysis of Metal Artifacts at Stark Farm (22OK778)*

Stark Farm (22OK778) is an Early Contact period site in the Black Prairie of northeast Mississippi

that has produced a large and diverse assemblage of sixteenth-century metal. Nearly all of the metal has been recovered by systematic metal detecting, and much of it shows evidence for reworking, presumably by Native people. This poster integrates the metal-detecting data with the other excavations for the first time, and it presents a spatial analysis that identifies several spatial clusters in the metal data. These spatial clusters were identified using k-means clustering and allow for greater understanding of metal artifact distribution at the site.

Hale, Madeleine (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Haley, Bryan S. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Halligan, Jessi (see Smith, Morgan)

Hamill, Jacob (Jacob.Hamill001@umb.edu, University of Massachusetts Boston)

[1] Investigating Intervisibility and Surveillance at Old Fort Plantation through Viewshed Analysis

Nearly every aspect of the plantation landscape was the product of conscious decision-making by the planter to maximize profits, exercise surveillance, and reinforce the subordinate status of enslaved people. Drawing from previous studies of plantations as panopticons, I employ a viewshed analysis using ArcGIS to examine intervisibility between the plantation house and a lath and tabby-daub slave dwelling on Old Fort Plantation in Beaufort County, SC. Using archaeological data and documentary sources to contextualize the results of the viewshed analysis hints at an increased effort of surveillance by the plantation owner from the early 19th century to the mid-19th century.

Hammerstedt, Scott (University of Oklahoma), **Patrick Livingood** (University of Oklahoma), **Amanda Regnier** (University of Oklahoma)

[19] Preliminary Results of 2022 Excavations at Spiro

This poster will provide an overview of the 2022 excavations at Spiro by the University of Oklahoma field school, which involved work at two areas of the site. The poster will discuss the geophysics results that lead to excavating these areas, the preliminary results from the 2022 excavations, our preliminary interpretations that the two areas represent special purpose buildings, and what is known generally about special purpose buildings at Spiro.

Hanson, Tegan M. (thanso5@lsu.edu, Louisiana State University), **Andres Gonzalez** (Rice University), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **James Kaihatu** (Texas A&M), **Maria Koliou** (Texas A&M), **Michelle Meyer** (Texas A&M), **Stuart Nolan** (Louisiana State University), **Sherry Pinell** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana), **Anand Puppala** (Texas A&M), **Carlee Purdum** (Texas A&M), **Petros Sideris** (Texas A&M), **Kim Walden** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana), **Haizong Wang** (Oregon State University), **Siyu Yu** (Texas A&M)

[20] Convergent Science and Collaborative Approaches to Climate Hazard Mitigation

Coastal communities increasingly experience acute and chronic hazards, such as hurricanes, flooding, rising sea levels, and erosion. Enhancing community resilience to these hazards requires planning, effective use of community resources, and new approaches to fundamental research that require breaking disciplinary boundaries and working closely with community partners. Our transdisciplinary research team, the Gulf Resilience Coastlines and People Research Hub, is partnered with the Sovereign Nation of the Chitimacha to study climate hazard impacts on the Gulf Coast and to co-design novel solutions for enhancing community resilience to both gradual and acute climatic hazards.

Hanson, Tegan (see Nolan, Stuart)

Hargrave, Eve A. (see Krupa, Krystiana L.)

Hargrave, Michael L. (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Harris, Stephen (see Boudreaux, Tony)

Haynes, Miranda (see Brazelton, Lisa)

Helmer, Matthew (matthew.helmer@usda.gov, Kisatchie National Forest), **Velicia Bergstrom** (Kisatchie National Forest), **Layla Hill** (Louisiana Tech), **Rose Greer** (Jena Band of Choctaw Indians), **Dave Moore** (Kisatchie National Forest)

[19] *America's Bamboo: Rivercane Revitalization on Kisatchie National Forest, Central Louisiana*
Rivercane (*Arundinaria* sp.) is the only bamboo native to North America, and is a critical species for southeastern ecosystems as well as for traditional cultural uses. Unfortunately, rivercane has disappeared from more than 98% of its original habitat. Kisatchie National Forest has been working with affiliated American Indian Tribes and other partners to study, propagate, and revitalize rivercane on the Forest and other areas. Over the past three years Kisatchie has conducted pilot plant propagation with the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, begun plans to establish a rivercane nursery on the Forest for plant exchange, and are in the process of inventorying extant cane patches throughout the forest to better understand cane habitat. This poster provides a general overview of Kisatchie's various rivercane revitalization projects and preliminary results in light of achieving long-term rivercane ecosystem resilience.

Henderson, Salina [26] Panelist

Henshaw, John (see Gallivan, Martin)

Henry, Edward (edward.henry@colostate.edu Colorado State University), **Seth Grooms** (Washington University in St. Louis), **William Lawrence** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) **Lia Kitteringham** (Colorado State University)

[31] *In the Shadow of Mounds: Expanding the Pinson Landscape in Western Tennessee*
Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Park (PMSAP) in West Tennessee continues to provide fundamental knowledge for the Middle Woodland era in the MidSouth and Southeast. However, lesser-known components of the Pinson Landscape include the Johnston and Elijah Bray sites, situated west and east of PMSAP. New research at all three sites has started to reshape how archaeologists might consider the extent of this enigmatic social landscape. In this presentation, we will discuss new and unusual information from PMSAP, field verification of a new monument at Johnston, and the beginning of landowner relations and access to Elijah Bray for the first time.

Henshaw, John (jphenshaw@wm.edu William & Mary)

[31] *Hunters, Farmers, and Stewards: Managing Landscapes in Late Woodland Virginia*
Native societies across North America actively managed their landscapes through fire ecology, sustainable fisheries, and agriculture. In this paper, I use faunal and climate data to examine whether Native people of the lower Virginia piedmont actively managed deer herds through selective harvesting practices. The evidence points toward the creation of anthropogenic landscapes during the Late Woodland period in the Virginia piedmont. Processes tied to

contingency, climate shifts, and changing community organization highlight a history of resilient landscape stewards in this region.

Herring, Catherine (cherrin6@vols.utk.edu University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Kandace Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[16] *From Rivers to Ridgelines, Late Archaic and Early Woodland Foraging and Farming Patterns in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina*

This research compares paleoethnobotanical data from eastern Tennessee to western North Carolina to explore differences in plant utilization during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. People in the Ridge and Valley region of Tennessee began cultivating plants in the Late Archaic period. In contrast, people in North Carolina continued to rely strongly on foraged goods and showed fewer signs of early adoption of cultivation until the Early Woodland period. Here we further explore patterns between sites in these two regions to understand better how people adopted plant cultivation and its effects on their relationships with plants.

Higgins, Kelly (New South Associates)

[1] *Three Twentieth Century Farms on Redstone Arsenal: A Comparison*

This poster discusses the results of Phase II evaluative testing at three late nineteenth to mid twentieth century farm sites on Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. The sites discussed are 1MA729, a yeoman farm, 1MA783, a middle-class tenant farm, and 1MA915, a tenant farm. Sites 1MA729 and 1MA783 were recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as they were determined to contain information regarding historic lifeways and small-scale farming in northern Alabama. It is almost impossible to differentiate between cash tenants and less wealthy landowners based on the material cultural recovered. These sites provide an opportunity to explore relationships between yeoman and tenant farms and how they fit into a broader tenant landscape.

Hill, Kristina (see Lynch, Joshua)

Hill, Layla (see Helmer, Matthew)

Hines, Rachel (rhines@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Chelsea Cook** (University of South Alabama)

[10] *Public Outreach Programming and Pitfalls for the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project*

Despite past efforts, the public continues to see archaeology as a treasure hunt. The I-10 Mobile River Bridge (MRB) Archaeology Project provides a rare opportunity to share and interpret actual results for the Mobile Bay community. This poster examines the MRB Archaeology Project public outreach efforts, including web content, social media, events, exhibits, and educational curriculum. We also unpack challenges associated with performing public outreach, including identifying audiences, interpreting sensitive site locations, building public outreach infrastructure in a short amount of time, connecting disparate parts of an interdisciplinary project, and emphasizing connections that reach broad audiences while sending meaningful messages.

Hines, Rachel (see Carr, Philip)

Hines, Rachel (see Coffey, Sarah)

Hogan, Michael (see Kimbell, Jenni)

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob, (jhlulewicz@psu.edu, Penn State), **Emma Verstraete** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Roy Zhu** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Max Shachar** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Taryn Dixon** (Washington University in St. Louis)
[32] *A Summary of the Western Flank Survey and One-Thousand Years of Occupation in the Shadow of Cahokia's Monks Mound*

In the summer of 2021, a close interval shovel test survey was undertaken at Cahokia directly west and adjacent to Monks Mound. The original goal of the survey was to identify La Cantine, a French store dating to between 1776 and 1784. (Spoiler alert: it wasn't found.) Despite the lack of French material, the survey revealed over 1,000 years of human occupation in this area, from c. AD 800-2022, lending valuable insight into a millennia of landscape use, modification, and human activity, from Indigenous materials and early American farmsteads to the material vestiges of contemporary 20th century heritage tourism.

Hollenbach, Kandace (see Herring, Catherine)

Hollenbach, Kandace (see Hollis, Charles K.)

Holley, Marsha (msmith4@uab.edu, University of Alabama at Birmingham)

[6] *Investigating Lithic Gorgets at Poverty Point*

Lithic gorgets are an often overlooked artifact type in the Southeast. The assumption has generally been that lithic gorgets were decorative items attached to clothing or merely worn around the neck, due to their resemblance to European gorgets; this led to the naming of the artifact itself and a possible misrepresentation. Little research has been geared toward understanding how "gorgets" were actually utilized. Some 250 lithic gorgets and gorget fragments associated with the Poverty Point site have been analyzed in order to gain a better understanding of both the manufacture and use of these objects during the Late Archaic period.

Holley, Marsha (see McMains, Frank)

Holley, Marsha (see Williams, Shari L.)

Hollis, Charles K. (ckhollis@smu.edu, Southern Methodist University), **Matthew T. Boulanger**, (Southern Methodist University), **Kacy L. Hollenback** (Southern Methodist University), **Diana M. Greenlee** (University of Louisiana-Monroe)

[19] *Estimating Temperature Regimes of PPOs from Poverty Point, Louisiana*

The Poverty Point site (1700-1100 BCE) is known for its C-shaped earthen mounds and enigmatic ceramic artifacts known as Poverty Point Objects (PPOs). These variously shaped ceramics are proposed to have been used for (1) cooking, (2) currency, (3) ceremony, or (4) other purposes. This project examines 40 PPOs from the mound ridges and plaza area using stepwise clay oxidation analysis, loss-on ignition, and magnetic susceptibility. The technological data generated from these analyses are used to assess the various hypotheses about PPO function and use-life. This is part of a larger technological analysis of Poverty Point material culture.

Hood, Amber [8] Panelist

Hoover, Hannah (hghoover@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[12] *Results from Landscape-Scale Survey of the "Indian Fields" of the Mackay Point Plantation*

Colonial surveyors created stunning maps of the natural and cultural landscapes of the Carolinas during the 17th and 18th centuries. This included the recording of 'Old Towns', 'Indian Old

Towns', 'Old Fields', and 'Indian Old Fields', common nomenclature for land formerly cleared for settlement or cultivation that had likely, for one reason or another, been abandoned. As such, cartographic markers like "Indian Field" are valuable tools for reconnecting the histories of Native settlement and landscape use during the colonial era. In 2021, a landscape-scale survey was undertaken to investigate the expansive "Indian Fields" shown on a historic property map of the Mackay Point Plantation in the South Carolina Lowcountry. This work sought to understand the relationship between these fields and the archaeological remains of an early 18th century Native American town of the Yamasee located in a small area within them. This paper will overview the methods and results of expansive shovel testing, surface survey, and magnetic susceptibility testing that covered more than 450 acres of Mackay Point. While the bounds and nature of the Yamasee component were clarified, fieldwork also recovered more than 5000 years of history on the peninsula, including extensive early and middle Woodland components.

Hoover, Matthew T. (mhoover2@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (Wood Environment and Infrastructure Solutions, Inc.)

[4] Fort Polk Archaeology 1972-2022: Using Assemblage Data to Refine the Cultural Sequence and Assess NRHP Eligibility

The Fort Polk military reservation in west-central Louisiana has had 50 years of archaeological investigation, yielding a vast quantity of archaeological information used to explore land-use and resource exploitation over time. As part of the development of an updated synthesis of Fort Polk archaeology, we evaluate the cultural sequence proposed for the installation and NRHP eligibility criteria based on assemblage integrity using stratigraphic data from the thousands of units excavated during intensive testing activity, as well as from a series of data recovery excavations. The results, using a dataset rarely examined collectively, have applicability wherever intensive site testing has occurred.

Horton, Elizabeth (see Samuelsen, John)

Howell Franklin, Lindsey (see Clark, Kelsey)

Huffman, Michael (jalahuffman80@icloud.com, University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[11] Identifying Dover Chert Quarry Sites in Stewart County Tennessee Using Lidar

Dover chert is a heavily used stone tool source originating in Stewart County, Tennessee and was distributed heavily throughout the Midwest and Midsouth. There have been very few survey attempts to map and show the distribution of Dover chert quarry sites. Only five have been identified in the past. Through the use of recent LiDAR data, multiple quarry sites are easily identifiable, possibly showing higher mining and chert distribution activity than previously thought for the area.

Humes, Peggy (phumes@vols.utk.edu, Center for Archaeological Studies- University of South Alabama)

[10] An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away: A Reanalysis of Seeds Recovered from Mobile's Banana Dock's Site 1MB564

Previous Phase I / II analysis at site 1MB564 documents a rich privy among the Banana Docks District of Mobile Bay. Reanalysis of the macrobotanical remains from this privy feature deposit, and the now broader range of comparative resources allows for a clearer identification of the 88 previously unidentified historic fruit seeds. The diversity of macrobotanicals recovered from this

privy's assemblage adds to the depth in understanding and interpreting uses for the variety of native and imported plants actively incorporated in foodways along the Gulf Coast.

Hunter, Diana (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Hutson, Caleb (see Miller, D. Shane)

Jackson, Kern (see Carr, Philip)

Jackson, Paul (see Rolph, Kevin)

Jamison, Jan M. (jmjamison@ua.edu, Office of Archaeological Research, The University of Alabama)

[12] *The Grove (Site 1Ma1630): A Case Study in Southern, Urban Archaeology: Precontact, Plantation, and Pavement*

In the summer of 2020, The University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) excavated a triangular-shaped tract of land in downtown Huntsville at the former location of the Huntsville-Madison County Mental Health Center. During the excavation of this property, archaeologists unearthed extensive cultural deposits across the site as well as several features. These features include Woodland Stage storage/trash pits (date/time period/timeframe), a well, a privy (toilet), and several historic, structural foundations of buildings. This paper discusses the landscape transitions (physical and cultural) over time.

Jefferies, Richard W. (rwjeff1@uky.edu, University of Kentucky), **Christopher R. Moore** (University of Indianapolis)

[1] *Archaeological Investigations of a Possible Spanish Mission Period Well at Site 9MC23, Sapelo Island, Georgia.*

Spanish missionaries founded the Mission San Joseph within the Guale town of Sapala sometime between 1605 and 1613. Since 2003, we have identified and excavated the remains of two mission structures and several of the midden piles and features distributed across the site. This poster describes one of these features – a large pit we now believe to be the remains of a spring-fed well. We provide the archaeological and hydrological data supporting the well interpretation and discuss its method of construction. Verification of this feature as a well contributes new information to our understanding of the mission town's layout.

Jenkins, Jessica (JAJenkins@flagler.edu, Flagler College)

[24] *The Worlds are Your Oyster*

Anchored beneath the tides are living landscapes of oyster reefs that transcend metaphysical worlds as they emerge from the watery underworld and cycle through the middle and upper worlds. Coastal people have harvested oysters for thousands of years, and on Florida's Gulf Coast, oyster shells were terraformed into massive mounds during the Woodland period, whereas in the Chesapeake, they were used to line lowland perimeters of villages. Past oyster harvesting and deposition practices in these areas extended beyond practicalities of day-to-day subsistence and waste disposal and were shaped by the qualities of the oyster as experienced through a cosmological lens.

Jenkins, Jessica A. (Cordell, Ann S.)

Jennings, Thomas (see Smith, Heather)

Johansen, Leslie [26] Panelist

Johns, S. Lee (sljkr@umsystem.edu, University of Missouri-Columbia), **Keith Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[32] *The Mill Cove Complex: An Analysis of Flaked Stone Debitage*

The Mill Cove Complex is a St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) village and mortuary site in Jacksonville, Florida. Associated flaked stone debitage is examined through individual flake analysis and mass analysis to answer questions about raw material, reduction technique, technology, intensity, and core size. Findings indicate the St. Johns II were engaged in early-middle stage, low-medium intensity generalized core reduction of poor quality chert for expedient tool creation. It is the expected assemblage for a group living in this geologically poor area. Understanding St. Johns II lithic technology provides new insights into late-prehistoric lifeways and social relationships in northeastern Florida.

Johnson, Jay (sajay@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[22] *Protohistoric and Early Historic Ceramics in the Black Prairie of Mississippi*

The Waide Site (22CI764) was tested in 1989 during a survey of the Black Prairie in northern Mississippi and produced what appears to be a single-component ceramic assemblage along with two late 15th century radiocarbon dates. As a result of recent work on a slightly later occupation at Stark Farm in combination with analyses of what appear to be mid to late 17th century midden pits from Lee County, it is possible to take a new look at the ceramic sequence during this period of rapid change in the protohistoric to historic transition in northeast Mississippi.

Johnson, Hunter (see Little, Keith)

Jones, Alexandra [27] Panelist

Jones, Eric [27] Panelist

Jones, Jada (see Carr, Philip)

Jones, Rachel (rachellen.jones@gmail.com, University of Oklahoma)

[23] *The History and Archaeology of Sulphur Fork Factory*

The United States Indian Factory System, an experiment in public enterprise, was a late addition to the North American Fur Trade phenomenon. Created by an act of Congress in 1795, the factory system established a total of thirty-one trading posts, a majority of which were located along the Mississippi River and its western tributaries. This paper will focus on the history and archaeology of the Sulphur Fork Factory (1817-1822) strategically located in present day southwest Arkansas. An often overlooked part of American history, the factory system is important to our overall understanding of American imperialism and native assimilation policies.

Jones, Scott (jsjones@midouthcrc.com, Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

Are Models of Early Technological Organization Too Monolithic? A View from the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)

[3] Models of lithic raw material organization among early foragers in North America are often viewed through the lens of the "assemblage". In this paper, I assert that a more nuanced picture of early raw material use, and concomitant adaptations, may be better understood by evaluating

raw material use among the different technological industries that may comprise an assemblage. Differences in raw material selection and use between bifacial and flake, flake-blade, and blade industries at the Carson-Conn-Short site provide information regarding the organization of procurement by early Paleoindian occupants, as well as insights into larger adaptational processes such as mobility.

Jones, J. Scott (see Parish, Ryan)

Jones, Sharyan (see Thompson, Victor)

Jorgenson, Matthew (see Krause, Mary Glenn)

Jorgenson, Matthew (see Sittig, Peter)

Joseph, William (see Miller, D. Shane)

Kaihatu, James (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Peles, Ashley)

Keith, Scot (see Balco, William)

Kelley, Alan (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Kelley, David B. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Kessler, Nicholas (nvkessler@arizona.edu, University of Arizona)

[16] *Progress and Prospects for Dendrochronology in the Middle Mississippian Region: Case Studies from the Kincaid and Mitchell Sites*

Archival wood and charcoal collections from archaeological sites hold importance as a source of chronometric and sociocultural information. In the Mississippian region, radiocarbon wiggle-matching helps overcome historical limitations of annual tree-ring dating by anchoring floating chronologies in calendar time and providing archaeologists with high-resolution date estimates. Other dendro-isotopic techniques are being applied to archival wood as well, strontium isotope ratios of wood reveal the geographic origins of important wooden artifacts. This paper reviews aspects of tree-ring science, summarizes results from a pair of Middle Mississippian dendrochronology projects, and discusses the future prospects for dendrochronology in the region.

Kidder, Gerald (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Kidder, Tristram R. (see Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret)

Kimbell, Jenni (jenni.kimbell@terracon.com, Terracon Consultants, Inc.), **Jon Lohse** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), **Michael Hogan** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.), **Charles Frederick** (The University of Texas at Austin), **August Costa** (Consulting Geoarchaeologist, Houston, Texas)

[31] *Preliminary Results of Geoarchaeological Investigations At 41HR366, A Mossy Grove Site, Along Little Cypress Creek in Houston, Texas*

Site 41HR366 was originally recorded as a Late Archaic/Woodland period site in 1978. Later

investigations determined the site was eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. Terracon was recently contracted to conduct additional testing to provide a better understanding of the deposits present at the site and their integrity in advance of proposed drainage improvements. This paper is intended to provide a preliminary report on the site investigation while research is ongoing. The site appears to represent a loosely stratified, multi-component site; such sites are exceedingly rare in the greater Houston area of southeast Texas.

King, Adam (aking@sc.edu, South Carolina Institute for Archeology and Anthropology)

[24] *When an Animal is More Than Just an Animal*

Current belief practices, historical records, and sacred narratives all tell us that the Indigenous people of the Southeast understood animals as other-than-human people with souls, personalities, flaws, intentions, and history. They were here before people, created the cosmos, and continue to do so. Because of this, animals serve as reference points for experiencing and explaining the cosmos and its spiritual beings. Today's animals are representatives of and share the same souls as dawn time animals. The same applies to images of animals. In this paper, I explore how understanding these ideas impacts interpretations of Mississippian imagery and its respectful study.

King, Noelle (nmking@uark.edu, University of Arkansas)

[5] *Spatial Layout at Isgrig: a Menard Complex Site in the Central Arkansas River Valley*

Late Mississippian sites in the Central Arkansas River Valley, or Menard Complex sites, are not well understood especially as they relate to the larger question of Mississippian response to colonial contact. In this paper, I will explore how the Menard Complex manifests at Isgrig (3PU0015), a site located on the Arkansas River south of Little Rock. I will examine the spatial layout of the site and use ceramic analysis to understand if the site changed significantly over time. Finally, I will compare Isgrig with other Menard Sites in the Central Arkansas Valley to understand regional trends in site function during the sixteenth century.

Kirk, C. (see Baggett, Jeni)

Kirk, Scott (see Balco, William)

Kitteringham, Lia (see Henry, Edward)

Klehm, Carla (Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies), **Malcolm Williamson** (Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies)

[14] *3D Documentation of Petroglyphs at Edgemont Shelter, Arkansas: Strategies for Visualization and Publication of Poorly Preserved Rock Art*

Edgemont Shelter is a bluff shelter in Fairfield Bay, Arkansas. First documented in the 1930s, its petroglyphs have featured prominently in subsequent publications (e.g., Fritz and Ray 1982). Edgemont Shelter has seen significant anthropogenic and natural degradation over 90+ years, from graffiti to the removal of cultural deposit, and lichen growth, meaning many petroglyphs are occluded or degraded entirely. Photogrammetry and terrestrial laser scanning have proved an effective way to document these petroglyphs. In tandem with open-access publication using 3DHOP, we present an effective strategy for visualizing poorly preserved rock art and making it accessible to both archaeologists and the public.

Knight, Vernon (vernonjamesknight@gmail.com, University of Alabama)

[21] *George E. Lankford III: Walking the Scholar's Path*

George Lankford is a polymath, with formal degrees in theology, folklore, and journalism. In his published research across portions of seven decades, he has forged interconnections among the mythology of the Indigenous Americas, oral legends, ethnohistory, the European conquest of North America, antebellum United States history, and prehistoric southeastern archaeology and material culture. His work is theoretical as much as it is data driven. This unusual background has resulted in numerous penetrating insights into the deep history of beliefs in the Southeast.

Knight, Jim [15] Discussant

Knight, Jr., Vernon James (see Dumas, Ashley)

Knight, Jr., Vernon J. (see Vincas P. Steponaitis)

Koliou, Maria (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Krause, Mary Glenn (marygkrause@gmail.com, AECOM Technical Services, Inc.), **Matthew Jorgenson** (AECOM Technical Services, Inc.)

[11] *The Anatomy and Implications of a Ceramic Vessel Disposal Pit in East Tennessee*

The Federal Highway Administration and the Tennessee Department of Transportation sponsored data recovery excavations at site 40CK192 near Newport in Cocke County, TN. This pre-contact site dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods contained intact pit features including an exceptionally well-preserved ceramic refuse pit containing large pottery sherds representing a few distinct vessels. Using vessel reconstruction, artifact analyses, radiocarbon dates, residue analyses from ceramic sherds, and ethnographic research, this presentation will provide an overview of the ceramic refuse pit's contents and possible interpretations as to the pit's original intended usage.

Krigbaum, John (see Magoon, Dane)

Krupa, Krystiana L. (klkrupa@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Eve A. Hargrave** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Ryan Clasby** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Aimée Carbaugh** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[20] *Repatriating Cahokia: Emphasizing Tribal Priorities in and Around NAGPRA*

The NAGPRA Office at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is in the process of coordinating a multi-tribe, multi-institution project with the goal of repatriating Ancestors and cultural items from the Cahokia site, near present-day East St. Louis. This presentation summarizes the development and current status of the project, as well as its future goals. In particular, it will detail tribal requests for the identification of additional Cahokia collections, including those which are not known to fall under NAGPRA. The purpose of the presentation is to expand our collaborative efforts on this project by reaching as many collecting institutions as possible.

Krus, Anthony (Tony.Krus@usd.edu, University of South Dakota), **Charles R. Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Brad R. Lieb** (Heritage Preservation Division, Department of Culture and Humanities, Chickasaw Nation), **Edmond A. Boudreaux III** (Mississippi State University)

[32] *Timing And Pace of Late Mississippian Abandonments in The Upper Tombigbee River Drainage and the Middle Cumberland Region*

Mississippian (AD 1000–1700) abandonments in the greater Upper Tombigbee River (UTR) and the Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) have traditionally been viewed as the southern- and southeasternmost extents of the Vacant Quarter depopulation, which further spanned portions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers. Over the past two years, we have obtained 133 new radiocarbon measurements from archaeological samples that provide dates for the Late Mississippian occupations in the UTR and the MCR. Chronological modeling of this data demonstrates that Vacant Quarter population reorganizations in these two Late Mississippian sub-regions were markedly different in terms of their timing and chronological tempo.

LaDu, Daniel (Daniel.LaDu@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi)

[6] *The Hole in the Doughnut Philosophy: Plaza Volume as a Metric of Labor Investment*

“As you ramble through life, brother, whatever be your goal, keep your eye upon the doughnut and not upon the hole.” The Doughnut Philosophy reminds us to appreciate what we have in hand instead of focusing on what is missing. While seemingly sound advice, blind adherence to this metaphor discourages us from looking beyond the obvious, something Ian W. Brown has always challenged his students to do. This paper details a method of calculating plaza volume from shovel test data and reporting this metric as a minimal estimate of landscape modification and labor investment.

Lambert, John M. (lambertj@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Thomas J. Loebel** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Andrew A. White** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[3] *Spatial Patterns in the Clovis Record of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin*

Census of avocational and public collections for Early Paleoindian fluted points from the western Great Lakes signals a substantial Clovis occupation that spanned much of Indiana, Illinois, and the southern half of Wisconsin. Patterns of toolstone discard suggest the development of a series of large, parallel lithic transport systems related to patterns of seasonal- or annual-scale movement of the earliest human foraging groups in the region. The scale and directionality of lithic transport varies in important ways across the region, providing insight into the spatial dimensions of Early Paleoindian social systems in the Midwest and Midsouth.

Lambert, Shawn (sl2042@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University)

[28] *Imagery in Motion: A Call for Decolonizing Caddo Archaeology**

This paper uses a decolonizing, object-based approach to reexamine the iconographic meaning and social lives of Early Caddo pottery vessels from the northern and southern Caddo regions. Archaeologists often pay closer attention to how objects exercised agency in pre-European contact or historic contexts. However, I employ object itineraries to understand how Early Caddo pottery continue to have agency in contemporary contexts and show how meanings can be transformed and/or revitalized as they encounter different social meshworks. To do so, I trace their shifting meanings and life histories as they encounter new sets of people, places, and things.

Lambert, Shawn (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Lambert, Shawn (see Colaninno, Carol)

Langford, Jim (see Balco, William)

Lankford, George (Lyon College)

[21] *Spiritual Healing in Native North America*

Spirits are the key players in the Native North American cosmos, but in contrast, humans are among the weakest of creatures. The difference lies in power. Spirits can bestow power, wise humans seek power, and prayer is for seeking that power. In this world, “healing” is a blend of knowledge and spiritual power, and its seeking is guided by wise leaders.

Lankford, George (see Dye, David)

Lapham, Heather (see Briggs, Rachel)

Lapham, Heather A. (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Lawrence, Dawn (dawn.lawrence@usda.gov, US Forest Service), **Jeffrey Shanks** (National Park Service)

[20] *Integrating Descendent Engagement and Archaeological Investigation towards a New Perspective at Prospect Bluff*

The “Negro Fort” at Prospect Bluff was once one of the largest maroon communities in North America. Historians, however, have often focused on the fort’s military history and destruction, rather than the freedom-seekers who lived there in the shadow of enslavement. Recent efforts to decolonize interpretations of the site led to rigorous consultation with indigenous and maroon descendants. As a result, representatives of the Merikin Heritage Foundation of Trinidad were brought to Prospect Bluff to connect with the place where their ancestors once lived and to help recontextualize not only the interpretation of the site, but the archaeology currently underway.

Lawrence, Dawn (see Lewis, Cheyenne)

Lawrence, Dawn (see Shanks, Jeffery)

Lawrence, William (see Henry, Edward)

Lee, Lori (llee@flagler.edu, Flagler College)

[13] *Tides of Change at Fort Mose*

As climate change threatens cultural heritage sites, it is necessary that we mitigate impacts to our most significant sites before rising tides claim them. Fort Mose, the first legally sanctioned free African American settlement in what became the United States, merits urgent intervention. In 2022, our collaborative research team conducted a third field season at Fort Mose with terrestrial and underwater components to investigate the lives of multicultural communities that lived and work here from prehistoric times until the 19th century. This paper discusses the 2022 field season.

Lees, William (wlees@uwf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[29] *We Really Need to Rethink This (Thinking Beyond the Resource)*

Even in places like Florida, the majority of the public has grown to accept that the climate crisis is real and has real, visible effects that will only increase with time. They easily understand that heritage is part of what will be lost. While this is a welcome “sea change” I believe we need to do some rethinking about our entrenched US historic preservation program and our approach to fieldwork, also steeped in tradition but increasingly dangerous. The first may be more difficult than the second, but both are critical as we move forward to address the crisis at hand.

LeFebvre, Michelle (see Wallis, Neill)

Legg, James B. (see Hale, Madeleine)

Lewis, Cheyenne (cheyenne_lewis@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Jeffrey Shanks** (National Park Service), **Dawn Lawrence** (U.S. Forest Service)

[4] *Beyond Mitigation: Overcoming the Limitations of The Phased Archaeological Approach at the Whitehead Landing Site (8Li458)*

Post-hurricane Michael debris removal at Whitehead Landing Campground necessitated a data mitigation project at the poorly understood multi-component site. Fulfillment of the requirements for Section 106 of the NHPA for this site required a more holistic approach to mitigation. Expanding the Phase III plans to include shovel testing to bound the site outside Area of Potential Effect and recover information regarding cultural periods and depth enabling concurrent block excavations to better sample the cultural layers and identify cultural features. The data recovered revealed periodic occupation from the Early Archaic through Woodland periods including with a significant Late Archaic presence.

Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey (jeffrey.t.lewis@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Regan Crider** (University of Oklahoma)

[19] *Preliminary Lithic Analysis of the Troy Adams Site (34LF33) : A Fourche Maline Cultural Site*

This poster presents a preliminary examination of lithic artifacts excavated from the Troy Adams site (34LF33) that was originally excavated by the WPA in 1939 and 1940 and again later by Jerry Galm in the 1970s. This mound site is located in Eastern Oklahoma and affiliated with the Fourche Maline archaeological culture (ca. 2300 – 1100 cal. BP). This examination provides new insight into production trajectory and lithic reduction of stone tools by Fourche Maline populations in Oklahoma. Additionally, preliminary lithic analysis demonstrates a variety of raw materials were procured from the Ouachita Mountains and the Ozark Plateau source areas.

Lieb, Brad R. (Brad.Lieb@chickasaw.net, Chickasaw Nation)

[15] *Okla Shakchihomma': The Chakchiuma People in Southeastern Ethnohistory and Archaeology*

The Okla Shakchihomma' or Chakchiuma people were an important if little known tribe in Mississippi and Southeastern Indian history. Ian W. Brown contributed to knowledge of the Chakchiuma through his career, particularly his 1977 Greenwood-Tchula Bluffs survey. This presentation overviews ethnohistorical and archaeological information on the Chakchiuma from First Contact through the nineteenth century and outlines future research into this ancestral Chickasaw and Choctaw-related tribe.

Lieb, Brad [27] Panelist

Lieb, Brad (see Krus, Anthony)

Lieb, Brad R. (see Hale, Madeleine)

Lindsay II, James W. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Lister, Erin (elister@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)

[10] *A Lost Religious Pendant: Linking Mobile's Past to the Present*

Archaeology has been called “the science of rubbish.” However, in some cases, items found archaeologically were not purposely discarded, but rather lost and later recovered as an artifact. Unlike ubiquitous broken glass, ceramics, and nails that we commonly find, lost items, such as the Saint Rose of Lima pendant recovered during excavations of a late nineteenth century, tenement structure at 1MB552 in downtown Mobile, provide different and complementary insights into past lifeways. This single artifact generates questions addressed in this poster, about Mobile and its owner such as religiosity, Catholicism, support for the poor, race and racism, among others.

Little, Keith (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Daniel Webb** (TRC)

[6] *Towards Identifying Early Contact Period Populations in the Black Prairie of West-Central Alabama: A Comparative Ceramic Analysis*

A comparative pottery analysis was conducted to help discern the identity of Early Contact period populations in the Black Prairie of west-central Alabama. Samples used in the study were derived from 22OK1188, a Starkville Archaeological Complex site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi; the Big Prairie Creek site (1HA19), a Moundville IV site in the lower Black Warrior River watershed; and several sites located in the Black Prairie of Marengo County, Alabama. The results raise important questions for Contact research in the area.

Livingood, Patrick (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

LoBiondo, Matthew (mvlobiondo@gmail.com, UC Santa Barbara)

[7] *Etowah and Beyond: Social Landscapes in Southern Appalachia*

Recent scholarship has argued that the origins of Mississippian culture involved the entanglement of both human and non-human actors, which resulted in salient sociopolitical and ideological transformations. In northwestern Georgia, these interactions manifested in the establishment of the Etowah (9Br1) site and resulted in impactful changes to the region. This paper draws on assemblage theory to address the articulation of ideology, population movement, and material practices in the formation and early habitation of Etowah. Architectural and ceramic analyses will show inter-regional interactions transformed the social landscape and created a meaningful place.

Lockhart, Jami (jlockhar@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[14] *Recent Cultural Landscape Studies in Arkansas*

This presentation highlights recent research integrating multisensor geophysics, aerial photo interpretation, image processing, LiDAR analysis, GIS data development, and modeling for archeological projects and cultural landscape studies in Arkansas.

Loebel, Thomas J. (see Lambert, John M.)

Lofaro, Ellen [8] Panelist

Lohse, Jon (see Kimbell, Jenni)

Lowry, Sarah (see Dorland, Anne)

Luce, Jennifer J. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Lundgren, Elizabeth (see Hornsby, Michael)

Lunsford, Janae (see Pokrant, Marie)

Lynch, Joshua (jlynch8@atu.edu, Arkansas Tech University), **Emily Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Angela Gore** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Lei Zhang** (Arkansas Tech University), **Kristina Hill** (Ozark-St. Francis National Forest)

[14] *Visualizing Dalton Bluff Shelter Assemblages in the Boston Mountains, Arkansas*

In the 1960's-1970's, Thelma and Louis Gregoire conducted a survey of the Limestone valley, central Boston Mountains, Arkansas. Cultural materials from lowland and bluff shelter sites in the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest were recovered but understudied. We present an analysis of five Dalton assemblages recovered during the Gregoire survey, and five additional under-reported Dalton assemblages from the Ozark Plateau. We report a revisit of Cow Creek Bluff undertaken in 2022. Three-Dimensional data are combined using the DirectX 11 game engine to produce a VR application which facilitates visualization of Ozark Bluff shelters and Dalton material culture in novel metaverse experiences.

Lynch, Joshua (see Coe, Marion M.)

Mack, Jennifer E. (jmack@umc.edu, University of Mississippi Medical Center)

[19] *Updates on the Asylum Hill Cemetery Project*

From 1855 to 1935, the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum occupied a large tract of land a few miles north of downtown Jackson. Graves discovered during construction projects in 1992 and 2012 on what is now the University of Mississippi Medical Center campus represent a cemetery established for patients who died in the asylum. Over the last decade, a pilot excavation, remote sensing, exploratory trenching, osteological analysis, documents research, and oral history collection have contributed to better understanding of the site and burial population. This poster presents updates on research and a glimpse of the excavation project beginning in October 2022.

MacNeill, William [26] Panelist

Magoon, Dane (dtmagoon@gmail.com, University of Leicester), **Andrea Palmiotto** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Kiersten Weber** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[1] *Driving the Wedge: Marine Dietary Effects, Water Salinity Zones and the Study of Palaeomobility in Coastal Virginia and South Carolina.*

Strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) stable isotope studies focused on palaeomobility and isoscape development have emphasized plant-based pathways for strontium uptake and local geological sources for establishing provenience. The initial use of strontium data in bioarchaeological research, however, was for palaeodietary reconstruction, and, while marine seaspray effects have been given recent consideration, the potential effects associated with the consumption of

marine food resources have been understudied. To explore the issue of marine dietary effects in different salinity zones along the Atlantic coast, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ data was analyzed from terrestrial herbivores and omnivores, primarily deer and raccoon, from archaeological sites in coastal Virginia and South Carolina.

Malis, Sierra (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Malischke, LisaMarie (lmalisch@aum.edu, Auburn University at Montgomery)

[15] *Stories, Sherds, Gravestones, and Other Things I Learned from Ian W. Brown*

Using lessons learned while a PhD student of Ian W. Brown, I will discuss holes I hope to fill within Alabama archaeology, Southeast archaeology, and my own career in my new position of assistant professor of anthropology/archaeology at Auburn University at Montgomery. From this position, I hope to establish new and creative partnerships with Montgomery entities while engaging and encouraging AUM students to study anthropology and archaeology. Topics covered include Fort St. Pierre in Vicksburg, Mississippi; Fort Toulouse in Wetumpka, Alabama; Museum Studies curriculum creation; and the possibility of Public Archaeology within the City of Montgomery.

Marrinan, Rochelle (rmarrinan@fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[17] *Refining the Florida Mission Model*

Archaeological investigations in the Apalachee-Franciscan missions of northwest Florida, conducted since the early 1980s, have shown that the interpretation that exists today does not support the model generated by earlier researchers. To understand why this disjuncture has occurred, I closely examine the history of excavations in this section of the “mission chain” and suggest explanations. I evaluate each criterion of the Florida Mission model and discuss our current interpretations. I also discuss how recent work, by both archaeologists and historians, is changing our understanding of Indigenous lives lived in the mission system during the First Spanish period in La Florida.

Marriott, William (wmarriott@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Jeremy Pruitt** (University of South Alabama), **Ginny Newberry** (University of South Alabama), **Philip Carr** (University of South Alabama), **Robert Reams** (United States Forest Service)

[19] *Lithic Material Use and Discard on the DeSoto National Forest*

The acquisition of raw material to manufacture stone tools, the use of those tools, and the place of discard of the manufacturing and resharpening debris, as well as the tools themselves provide insights into how people in the distant past organized their technology. Intensive archaeological survey of the DeSoto National Forest in south-central Mississippi provides data to investigate patterning in the use of lithic material and discard. Consideration of the geological origin of lithic materials combined with the archaeological occurrences of tools, cores, and flake debris provide new insights into technological organization through time.

Martin, Terrance (martinzooarch@gmail.com, Illinois State Museum)

[23] *A Zooarchaeological Perspective on Early Colonial Interactions at the Wallace Bottom Site (3AR179) in Southeastern Arkansas*

The Wallace Bottom site (3AR179) is the likely archaeological location of the Quapaw town of Osotouy that was investigated by the Arkansas Archeological Survey from 2001 to 2006. European and Native American artifacts diagnostic of the late 17th and early 18th centuries reflect interactions between the Quapaw and the French inhabitants of the nearby Poste de Arkensea. Among more than 4,600 animal remains from Feature 12 are specimens from

mammals (including bison and cattle), birds, reptiles, and fish. Continuing analyses of materials from this site are expanding our understanding of interactions between these two communities.

Mateja, Cyndal A. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Maurer, Derrick (dtm20bi@fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[2] *The Material Culture of Prostitution*

The primary objective of this thesis is to determine if the artifact assemblage recovered from the Lodge Alley site located in Charleston, South Carolina, is associated with prostitution. I will compare the artifact assemblage and records from the 1983 excavations of the Lodge Alley site (Zierden et al. 1983) with those from domestic site(s) and the Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1977). Secondary to this analysis is to gain a better understanding of the quality-of-life for those who lived at the Lodge Alley site. The quality-of-life is suggested through analyses of materials used by the persons involved on a regular basis.

May, J. Alan (alanm@cityofgastonia.com, Schiele Museum of Natural History), **Martha Gimson** (University of North Carolina-Charlotte)

[2] *Holly Bend Plantation 2022: Search for the Kitchen Hearth, Ceif Cabin Site, and Dependencies*

Past documents describing the principal family residing at Holly Bend, the architecture, commerce, and social networks don't mention an African-American component. That is until 2015 when identified colonowares were linked with African-American makers at other North Carolina plantations. Additionally, in 2017 ceramic tobacco pipe fragments were examined and associated with the separate kitchen where African-Americans were preparing meals for Robert Davidson's family. Photographs from the early 1970s have been examined for specific locations of the kitchen and possible tenant/slave cabin. Reanalysis of brick fragments from earlier excavations are examined to more precisely locate the kitchen hearth and cabin site hearth, and correlate with known African-American artifact types.

McCague, Elizabeth (emccague@umd.edu, University of Maryland - College Park), **Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman** (University of Maryland - College Park)

[25] *The Search for Historic Equids in the Zooarchaeological Record*

Skeletal remains of equids are notably infrequent in archaeological assemblages. Given their rarity, these remains are usually reported as "commensal" animals, with no further analysis conducted. While it is not possible to study the lives and deaths of individual animals using what are typically isolated remains, broader patterns in the treatment of animals after death may be visible when remains are studied in aggregate. This paper details preliminary results of an ongoing study in which we explore equid remains from the historic Eastern Woodlands region, using a "big data" approach on isolated equid specimens from numerous zooarchaeological repositories.

McEachen, Paul (see Cannon, Cayla)

McFeaters, Andrew (see Shanks, Jeffrey)

McGimsey, Chip (cmcgimsey@crt.la.gov, Louisiana Division of Archaeology), **George Shannon** (US Bureau of Reclamation)

[32] *16ST68 - A Mississippian Occupation in Eastern Louisiana*

The Johnson site, 16ST68, is a small earth and shell midden situated on the banks of a small bayou just north of Lake Pontchartrain. Excavated by Dr. George Shannon in 1988, it has been

unreported until now. The assemblage is distinctive in several key areas: the ceramics are all shell-tempered, there is a high frequency of pastes and designs indicating Pensacola/Mobile Bay connections, ceramic discs are common, and a faunal assemblage different from contemporary sites. The site represents a settlement of people who immigrated here from the east at some time in the 1300s CE.

McMains, Frank (frankmcmains@gmail.com, Independent Researcher), **Marsha M. Holley** (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

[16] *Applications of High-Resolution Photogrammetry*

Photogrammetry, the production of 3D models from photographs, presents numerous possibilities in archaeological research and expands the accessibility of the field. We will discuss the potentials of high-resolution photogrammetry as an important resource for collaboration, documentation, and data acquisition. Case-studies, varying across the Southeast, demonstrate the usefulness of photogrammetry for researchers. The photogrammetric methods demonstrated strengthen research and center accessibility as a key portion of the process.

McNutt, Ryan K. (rmcnutt@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University), **Camilla Damlund** (University of Glasgow, Centre for Battlefield Archaeology), **Patrick Sword** (Georgia Southern University)

[13] *The Devil's Outriders: A LiDAR and KOCOA Investigation of the Battle of Buckhead Creek, 1864*
Funded by an American Battlefield Protection Program grant, LiDAR and KOCOA, guided a systematic metal detector survey to identify, and evaluate levels of preservation and battle pattern signature from the Battle of Buckhead Creek, the largest American Civil War battle site in Southeast Georgia untouched by development. In November 1864, during Sherman's March to the Sea, Confederate and Union cavalry forces waged a running battle across Jenkins and Burke County, Georgia. These actions were ephemeral events in an archaeological sense; in time-depth and impact on the archaeological record. However, this paper demonstrates that the application of conflict archaeology methodologies can identify and evaluate these sites.

Mehta, Jayur (jmehta@fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[15] *Decision Support Framework for Prioritizing Cultural Resources on the Gulf Coast of Mexico**

The conservation of gulf coastal environments and the preservation of non-renewable cultural resources has presented numerous challenges in the wake of both natural and human-generated hazards. A complex landscape of public/private funding initiatives for coastal restoration that prioritize environments, but not historic, archaeological, and cultural resources has resulted in continued and critical losses. As a solution, a decision support framework is proposed to help cultural resource practitioners increase planning efficiency and implementation. The framework is supported by analyses of IPCC sea level rise projections and SLR impacts to cultural resources along Louisiana's coast.

Mehta, Jayur (see Carr, Philip)

Mehta, Jayur (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Mehta, Jayur (see Nolan, Stuart)

Mehta, Jayur (see Skipton, Tara)

Melby, Autumn (melby@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania)

[7] *At Home in The Hollows: Exploring the Significance of Everyday Rural Life in the Late Mississippian American Bottom*

While archaeologists have often interpreted collapse through the lens of urban life and the decentralization of elite networks, studies of rurality emphasize the diverse roles and social experiences of rural peoples who are separated by physical and social distance from urban centers. Scholars of rural geography highlight the ways such peoples form alternative forms of everyday practices and traditions, particularly in pivotal moments of societal change. I discuss here how a framework centered in rurality may be applied to the study of Cahokia's collapse, specifically as it was experienced at the Hawkins Hollow (11MO855) site in the American Bottom floodplain.

Melcher, Jennifer (jmelcher@uwf.edu, University of West Florida Archaeology Institute)

[13] *Visible & Invisible: Pensacola's Past Through the Lens of Cemetery Preservation*

Over the past decades, the University of West Florida has worked to help preserve and map historic cemeteries in the Pensacola area. Combining current cemetery data with the city death records from the late 19th and early 20th centuries gives us a chance to look at the demography of remembrance & preservation. To explore what similarities exist between those whose markers survive and those that have been lost to time. Death records also give us an indication of how many gravesites are invisible on the landscape helping us plan for the memorialization of those unmarked sites to benefit descendant communities.

Menz, Martin (martmenz@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[2] *Households and Habitation at Letchworth (8JE337), a Woodland Period Ceremonial Center in Northwest Florida*

The Letchworth site (8JE337) near Tallahassee is one of the largest Woodland period ceremonial centers in Florida. The site includes a 15-meter tall platform mound and several other low mounds, as well as a habitation area roughly 500-meters across. Despite its great size, Letchworth has received relatively little attention from archaeologists. Here I discuss the results from recent fieldwork in Letchworth's habitation area and how these new data change our understanding of the site. I also outline how occupation at Letchworth differed from other Woodland period ceremonial centers in the region.

Meredith, Steven M. (mered003@gmail.com, Cedars Consulting)

[3] *The Tallahatta Formation and People in the Late Pleistocene on the Gulf Coastal Plain*

The geologic history of the Tallahatta Formation in the Coastal Plain of the Gulf of Mexico has lead to petrologic and physiographic attributes which gave it an important role in the lives of people in the region across a broad span of time. This paper explores the role of the formation in the technology of people who lived in the region during the late Pleistocene. Artifacts, artifact assemblages, sites, and site locations will be considered.

Meredith, Steven (see Eubanks, Paul)

Messenger, David (see Carr, Philip)

Meyer, Alex (see Ferguson, Briony)

Meyer, Michael J. (michael.meyer@modot.mo.gov, Missouri Department of Transportation)

[4] *From Start to Finish: Excavation of the Louis Beaudoin Site*

In 2013 while conducting an archaeological survey for proposed interstate highway improvements, archaeologists with the Missouri Department of Transportation identified the remnants of an 18th-century French-style house. The identification of several post-in-earth wall trenches and a handful of period artifacts was monumental and changed the entire direction of the archaeological investigation. Over the subsequent years, five additional French homes were identified and excavated, producing an every-increasing amount of material and information. In 2018, during the final stages of the project and using lessons learned, archaeologists returned to the Louis Beaudoin site to finish up where everything had begun.

Meyer, Michelle (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Meyer, Regina (regina.m.meyer4.nfg@army.mil, Missouri Army National Guard)

[13] *Standardizing National Guard Armories*

The National Guard supports both state and federal missions; the armory is a core component of National Guard's infrastructure. Once recognized as a State Militia, the National Guard's armory construction was primarily state funded. However, two events in our nation's history created a need for federal funding of National Guard armories by congressional/federal military programs. The first was the creation of the Works Progress Administration and the second was the passage of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (Pub. L. 81-783). This paper will briefly discuss the WPA and focus more on the post-WWII armories.

Meyers, Maureen (mmeyers@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[29] *Archaeology in a Time of Climate Change*

This paper presents a brief introduction to the symposium. It underscores the need for a focus on climate change in archaeology, addressing its impacts on cultural resources, particularly those of descendant communities. It also addresses the adverse effects on archaeologists themselves, as fieldwork is done in increasingly dangerous conditions. Finally, it discusses the need for a task force addressing these issues in Southeastern archaeology.

Meyers, Maureen (see Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth)

Mikolajczyk, Cora F. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Miller, D. Shane (Mississippi State University), **Derek Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Caleb Hutson** (New South Associates), **William Joseph** (University of Tennessee), **Nathan Shores** (Mississippi State University), **James Strawn** (University of Georgia), **Albert Goodyear** (University of South Carolina)

[3] *Heavy Rocks and Null Models: Identifying Activity Areas at the Allendale Quarries in South Carolina*

Goodyear and Charles (1984) conducted the first systematic survey of the Allendale Chert Quarries along the Savannah River near Martin, South Carolina. Using primarily pedestrian survey and bucket-augering, they identified twenty quarry-related archaeological sites, including the well-known Charles, Big Pine Tree, and Topper sites. In 2015 and 2018, Mississippi State University field schools conducted controlled shovel testing of a section of the Allendale Quarry. Using data from 702 shovel tests, we argue that using distance-decay as a null model, it is possible to identify activity areas beyond those associated with extraction of raw material to produce stone tools.

Miller, D. Shane (see Clark, Emily)

Miller, D. Shane (see Colucci, C. Dylan)

Miller, Sarah (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[29] *Life on the Raft: Finding Each Other and Surviving the Climate Emergency*

Navigating the climate crisis is every archaeologist's responsibility. In my case this includes launching FPAN's Heritage Monitoring Scout program, establishing the Society for Historical Archaeology's Heritage at Risk Committee, and co-founding the North American Heritage at Risk collaborative. We must find each other and work together to meet the common goal of surviving the emergency with global heritage intact. We must do better to prepare students for the new field of archaeology and we must do better by the communities we serve to understand how their own cultural practices will be interrupted by this pivot to a new normal.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (jmitchem1@yahoo.com, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[5] *Studying the Parkin Phase for Thirty-one Plus Years**

Excavations and other research in northeast Arkansas were focused on the Parkin phase, a concept used to refer to a presumed chiefdom in northeast Arkansas between about AD 1350 and 1600. Although early sixteenth-century Spanish contact has been proven, different settlements show lots of variation. House construction and configuration, palisade evidence, and even site function reveal heterogeneity much greater than anticipated. After more than three decades of investigation, much more remains to be done. My successors will have plenty of questions to investigate for many decades, and I wish them well.

Moonier, Natalia (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[31] *Filling In the Gaps: The Point Pleasant Site and Coles Creek Site Distributions in Louisiana*

The Louisiana Division of Archaeology's Excavation Database includes 1,275 archaeological investigations at the Phase II or Phase III level, 236 of which were affiliated with the Coles Creek cultural period at the time of research. Analysis of this database demonstrated the overwhelming majority of these to be nonmound sites, which have been less studied or written about when compared to their mound counterparts. Nonmound sites are essential in understanding the lifeways of prehistoric peoples such as the Coles Creek, an excellent example being the Point Pleasant site in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. This presentation focuses on the distribution of nonmound sites regarding the Coles Creek cultural period and the importance of furthering research in the gaps provided by the database analysis.

Moore, Dave (see Helmer, Matthew)

Moore, David (see Rodning, Chris)

Moore, Christopher R. (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Morgan, David (National Park Service), **Irvy Quitmyer** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[6] *Atlantic Rangia (Rangia cuneata): A Bioindicator of Harvesting Strategies Identified in Woodland (A.D. 400 – 1100) and Mississippi Period (A.D. 1100 - 1550) Zooarchaeological Assemblages of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Southwest Alabama*

This paper compares the shell size distribution of modern, Woodland, and Mississippi period Atlantic rangia from non-mound middens and the Mississippian mound complex of Bottle Creek. Counter-intuitively, the data show that the shell lengths of our modern specimens

are significantly larger than the zooarchaeological assemblages (N=8) in this study. With few exceptions, Woodland and Mississippi period shells from non-mound deposits are significantly smaller than ones from the high-status midden associated with Mound A, Bottle Creek. In contrast to our modern assemblage, significant harvesting pressure seems to have occurred across space and time between A.D. 400 and 1550.

Morini, Ryan (see Carr, Philip)

Morrow, Juliet (jmorrow@astate.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[3] *From Lanceolate to Notched Projectile Point Technology in the late Pleistocene-Early Holocene New World*

There is a clear trajectory from a single point type that serve multiple functions (Clovis, Dalton) to a companion set with at least one tool that probably served a more specific function (Ultrathin/Folsom, Thebes/St. Chas. Bass/Hardin, etc.). Notching of pointed hafted bifaces is an innovation that does not begin until thousands of years after hunter-gatherers dispersed across the New World and settled into territories. I explain why Early Archaic period knappers began notching and alternately beveling points and model the emergence of companion sets of points and knives. Data from multiple sources are used to model how and why the functional diversification of pointed hafted bifaces occurred. Using a few basic assumptions, I explore the recognition of male versus female activities and activity areas in the hunter-gatherer archaeological record using the companion set data.

Morrow, Juliet (see Compton, J. Matthew)

Morrow, Juliet (see Stuckey, Sarah)

Murray, Emily Jane (see Dietrich, Emma)

Murray, Emily Jane (see Simmons-Jenkins, Glenda)

Napora, Katharine (see Thompson, Victor)

Nelson, Erin (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Alisha Palmer**, University of South Alabama)

[10] *Integrating Legacy Collections with Recent Archaeological Work at D'Olive Creek, 1BA196 and 1BA251*

The D'Olive Creek sites, 1BA196 and 1BA251, are the only two sites associated with the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project that are primarily Native American in origin. Principally associated with the Pensacola Culture of the northern Gulf Coast, these sites are important for understanding lifeways and landscape use among coastal Mississippian people. We incorporate legacy ceramic data from the early 1970s with artifacts from our recent excavations at the two sites. Our results indicate that the sites are well-stratified and that Bottle Creek (ca. AD 1250-1550) and Bear Point (ca. AD 1550-1700) phase ceramics are concentrated in different locations.

Nelson, Erin S. (Bloch, Lindsey)

Nelson, Erin S. (see Carr, Philip)

Nelson, Erin S. (see Waselkov, Gregory A.)

Nelson, Ted Clay (ted.c.nelson@ua.edu, The University of Alabama)

[6] *A Pile of Sherds: Material Evidence of Coalescence in the 17th-Century Coosa River Valley*

The Hightower Village site (1TA150) is a 17th-century Kymulga phase site in Talladega County, Alabama. The Kymulga phase ceramic complex is a diverse ceramic assemblage consisting of multiple tempers and designs. I explore the distribution of such a diverse ceramic assemblage at the Hightower Village site using a ceramic attribute analysis I found that the ceramic assemblage was distributed over two different groups of structures that represent two contemporaneous communities of practice. These two ceramic groupings represent early material evidence of Mvskoke group coalescence in the Coosa River valley in the 17th century.

Newberry, Ginny (see Marriott, William)

Nichols, Andrew (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Nolan, Stuart (snolan7@lsu.edu, Louisiana State University), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **Tegan Hanson** (Louisiana State University), **Sherry Pinell** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana), **Kim Walden** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana)

[20] *Engineering, Archaeology, Ecology, and Climate - Coordinating Multidisciplinary Collaborative Research with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana**

Initial fieldwork for the Gulf Resilience COPE Research HUB began in Summer 2022. This research consisted of aquatic boat survey of known archaeological site locations. This survey was developed in collaboration with members from the Chitimacha tribal community and was designed to establish a baseline for site types, for site size, for relative chronology, and to identify current threats to cultural resources. During these visits, team members evaluated site conditions and compared them to prior records. Evaluations of site integrity will be used to triage sites for future excavations and research, and to investigate how sites are affected by natural and anthropogenic changes. Is there distinct vegetation on mounds and shell middens? Can further research at these sites help to model ancient landscapes and understand ecosystem health during certain time periods?

Nolan, Stuart (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Norris, James (University of South Alabama)

[10] *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of a Shotgun House (1MB498)*

The vernacular landscape of the “shotgun house” has evolved through time. Serving the needs of many, the shotgun house is often associated with African Americans and “run-down” neighborhoods. Believed to be the product of amalgamation, the shotgun house has its roots in West Africa and it has evolved to fit the landscape overtime. This poster discusses the roots of the shotgun house, its importance in marginalized neighborhoods, and archaeological investigations at 1MB498. Phase II archaeological investigations of a standing shotgun house reveal the potential for identifying structures and activity areas. Consideration is given to landscape and structure use through time.

Norton, Brandy (brandy.norton@atkinsglobal.com, Atkins Global)

Building Trust with Tribes

[18] As a non-Tribal researcher, building trust with Tribes during archaeological projects survey and research can be a difficult endeavor for all parties due to the exploitative past of

the discipline, especially when you are a non-Tribal member. However, by being present in the community and willing to listen, people begin to identify you as someone they know and is invested in that community. Further, incorporating oral histories into your research and interpretations, demonstrating your willingness to listen, and to consider Tribal viewpoints can be achieved by being present in the community. When people see you out in the field or at an event, they begin identifying you as someone they know and can potentially trust. Further, incorporating oral histories in your research and interpretations demonstrates that you are listening and willing to include Tribal input. This paper will discuss how these techniques were utilized in my zooarchaeology research toward building trust with Tribal communities, as well as toward a more inclusive approach to interpreting archaeological data.

O'Connor, Virginia (see Rooney, Matthew).

Ogden, Brigid M. (see Bullen, Jonah D.)

Oliveira, Cristina (The University of Florida)

[16] Zooarchaeological Analysis of Ancestral (Glades) Period Vertebrate Harvesting at the Clupper Site on Upper Matecumbe Key, FL

The Clupper site (8MO17), located on Upper Matecumbe Key, is one of the last relatively intact Indigenous archaeological sites in the Florida Keys (Keys). Using a historical ecology framework, I present the results of an intra-site zooarchaeological analysis of vertebrate harvest patterns between AD 630 to 1215. This analysis is part of the first systematic zooarchaeological research program in the Keys. The study data indicate an inverse relationship between catfish (Ariidae) and sea turtle (Cheloniidae) harvest at Clupper through time. I discuss this pattern within the context of regional vertebrate biodiversity and long-term marine subsistence practices in the Keys.

Palmer, Alisha (see Bloch, Lindsey)

Palmer, Alisha (see Nelson, Erin)

Palmiotto, Andrea (see Magoon, Dane)

Pappenfort, Logan (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Parbus, Brett (brett.parbus@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia), **Marcie Demyan** (University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)
[16] Refining Georgia Coastal Chronologies via Radiocarbon Dating and Bayesian Modeling at the Bluff Field Site

We discuss the results of investigations at the site of Bluff Field on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Prior surveys and excavations produced hundreds of identifiable ceramics, as well as abundant samples of short-lived carbonized plant remains for radiocarbon dating. Evidence from AMS radiocarbon dating and statistical modeling points to problematic incongruencies with the current chronological framework for stylistic, technological, and demographic change derived from ceramic typologies, potentially pushing the associated timeframe for the manufacture of Wilmington, St. Catherines, and Savannah ceramic styles by hundreds of years, and calling into question the history of settlement patterns trajectories along the Georgia Coast.

Parbus, Brett (see Demyan, Marcie)

Parbus, Brett (see Garland, Carey)

Parish, Ryan (rmparish@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **J. Scott Jones** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

[3] *Chert Provenance at the Carson-Conn-Short Site, and What That Tells Us About Paleoindian Mobility/Social Interaction*

The source of chert artifacts from the Carson-Conn-Short site (40BN190) informs us about the use of local lithic resources and the longer distance sources indicate group mobility and/or interaction. The site is located along the floodplain of the Tennessee River and consists of seven loci containing artifacts spanning the range of diagnostic Terminal Pleistocene tools. Deposits of Fort Payne chert are located on either bank and visual identification of the assemblage suggests a heavy reliance on these nearby sources. Additionally, the presence of artifacts manufactured from exotic sources gives us significant behavioral information. Analytical chert source data illustrates these patterns.

Parish, Ryan (see Foner, William)

Parish, Ryan (see Huffman, Jalan)

Parish, Ryan (see Smith, Christine)

Parker, Katherine G. (kparke38@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

[7] *Distilling Southern Histories: Moonshine and the Remaking of Plantation Landscapes*

This paper will explore moonshining as an act of placemaking used to reinforce contradictory narratives of heritage and persistence within the landscape. Moonshiners in the Lowcountry reconceptualized recently vacated plantations as historically vacant spaces, which helped create material and symbolic distance from charged memories of racial violence from the plantation past—a pattern that is evident broadly in Revisionist Southern histories. Archival, spatial, and archaeological data will be used to illustrate how “persistent” places in the South Carolina Lowcountry were in fact more mutable and ephemeral than implied.

Parker, Katherine G. (see Bullen, Jonah D.)

Patania, Ilaria (see Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret)

Patania, Ilaria (see Ward, Grace)

Pavão-Zuckerman, Barnet (see McCague, Elizabeth)

Peles, Ashley (ashley.peles@gmail.com, Independent Researcher), **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[24] *Feasting Beyond Consumption: Evidence for Other Special Activities in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

While analyses of feasting typically focus on consumption, large meals may be just one component of community gatherings. Ritual occasions often feature other activities, such as religious rituals and healing. We begin by examining the evidence for shamanic activities at the Feltus site in Mississippi. Evidence for special activities at Feltus is particularly strong in (though not limited to) the off-mound areas and includes both zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains. We argue that evidence for non-meal-based activities needs to be approached more

methodically, and support this by providing additional examples from excavations at nearby mound sites.

Perrotti, Angelina (perrotti.ag@gmail.com, Brown University; University of Wisconsin-Madison), **Grant Snitker** (US Forest Service), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia)

[2] *Fire and Vegetation Impacts of Domestic Cattle Introduction in the Carolina Lowcountry*

This study explores the social and ecological dimensions of early cattle industry in the Carolina Lowcountry (AD 1670 – 1860) through a multi-proxy reconstruction of environmental change within Hell Hole Swamp, South Carolina. A 1.6-meter sediment core is used to reconstruct long-term landscape-scale fire histories, vegetation change, and fungal evidence for recent domesticated livestock. Environmental changes are discussed in the context of the historical and archaeological evidence for free-ranging livestock and subsequent environmental change. This work contributes to an ongoing project investigating the role of the cattle in the emergence and development of Charleston's urban economy.

Pigott, Michelle (mpigott@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[7] *Rebuilding Time and Space within Joara, a Persistent Place*

Archaeology, a study which is largely preoccupied with time, still often separates itself along time lines which are at best arbitrary distinctions, and at worst, Eurocentric boundaries denoting a time before and after History (ie. Europeans). In an attempt to disentangle unintentional colonial conceptions of time and landscape, this paper discusses a long-lived Indigenous landscape through an application of radiocarbon dating, archaeology, and native persistence. At the center of this perspective is the Joara Chiefdom, a polity headed by an ambitious leader, Joara Mico, intent on expanding Joara's influence across the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains during the sixteenth-century.

Pinell, Sherry (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Pinell, Sherry (see Nolan, Stuart)

Platt, Sarah (plattse@cofc.edu, College of Charleston)

[25] *Entangled Materialities of Guns and Gunsmithing at 87 Church Street, Charleston*

In the mid-eighteenth century an enslaved gunsmith called Prince likely lived and certainly labored on a townlot now occupied by the Heyward-Washington House. Prince, as much as the man who enslaved him, participated in a wider colonial network of material and social interaction tied to firearms unfurling across the Atlantic and throughout the southeast spanning white, Black, and Indigenous spaces. Guns are emotive artifacts with a violent genealogy- they were also technologically complex objects requiring an infrastructure of people and spaces to craft and maintain them. This paper will examine the archaeological remnants of these colonial entanglements at 87 Church Street.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (tpluckhahn@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Emily Clark** (Tulane University), **Allie Smith** (University of Alabama)

[22] *Toward a "Total History": The Contributions and Legacy of Robbie Ethridge to Southeastern Archaeology*

In this introduction to the session "Shattering Expectations, Piecing History", we trace the broad arc of Robbie Ethridge's career, from her fortuitous enrollment in Charles Hudson's introductory anthropology class at the University of Georgia (UGA), through her formative experiences in cultural resource management archaeology and graduate school at UGA, to her long and

prolific tenure as a professor at the University of Mississippi. Along the way, we identify the throughlines of Robbie's scholarship and practice and suggest how these have advanced us closer to a "total history" of the Native South.

Pokrant, Marie (mpokrant@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Janae Lunsford** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[1] *Dogs and Lasers!**

As a part of projects conducted by the Georgia Department of Transportation, New South Associates, Inc. conducted Phase II testing on piled stone feature sites in the Georgia Piedmont. These investigations employed canine scent detection and LiDAR. This poster will present these methods and will discuss their potential application on other sites of this type.

Price, Sarah (seprice7@yahoo.com, Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), **Howard Cyr** (GeoArch Solutions), **Raven Christopher** (University of South Alabama), **Alex Beebe** (University of South Alabama)

[10] *Digital Love: Finding (Often Imperfect) Solutions to Project Documentation and Management*
Technological advances far outpace archaeologists' ability to incorporate them into daily practice. This is likely due to money, time, and having to adapt high tech equipment made for one purpose to archaeological needs rather than deploying off the shelf solutions. Managing 15 Phase III mitigations meant that efficiencies gained through digital documentation was worth the effort. This poster introduces the programs, work flows, and Digital Management Plan, as well as the successes achieved and short comings encountered over the course of the first ten months of field work.

Price, Sarah (see Beebe, D. Alex)

Price, Sarah (see Carr, Philip)

Price, Sarah (see Cyr, Howard)

Price, Jeremy (see Simek, Jan)

Pruit, Jeremy (see Marriott, William)

Puppala, Anand (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Purcell, Gabrielle (gpurcell@troy.edu, Troy University)

[17] *"Greatest Prosperity in Their Way": Cherokee Foodways during European Colonization*
Cherokees experienced significant disruptions in their lifeways as a result of European colonization. However, there is also evidence that Cherokees adjusted to these changes and continued to live in relative stability. For example, historic accounts from Europeans indicate that Cherokees underwent a period of what they described as "prosperity" in the late-eighteenth century, during which Cherokees grew large amounts of maize and adopted a new staple crop, the sweet potato. I use the macrobotanical remains from several archeological sites occupied before and during European colonization to clarify how Cherokees experienced colonization.

Purdum, Carlee (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Pyszka, Kimberly (kpyszka@aum.edu, Auburn University at Montgomery), **Bobby Braly** (Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department)

[23] *Construction History and the Misnomer of Cane Hill's Methodist "Manse"*

Founded in 1827, Cane Hill's history has centered on the Cumberland Presbyterians who founded the town and its college. Instead, we focus on Cane Hill's lesser-known and often forgotten Methodist population, in particular, their former church building. Referred to today as the Methodist Manse, the structure remains the only visual reminder of the former Methodist congregation. Further archaeological excavations and documentary research since our SEAC 2015 presentation on the Manse have provided a great deal more information about it. In this presentation, we provide an update on the Manse's construction, appearance, and associated events.

Quitmyer, Irvy (see Morgan, David)

Rainville, Charles (charles.rainville@trustfortomorrow.org USDA-NRCS, Trust for Tomorrow)

[13] *Wetland Restoration and Historic Preservation: A Lake Okeechobee Basin Archaeological Complex*

The Lake Okeechobee Basin in Central South Florida was intensively modified by Belle Glades (1000 BCE - 1700 CE) communities. The hunter-gatherer-fisher people engaged with complex landscape alterations, including terraforming in and around wetland sinks and tree islands. During the early 20th century, the basin was modified for agricultural use and recent wetland restoration conducted by the USDA-NRCS has been able to preserve an archaeological complex of sites around a large wetland sink. Preserving these sites will allow for a more complete understanding of seasonally wet sites as well as the landscape history of human occupation through deep time.

Reams, Robert (see Marriott, William)

Regnier, Amanda (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Reilly, Kent (Texas State University)

[21] *Two-Stepping in the Dance Hall of the Dead: George Lankford and the Recovery of the Ancient Native American Past*

Over the last several decades, George Lankford has been pivotal to the recovery of the Native American past. Dr. Lankford's research has revolved around Archaeological and Ethnological methodologies as well as Iconographic investigations that are the major focus for the layout of sacred space or ritual precincts thought-out the Mississippian Period. Lankford has further shown that cosmological layering is the home of much of the spiritual power inherent in Native American religion.

Rice, Lelia (S.C. Department of Natural Resources, Heritage Trust), **Meg Gaillard** (S.C. Department of Natural Resources, Heritage Trust)

[18] *Silver Linings and Rethinking the Playbook: Public Archaeology and the Pandemic*

By mid-March 2020, COVID-19 forced the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) archaeologists, and everyone else, to make an overnight switch from in-person to virtual programming. Public excavations and volunteer lab opportunities were canceled outright. During the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 school years, free interactive archaeology programs were presented virtually to hundreds of students, and in-person programming safely resumed in an outdoor setting during the summer of 2022. The pandemic provided our team an

opportunity to reflect on past public programming, expand our outreach geographically, and rethink our future public archaeology plans.

Ridley, Marcus Panelist

Riggs, Brett (Western Carolina University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University)

[32] *The Sky at Watauga*

Recent remote sensing surveys at Watauga, an ancestral Cherokee town site located in southwestern North Carolina, have revealed unique aspects of community plan and organization. Watauga is the only Mississippian town in the upper Little Tennessee River basin with two mounds. Orientations of mound-top public buildings indicate specific alignments to mark solar events, while the axial plan appears to reference stellar phenomena linking multiple local mound centers. These aspects of site plan, together with unusual site selection, distant from water sources but boasting a 360° horizon vista, suggests astronomical observation as a primary site function.

Ritchison, Brandon (britch@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Matthew Davidson** (US Forest Service)

[11] *Exploring the Timing of Wall-Trench Construction in the Middle Ohio River Valley*

Wall-trench construction is considered a hallmark of Mississippian culture. Initially associated with Cahokia, the appearance of wall-trench construction, particularly in domestic structures, is frequently cited as evidence for Mississippian influence in regions far afield from the American Bottom and the Middle Mississippian heartland. Here, I employ Bayesian chronological modeling on extant radiocarbon dates from wall-trench structures located in the Fort Ancient region to tentatively reevaluate the timing of this aspect of Mississippian influence in the Middle Ohio Valley. This preliminary analysis demonstrates that a probabilistic approach can refine our interpretations and that ongoing investigations should include expanded dating programs.

Robbins, Lori F. (xxj981@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Hannah Maines** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Eileen Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University) **Bob Linam** (East Tennessee State University)

[1] *A Comparison of Geophysical and Archaeological Testing at Canon's Point Preserve, St. Simons, GA*
Archaeologists frequently pair traditional excavation methods with geophysical prospection to understand archaeological sites while minimizing the disturbance caused by full excavation. Geophysical techniques help estimate the location of subterranean features. However, in some environments, there can be a disconnect between datasets. This poster explores the results of a multimethod geophysical survey and archaeological testing of a site at Cannon's Point Preserve on St. Simons Island, Georgia. GPR and magnetometry were utilized in conjunction with hand excavation to expand upon previous testing in 2018. Through analyzing these results, we further explore this disconnect to improve future surveys.

Rodning, Chris (croding@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **Rachel Briggs** (University of North Carolina), **Robin Beck** (University of Michigan), **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College)

[22] *The Berry Site as an Indigenous Place in the Upper Catawba River Valley of Western North Carolina*

The Berry site in western North Carolina is the location of the principal town of Joara, and the location of the Spanish colonial town of Cuenca and Fort San Juan, dating from 1566 to 1568. Before, during, and after Cuenca and Fort San Juan were there, the site was an Indigenous place and part of an Indigenous cultural landscape. Primary written sources reflect Iberian viewpoints about Joara. Archaeology at Berry shows us that the site was both an important Spanish

outpost at the northern edges of La Florida and an important point of Indigenous agency and engagement with European imperialism.

Rodning, Christopher P. [15] Discussant

Rolph, Kevin (krolph@terraxplorations.com, Terraxplorations), **Paul Jackson** (Terraxplorations)
[32] *Archaeological Excavations of the Trinity Site (40CH210): Evidence of communal activities during the Middle Mississippian Period*

In the Summer of 2021, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted an archaeological mitigation of a large multi-component site (40CH210-the Trinity Site) on the northern banks of the Cumberland River in Cheatham County, Tennessee. During the investigations, a series of cultural middens, pit, and hearth features were discovered across the site. These buried deposits ranged from the Early Archaic to Mississippian occupations. A prominent Middle Mississippian communal pit feature (Feature 25) was uncovered during the investigations of these deposits. This paper will provide a brief overview of the findings from 40CH210, including a discussion on communal activity that likely took place.

Rooney, Matthew (mr096@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Virginia O'Connor** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Katherine Gregory** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[14] *From Hollywood to Valley: Excavating a Black Plantation House Site in Arkansas*

Following emancipation in the postbellum South, plantations formerly based on enslaved labor were converted into plantations based on wage labor and sharecropping. The Valley Plantation (also known as Hollywood) in Drew County, Arkansas, was home to over 130 African American households and relied on Black labor well into the 1950s. In 2022, test units were dug at the location of one tenant farmer house site that yielded thousands of artifacts including snuff bottles, doll fragments, and workwear buttons. This research was conducted in collaboration with African American descendants who are involved in the interpretation of the site.

Rossen, Jack (jrossen@chg-inc.com, Commonwealth Heritage Group)

[5] *Edmondson Farmstead (3CT73): A 14th Century Mississippian Neighborhood in Crittenden County, Arkansas*

The Edmondson Farmstead site, located on Tenmile Bayou in Crittenden County 10 km west of the Mississippi River, is affiliated with Horseshoe Lake and Walls Phase sites. Phase III investigations revealed a 14th century Mississippian neighborhood, including at least three houses radiocarbon dated to ca cal AD 1350. A secondary occupation appears to have been a special purpose use of the area around AD 1500. This paper discusses the environmental and cultural setting, features, ceramics, and botanical remains of the site.

Roux, Benoît (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Rutkoski, Ashley (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Samuelsen, John (jsamuel@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Elizabeth Horton** (Rattlesnake Master LLC)

[14] *Geographically Sourcing Plants Using Pb/Sr Isotopes and Trace Elements in Arkansas and Oklahoma*

The use of rivercane in ancient basketry and other ancient materials presents an opportunity to understand how culturally important objects were used and moved across the landscape. Modern plant and soil samples were collected to test the application of Pb and Sr isotopes and

trace element analysis for evaluating geographic origins of ancient plants in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Several sites in Arkansas and Oklahoma were tested, including Spiro, Crenshaw, and Parkin. Results are compared to previously sampled ancient animal, human remains, and soil from the same sites to test the utility of these methods.

Samuelson, John (see Bozard, Liley)

Sanger, Matthew (see Cajigas, Rachel)

Sanger, Matthew (see Thompson, Victor)

Schaefer, Jordan (jschae12@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[16] *Photogrammetry and 3D GIS in 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee***

Photogrammetry has become a widely adopted technique for rock art documentation and analysis. This paper presents a photogrammetric model of 12th Unnamed Cave, a dark-zone cave art site in Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau. The cave contains over 300 known petroglyphs, the locations of which were georeferenced onto the cave model and analyzed with GIS. The goal of this paper is to demonstrate how photogrammetry can provide important contextual information to interpret preferential and symbolic choices behind rock art distributions in cave environments.

Schaefer, Jordan (see Simek, Jan)

Schoeffler, Sadie (sadie_schoeffler@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[19] *Collaborative Archaeology: Incorporating Indigenous Perspectives in Preservation Policy*

Collaboration with descendant communities in archaeology cultivates partnership, and encourages ethical practice regarding burial sites, remains and objects. This research applied collaborative archaeology in the form of qualitative data analysis to document indigenous community perspectives. Louisiana is an ideal setting to assess collaboration and preservation policy on a state level because it is a model for state archaeology programs. This collaboration informed the writing of regulations to the Louisiana Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act of 1992, Louisiana's response to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, through indigenous perspectives.

Scott, Robert (rscottjr@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[5] *Freshwater Mussel Remains from the Heber Springs Site (3CE68), Cleburne County, Arkansas*

Midden mounds consisting of dense accumulations of food remains, artifacts and dark soil represent a conspicuous, but understudied, site type found in the floodplains of major Ozark streams. A distinctive characteristic of many of these sites is the presence of varying quantities of freshwater mollusk remains. Excavations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the Heber Springs site (3CE68), a small "midden mound" on the Little Red River in Cleburne County, produced an assemblage of over 13,000 mussel shells, 80 percent of which were identifiable to species. Analysis of the shell assemblage has provided valuable new data on mussel biogeography and shellfish exploitation in the southern Ozarks during the Early Mississippi period (ca. AD 700 to 1000), and contributes to a slowly growing, state-wide database of shell-bearing sites in Arkansas.

Sea, Claiborne (cdsea@crimson.ua.edu, The University of Alabama)

[7] *Assessing Spatial Relationships: Fort Ancient Settlements and Ancestral Places in the Middle Ohio Valley*

The Middle Ohio Valley was once one of the most culturally modified landscapes in North America. During the Woodland Period, Adena and Hopewell groups constructed thousands of mounds and earthen enclosures across the region. In the last century, several archaeologists have uncovered evidence suggesting the descendants of Adena and Hopewell peoples, referred to as the Fort Ancient, commonly engaged with these ancestral monuments. This preliminary study investigates the spatial relationships between Fort Ancient settlements and Adena-Hopewell monuments to better understand the role, if any, the pre-existing cultural landscape played in Fort Ancient place-making and the Fort Ancient social landscape.

Sea, Claiborne (see Smith, Allison M.)

Seeber, Katherine (kseeber@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates)

[25] *Triracial Communities in the South Carolina Lowcountry; A Preliminary Study of Multi-Component Communities in the Antebellum Period*

During the Colonial era in the South Carolina Lowcountry, multi-ethnic communities were commonplace as tides of Europeans and Africans lived alongside Indigenous nations. Though it is often acknowledged that colonial lowcountry communities were by necessity, comprised of people from many ethnic backgrounds, this sentiment is rarely carried over to the Antebellum period. Frequently, communities in this period are characterized as more or less homogenous, leaving out details of Indigenous or west African nationalities in favor of broader descriptors. This paper will discuss archival and archaeological evidence of multi-ethnic communities and individuals living in the lowcountry in the post-colonial eras.

Seeber, Katherine (see Dorland, Anne)

Semon, Anna M. (asemon@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History)

[1] *Digital Imaging Analysis of Pre-Contact Ceramics from the Georgia Coast*

Researchers have reported the usefulness of ceramic digital imaging analysis to document and quantify temper variability and identify manufacturing techniques. Inspired by the effectiveness of new digital imaging analysis techniques using high resolution sherd profiles, I developed a pilot study to test these new techniques on five pre-contact ceramic types from coastal Georgia. In this poster, I present the methods and results of the study and discuss some limitations. This research expands our knowledge about tempering and manufacturing choices of pre-contact potters on the Georgia coast during several time periods.

Shachar, Max (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Shanks, Jeffrey (jeffrey_shanks@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Andrew McFeaters** (National Park Service), **Dawn Lawrence** (U. S. Forest Service)

[2] *Reconstructing "Negro Fort": A Geophysical Investigation of the Citadel at Prospect Bluff (8FR64)*

In 1814, the British began construction on a large fort on the Apalachicola River during The War of 1812. The heart of the fort was a massive eight-sided block house, surrounded by a moat and earthworks. Post-war, the British left the Fort in the control of the Red Stick Creeks and freedom seekers and maroons of African descent whose community had built up around it until its destruction in 1816 by the U.S. military. Using historical documentation, a 1961 excavation,

and ongoing geophysical survey, the architectural features of the fortifications of this National Historic Landmark can begin to be reconstructed.

Shanks, Jeffrey (see Lawrence, Dawn)

Shanks, Jeffrey (see Lewis, Cheyenne)

Shannon, George (see McGimsey, Chip)

Shepard, Sarah (shepards@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[5] *Archiving Arkansas: Records and Collections Management at the Survey*

Over the last decade, methods in collections management and record keeping at the ARAS have evolved to provide streamlined sources of data and more user-friendly methods of access. The compilation of site data along with a geographical reference helps to modernize how archeological data can be used and gathered and efforts are currently underway to create a virtual database of artifacts both as 3D images (UA Virtual Museum) and a general inventory where none had existed before. This digitization of collections and records will open resources to a broad range of partners as well as provide opportunities for educational outreach.

Sherman, Simon P. (spshrman@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[30] *Assessing Archaic Lithic Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley***

Chert lithics from Poverty-Point-affiliated sites, such as Claiborne (22HA501) and Jaketown (22HU505), have been identified visually as coming from a range of geologic sources. Deposits at the Cedarland (22HA506) and Cowpen Slough (16CT147) sites also contain non-local chert materials in their assemblages. Because these non-local materials are in Archaic contexts that predate Poverty Point (3700-3100 BP), one might hypothesize that raw material acquisition networks existed prior to, rather than beginning with, the emergence of Poverty Point. This research study explores the potential patterns of lithic network continuity or intransigence to an emerging tradition during a dynamic and complex cultural period.

Shores, Nathan (see Miller, D. Shane)

Schultze, Steven (see Carr, Philip)

Sierra, Jennifer L. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

Sideris, Petros (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Jeremy Price** (Winchester, TN), **Jordan**

Schaefer (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (Atlanta, GA)

[21] *Precontact Open-Air Petroglyph Sites from the Southern Cumberland Plateau*

Numerous open-air rock art sites have been catalogued in the uplands of the southern Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. Most of these are pictograph sites, but a significant number contain petroglyphs engraved into upland sandstone shelters and bluffs. Kentucky is well known for its petroglyphs, with more than 60 sites recorded. Tennessee contains 24 and Alabama 21. The subject matter of these sites varies, but abstract symbols and geometric shapes, especially circles and spirals, are the dominant motifs. How Plateau petroglyphs compare across space and how they relate to other rock art in the region will be discussed.

Simmons-Jenkins, Representative Glenda (Gullah/Geechee Nation), **Emily Jane Murray** (emurray@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network),

[29] *Gullah/Geechee Agency: Centering Cultural Knowledge and Social Equity in Heritage at Risk*
For generations, Gullah/Geechee communities have thrived along the coast from North Carolina to Florida. In recent years, the Gullah/Geechee Nation has collaborated with the Florida Public Archaeology Network in protecting and sustaining Gullah/Geechee heritage at risk, largely through documenting resources in Nassau County, Florida. This paper will focus on the importance of engaging with descendant communities as site triage and mitigation strategies can have huge impacts on contemporary communities. Social equity must be a guiding tenet of this work as legacies of racism and systemic injustice can amplify climate impacts in many places.

Simon, Danielle A. (see Chase, Kelly L.)

Singleton, Eric (esingleton@nationalcowboymuseum.org, National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum), **David Dye** (University of Memphis), **Marc Thompson, Timothy Baugh**

[21] *Lords of Thunder and Lightning: Panamerican Prehistoric and Ethnographic Hero Twin Motifs*
In this paper we explore the omnipresence of Hero Twins' imagery by employing traditional narratives, as well as archaeological data and ethnohistoric accounts. Twins imagery has been recovered from archaeological contexts (pottery, shell, sculpture, and rock art), which we argue reflect traditional narratives of combat, trials, monster slaying, death, and resurrection. These same motifs are well-represented in historic and modern art. We frame Southeastern motifs within the larger corpus of Indigenous beliefs and sagas in North, Central, and South America.

Sittig, Peter (AECOM), **Matthew Jorgenson** (AECOM)

[11] *Recent Research in the Sequatchie Valley of Southeast Tennessee*

The Federal Highway Administration and Tennessee Department of Transportation sponsored archaeological testing of four sites along the Sequatchie Valley in southeastern Tennessee. The Sequatchie Valley is an understudied region by comparison to its neighboring regions of the Tennessee River and Cumberland Plateau. The sites date to the last century of the Middle Woodland into the first century of the Late Woodland (1410 and 1250 radiocarbon years BP, or circa 540 to 700 AD). Diagnostic ceramics, projectile points, and a wide variety of floral and faunal remains, summarized here, provide context to Woodland lifeways in the valley.

Skipton, Tara (taraskipton@utexas.edu, University of Texas at Austin), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University)

[7] *Beyond the Plantation: The Social Landscape of Evergreen Plantation and New Orleans' Plantation (and Petrochemical) Country*

Situated along New Orleans' historic German Coast is Evergreen Plantation and its 37 standing structures, including 22 cabins of those enslaved here. Archaeological investigations of these enslaved quarters have required a consideration of the social and political landscapes of the German Coast and New Orleans, extending analyses outside these walls, beyond the bounds of the plantation, and across time as these landscapes morphed. However, as this region now faces increasing pollution and industrialization, this perspective has also become a tool in arguing for the significance and preservation of this entire region, its communities, and its known and unknown cultural resources.

Skousen, B. Jacob (J-Skousen@wiu.edu, Western Illinois University), **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Diana Hunter** (The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma), **Logan Pappenfort** (Illinois State Museum), **Alan Kelley** (The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska), **Kaila Akina** (Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish (Gun Lake) Band of Pottawatomí Indians)

[20] *Consultation and Collaboration to Preserve Noble-Wieting, a Late Precontact Village in East-Central Illinois*

The Noble-Wieting cultural site (11ML24) is a late precontact village in east-central Illinois with co-existing Mississippian and Langford residents. Since 2016, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) and Illinois State University have undertaken site-wide geophysical surveys and small-scale excavations to document this unique place due to the threat of destruction by the landowner. In 2020, ISAS initiated research and preservation consultations with federally recognized Tribes with interest in the region. Here, we describe some of the successful aspects of consultation and research protocol that have helped establish collaborative relationships and develop new research and preservation goals.

Smallwood, Ashley (see Smith, Heather)

Smith, Allison M. (allie@archaeospatial.com, University of Alabama), **Michael Fedoroff** (University of Alabama), **Claiborne Sea** (University of Alabama)

[22] *Evaluating a Least Cost Path Analysis of Luna's Route through the Indigenous Landscapes of Alabama*

Recent work by Jenkins and Sheldon (2020) reconsiders archaeological and ethnohistorical data to evaluate the route of the Tristan de Luna expedition. Some find least cost path analysis (LCP), a GIS-based statistical predictive model, successful in refining Spanish passages through the southeast. Here, we use LCP to delineate possible pathways a Luna detachment traveled in search for the prosperous chiefdom of Coosa. However, there are limiting factors to these rigid, mathematical analyses that can be better understood using Indigenous methodologies and knowledge systems. We argue these analytical deficiencies are addressed with an integrated approach using GIS, archaeology, and Indigenous knowledge.

Smith, Allison (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Smith, Christine (csmth109@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **Ryan M. Parish** (University of Memphis)

[11] *Deciphering Prehistoric Migration: Using Reflectance Spectroscopy to Identify Sources of Stone Tools*

Prehistoric artifacts from Clinton, KY are compared with samples from the northeast found at the Phelps site near Fredonia, KY and analyzed using reflectance spectroscopy. The goal was to determine if the sources at the Clinton site were associated with the chert samples from the Phelps site outcrop. Early settlements often migrated and used known sources of chert to make stone tools such as hand scrapers, hand axes, spearheads, arrowheads, and drills, etc. for everyday use. Over time these tools were reduced to sharpening and left behind on their routes. These artifacts are varied and dispersed, however, with careful analysis can be traced to their original source giving a more specific picture of migration or trade, especially when there are reoccurring chert samples found along their movements.

Smith, Heather (heather.smith@txstate.edu, Texas State University), **Thomas Jennings** (University of Louisville), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville)

[16] *The Third Dimension of Stone Points: 2D vs. 3D Geometric Morphometric Shape Analysis*
3D-scanning technology has enhanced our ability to consider shape using landmark approaches to Geometric Morphometrics (GM). Recent studies have provided mixed reviews of the utility of the third dimension in such analyses of artifacts. In the paper we report a comparison of statistical results of multivariate tests for group membership conducted on GM data sets of Clovis and Dalton points using 3D and 2D versions of the same sample. Results provide insight into the role thickness plays in analyses of stone points using 3D GM and the value of previous 2D GM shape analyses.

Smith, Karen (see Gaillard, Meg)

Smith, Karen (see Magoon, Dane)

Smith, Karen (see Thompson, Victor)

Smith, Karen (see Weber, Kiersten)

Smith, Kevin E. (kevin.smith@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University)

[21] *The Filfol Connection: Exploring the Travels of a Late Prehistoric Motif for Southern Appalachia to Western Arkansas and Beyond*

The filfol motif – a complex inter-linked version of the equal-arm cross – first appears on over-stamped pottery in Georgia by about AD 1100. By the late 1200s, it appears on marine shell gorgets from southeast Missouri to the Appalachians. Another century later, it became the dominant stamped motif on coastal Carolina/Georgia pottery. About then, the motif “moved west” and appears on a handful of ceramic “saucers” and bottles from western Arkansas. Here, I present the chronology of the motif and ponder on the mechanism(s) of that shared use spanning four centuries and a large part of the late prehistoric/early historic southeast.

Smith, Morgan (University of Tennessee Chattanooga), **Jessi Halligan** (Florida State University)

[2] *Liquid Landscapes: What Submerged Archaeological Sites in Florida Tell Us About the Pleistocene to Holocene Transition in the Southeast*

Since 2012, underwater archaeological investigations in the state of Florida have re-doubled efforts to find, characterize, and interpret Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene archaeological deposits. This has resulted in deeper understandings of the enigmatic unfluted lanceolate points in the region, refined characterizations of some of the earliest reliably dated archaeological sites in the Southeast, discovered previously undocumented submerged sites in the Gulf of Mexico, and more. This poster summarizes current efforts to study submerged landscapes in Florida and discusses the state of the discipline with an eye toward future needs.

Smith, Steven D. (see Hale, Madeleine)

Snitker, Grant (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Snyder, Christina (snyderc@psu.edu, Penn State University)

[22] *The Deep and Ongoing History of Moundbuilding*

This talk bridges archaeology and history by considering platform mounds – perhaps the most iconic form of Mississippian monumental architecture – in a much later historical period.

After the Mississippian period, Native peoples preserved or adapted nearly every aspect of moundbuilding ceremonialism and even continued to construct mounds. I focus largely on the period from the early nineteenth century to the present, touching on anti-Removal activism, sovereignty, and efforts to reclaim sacred sites. Indigenous peoples, I argue, engage with deep history not just to honor the past but also to chart empowering futures geared toward enhancing autonomy and maintaining living traditions.

Sorresso, Dominique (dsorresso@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **C. Trevor Duke** (Clemson University), **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[16] *A Petrographic Analysis of Mississippian Potting Traditions in the Nashville Basin*

This paper aims to investigate Tennessee ceramic manufacturing during the Mississippian period at the macroscopic and microscopic levels. Our vessel lot and petrographic studies analyze 73 pottery sherds from seven Middle Cumberland sites in the Nashville Basin region. We utilize these methods to examine the series of operations used to transform raw clay and temper into a finished pot. We use these data to compare the steps of ceramic craft production between sites and aim to define local and regional traditions. Our results suggest that production steps were often consistent between sites, but recipes varied by both time and space.

Spain, Emman [8] Panelist

Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret (spiveyfa@ualberta.ca, University of Alberta), **Tristram R. Kidder** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Seth B. Grooms** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Ilaria Patania** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[30] *Poverty Point as Cosmic Intervention*

Poverty Point remains an enigma despite decades of research. We propose a fresh approach, interpreting the data collected from the site using Native ontology provided by modern Indigenous philosophers. In this analysis, the earthworks at Poverty Point are a cosmological intervention through the gift of a massive, monumental landscape made by a congregation of diverse peoples from across the region. Climatic and environmental changes seen during the Terminal Late Archaic precipitated this wholly unprecedented intervention at Poverty Point to recreate the world and restore and maintain balance and equilibrium. We outline hypothesis and the theoretical justification for our decisions.

Stackelbeck, Kary [26] Panelist

Stamnes, Arne Anderson (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Stauffer, J. Grant (gstauffer@choctawnation.com, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), **James Duncan**

[28] *Confronting "Tiger Lily": The American Lotus at Cahokia and Beyond*

George Lankford's pioneering research used folklore, ethnography, and iconography to bridge the chasm separating how human-plant relationships have been conceptualized in "the East" and "the West". As archaeologists benefitting from this foundational work, we call attention to *Nelumbo lutea* remains found beneath the Bareis Mound in Cahokia's East Plaza compound to examine little known ideas about the plant's symbolic role in the lives of Pre-Columbian Native Americans across the Southeast and Midwest. In doing so, we trace the plant's use back to the Archaic period in the American Bottom and Lower Mississippi River Valley regions, connecting unwritten archaeological interpretations to historic ethnography and folklore. Our goal is to correct colonial attitudes in modern folklore and empower a much deeper Native American perspective of this plant's enduring purpose.

Steen, Gillian (University of Arkansas)

[5] *Household Manifestations of Coalescence at Carden Bottoms (3YE0025) and in the Arkansas River Valley*

Excavations at Carden Bottoms (3YE0025), an Early Contact period farmstead site in the Arkansas River Valley, yield important information about cultural mingling at a briefly occupied site affected by European contact. These broad cultural interactions have been explored; however, traditions and practices at the individual household level are largely unknown. In this paper, I explore contexts including three house structures and associated pits at the Carden Bottoms site. Based on this case study, including ceramic typology and lithic source material analysis, I discuss ongoing research exploring how native groups responded on a multi-scalar level to European-inflicted trauma and displacement.

Steere, Benjamin (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University)

[2] *Early Mississippian Period Public Architecture in Southwestern North Carolina*

Over the last two decades, large-scale archaeological research projects in the ancestral Cherokee heartland of southwestern North Carolina have produced rich datasets which include detailed excavation records of hundreds of Mississippian period houses. This poster describes a subset of these buildings: large Early Pisgah phase structures (ca. 1000-1250 CE) that likely served as important central meeting places for communities. Comparing these buildings with structures from nearby regions, including eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, has the potential to shed new light on social and political organization during this generally poorly understood period in southwestern North Carolina.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (vin@unc.edu, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **Vernon J. Knight Jr.** (University of Alabama), **Benoît Roux** (Université de Rouen Normandie (France)), **Geoffroy de Saulieu** (Institut de recherche pour le Développement (France)), **André Delpuech** (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (France))

[21] *Effigy Pipes from a Natchez Temple*

Archival research in France has brought to light manuscript drawings made in 1735 of two effigy pipes, said to be from a Natchez temple, which likely were taken during the French siege at the Grand Village in 1730. The drawings depict two “cat” pipes carved in the classic Bellaire style. The documents identify these figures as deities, confirm the pipes were smoked by priests, and describe them as heirlooms more than two centuries old — all of which is consistent with our previous archaeological interpretations. These documents provide a valuable window on Mississippian iconography and religion in the early eighteenth century.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. [15] Discussant

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see Boudreaux, Tony)

Stevens, Karen A. (University of Kentucky)

[30] *Resources as Relations: Reframing the Eastern Archaic through a Relational Traditional Ecological Knowledges Framework*

The ‘economic’ hunter-gatherer of the Eastern Archaic is often described by the ‘resources’ they extracted, exploited, and consumed. Increasingly, archaeologists look towards Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) as an explanatory framework for how Indigenous people of the past used and managed these resources. In this paper, I set out to reframe TEK, whose language is based in Eurocentric materialism, towards a relational framework that emphasizes care and intimacy between human persons, other-than-human persons, and the land.

Stickler, Justin (see Carr, Philip)

Strawn, James (see Miller, D. Shane)

Stuckey, Sarah D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Juliet E. Morrow** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Matthew Compton** (Georgia Southern University), **Daniel Pierce** (Université Bordeaux Montaigne)

[5] *Current Research on the Mississippi Town known as the Greenbrier site (3IN1), on the White River in the Ozarks*

This presentation describes ongoing research into the exceptionally well-preserved Mississippian town at the Greenbrier site. In 1999, Arkansas Archeological Society (AAS) Training Program test excavations were conducted in four different loci across the site. A block excavation in Locus 3 during the 2000 field season partially excavated a burned domestic structure which measured 6 m east-west x 6 m north-south. Attribute analysis of approximately 8,540 ceramic sherds, predominantly from Locus 3 characterized the pottery as possibly related to the Parkin phase. More recently we conducted a 2.5-hectare gradiometer survey of approximately 25 percent of what appears to be an enclosure. Images from gradiometer survey show over 75 prehistoric structures, a plaza and two separate fortification alignments. Spatial patterning of features indicates expansion of the enclosure and rebuilding episodes of square structures inside and outside of the enclosures.

Sturdevant, Clark (see Colaninno, Carol)

Surovell, Todd A. [4] Discussant

Swisher, Kimberly (klswi@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[1] *Feasting and Social Integration: Connecting Faunal Use and Consumption from the Nuclear Core of a Mississippian Site (Singer-Moye 9SW2)*

Some of the ways food and its consumption is most noted is through special events or circumstances when large meals or atypical foods are used to bring groups of people together. Faunal data from 2013, 2016, and 2017 excavations by the University of Georgia's SMASH project at Singer-Moye (9SW2) provides a unique case to understanding aggregation and community building through the activity of feasting. Faunal studies demonstrate an episodic, large-scale consumption event at the site core to aggregate people, create communal solidarity, and reform social structures during a time of population influx and continuation of monumental construction.

Sword, Patrick (see McNutt, Ryan)

Thacker, Paul (thackep@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University)

[2] *Understanding the Changing Geoarchaeology of Relict Plowzones*

The increasing adoption of no- and low-till farming techniques has significant implications for archaeological research and site management across the Southeast. This poster explores recent changes in post-depositional processes at the Donaha bottomlands, a floodplain that was extensively disrupted by mid-depth plowing until the early 2000s. Surface artifact visibility, near-surface geophysics, sediment chemistry, and organic preservation dynamics all have been rapidly impacted by the shift in agricultural practice. This case study demonstrates the importance of research into the geoarchaeology of evolving relict plowzones and the significance

of understanding such strata for site discovery, mapping, non-destructive archaeological investigation, and preservation strategies.

Thacker, Paul (see Boal, Zachary)

Theberge, Robert (see Balco, William)

Thompson, Lori (lthompson@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[4] Private Collections and Local Museums: Access to a Research Resource

Aging collectors who were active in the twentieth century have been donating their collections to local museums. While many are unprovenienced lithics kept in boxes or arranged in decorative displays, some contain rare examples of Precontact vessels. This presentation will examine artifacts from the Cherokee County Historical Society from three private collectors and discuss the potential value in this resource.

Thompson, Marc (see Singleton, Eric)

Thompson, Rachel (rachthomps9015@gmail.com, USDA Forest Service), **John Dysart** (USDA Forest Service), **Taylor Collore** (USDA Forest Service)

[2] Growing Archaeological Careers through Federal Partnerships

The USDA Forest Service- Ocala National Forest (Florida) has expanded the use of partnerships within the Heritage Department between 2020-2022, we have worked with USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, University of Central Florida, and the Hispanic Access Foundation MANO Project. The goal of these partnerships was to increase Section 106 and Section 110 archaeological survey/report writing and provide career opportunities for archaeologists. We have fostered several interns and temporary employees in Forest Archaeology which has led to an increase in advanced anthropological education and permanent careers in archaeology within the federal government.

Thompson, Victor (vdthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Matthew Sanger** (Smithsonian Institution), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia), **Katharine Napora** (Florida Atlantic University), **Jennifer Bedell** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Bryan Tucker** (New South Associates), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Alex Cherkinsky** (University of Georgia), **Sharyan Jones** (Northern Kentucky University)

[1] Creating Foundational Histories via Radiocarbon Dating of Late Holocene Shell Rings of the South Atlantic Bight

We present new chronologies on the timing and tempo of shell ring and shell mound sites of the South Atlantic Bight. Our project recently acquired 100s of new dates from over 20 rings and mounds to provide a higher resolution chronology regarding the occupation and formation of this larger landscape. We resolve the ordering and timing of occupation of these rings and mounds through Bayesian statistical modeling of these new dates. These new models provide the foundational historical frameworks that allows for the writing of better narratives regarding the broader history of shell rings in the region.

Thompson, Victor (see Garland, Carey)

Thompson, Victor (see Demyan, Marcie)

Thompson, Victor (see Parbus, Brett)

Thulman, David (dthulman@gmail.com, George Washington University)

[3] *The Evolution of Hafting Technology from Clovis through the Early Archaic Notched Points*

Most discussions about stone-point design changes in the southeast from Paleoindian through Early Archaic concern hunting effectiveness. These efforts assume points were hunting armatures and environmental changes drove point designs. This work concludes design changes were mainly concerned with tightly binding points to hafts. Using the Recipe Model of tool design, I show haft changes in Florida were likely implemented to solve difficulties with maintaining a tight attachment. Information about hafting improvements moved throughout the southeast, demonstrating a robust network of information exchange at that time.

Towery-Tomasura, Angelina (toweryta@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina)

[2] *Collaborative Approaches to Cemetery Research on Community Driven Projects on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina**

Land dispossession and displacement is a challenge being faced by the Gullah community in low country South Carolina. This occurrence on Daufuskie Island served as an impetus for Chef Sallie Ann Robinson, a Gullah, Daufuskie native, to reach out to academic communities to assist in the preservation of spaces including cemeteries. I will address how collaborative archaeological approaches can be applied to research on the Cooper River Cemetery to help further the goals set by the Daufuskie Island Gullah Heritage Society, and how including the Gullah community living on Daufuskie Island can drive my research questions and data collection methods.

Tranberg, Austin (aatranberg@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Steven Filoromo** (Temple University)

[1] *Eroding Heritage: Environmental Change and Resource Management in the Black Warrior River Valley, Alabama*

By better understanding the effects of climate change on archaeology, we, as archaeologists, can come to better understand how to preserve endangered cultural landscapes. The example of the Black Warrior River Valley in West Alabama illustrates as such as riverbank erosion actively endangers archaeological sites and cultural heritage materials. Using a combination of existing legacy data, cultural heritage information, and GIS, data relating to the processes that exacerbate riverbank erosion can be, and has been, extracted. The preliminary data works to build a roadmap for better informed decision-making in preserving affected cultural landscapes when facing increasing environmental disruption and change.

Triplett, Taylor (College of William and Mary), **Martin Gallivan** (College of William and Mary)

[24] *Canine Ceremonialism in Context: Personhood, Power, and Performance**

Dogs acted as protectors, co-hunters, companions, spiritual mediators, and ritual participants for Native communities across the Eastern Woodlands. Despite their prominent role in these settings, interpretations of dog-human relations remain underdeveloped, particularly in the Chesapeake and Albemarle drainages. In this paper, we present two case studies from Late Woodland sites in Virginia with evidence of dog ceremonialism. Drawing from the ethnohistorical record and Indigenous ontological frames, we identify two ritual modalities linked to seasonal tempo, social scale, and performative context. We suggest that Indigenous concepts of personhood and power are key to understanding the roles of dogs in these settings.

Tucker, Bryan (see Thompson, Victor)

Tune, Jesse (jwttune@fortlewis.edu, Fort Lewis College), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Sonya Gentile** (Fort Lewis College)

[11] *The Johnson Site (40DV400): A Fresh Look at an Old Site*

The Johnson site is a multicomponent site on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. This site is frequently included in discussions of Paleoindian archaeology and often referenced in the Solutrean Hypothesis debate. However, questions remain regarding the stratigraphic context and age of the deposits. Artifacts loaned to the Smithsonian Institution were recently returned to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, providing an opportunity to present fresh ideas and new insights about this site and its role in Southeastern archaeology. It appears that Paleoindian artifacts lack reliable context and may be associated with a palimpsest deposit resting on an Early Holocene buried surface.

Turner, William (see Carr, Philip)

Umburg, Lori (lumburg@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **William Balco** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

[1] *Calculating Variation in Plow Zone Artifact Distributions Relative to Subsurface Feature Locations using Getis-Ord Gi* Statistic: 9DW276 as a Case Study*

Excavations at 9DW276 (Rice Farm) in Dawson County, Georgia, have uncovered evidence of a Middle Woodland occupation with fairly well-defined spatial boundaries. This poster explores the spatial distribution of cultural materials recovered from plow zone contexts across the site. Quantitative data from pottery sherds recovered from 1x1 meter excavation units are analyzed using the Getis-Ord Gi* statistic to calculate hot spots. The locations of these hot spots are then compared to the locations of subsurface features associated with pits, middens, and activity areas across the site. Results attest to the degree to which historic agriculture disturbed the site.

Umburg, Lori (see Balco, William)

Umberti, Bodine (see Coughlin, Sean)

Verstraete, Emma (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Villalba, Haleigh (see Dees, Jessica)

Vineyard, Emily (see Hornsby, Michael)

Walden, Kim (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Walden, Kim (see Nolan, Stuart)

Walker, C. Cameron (walkerc2@umd.edu, University of Maryland - College Park)

[25] *From Market to Table: Foodways at the Nathaniel Russell House*

Built by a wealthy trader from New England, the addition of the Nathaniel Russell House (ca. 1808) to Charleston's urban landscape signaled an emerging elite in the postcolonial Southeast. The 2021 excavation of a 5'x5' unit in the cellar of the Nathaniel Russell House kitchen revealed a dense faunal deposit heavily dominated by cattle. Expanding on previous research from Nathaniel Russell and other urban Charleston sites, this paper addresses the importance of cattle to Charleston's nineteenth-century economics and foodways. Butchery marks, meat portions,

and represented species are all used to highlight aspects of nineteenth-century economic class dynamics and animal-human relationships.

Wallace, Kara J. (see Gougeon, Ramie A.)

Wallis, Neill (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum, University of Florida), **Michelle LeFebvre** (Florida Museum, University of Florida)

[24] *Human and Animal Intersubjectivity in Woodland Period Art*

Throughout the world, transitions to 'Neolithic' settled village life and agriculture were accompanied by the proliferation of artistic renderings termed "idols" by 19th century anthropologists. These images required a fundamental shift in how people engaged art and included creatures with qualities revealing specific kinds of intersubjective relationships between humans and animals. Observing this transition in the Woodland period of the American Southeast, we investigate attributes of animal renderings in wood and pottery consistent with subjectivity, such as the capacity for mutual gazing. Based on these results, we infer levels of apparent eligibility among taxa available for mutual engagement with humans.

Wallis, Neill J. (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Wamack, Garrett (gwamack@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[12] *Analysis of Segregating Barriers in 19th & 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee*

Through landscape archaeology, this paper explores the concept of segregating barriers resulting from the urbanization process within the context of 18th and 19th century Knoxville, Tennessee. First Creek, one of three important water-driven sources of power and resources in Knoxville's early history, is argued here as having been used as a segregating barrier between the city core and the lower class and/or minority communities living on the opposite side of the creek. Archaeological site 40KN223 is explored as a case study to determine if marginalized and oppressed citizens were displaced away from Knoxville's core to the east of First Creek.

Wang, Haizong (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Ward, Grace (g.m.ward@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis), **Ilaria Patania** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[30] *Preparing Ground: New Paleoethnobotanical and Geoarchaeological Data from Beneath Mound A at Poverty Point*

Mound A at Poverty Point is an iconic expression of Native American moundbuilding. However, we know relatively little about the social and ecological setting of its construction. In this paper, we present new paleoethnobotanical and geoarchaeological data derived from soil samples collected beneath Mound A during excavations in 2005. These data support interpretations that 1) Mound A was partially built over a wetland and 2) that some degree of burning occurred in the area before construction. Accordingly, we hypothesize that under-investigated cultural practices including controlled burning and hydroengineering were part of the process of building Mound A.

Warner, Emily (see Clark, Kelsey)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (gwaselkov@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Erin S. Nelson** (University of South Alabama)

[24] *Other-Than-Animal Beings: Animal Effigy-Rimmed Bowls in Mississippian Ontologies*

Certain categories of Mississippian ceramic bowls are characterized by “rim rider” effigies of human or animal body parts—heads, tails, feet. Our review of such effigy vessels from the Mobile Bay and Delta region of the north-central Gulf coast offers some insights regarding roles of specific animal entities in Mississippian ontologies. Expanding on Irving Hallowell’s dictum that “person” transcends human beings, we submit that these “animal” effigies represent other-than-human persons that not only act like and interact with humans, but also stand apart from humans, as is evident in their contrasting orientations on vessels in a cosmological context.

Waselkov, Greg [22] Discussant

Watt, David (djwatt31@gmail.com, National Park Service)

[23] *Hidden Homesteads: Research on the African American History of Arkansas Post National Memorial*

Historic resources indicate that Black and African American communities have been present at Arkansas Post National Memorial since the early 1700s, but details are sparse on enslaved or free individuals until the Antebellum period. And it is not until the post-Civil War era that historic records on African Americans are readily available, making archaeology essential for a better understanding of the Black history of the site. This paper discusses results from fieldwork that relocated African American homesteads on Spanish Grant 2305 and interpretations of the African American experience at Arkansas Post National Memorial during the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (ewatts@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey),

Benjamin Barnes (Shawnee Tribe), **Maureen Meyers** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[11] *Cannel Coal Research Project*

Cannel coal is a type of bituminous coal naturally occurring in areas of the eastern United States. The Cannel Coal Research Project seeks to better understand the use of cannel coal by Indigenous peoples of the Southeast and Midwest by compiling a database of cultural sites and contexts with cannel coal, cannel coal artifact types, ethnohistoric accounts of cannel coal, contemporary uses of cannel coal, and a bibliography of cannel coal resources. This poster provides a preview of preliminary results of data collection and also invites SEAC membership and conference attendees to contribute to the project and database at <https://forms.gle/zbWqxcTr2e5xHevQ8>.

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Webb, Daniel (see Little, Keith)

Weber, Kiersten (weberk@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[2] *A Bone Pin in Time*

This research explores stylistic and formal trends in bone pins across five shell-bearing sites on the South Carolina coast that date from 4,500 to 3,500 years ago. Decorated bone pins from 38CH12, 38CH42, 38CH62, 38CH1781, and 38CH2533 are organized temporally based on associated dates. Through the lens of time, changes in proximal end morphology and decorative style are compared across sites. This exercise demonstrates some continuity in decorative and formal characteristics within the region. The extent to which this could reflect preference for tradition over individuality is discussed.

Weber, Kiersten (see Magoon, Dane)

Weinstein, Richard A. (rweinstein@coastalenv.com, Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Douglas C. Wells** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Bryan S. Haley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **David B. Kelley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Cora F. Mikolajczyk** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Cyndal A. Mateja** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Jennifer J. Luce** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Jennifer L. Sierra** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **James W. Lindsay II** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[16] *Recent Investigations at Sites 16TR29 and 16TR210: Evidence of a Mississippi Period Shell Midden in the Marshes of Southern Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana*

From April through June 2022, archaeologists with Coastal Environments, Inc., assessed the National Register eligibility of shell midden sites 16TR29 and 16TR210. Utilizing terrestrial and offshore probing, a hand-turned bucket auger, and controlled testing, the investigations revealed the lack of intact cultural remains at 16TR29. However, an area of intact, partially subsided shell midden was present at site 16TR210. That midden was virtually void of artifacts, although it did provide evidence of the fish and shellfish collected by the site's inhabitants, along with a consistent series of AMS dates indicating occupation during the fourteenth century A.D.

Welch, Paul (pw94428@gmail.com, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale), **Brian Butler** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

[11] *Coring at Kincaid*

Coring mounds and suspected mounds at the Mississippian Kincaid site in Illinois is now nearly complete. Recent fieldwork focused on nine suspected, plowed-over mounds in the western part of the site. University of Chicago field crews excavated in four of these in the 1930s, reporting them as village middens rather than mounds. We can confirm that all four are artificial constructions, as are five others. All were low platforms likely no more than a meter tall, although historic plowing and landscaping makes it difficult to be certain how tall they were and what the final summit looked like.

Wells, Douglas C. (see Weinstein, Richard A.)

White, Andrew (aaw7@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[3] *Interpreting Broad Patterns of Variability in Lithic Raw Material Transport among Early Hunter-Gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands*

Numerous archaeological studies demonstrate variability across space and through time in patterns of raw material transport among Paleoindian and Early Archaic hunter-gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands. I broadly summarize patterned geographical differences in the lithic transport behaviors of these early foraging societies and use archaeological data, insights from computational modeling, and observations from the ethnographic record to interpret those

patterns. I construct explanations for variability incorporating changes/differences in: (1) stone tool technology; (2) the scale and structure of mobility; and (3) exchange behaviors. I frame those explanations in terms of environmental and demographic change at the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.

White, Andrew A. (see Lambert, John M.)

Williams, Shari L. (The Ridge Macon County Archaeological Project), **Marsha M. Holley** (University of Alabama at Birmingham)

[1] *Community Archaeology on the Old Federal Road in Alabama*

The Old Federal Road through Alabama is one of the most important historical thoroughfares in the state. The Federal Road was widened from its roots as a Native American footpath in 1811 which acted as a catalyst to the 1813 Creek War. The widened road allowed wagon trains to make their way into the state with white settlers during the “Alabama Fever” rush of 1817. The city of Tuskegee is positioned near a portion of the Federal Road, giving us a great opportunity to engage with the community and teach the values of archaeological stewardship to the Black Belt region.

Williamson, Malcolm (see Klehm, Carla)

Willis, Hannah (see Baumgartel, Olivia)

Wilson, Carrie (rdsun11@icloud.com, Quapaw Nation)

[5] *Effigy Pots: Corn Gods to Frogs-a Tribal Perspective**

Effigy pots give us a glimpse into the past but why vultures and not eagles? There have been various explanations of why certain animals were represented; as an indigenous person, I explore different effigies and present a new perspective and interpretation of common themes.

Wood, Laura (see Carr, Philip)

Wright, Kevin Pierce (kpwright15@gmail.com, The University of Oklahoma)

[4] *Combining Archaeological and Archival Data to Address Community Questions about Post-Removal Change and Continuity in Choctaw Nation*

In 2020, Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation (CNHP) formed an Indigenous-led initiative to examine 19th-century Choctaw homesteads in Southeastern Oklahoma. Currently, there is little evidence of what these homesteads look like in archaeological record, making it difficult for CNHP to identify, document, and protect these sites from threats such as industrial resource extraction. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of existing archaeological and archival data while discussing some initial interpretations that aim to assist CHNP’s efforts to identify these sites while also addressing community questions about the impacts of Removal on Choctaw society.

Wright, Kevin Pierce [27] Panelist

Wyatt, Andrew (see Cottle Peacock, Clélie)

Younger, Alexandra (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Yu, Siyu (see Hanson, Tegan M.)

Zhang, Lei (see Lynch, Joshua)

Zierden, Martha (mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org, The Charleston Museum)

[25] *Object Journeys, Urban Archaeology, and Redeposition in Charleston, South Carolina*

The urban archaeological record reflects the reality of urban life, in the density, depth, and complexity of archaeological deposits, and in the constant post-depositional movement of soils. A recent study of this low-lying city demonstrates that land filling and movement of soils and refuse was common and ongoing. The occasional individualized artifact recovered in Charleston provides an opportunity to map the journey of that object, and those associated with it, from everyday use to ultimate deposition, often beyond the household of use. The paper highlights several monogrammed artifacts and their reconstructed journey from owner to archaeological recovery and curation.

Zimmermann, Julie (julzimm@siue.edu, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[21] *Raconteurs and Raconteuring Reconsidered: What Archaeologists Can Learn about Stories, Storytellers, and Storytelling from Eclectic Scholars Like George Lankford**

Most archaeologists are probably unfamiliar with the rich bodies of literature pertaining to stories and storytelling that derive from ethnographers, anthropologists, folklorists, and Native American writers. I have found common threads in these diverse literatures as I have tried to better understand the role of storytelling in the creation of Cahokia. Through the course of this research, it has become clear what an important scholar George Lankford is, as a folklorist applying his knowledge and insights to archaeological evidence. Considering the new perspectives and directions he has provided, I don't think we can overestimate Lankford's contributions to understanding Mississippian symbolism.

Zhu, Roy (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

BULLETIN PRINTED BY THE WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

