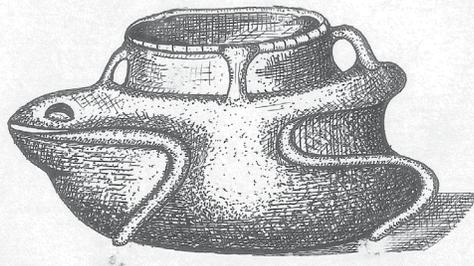


SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

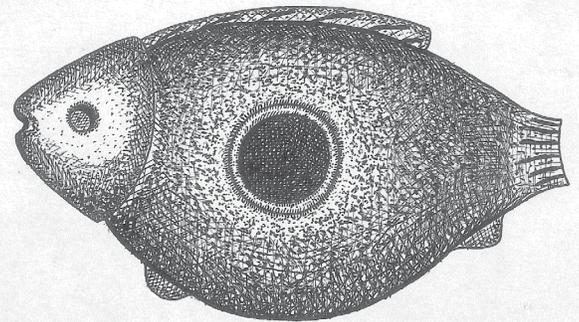
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 76TH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 6-9, 2019

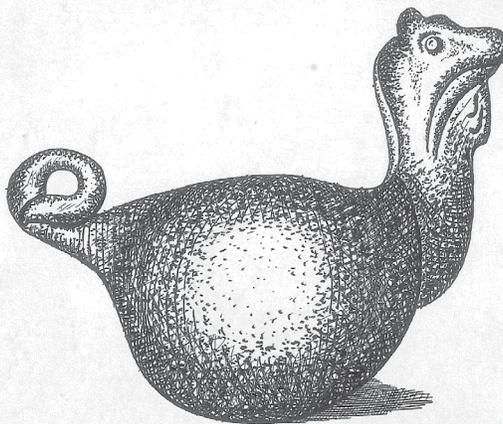


Make $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide (head to back)

*fish pot, Waco, Miss (300. Memphis) - front view
with opening toward observer.
Redrawn by Prof. Matthews, from pencil sketch.
Length $13\frac{3}{4}$ in
Ht. of bottle neck
or funnel 3*



Make same size



Make same size.

BULLETIN 62
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Cover Illustration: Line drawings prepared by Calvin Brown for his 1926 publication *Archeology of Mississippi*.

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 62

2019

**Proceedings of the 76th Annual Meeting
November 6-9, 2019**

**Jackson Marriott Convention Center Hotel
Jackson, Mississippi**

Edited by:

Tony Boudreaux, Jay Johnson, Maureen Meyers, and Stephen Harris

Organized by:

Jay Johnson, Maureen Meyers, Tony Boudreaux, Stephen Harris, Meg Cook,
and Emily Clark

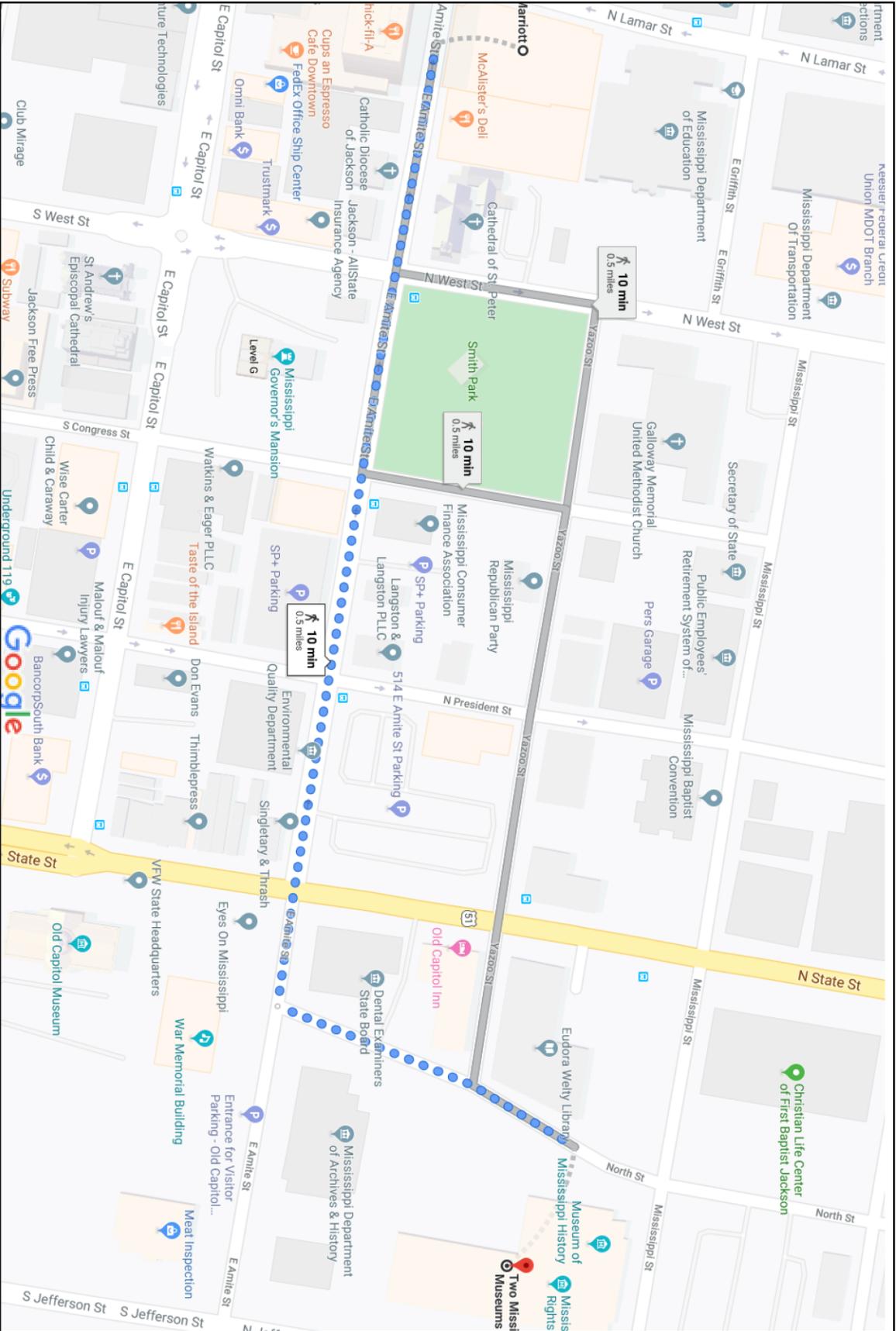
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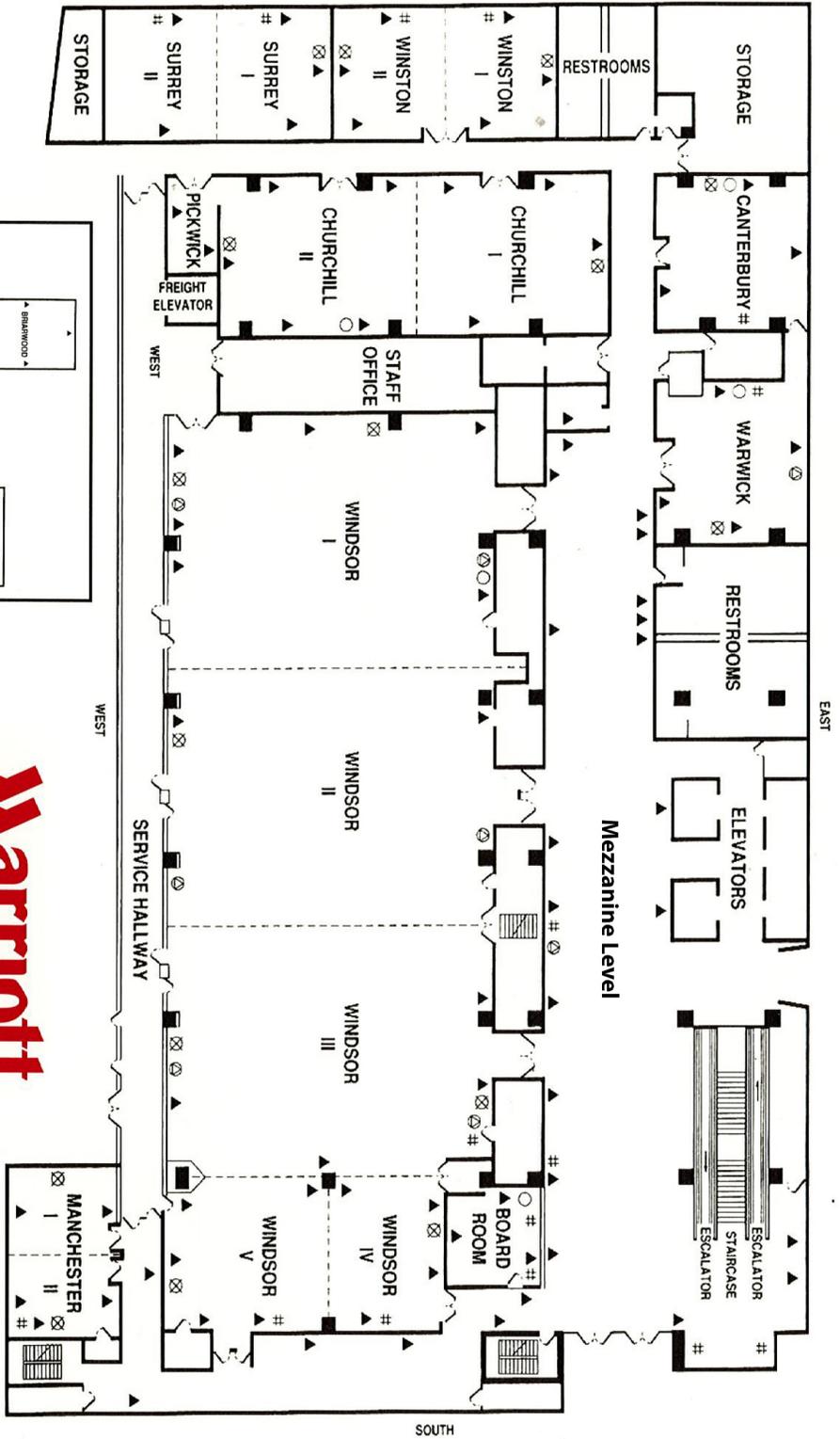
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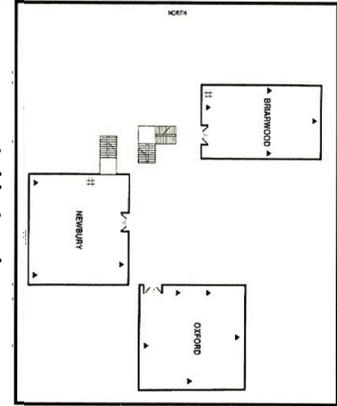


Map of downtown Jackson showing the walking route from the Marriott to the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum and the Museum of Mississippi History.

Jackson Marriot Convention Center Hotel
 200 E. Amite Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39201
 601-969-5100



(access Briarwood through restaurant;
 Newbury is located above the bar)



Lobby Level

Mezzanine Level



PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are pleased to welcome SEAC back to Jackson, Mississippi's largest city. Jackson was established in 1821 on Choctaw land that had been ceded in 1820 as part of the Treaty of Doak's Stand. Jackson's location was chosen for the construction of a centrally located capitol for the newly founded state of Mississippi which was rapidly growing through the acquisition of Chickasaw and Choctaw lands. During the nearly three decades since SEAC was last here in 1991 (actually in this hotel), both Jackson and SEAC have grown. Like many southern cities, downtown Jackson is in the midst of a revival. Most notably, downtown is now home to the Museum of Mississippi History and the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum, described by the New York Times as a world-class museum "that privileges truth-telling messy facts over clean-cut aesthetics." The Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) will host our Thursday night reception in the atrium shared by these two museums. Although there will be food, drink, music, and lots of old friends to talk to, we hope you'll take the opportunity to experience these remarkable museums. If you can't see the entirety of both museums Thursday night, and there's no way you can, MDAH will provide conference registrants free admission during SEAC if you show your conference name tag. Also, there is a discount coupon in your bag for the museum's gift shop.

SEAC has grown considerably since 1991. Then, 113 papers (no posters) were presented in three concurrent sessions organized into nine symposia and eight general sessions. Now, by contrast, we will host 218 papers in five concurrent sessions organized into seventeen symposia and nine general sessions. In addition, there will be 90 posters in eight general sessions and one symposium, six workshops, and a session for archaeological films. Our book rooms will include tables for multiple presses, services, institutions, vendors, native artists, graduate programs from multiple universities, and the always impressive SEAC Student Paper prize. A significant change since 1991 is that our annual meeting is more diverse. We have a substantial number of Native American participants this year, continuing a trend begun in Tulsa, and they will be participating in workshops and sessions devoted to the challenges and opportunities that we face in dealing with their past. Another important change that shows SEAC's growth since 1991 is the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault, which began as a conversation at the Athens meeting just three years ago, has drafted a 2019 Meetings Code of Conduct and is sponsoring two workshops at this year's meeting. Importantly, this is the inaugural year of the SEAC Safe Officer program where seven trained volunteers from the SEAC membership will be available throughout the entire meeting to help people deal with incidences of harassment that might occur. Look for these Safe Officers in their distinctive red tee shirts.

There was a time not too long ago when we were considering the possibility of hosting one of the first annual meetings with a budget that ended up in the red. Then, the remarkable number of individuals and institutions listed on the following page came through. We thank them all for their generosity. We also want to thank: Katie Blount and Cindy Gardner of MDAH for providing the space in the museums at no charge for the Thursday night reception; Meg Cook (MDAH), local arrangements chair, who organized the Thursday night reception; Stephen Harris for formatting the program; the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program for sponsoring the Student Luncheon; the Jackson Chamber of Commerce for providing tags, bags, and registration staff; Cups Coffee for providing a discount coffee coupon; MDAH and Patty Miller-Beech for supplying Mississippi Mound Tour pamphlets; Stephen Wright and the crew at the Marriott for helping us make it all happen; Sam Brookes and Scott Barretta for leading the Saturday afternoon Mound and Blues tours, respectively; Robbie Ethridge for making the arrangements for The Pool to play at the Friday night dance; and Chad Caswell for continuing to improve the SEAC smart phone app. We also want to thank the many student volunteers from the following universities: Mississippi, Mississippi State, Southern Mississippi, Georgia Southern, Middle Tennessee State, Memphis, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Tennessee-Knoxville, and West Florida.

Finally, we want to welcome each of you to Jackson and to Mississippi. *All* of you are welcome, and we are glad that *all* of you are here.

Jay Johnson, Tony Boudreaux, and Maureen Meyers

A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR DONORS¹

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

Linda Carnes-McNaughton

Charles Cobb

Bob Gross

Kandi Hollenbach

Hunter Johnson

Rochelle Marrinan

Amber Vanderwarker

Gregory Waselkov

Nancy White

Greg Wilson

INSTITUTIONAL DONATIONS

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Bland & Associates, Inc.

Capital City Beverages

Center for Archaeological Research, University of Mississippi

Chandeleur Island Brewing Company

City of Jackson Chamber of Commerce

Coastal Environments, Inc.

College of Liberal Arts- University of Mississippi

Department of Health Promotion and Wellness, Mississippi State University

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi

Fresh Cut Catering

A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR DONORS¹

INSTITUTIONAL DONATIONS- CONTINUED

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New South Associates
Office of the Provost, University of Mississippi
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Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
Southern Beverage Company
Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants
Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research
TRC Companies, Inc.

¹Donations as of October 21, 2019



SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct for 2019

This code of conduct applies to all participants at annual meetings 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. 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, members of the SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault, 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.

Additional information is available on the SEAC website.

<https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>



SEAC Safe Officer Program

At the 2019 SEAC conference, the SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault will pilot a SEAC Safe Officer program. For this program, any 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 (see below for a list of officers and contact information). SEAC Safe Officers will be wearing red T-shirts (shown above). The role of the SEAC Safe Officers is outlined in the preceding SEAC Meetings Code of Conduct for 2019.

This year's SEAC Safe Officers are Jera Davis, Robbie Ethridge, Gayle Fritz, Vanessa Hanvey, Patrick Johnson, Shawn Lambert, and Jesse Nowak. If you would like to make a report, please contact any of these officers, speak with the officer at the registration desk, or for 24-hour reporting, call or text Robbie Ethridge at 662-816-6369.

Room	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
Newbury	[1] Film	Student Reception	[19] Field School Supervisors Workshop: Sexual Harassment and Field Schools [25] Public Archaeology [26] Survey Methods in the Southeast	[28] Student Workshop: Sexual Harassment and Field Schools	
Manchester I & II	[8] Historic Archaeology [9] Paleoindian and Archaic Research	[16] Artifact Sourcing [17] Artifact Studies and Social Networks	[20] Current Research in Mississippi Archaeology, Part I [21] The Materiality of Colonial Encounter	[35] Old Standards and Innovative Methods [36] Mounds, Villages, Symbols	[42] Recent Investigations at the Mississippi State Asylum Cemetery
Surrey I & II	[5] Current African Diaspora Archaeology	[14] Shell, Shell Mound, and Lithic Studies	[22] Southeastern Arcuate Communities Part I	[30] Current Research in Mississippi Archaeology, Part II	
Windsor I	[3] Backhoes & Trowels, Jefferson Chapman and Friends, Part I	[11] Backhoes & Trowels, Jefferson Chapman and Friends, Part II	[23] Paleoindian Research in the Southeast: in Honor of Charles Hubbert, Part I	[31] Exploring Mississippian Landscape through Geophysics	[37] The Sapelo Papers Revisited
Windsor II	[6] Mississippian Studies	[12] Architectural Grammar(s) of Precolumbian Florida	[18] Southeastern Archaeological Mentoring Network Reception	[32] Southeastern Arcuate Communities Part II	[38] Chickasaw Archaeological Research in the 21st Century
Windsor III	[4] Recent Finds in Louisiana Archaeology	[13] Adaptation and Mitigation Efforts for Heritage at Risk in the Southeast	[24] Human-Animal Interactions in Middle Tennessee	[33] Paleoindian Research in Southeast: in Honor of Charles Hubbert, Part II	[39] GIS, Geophysics, and Photogrammetry
Windsor IV & V	[2] NAGPRA Workshop	[10] Tribal and SHIPO Workshop	[24] Human-Animal Interactions in Middle Tennessee	[27] Student Luncheon [29] Shell Ring Round Table	[40] Ceramics and Iconography
Winston I & II	[7] Contact and Early Colonial Period Studies	[15] Colonial and Historic Period Studies		[34] Public Archaeology, Museums, and Collections Research	[41] Archaic and Woodland Studies

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registration

Mezzanine Level, at the top of the escalator

Wednesday 4:00 – 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

Churchill I and II, Canterbury, and Warwick

Thursday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Poster Sessions

Manchester I and II

Thursday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm, 1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Saturday 9:00 am – 11:00 pm

SPECIAL EVENTS SCHEDULE

Wednesday

Navigating NEPA, Section 106, and Consultation: Examining and Discussing Case Studies, Successes and Struggles, 1:00 – 5:00 pm

- Charlotte Capers Archives and History Building, 100 State Street

SEAC Sexual Harassment Task Force Safe Officer Training, 3:00 – 5:00 pm

- Briarwood (Lobby level)

SEAC Board Meeting, 7:30 pm – until

- Newbury (Lobby level)

Thursday

Film Screening, 9:00 am

- Newbury (Lobby level)

NAGPRA Workshop: Cultivating a Community of Practice for Southeastern NAGPRA Practitioners, 10:00 am – 1:00 pm

- Windsor IV and V

Tribal and SHPO Workshop, 2:00 – 4:00 pm

- Windsor IV and V

Student Reception, 5:00 – 6:00 pm

- Newbury (Lobby level)

General Reception, 6:00 – 9:30 pm

- Mississippi Civil Rights Museum and Museum of Mississippi History, 222 North Street. Shuttles to reception available outside of Marriott

Friday

Southeastern Archaeological Mentoring Network Reception, 9:00 – 10:00 am

- Windsor IV and V

What Can I Do to Prevent Sexual Harassment and Assault from Occurring at My Field School? A Workshop for Field School Directors and Graduate Assistants, 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

- Newbury (Lobby level)

Student Affairs Luncheon, 12:00 – 1:00 pm

- Windsor IV and V

Student Workshop: What to Know about Sexual Harassment and Assault as I Prepare for Field School?, 1:00 – 3:00 pm

- Newbury (Lobby level)

SEAC Business Meeting, 5:00 – 7:00 pm

- Windsor I, II, and III

SEAC Dance, 9:00 pm – 12:00 am

- Windsor I, II, and III

Saturday

Mound Tour, 12:30 – until

- Buses depart outside of Marriott

Blues Tour, 12:30 – until

- Buses depart outside of Marriott

PROGRAM

(presentations that will show photographs of human remains are marked with an *)
(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

Wednesday Afternoon November 6

**Sexual Harassment and Assault Task Force
Training
Briarwood
3:00-5:00**

**SEAC Board Meeting
Newbury
7:30**

Thursday Morning November 7

[1] Newbury
9:00-12:00 **Film Screenings**

Organizers: Haley, Messer, Analise Hollingshead, Jayur Mehta, Mike Russo, Jeff Shanks

[2] Windsor IV and V
10:00-1:00 **NAGPRA Workshop:
Cultivating a Community of
Practice for Southeastern NAGPRA
Practitioners**

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson, RaeLynn Butler, LeAnne Wendt, and Jennifer Bedelle

Participants: Roberts, Thompson, Amanda, RaeLynn Butler, LeeAnne Wendt, Jennifer Bedell, Bryant Celestine, Alexandria Smith, Raynella Fontenot, John Beaver, Brett Riggs, Jayne-Leigh Thomas, Helen Robbins, Ben Steere

[3] Windsor I
**Symposium
Backhoes & Trowels, Ancestor Idols &
Murals: Some Contributions to Southeastern
Archaeology by Jefferson Chapman and
Friends, Part I**

Organizers: Larry Kimball, Thomas Whyte, and Clifford Boyd

8:00 **Davis, R. P. Stephen, Larry R. Kimball, Timothy J. Bauman, Lynne P. Sullivan** *Jefferson Chapman the Archaeologist and Museum Director*

8:20 **Bradbury, Andrew P., Philip J. Carr** *Investigating Patterning in Early Archaic Lithic Assemblages from the St. Albans Site*

8:40 **Miller, D. Shane, Stephen Carmody** *What Happened at the End of the Early Archaic?: Examining Paleoindian and Archaic Subsistence Trajectories in the Mid-South*

9:00 **Hollenbach, Kandace** *Nuts, Seeds, and River Valleys: The Late Archaic/Early Woodland Transition in East Tennessee*

9:20 **Baumann, Timothy J., Gary Crites, Peggy Humes, Tony Krus** *Full of Beans: The Story of the Common Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris) in the Midsouth*

9:40 **Purcell, Gabrielle** *Sweet Potatoes on Cherokee Sites: A Closer Look Using SEM Analysis ***

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **Whyte, Thomas R.** *How Ancient Lithic Scavenging Influences Models of Settlement, Mobility, and Exchange in the Appalachian Summit*

10:40 **Kimball, Larry R., Alice P. Wright, Timothy J. Horsley, Thomas R. Whyte, Gary Crites, John Wolf, Cala Castleberry, M. Scott Shumate** *Biltmore Mound and Village*

11:00 **Sherwood, Sarah** *The Legacy of Prepared Clay Surfaces*

11:20 **Webb, Dan** *A Multi-proxy Analysis of Curated Soil and Sediment Columns from the Patrick Site (40MR40)*

11:40 **Ferguson, Terry A, Andrew Ivester, Christopher Moore** *Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Foxwood Farm Site (38PN35) in the South Saluda Drainage of Northwestern South Carolina*

- [4] **Windsor III**
Symposium
Recent Finds in Louisiana Archaeology
Organizers: Valerie Feathers and Rachel Watson
- 8:00 **Britt, Tad, Samuel M. Huey, David Watt, Kory Konsoer, Mark Rees** *Archaeological and Geomorphic Assessment on Louisiana's Gulf Coast: A Report on Recent Site Monitoring and Reconnaissance*
- 8:20 **Skipton, Tara, Analise Hollingshead, Jayur Mehta** *Not a Matter of If, but When: Effects of Sea Level Rise on Coastal Louisiana*
- 8:40 **Ostahowski, Brian, Jayur Mehta, Ted Marks** *Investigations at the Adams Bay Site (16PL8), a Plaquemines Mound Complex Located in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana.*
- 9:00 **Jones, Dennis, Samuel O. Brookes, John M. Connaway** *Gone But Surely Not Forgotten: The Monte Sano Site (16EBR17) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana*
- 9:20 **McGimsey, Chip, Rich Weinstein, Pete Willey, Doug Wells, Jim Delahoussaye, Eric Lacefield** *A New Look at a Forgotten Site – 16SB12*
- 9:40 **Chamberlain, Elizabeth, Jayur Mehta, Tony Reimann, Jakob Wallinga** *Life in the Sink: A Geoarchaeological Perspective on the Challenges and Trajectories of Mississippi Delta Communities*
- 10:00 **Jackson, Paul** *Sweet Success or Bitter Disappoint: New Insights into St. James Parish Sugar Cane Production*
- 10:20 **Heller, Nathanael** *New Orleans Ladies: How Archeology Helps Tell the Stories of Laura Livaudais and Hannah Ford*
- 10:40 **Treloar, Steven** *The Tiger Bend Site (16EBR217): Expanding Discourse on Intra-regional Variability Within the Plaquemine Sociopolitical Landscape*
- 11:00 **Doucet, Julie, Valerie Feathers, Velicia Bergstrom, Paul French** *Return to Lac St. Agnes Part 2: Results of the 2017 Field Season and 2018 Public Workshops*
- 11:20 **Greenlee, Diana M, Rinita A. Dalan, E. Thurman Allen, Michael L. Hargrave, R. Berle Clay, George R. Holley** *Investigating the West Plaza Rise at the Poverty Point World Heritage Site (16WC5)*
- 11:40 **Kelley, David** *Discussant*
- [5] **Surrey I and II**
Symposium
Current African Diaspora Archaeology in the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
Organizers: David Palmer
- 9:00 **Palmer, David** *The Brook Green Rice Plantation and Captive African Life: Archaeological Findings and Research Program Objectives*
- 9:20 **Seeber, Katherine** *Rooted in Water: Informing Archaeology at Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park with Gullah Oral History*
- 9:40 **Botwick, Brad** *The Representation of Gullah Geechee Culture and Life at Historic Plantation Museums: A Task for Archaeology*
- 10:00 **McMahon, Patricia, Velma Thomas Fann** *Archaeology and Oral History of Needwood, a Gullah Geechee Community on Georgia's Coast*
- 10:20 **Joy, Brandy** *The Effects of Emancipation on the Foodways of South Carolina's James Islanders*
- 10:40 **Barnes, Jodi A.** *Discussant*
- 11:00 **Steen, Carl** *Discussant*
- [6] **Windsor II**
General Session
Mississippian Studies
Chair: Benjamin Davis
- 8:00 **Alt, Susan M., Molly Mesner Bleyhl, Caitlin Burkes Antoniuk, Adam Blake Coker, Sarah Schumacher** *Little Houses on the Prairie: A Diachronic Assessment of a Cahokian Farmstead*
- 8:20 **Brown, Ian W.** *The 25th Anniversary of the University of Alabama's Bottle Creek Project*

- 8:40** **Davis, Benjamin** *Inequality at the Austin Site: Early Mississippian Changing Use of Space in the Upper Yazoo Basin Region*
- 9:00** **Hodge, Shannon Chappell, Macie Orrand** *Bioarchaeology at the Samburg / Effigy Rabbit Site (40OB6): Mississippian Trophy Taking and Small-Scale Violence **
- 9:20** **Iseminger, William** *Cahokia-Style Engraved Stone Tablets*
- 9:40** **Laderoute, Madeline, Paul Eubanks, Kevin Smith** *Healing, Tourism, and Portals to the Beneath World: A Summary of Middle Tennessee State University's Recent Excavations at Castalian Springs(40SU14) in North-Central Tennessee.*
- 10:00** BREAK
- 10:20** **LoBiondo, Matthew** *Etowah Beginnings: New Research on the Multi-ethnic Origins of Etowah*
- 10:40** **Steponaitis, Vincas P., Vernon J. Knight, Jr., George E. Lankford** *A New Look at Effigy Pipes from the Trans-Mississippi South*
- 11:00** **Stewart, Ashley** *Biodistance and Social Structure at the Perry Site (1LU25)*
- 11:20** **White, Nancy** *Middle Woodland and Fort Walton at Richardson's Hammock Burial Mound (8Gu10), Northwest Florida*
- 11:40** **Wilson, Gregory, Dana Bardolph, Duane Esarey** *Religion, Culture Contact, and Mississippian Beginnings in the Illinois Valley*

[7] **Winston I and II**

General Session

Contact and Early Colonial Period Studies

Chair: Jacob Lulwicz

- 8:20** **Boyer, Willet** *Fort Walton Chronology and Culture in the Lowlands: New Data from Wakulla Springs, Florida and Related Sites*
- 8:40** **Parsons, Alexandra L.** *The Totten Key Complex: A Site with Possible Ties to the Sixteenth Century Spanish Mission at Tequesta*

- 9:00** **Lulewicz, Jacob, Victor Thompson, James Wettstaed, Mark Williams** *Enduring Traditions and the Immateriality of Early Colonial Encounters in the Oconee Valley, Georgia*
- 9:20** **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** *A Diachronic Perspective on the Hernando de Soto Expedition **
- 9:40** **Hill, William** *The Use of Lithic Micro-Variables as a Means of Tracing the Impacts of the Indian Slave Trade*
- 10:00** **Williams, Mark, K. C. Jones** *Hitchcock's Guide to Native Round House Construction*
- 10:20** **Bowne, Eric** *Christian Priber Among the Overhill Cherokees: Reevaluating the Documentary Evidence*

[8] **Manchester I and II**

Poster Session

Historic Archaeology and Historic Cemetery Research

- 8:00-10:00** **Boyer, Shana** *Privies as Portals: An Analysis of Ceramics from a Late 19th Century Household Privy in Ellenton, Florida*
- 8:00-10:00** **James, Larry, Molly Van Ostran** *The Data Recovery Investigation at Site 38DR250 in Dorchester County, South Carolina*
- 8:00-10:00** **Kreiser, Kelsey, Eric Prendergast** *Animals of Fort Brooke, Tampa, Florida*
- 8:00-10:00** **Lawrence, Dawn, Stephanie Sterling, Andrew McFeaters** *Digital Archeology in America's Parks: Using Innovative Technologies to Record a Historic Cemetery at Natchez National Historical Park **
- 8:00-10:00** **Lovingood, Tracy** *Overturning the Turnbull Settlement: Artifact Analysis of the Old Stone Wharf*
- 8:00-10:00** **Lowe, Regina, Noelle Latiolais, Miranda Davis** *Nouvelle Acadie and Settler Reuse of Native American Mounds as Cemeteries*
- 8:00-10:00** **May, Alan, Rebecca Bubb, January Costa** *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Slave Labor and Early 19th Century Agricultural Production*

- 8:00-10:00 **Nelson, Ted Clay** *Historic Archaeology of the Gorgas House, University of Alabama*
- 8:00-10:00 **Puckett, Heather, Nicholas Glass, Jessica Helms** *The Terrain of Training: Camp McClellan, Alabama, in the Great War*
- 8:00-10:00 **Rothrock, Oscar** *Rosalie Cemetery **
- 8:00-10:00 **Shields, Brittney** *The Skeletons of Natchez: A Case Study of Individuals Excavated from Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi **
- 8:00-10:00 **Sipes, Eric D., Linda Derry** *A Capitol Set in the Wilderness: Public Archaeology at Alabama's First Statehouse*

- 10:00-12:00 **Reginelli, Anna, James Starnes** *Detailed Digital Elevation Geomorphological Reassessment of Choctaw Hill and the Implications for Paleoindian and Transitional Early Archaic Occupation Beyond the Western Braided Stream Into the Porter Bayou Meander Belt*
- 10:00-12:00 **Saunders, Hunter** *Paleo Indian Utilization of Chert Along the Savannah River*
- 10:00-12:00 **Troutman, Michele, Katherine Seeber, Samuel Bourcy, Matthew Sanger** *Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Sea Pines Shell Ring*
- 10:00-12:00 **Summa, Clara** *The Ladson Rise Site (8JE602): An Analytical Study of Bone Tools and their Usage*

[9] **Manchester I and II**
Poster Session
Paleoindian and Archaic Research

- 10:00-12:00 **Gollogly, Collin, Jeffrey Li, Gabrielle Nagle, Samuel Bourcy, Matthew Sanger** *A Shell Ring's Purpose: A Spatial Analysis of a Possible Residential Structure Within the Sea Pines Shell Ring.*
- 10:00-12:00 **Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, James S. Dunbar, C. Andrew Hemmings, James K. Feathers** *Geoarchaeological Investigations at Wakulla Springs, Florida*
- 10:00-12:00 **Jones, Scott, Andrea Palmiotto, Karen Smith, Kiersten Weber** *Bone Debitage Associated with Tool Production: A Preliminary Assessment of the Late Archaic Pockoy Shell Ring 1 (38CH2533)*
- 10:00-12:00 **Parbus, Brett** *The Response of Ancient Coastal Florida Populations to Major Storm Events*
- 10:00-12:00 **Perrotti, Angelina, John Williams, James Russell, Stephen Jackson, Christopher Kiahtipes, Jacquelyn Gill, Allison Jensen** *Dung Fungal Spore Analyses from Eight Eastern US Sites Reveal Linkages Among Megaherbivores, Vegetation, and the First Americans*

Thursday Afternoon
November 7

- [10] **Windsor IV and V**
2:00-4:00 Tribal and SHPO Workshop
Organizer: Chip McGimsey
- [11] **Windsor I**
Symposium
Backhoes & Trowels, Ancestor Idols & Murals: Some Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology by Jefferson Chapman and Friends, Part II
- 1:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda** *Surviving Graduate School Whilst Digging Cisterns and Privies*
- 1:20 **Boyd, Cliff, Donna Boyd** *Diachronic Change and Early European Contact in Southwest Virginia: The Shannon (44MY8) and Trigg (44MY3) Sites **
- 1:40 **Smith, Maria Ostendorf, Tracy K. Betsinger** *Osteology as Archaeology: the Research Legacy of the McClung Museum Collections*
- 2:00 **Sullivan, Lynne** *The McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture: The Cornerstone for Mississippian Research in East Tennessee*
- 2:20 **Greene, Lance** *The Impact of Removal on Nineteenth-Century Eastern Cherokee Foodways*

- 2:40 **Riggs, Brett** *Bell Rattle Rides Again!*
 3:00 BREAK
 3:20 **Schroedl, Gerald** *Discussant*
 3:40 **Keel, Bennie** *Discussant*
 4:00 **Townsend, Russell** *Discussant*
 4:20 **Chapman, Jefferson** *Discussant*

[12] Windsor II

Symposium

Spelling it Out: Deciphering the Architectural Grammar(s) of Precolumbian Florida

Organizers: Nathan Lawres and Jon Endonino

- 1:00 **Endonino, Jon C.** *Speaking with the Dead: An Architectural Grammar of Late Archaic Sand Mortuary Mounds*
 1:20 **Saunders, Rebecca, Mike Russo** *Grammar Bad, Ring Good? Refining Terms and Concepts for Florida's Shell Ring Structures*
 1:40 **Randall, Asa, Charles Rainville** *In the Middle Ground, the World is Never Done: A Compressed History of Terraforming along the St. Johns River, Florida*
 2:00 **Shanks, Jeffrey** *Mounds, Ring Middens, and the Architectural Grammar of Woodland Villages in Northwest Florida*
 2:20 **Wallis, Neill** *Cosmic Landmarks in the Siting of Woodland Civic-Ceremonial Centers*
 2:40 **Pluckhahn, Thomas, Kendal Jackson** *Ramping it Up: Searching for Grammar in the Woodland and Mississippian Architecture of the Central Gulf Coast*
 3:00 **Lawres, Nathan** *Setting Suns, Rising Moons, and Sited Places: The Cosmic Grammar of the Belle Glade Monumental Landscape*
 3:20 **Schwadron, Margo** *"Palimpsestual" Complexities: Establishing An Architectural Grammar for Shell Work Landscapes, Ten Thousand Islands, Florida*
 3:40 **Nowak, Jesse** *Sacred Landscapes of Gathered Earth and Water: Rethinking Fort Walton Monumentality in Northwest Florida.*

- 4:00 **Ashley, Keith** *Shields Mound and Mt. Royal: Monumental Architecture at Two St. Johns II Mound Complexes (ca. A.D. 900-1250)*

- 4:20 **Thompson, Victor** *Discussant*
 4:40 **Sassaman, Kenneth** *Discussant*

[13] Windsor III

Symposium

Can We Save Them All? Adaptation and Mitigation Efforts for Heritage at Risk in the Southeast

Organizers: Emily Murray, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah Miller

- 1:40 **Anderson, David G.** *Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on the Archaeological Record: Reservoir Investigations Suggest How to Proceed*
 2:00 **Gaillard, Meg** *Community Archaeology on a Heritage at Risk Site, Pockoy Island Shell Rings on Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*
 2:20 **Kangas, Rachael, Sara Ayers-Rigsby** *Adaptation and Mitigation for Submerged Historic Sites: Utilizing Citizen Science to Aid in Planning and Emergency Response*
 2:40 **Murray, Emily, Sarah Miller, Emma Dietrich** *Conversations with the Community about Heritage at Risk: In Search of Qualitative Data*
 3:00 BREAK
 3:20 **Watt, David, Tad Britt, Samuel Huey, Dayna Lee, Mark Rees** *From MRGO to MRDAM: Can Archaeologists Mitigate Engineered Disaster on Louisiana's Gulf Coast?*
 3:40 **20 minute Q&A**

[14] Surrey I and II

General Session

Shell, Shell Mound, and Lithic Studies

Chair: Zackary Gilmore

- 1:20 **Gilmore, Zackary** *The Central Florida Shell Mound Survey: Exploring a Heterotemporal Landscape*

- 1:40 **Jenkins, Jessica A., GiNESSA J. Mahar** *Relating Shell Tool Type to Tool Use on Florida's Northern Gulf Coast*
- 2:00 **McKenna, Kathryn, Tim Baumann, Gerry Dinkins, Steve Ahlstedt** *Check Out These Mussels: Gravel Hill Cave Site Mussel Analysis in Comparison to the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant Site.*
- 2:20 **Norman, Sean, Jonathan Dean** *Shell Middens of the Withlacoochee Estuary*
- 2:40 **Schultz, Julian, Tanya Peres** *The Woodland Period Use of Invertebrates at Mound Field (8Wa8), Florida*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Stevens, Karen** *Archaeological Investigations of Two Archaic Period Shell-Bearing Sites in the Lower Green River Archaeological Region, Kentucky*
- 3:40 **Hanvey, Vanessa N.** *Morphometric Analysis of Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces at the Canton Site (15TR1), Trigg County, Kentucky*
- 4:00 **Leard, Jonathan, James Starnes** *The Import and Utilization of Kosciusko Orthoquartzite as Hammer Stones in the Quarrying of Tallabatta Orthoquartzite at Site 22Ne579 in Neshoba County, Mississippi*
- [15] **Winston I and II**
General Session
Colonial and Historic Period Studies
Chair: Rochelle Marrinan
- 1:00 **Marrinan, Rochelle** *An Assessment of Mission-Period Research in Northwest Florida*
- 1:20 **Foster, Thomas** *Apalachicola and the Evolution of Resilience among a Native American Community*
- 1:40 **Colclasure, Cayla** *Gule Foodways and Marine Invertebrates During the Mission-era on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*
- 2:00 **Belcher, Megan, Barbara J. Heath, Kandace D. Hollenbach** *A Taste of the Past: A Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of Foodways at the Coan Hall Site (44NB11)*
- 2:20 **Lash, Heather** *"Food Gives Me Substance, Food Gives Me Life:" Analysis of Subsistence Practices at the Fort Frederick Heritage Preserve (38BU102/136/1100), Beaufort, South Carolina ***
- 2:40 **Robbins, Lori, Nicholas Honerkamp, Lindsey Cochran** *A Comparison of Faunal Remains Associated with Three Residential Sites at Fort Frederica, Georgia*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Andrews, Susan** *Brunsoni Iron Furnace: Industrial Slavery on the Periphery of the South*
- 3:40 **Kimbrough, Rhonda** *The Fort at Prospect Bluff: Archaeological Mitigation of Hurricane Damage to a Florida Maroon Site*
- 4:00 **Damour, Melanie** *Out of Sight but Not Out of Mind: BOEM's Recent Research on Deepwater Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico*
- [16] **Manchester I and II**
Poster Session
Finding the Source: Dirt, Rocks, Glass, and Metal
- 1:00-3:00 **Carroll, Morgan A., Robert A. Barlow, Jera R. Davis, Elliot H. Blair** *A pXRF Analysis of Copper and Brass Artifacts from Law's Site (1MS100), Pine Island, Alabama*
- 1:00-3:00 **Fosaaen, Nathanael** *Soilwork: A Chemical Analysis of Feature Fill Recovered from Breckenridge Rockshelter.*
- 1:00-3:00 **Keith, Scot** *Tracking the Source of Miniature Quartz Crystals at Lithic Scatters in Northwest Georgia*
- 1:00-3:00 **Proctor, Kathryn** *Assessing the Use of Soil Phosphate Analysis as an Archaeological Prospection Tool at the Ames Site (40FY7), Fayette County, Tennessee*
- 1:00-3:00 **Robinson, Samantha** *Compositions of Prehistoric Flint Deposits Along the Little River, Kentucky*

- 1:00-3:00 Sherman, Simon, Ryan Parish** *Sourcing Bifaces from the Alexander Collection at Poverty Point (16WC5) using VNIR (Visible/Near Infrared Reflectance) and FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Reflectance) Spectroscopy*
- 1:00-3:00 Thacker, Paul** *A Disquisition on Diagenesis: Improving Geologic Clay Sourcing Methodology for Pottery Provenance*
- 1:00-3:00 Torres Rios, Beatriz, Morgan Carroll, Elliot H. Blair, Dennis B. Blanton** *Early Glass Beads on the Georgia Coast: An Elemental Analysis of Beads from the Taylor Mound (9GN55), Kent Mound (9GN51), and Pine Harbor Site (9MC64)*

[17] **Manchester I and II**

Poster Session

Artifact Studies and Social Networks

- 3:00-5:00 Bloch, Lindsay, Ann S. Cordell, Amanda Wagner-Pelkey** *New Tools for Archaeological Pottery Identification and Training*
- 3:00-5:00 Capps, Matthew, Eleanor Logan** *An Examination of the Temporal Trends and Impact of Mississippian Expansion on Piedmont Village Tradition Projectile Point Technology*
- 3:00-5:00 Daniel Jr., I. Randolph** *Time, Typology, and Artifact Traditions in North Carolina Archaeology: A New Look at an Old Sequence*
- 3:00-5:00 Davidson, Matthew** *Tracking the Timing, Function and Distribution of Endscrapers in Late Pre-contact and Contact Period Eastern North America*
- 3:00-5:00 Dysart, John, Matthew LoBiondo** *Pottery of the Ocala National Forest: A Preliminary Study*
- 3:00-5:00 Ford, Paige** *The Spaces Between: A Pilot Study in the Application of Social Networks Analysis (SNA) to Borderland Contexts*
- 3:00-5:00 Galdun, Jaclyn, Samuel Bourcy, Matthew Sanger** *Evaluation of Geophysical Methods of Pre-Contact and Historic Sites on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*

- 3:00-5:00 Lambert, Shawn** *High Times in Prehistory: Evidence for Datura-Making in Central Arkansas River Valley*
- 3:00-5:00 Pigott, Michelle** *Keeping a Clean House: Lithic Debitage Distribution and Analysis from a Late Mississippian House at Catawba Meadows (31BK18)*
- 3:00-5:00 Toombs, Garrett, Eric Jones** *A Study of Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition Lithic Economies through Experimental Replication of Triangular Projectile Points*
- 3:00-5:00 Walton, Alyssa, Eric E. Jones** *Examining Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition Social Interactions through Ceramic Analysis*

Thursday Evening

November 7

Student Reception

Newbury

5:00-6:00

SEAC Reception

Atrium of the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum and

Museum of Mississippi History

6:00-9:00

a shuttle will be provided

Friday Morning

November 8

[18] **Windsor IV and V**

9:00-10:00 Southeastern Archaeological Mentoring Network Reception

Organizers: Meghan Buchanan, Jennifer Green, and Elizabeth Watts Malouchos

[19] **Newbury**

10:00-12:00 What Can I Do to Prevent Sexual Harassment and Assault from Occurring at My Field School? A Workshop for Field School Directors and Graduate Assistants

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Vanessa Hanvey, Carol Colaninno, and Jesse Nowak

- [20] **Surrey I and II**
Symposium
Current Research in Mississippi
Archaeology/New and Ongoing Research
Directions in Mississippi Archaeology, Part I
Organizers: John Underwood and Meg Kassabaum
- 8:00 **Strawn, James L., D. Shane Miller, Derek T. Anderson, Samuel O. Brookes** *Renewed Investigations at the Hester site (22MO569): A Geoarchaeological Analysis of the 2017 Excavations*
- 8:20 **Brown, Emmett, Robyn Latham, Michael Miller** *Cooking in the Uplands: Fire Cracked Rock and the Geophyte Revolution in the Uplands of the Homochitto National Forest*
- 8:40 **Starnes, James, Jeffrey Alvey** *Geologic Inferences for Prehistoric Utilization of Ferruginous Orthoquartzite and Trade Distribution Predominance of Tallabatta Orthoquartzite in Southeast Mississippi*
- 9:00 **Carter-Davis, Cindy** *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Graveline West Mounds Site, 22Ja729*
- 9:20 **LaDu, Daniel** *Coles Creek Villages*
- 9:40 **Graham, Anna, Ashley Peles, Vincas Steponaitis, John O’Hear** *Exploring Coles Creek Mound Site Activities Through Pit and Midden Features*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Little, Keith J., Hunter B. Johnson, Corin Pursell, H. Edwin Jackson** *Mound Summit Architecture and Mound Construction Periodicity: Mound A Excavations at Winterville*
- 10:40 **Kowalski, Jessica, Erin Nelson** *Above and Below the Greenline: Variation in Late Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 11:00 **Carleton, Kenneth** *1830 Choctaw House Sites and Individual Reservations Claimed under Article 14 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, 1830: Geolocation Using Information from “The Evidence”, ca. 1886*
- 11:20 **McCarty, Rita** *Revisiting Notions of Significance in the Piney Woods, How “Lithic Scatters” Are Oftentimes More Than They Are*
- 11:40 **Flynt, Brian A.** *Using Sherd Size to Differentiate Adjacent and Peripheral Secondary Refuse Aggregates on an Antebellum Domestic Site in Mississippi’s Pine Hills*
- [21] **Windsor I**
Symposium
Materiality of the Colonial Encounter
Organizers: Martha Zierden, Jon Marcoux, and Corey Heyward
- 8:00 **Poplin, Eric** *Altamaha Ceramics in the 17th and 18th Centuries: Comparing Yamasee Indian Occupations in Coastal Georgia and Coastal South Carolina*
- 8:20 **Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet, H. Thomas Foster, II, J. Matthew Compton, Elizabeth J. Reitz, Renee Garcia** *Antlers in Disguise: Deciphering Bisected Antlers from Colonial Period Sites*
- 8:40 **Zierden, Martha, Ron Anthony, Nic Butler, Sarah Platt, Jon Marcoux** *The Royal Armorer, Visiting Indian Delegations, and Colonoware at the Heyward-Washington House: Tales from a Legacy Collection*
- 9:00 **Heath, Barbara J., Rebecca J. Webster** *Pots, Pipes and People at Coan Hall*
- 9:20 **Webster, Rebecca, Howard Cyr, Barbara Heath** *Analysis of Geomorphological Change to Understand a Persistent Place*
- 9:40 **Reitz, Elizabeth, Hayden R. Smith, Martha A. Zierden, Carla S. Hadden, Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, Laurie Reitsema** *Landscape Consequences of Cattle and Slavery in the Carolina Lowcountry*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Heyward, Corey Ames, Jon Marcoux** *The Preliminary Identification of West African Rouletting in Colonoware Assemblages from Charleston, South Carolina*

- 10:40 **Platt, Sarah** *Before The Heyward-Washington House: Five Stories Under Enslavement From 87 Church Street, Charleston*
- 11:00 **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, David J. Cranford** *Silver and Sealing Wax: Catawba Fashion and Ceramic Innovation ca. 1750-1820*
- 11:20 **Judge, Christopher** *The Elusive Cheraw Indians*
- 11:40 **King, Julia A.** *On Native Displacement in the Lower Rappahannock River Valley*

[22] **Windsor II**

Symposium

Put a Ring on It: Archaic to Mississippian Southeastern Arcuate Communities, Part I

Organizers: Analise M. Hollingshead and Haley S. Messer

- 8:20 **Bourcy, Samuel, Katherine Seeber, Jeffery Pietras, Matthew Sanger** *Split Apart: Analysis of a Late Archaic Concreted Fire Pit*
- 8:40 **Smith, Karen, Sean Taylor** *Variability in Shell Ring Composition at Pockoy Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*
- 9:00 **Thompson, Victor D., Torben Rick, Carey J. Garland, Karen Y. Smith, David Hurst Thomas, Mathew Sanger, Bryan Tucker, Isabelle Lulewicz, Anna M. Semon, John Schalles, Christine Hladik, Brandon T. Ritchison** *Ecosystem Stability, Proprietorship, and the Exploitation of Eastern Oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) by Native Americans along the South Atlantic Coast of the United States*
- 9:20 **Sanger, Matthew, Jessica Cook-Hale** *Shell Rings and the Occupation of Novel Territories: Examining Distribution of Middle and Late Archaic Sites in the Lower Southeast*
- 9:40 **Hadden, Carla S., Margo Schwadron** *Shell Rings of the Ten Thousand Islands Region of Southwest Florida*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **West, Shaun, Martin Menz, Thomas Pluckhahn** *One Ring to Rule Them All: Spatial Patterning within the Circular Village at Kolomoki (9ER1)*
- 10:40 **Hollingshead, Analise, Jeffrey Shanks** *Two Rings to Rule them All: Byrd Hammock (8Wa30), A Dual Ring Midden Complex in Northwest Florida*
- 11:00 **Mahar, Ginessa** *Partnered Rings of the Middle Woodland: A Case from the Gulf Coast*
- 11:20 **Menz, Martin** *Late Woodland Demographics and Social Integration: The View from Old Creek Ring Midden (8WA90)*
- 11:40 **Messer, Haley, Jeffrey Shanks** *Bilateral Asymmetry: Intra-site Sectionality and Solstitial Alignment in Northwest Florida Ring Middens*

[23] **Windsor III**

Symposium

New Research and New Directions in Paleoindian Research in the Southeastern North America: Papers in Honor of Charles M. Hubbert, Part I

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

- 8:00 **Johnson, Hunter B.** *Cottonfield Meditations: A Paper in Honor of Charles M. Hubbert*
- 8:20 **Hubbert, Charles** *On Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Locations on the Lowlands of the Middle Tennessee Valley: A Discussion*
- 8:40 **Barlow, Robert** *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Response to the Younger Dryas in North Alabama: An Analysis of Variability in Resharpenting of Hafted Bifaces ***
- 9:00 **Cole, Mark** *Early Paleoindian Settlement in Limestone and Madison Counties, Northern Alabama*
- 9:20 **Hoksbergen, Ben** *The Potential for Intact Paleoindian Deposits in the Middle Tennessee Valley*
- 9:40 **Haag, Crista, Scott Jones** *A Comparison of Clovis Blade Assemblages from Sites in Kentucky and Tennessee*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Meredith, Steven M.** *The Tallabatta Formation and the Paleoindian Landscape*
- 10:40 **Parish, Ryan, Samantha Robinson** *Paleoindian Use of Sinkholes as Tool-Stone Procurement Locales*
- 11:00 **Halligan, Jessi, Angelina Perrotti, Barbara Winsborough, Michael Waters** *Lessons from the Soil: Multiproxy Paleoenvironmental Reconstructions at Page-Ladson, Florida (8JE591) Spanning the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene*
- 11:20 **Wilson, David** *Ashes to Ashes, Tusk to Tusk; Stable Isotope Analysis of Megafaunal Materials from the Page-Ladson Paleoindian Site (8JE591)*
- 11:40 **Joy, Shawn** *Coastally Adapted: A Model for Eastern Coastal Paleoindian Sites*

[24] **Winston I and II**
Symposium
Human-Animal Interactions at a Mississippian Mound site in Middle Tennessee

Organizers: Tanya Peres and Benjamin Stewart

- 9:00 **Deter-Wolf, Aaron, Michael C. Moore** *The Archaeological Legacy of Fewkes Mounds*
- 9:20 **Walker, Cameron** *Observing the Presence of Canine at the Fewkes Site (40WM1)*
- 9:40 **Chase (Ledford), Kelly** *The Human and Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) Relationship at the Fewkes (40WM1) Site in Middle Tennessee*
- 10:00 **Peres, Tanya** *Garden-Hunting and Food Sharing during the Mississippian Period in Middle Tennessee*
- 10:20 **Stewart, Benjamin** *Mississippian Household Foodways in the Middle Cumberland River Region*

[25] **Manchester I and II**
Poster Session
Public Archaeology

- 8:00 - **Bennett, Ryan, Andrew Carter,**
10:00 **Nathan Lawres** *Setting a Larger Standard: Waring Curation and Audience Beyond Georgia*

- 8:00 - **Donathan, Gavin, Charlie Sheffer**
10:00 *Digging into the Past with River Charlie: A Case Study for Why Archaeologists should Work Closely with Private Collectors*

- 8:00 - **Greene, Taylor A., Steve Bentley,**
10:00 **Matt Davidson, Johnny Faulkner, Larry Meadows, Eric Schlarb, Jason Flay** *The Bedrock Mortar Project: A Multi-Phased Public Archaeology Research Program*

- 8:00 - **Oliveira, Bailey, Andrew Carter,**
10:00 **Nathan Lawres** *"The future ain't what it used to be": The Waring Outreach Program and VR Educational Experiences*

- 8:00 - **Trubitt, Mary Beth** *Publishing in Southeastern Archaeology*

[26] **Manchester I and II**
Poster Session
Shovel to Machine: Survey Methods in the Southeast

- 10:00 - **Dumas, Ashley, Steven Meredith**
12:00 *Site Distribution and Discovery in the Black Prairie of West Alabama*

- 10:00 - **Flores, Alexandra** *A Multi-Sensor Geophysical Survey of the Brackett site (34CK43) in Eastern Oklahoma*

- 10:00 - **Heckman, Benjamin J., Wei Hao**
12:00 **Ng, Mark Richter, Emily K. Sainz, Paula Hertfelder, Abbie Young, Matthew Sanger, Katherine Seeber, Emily Roberts** *Footprints in the Sand: A Geophysical Survey of Historic Mitchelville*

- 10:00 - **Larson, Kara, J. Nathan Shores,**
12:00 **Caleb Hutson, Karen Y. Smith, Derek T. Anderson, D. Shane Miller** *Surveying Shell Rings with Advanced Technology and Methodology: Initial Results from the 2019 Survey at Pockoy Island, South Carolina*

- 10:00 - **Musch, Abigail M., Anna M. Semon, Thomas O. Blaber** *STP Surveys Shed Light on Landscape Use through time on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

- 10:00 - **Woolsey, Emily** *Revisiting the Geography of the Pinson, Johnston, and Elijah Bray Sites within the South Fork Forked Deer River Drainage through GIS*

10:00 - **Riethmuller, Douglas, Tiffany**
 12:00 **Raymond, Theresa Imbriolo, Lexie**
Lowe, Anna Patchen, Tim De
Smet, Carl Lipo, Matthew Sanger
Mound Evidence: Results of Continued
Remote Sensing on Mounds A, B, and
Mound B Plaza at Poverty Point

Friday Afternoon
November 8

[27] **Windsor IV and V**
 12:00 - **Student Luncheon**
 1:00

[28] **Newbury**
 1:00 - **Student Workshop:**
 3:00 **What to Know about Sexual**
Harassment and Assault as I
Prepare for Field School?

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Vanessa Hanvey,
 Carol Colininno, and Jesse Nowak

[29] **Windsor IV and V**
 3:00 - **Shell Ring Round Table**
 5:00

Organizers: Analise Hollingshead and Haley
 Messer

[30] **Surrey I and II**
Symposium
Current Research in Mississippi Archaeology:
New and Ongoing Research Directions in
Mississippi Archaeology, Part II

1:00 **Spicola, Erin B., Arielle M.**
Pierson, Anna F. Graham, Megan
C. Kassabaum *Exploring Familiar*
Landscapes: From Discovery to Display in
Wilkinson County
 1:20 **Fuselier, Adam** *The Freewoods Survey:*
An Ongoing Passport In Time (PIT) Project
on the Homochitto National Forest
 1:40 **Underwood, John, Patty Miller-**
Beech *Market Choice: A Distributional*
Analysis of Manufactured Goods Across
the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth-Century
Mississippi Delta

2:00 **Schleidt, Maria** *The Challenges of*
Meeting Section-106 Responsibilities When
Combating Southern Pine Beetles in the
National Forests in Mississippi

2:20 **Turner, James** *Archaeology at the*
Mississippi Department of Transportation:
Encouraging the Use of MDOT's Curated
Collections

2:40 **Jackson, Edwin** *Discussant*

3:00 **Brookes, Sam** *Discussant*

[31] **Windsor I**
Symposium
Exploring Mississippian Landscape
Modification and Identity Construction
through Geophysics

Organizers: Jacob Skousen and Christina Friberg

1:00 **Skousen, B. Jacob, Christina**
Friberg *Investigating Mississippian*
Landscapes, Practice, and Identities through
Geophysics

1:20 **Baltus, Melissa, Sarah Baires**
Shaping Cahokia, Forming Cahokians:
Geophysical Exploration of the Spring
Lake Neighborhood

1:40 **Friberg, Christina, Gregory Wilson,**
Dana Bardolph, Duane Esarey,
Jeremy Wilson *The Geophysics of*
Community, Place, and Identity in the Early
Mississippian Illinois River Valley

2:00 **Wilson, Jeremy, John Flood,**
Scott Hipskind, Matthew Pike
Sensing Mississippians: Geophysics, Built
Landscapes, and Community Organization
in the Central Illinois River Valley

2:20 **Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth**
Remotely Sensing Angel Communities:
Exploring Vernacular Landscapes
and Communal Identities in the Angel
Hinterlands

2:40 **Schurr, Mark, Edward Herrmann**
Mounds as Symbols of Horizontal
Divisions: Mound C at the Angel Site
(12VG1)

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **King, Adam, Chester Walker, Kent**
Reilly *The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical*
Survey: Creating Place and Identity through
the Built Environment

- 3:40 **Blitz, John, Jera Davis, Jessica Kowalski** *Construction and Destruction at Early Moundville: Ground-Truthing Magnetic Anomalies in the Plaza*
- 4:00 **Mehta, Jayur, Aaron Fogel, Edward Henry, Kelsey Lowe** *Prospecting Landscape and Sensing Variation in Monuments, Community, and Experience at the Carson Mounds*
- 4:20 **Hammerstedt, Scott, Patrick Livingood, Jami Lockhart, Tim Mulvihill, Amanda Regnier, George Sabo, John Samuelsen** *Identifying Social Landscapes at Spiro through Geophysical Survey*
- 4:40 **Alt, Susan** *Discussant*
- [32] **Windsor II**
Symposium
Put a Ring on It: Archaic to Mississippian Southeastern Arcuate Communities, Part II
- 1:20 **Russo, Michael** *Laying Villages to Waste: Where have All the Houses Gone in Woodland Ring Communities?*
- 1:40 **Kassabaum, Megan** *Will the Circle Be Unbroken? Investigating the "Ring Midden" at Feltus, Jefferson County, Mississippi*
- 2:00 **Barbour, Terry** *Entrepreneurs or Working Stiffs? Initial Research on the Social Structuring of Raleigh Island Shell Rings*
- 2:20 **Sassaman, Kenneth, Terry Barbour** *The Reincarnation of Shell Rings on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*
- [33] **Windsor III**
Symposium
New Research and New Directions in Paleoindian Research in Southeastern North America: Papers in Honor of Charles M. Hubbert, Part II
- 1:00 **Morrow, Juliet, J. Christopher Gillam, Sarah Stuckey, Sean Roades** *Paleoindians in the Ozarks*
- 1:20 **Loebel, Thomas, John Lambert** *The Secret Lives of Paleoindians: Regional Exchange and Social Networks in the Western Great Lakes*
- 1:40 **White, Andrew** *The Size and Structure of Eastern Paleoindian Social Groupings: What We Do and Do Not Know*
- 2:00 **Gillam, J. Christopher** *Half the Fun Was Getting Here: A Global Archaeological, Bio-Geographic and Genomic Perspective on the Peopling of the Southeast*
- 2:20 **Jones, Scott** *Towards a New Paradigm in Southeastern Paleoindian Archaeology*
- 2:40 **Gingerich, Joseph** *Discussant*
- [34] **Winston I and II**
General Session
Public Archaeology, Museums, and Collections Research
Chair: Jodi Barnes
- 1:40 **Thompson, Rachel E., Kelly Ledford Chase** *File your Paperwork!: How Lack of Documentation Can Hinder Historic Preservation*
- 2:00 **Barnes, Jodi A.** *Make No Bones about It: Kitchens, Foodways, and Public Archaeology in Arkansas*
- 2:20 **Bennett, Lianne, Sarah Bennett** *New Smyrna Celebrates: Planning and Public Participation in Local Heritage*
- 2:40 **Bennett, Sarah, Lianne Bennett** *New Smyrna Celebrates: Partnerships and Public Participation in Local Heritage*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Steere, Benjamin A.** *The Ninkwasi Mound: Preservation, Partnerships, and Sovereignty in the Cherokee Heartland of Western North Carolina*
- 3:40 **Khakzad, Sorna, Michael Thomin** *Florida Panhandle Maritime National Heritage Area*
- 4:00 **Malischke, LisaMarie** *Sherds, Shards, Skills & Sustainability Pedagogy: Fort Tombeche (1SU7), Epes, Alabama, Viewed through Collection Processing and Curation*
- 4:20 **Semon, Anna** *Research Resources: Southeastern Archaeology Collections at the American Museum of Natural History*
- 4:40 **Colaninno-Meeks, Carol, Shawn P. Lambert, Emily L. Beahm, Carl G. Drexler** *Implementing Recommendations to Develop Harassment and Assault-Free Archaeological Field Schools*

[35] Manchester I and II

Poster Session

The Old and the New: Standard and Innovative Methods

- 1:00 - **Anderson, Derek T., Kara Larson**
3:00 *An Archaeological Faunal Database for Mississippi*
- 1:00 - **Cranford, David J.** *A New View of Southeastern Stone Fish Weirs*
3:00
- 1:00 - **Gilleland, Sarah** *Sedimentary Environmental DNA from Central Mississippi: Preliminary Analysis*
3:00
- 1:00 - **Houglund, Daniel** *Analysis and Ethnographic Discussion of Hook and Line Fishing Tackle Along the Aucilla River*
3:00
- 1:00 - **Kitteringham, Lia, Alice Wright**
3:00 *Cupules in Context: A Photogrammetric Method for Petroglyph Documentation from Western North Carolina*
- 1:00 - **Selden, Robert Z., Michael J. Shott, Morgane Dubied** *Processing Matters: 3D Mesh Morphology*
3:00
- 1:00 - **Smith, Zachary, Jason Mann, Xutong Niu, Leann Gillespie**
3:00 *LASER Method (LiDAR-based Archaeological Site Extraction and Recognition) Application to Natural Disaster Area Mitigation in the Talladega National Forest*
- 1:00 - **Yarbrough, Nicholas** *The Wakulla River: An Archaeological Review*
3:00

[36] Manchester I and II

Poster Session

Late Pre-Contact and Early Contact: Mounds, Villages, Symbols

- 3:00 - **Buchanan, Meghan, Rob Bonney**
5:00 *Two Newly Discovered Copper Arrow Symbol Badges from East Alabama: Old Collections, New Interpretations*
- 3:00 - **Donop, Mark** *A Weeden Island Cosmogram*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Eastman, Jane** *Considering the Location of Tali Tsigwayahi, the Cullowhee Mound Site (31JK2)*
5:00

- 3:00 - **Nelson, Erin S., Howard J. Cyr, Emily J. Warner, Emily Overmyer, William Bailey, Sarah Bender, Caylen Blalock** *Recent Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at D'Olive Creek (1BA251)*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Parker, Candace** *A Preliminary Analysis of Artifacts from 34LF33 – Troy Adams: A WPA-era Excavation of a Fourche Maline Mound*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Riehm, Grace E., Vincas P. Steponaitis, Joseph V. Frank, III** *Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Evidence on the Locations of the Natchez Villages*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Rodning, Chris, David Moore, Robin Beck, Rachel Briggs, Abri Meriwether** *Architecture of the Burke Phase: Late Mississippian and Protobhistoric Structures in the Western North Carolina Piedmont*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Sampson, Christina** *Late Pre-Columbian Subsistence at the Weeden Island site (8Pi1), Florida*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Stauffer, J. Grant, John E. Kelly** *Cabokia's Hidden Landscape: Mounds and Landscape Modifications in Cabokia's Ramey Field, Illinois*
5:00
- 3:00 - **Welch, Paul, Brian Butler, Tamira Brennan** *Small Diameter Coring of Mounds at Kincaid*
5:00

Friday Evening
November 8

Windsor II and III

Business Meeting
5:00-7:00

Windsor I, II, and III

Dance
9:00-12:00

**Saturday Morning
November 9**

[37] **Windsor I**

Symposium

The Sapelo Papers Revisited: 40 Years of Continued Research on the Heart of the Georgia Bight

Organizers: Brandon Ritchison and Lindsey Cochran

- 8:20** **Harris, Norma** *More than a Century of Archaeology on Sapelo Island, Georgia: Mounds, Missions, Plantations and Post-Emancipation Research*
- 8:40** **Porter Freeman, Mary, Victor Thompson, Bryan Tucker** *Recent Research at the Sapelo Shell Ring Complex*
- 9:00** **Ritchison, Brandon** *Coastal Community Organization Over Four Millennia on Sapelo Island, Georgia.*
- 9:20** **Jefferies, Richard W., Christopher Moore, Elizabeth Straub, Tyler Stumpf** *The Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project: Fifteen Years of Spanish Mission Period Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia*
- 9:40** **Stumpf, Tyler** *Searching for Spanish Footprints: The Exploration of Architecture, Site Layout, and Community Organization at the Mission San Joseph de Sapala*
- 10:00** BREAK
- 10:20** **Straub, Elizabeth** *Kind of a Pig Deal: Analysis of a Mission Period Animal Burial ***
- 10:40** **Moore, Christopher R., Richard W. Jefferies, Ethan Bean** *Moving beyond the Mission: Investigating the History of Site 9Mc501 and Its Role in the 17th Century Occupation of Sapelo Island, Georgia*
- 11:00** **Honerkamp, Nicholas** *Gullah Geechee Burial Practices at Behavior Cemetery, Sapelo Island: A Community-Based Archaeological Perspective*
- 11:20** **Cochran, Lindsey** *Coastal Slave Settlements as a Nexus of Atlantic World Landscapes: A Study of Wattle and Tabby Daub at Bush Camp Field and Behavior*

- 11:40** **Love, Sarah** *The Impact of Archaeological Research on Land Management, Interpretation, and Visitorship to Sapelo Island, Georgia*

[38] **Windsor II**

Symposium

Chickasaw Archaeological Research in the 21st Century: From Chikasha to Charity Hall

Organizer: Matthew Rooney

- 8:20** **Lieb, Brad** *Archaeological Research in the Chickasaw Homeland: A History, 1885-2019*
- 8:40** **Clark, Emily** *Searching for Chikasha: Analysis of Contact-era Settlements in Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties in Northeast Mississippi*
- 9:00** **Ethridge, Robbie** *Chikasha's Political Economy Network in the Late Mississippian World*
- 9:20** **Boudreaux, Tony, Stephen Harris** *An Overview of Fieldwork at the Early Contact Period Stark Farm Site (220k778)*
- 9:40** **Sorresso, Dominique** *Seeking Sources: A Provenance Study of Chickasaw Ceramics Using Thin-Section Petrography*
- 10:00** BREAK
- 10:20** **Wallman, Diane, Michelle LeFebvre, Charlie Cobb** *The Anatomy of a Pit: Patterns of Animal Use from the Late Mississippian to Historic Chickasaw Period in Mississippi*
- 10:40** **Doherty, Raymond** *From Pearlware to Tulip Poplar: Dating the Colbert-Walker Site*
- 11:00** **Rooney, Matthew** *Cabins, Dishes, and Buttons: How Mixed-Ancestry Chickasaws Facilitated Education in Mission Schools Prior to Removal ***
- 11:20** **Perry, Kirk** *Discussant*
- 11:40** **Johnson, Jay K.** *Discussant*

[39] Windsor III

General Session

GIS, Geophysics, and Photogrammetry

Chair: Charles Rainville

- 8:40 **Balco, William, Amanda O'Connell**
2019 Excavations at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia
- 9:00 **Blair, Chris, Michael Creswell**
Modeling Access to Water from Prehistoric Sites Through Least-Cost Analyses: A Case Study from the Salt River Watershed, Kentucky
- 9:20 **Freund, Kyle P., J.M. Adovasio, Allen Quinn, Frank J. Vento**
Preliminary Report on Phase I and II Excavations at the Sexton Site (8IR01822), Indian River County, Florida
- 9:40 **Henry, Edward, Greg Maggard, David Pollack, Carly DeSanto**
What Can a Ditch Divulge? Landscape History and Social Change at Indian Old Fields and the Goff Circle, Clark County, Kentucky.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **O'Sullivan, Rebecca C., Eric Prendergast**
Towards Zion: In Search of Tampa's First African-American Cemetery
- 10:40 **Parker, Katherine, Jordan Schaefer**
Mapping Moonshine in Hell Hole Swamp: Preliminary Modeling of Clandestine Liquor Distillation Sites in Coastal South Carolina
- 11:00 **Rainville, Charles T., Asa R. Randall**
Construction of Place through the Articulation of Monuments: A Geophysical Investigation of a Woodland Period Post Mold Alignment in a Landscape of Mounds
- 11:20 **Rankin, Caitlin**
The North Plaza at Cabokia Mounds as a Water Shrine
- 11:40 **Sorset, Scott**
A Case for Photogrammetry in Marine Archaeological Site Investigations

[40] Windsor IV and V

General Session

Ceramics and Iconography

Chair: Kevin Wright

- 8:20 **Ruhl, Donna L.**
Acorns to Gourds: Plant Pottery Effigies, Animism and Husbandry Practices

- 8:40 **Azar, Madelaine**
*Making Heads or Tails: An Iconographic Analysis of Rim Effigy Bowls from the Central Mississippi River Valley ***
- 9:00 **Deere, Bobi**
Investigating the Use of Trance Inducing Pharmaceuticals in the Archaeological Record: A Survey of Methods Analyzing Tobacco, Yaupon, and Datura
- 9:20 **Duke, C. Trevor**
The Potter's Body: Methods for Assessing Potting Skill and Specialization in the Lower Southeast
- 9:40 **Ferree, Tyler, Gregory Wilson**
Cooking up Coalescence: How Foodways Mediated Social Integration in the 14th-Century CIRV
- 10:00 **Martin, Melinda A.**
Paths of the Afterlife: Investigating the Double-Legged Q Design on Mississippian Beakers
- 10:20 **Mateja, Cyndal**
Preliminary Observations on the Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware from the Luna Settlement and Fleet
- 10:40 **Muntz, Alice**
Ritual Ceramic Deposition at the Millstone Bluff Site (11Pp3)
- 11:00 **Patterson, Andrew**
Preliminary Ceramic Investigation at the Ebert-Canebrake Site (1MC25)
- 11:20 **Rees, James**
The Search for the Smoking Drum: Evidence for the Presence and Ceremonial Importance of Ceramic Vessel Drums in the Prehistoric Southeast.
- 11:40 **Wright, Kevin**
*A Chemical and Petrographic Approach to Exploring Choctaw Coalescence ***

[41] Winston I and II

General Session

Archaic and Woodland Studies

Chair: Cameron Howell

- 8:40 **Clark, Scott T.,**
Terminal Late Woodland Subsistence Strategies in Coastal Georgia: Faunal Remains from Taylor Fish Camp (9GN12), St. Simons Island
- 9:00 **Howell, Cameron,**
Earth Ovens in the Southeastern US: Social Dynamics of the Original Slow Cooker

- 9:20 **Bartz, Emily**, *Appropriating the Dead, Encircling the Sacred: Suturing the Past to the Present at Archaic Stallings Island (9CB1), Middle Savannah River*
- 9:40 **Claassen, Cheryl**, *Rite of Mixcoatl: Archaic and Woodland Data*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Grooms, Seth**, *Mound Building at the Jaketown Site: Sacred Ballast on a Volatile Landscape ***
- 10:40 **Schroll, Andrew G.**, *Early Poverty Point Technology in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*
- 11:00 **Ward, Grace**, *People and Plants at Jaketown: A Case Study of Poverty Point-era Landscape Management*
- 11:20 **Krause, Richard**, *From Semantics to Kinship: The Imprint of Kinship on Archaeological Data*

[42] **Manchester I and II**

Poster Session

Recent Investigations at the Mississippi State Asylum Cemetery: An Interdisciplinary Approach toward Understanding

Organizer: Nicholas Herrmann and Molly Zuckermann

Introduction: Ralph Didlake

- 9:00 - **Badon, Darcie C.**, *Evidence of Biological Resiliency in the Mississippi State Asylum**
- 11:00
- 9:00 - **Banks, Petra, Anna Osterholtz,**
- 11:00 *Cranial Trauma in the Mississippi State Asylum Population**
- 9:00 - **Cody, Sara**, *Reflecting on the Lived Reality of Asylum Patients in the Industrializing American South: An Osteobiography of Burial 28 of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum **
- 11:00
- 9:00 - **Harris, Stephen, Edward Henry,**
- 11:00 **Kermit Johnson, Travis Cureton, Edmond Boudreaux III** *Magnetic Gradiometer Survey at the Mississippi State Asylum Cemetery*
- 9:00 - **Herrmann, Nicholas, Amber**
- 11:00 **Plemon, Grant Harley, Molly Zuckerman, Willa Trask** *Data Integration of the Mississippi State Asylum Burial Sample and Archival Records*

- 9:00 - **Lopez, Andrea** *An Osteobiography of Burial 1 from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum of Jackson, Mississippi **
- 11:00
- 9:00 - **Olson, Kaelyn** *Context is Key: The Osteobiography of Burial 37, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery Project **
- 11:00
- 9:00 - **Porter, Keri, Molly Zuckerman**
- 11:00 *Lived Experience in the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum: An Osteobiography of Burial 8 **
- 9:00 - **Woodyard, Lynsey** *How Osteobiographical Study Helps Shed Light on the Lived Experience of Burial 53 from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery **
- 11:00
- 9:00 - **Zuckerman, Molly K., Anna J. Osterholtz, Nicholas P. Herrmann** *Current Bioarchaeological Knowledge and Potential Directions for Future Research at the Cemetery of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum **
- 11:00

Saturday Afternoon

November 9

Delta Mound Tour

(by reservation)

12:30-6:00

Blues Tour

(by reservation)

12:30-6:30



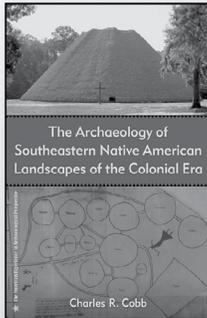
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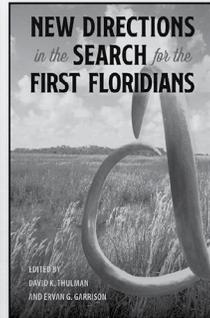
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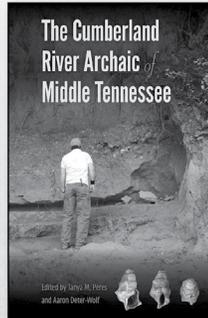
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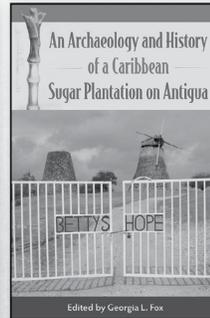
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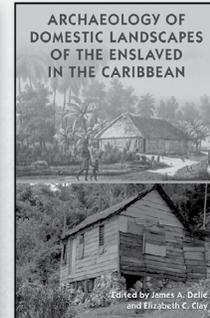
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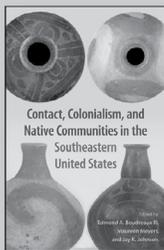
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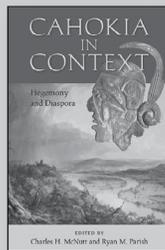
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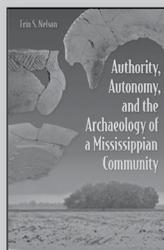
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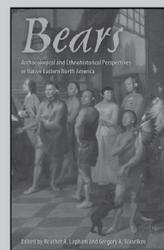
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The Louisiana Archaeological Society is proud to announce the publication of its annual bulletin, *Louisiana Archaeology* dedicated to the Monte Sano site (16EBR17).



This Monte Sano site consisted of two conical mounds and a midden near the edge of a Pleistocene terrace on Mississippi River in Baton Rouge, LA. Chemical plant construction destroyed the site in the spring of 1967. LSU's Dr. William G. "Bill" Haag directed emergency salvage excavations with the assistance of James A. Ford, Carl Kuttruff, and others.

Radiocarbon dates and artifacts from Mound A indicate that this is the oldest known prehistoric mound in North America dating to the Middle Archaic. Without a report on the results of the 1967 work, the Monte Sano site has long been the source of speculation and controversy among archaeologists. The LAS hopes this publication will change that!

This bulletin and all other LAS publications will be on sale for the special conference price of \$5.00 at SEAC in the vendors' space. Look for the LAS logo!!
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STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Review Committee: Gregory Wilson, chair: Jon Marcoux, Melissa Baltus Zych

Azar, Madelaine (mcazar@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina)

[40] *Making Heads or Tails: An Iconographic Analysis of Rim Effigy Bowls from the Central Mississippi River Valley*

Barlow, Robert (rbarlow1@uwo.edu, University of Wyoming)

[23] *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Response to the Younger Dryas in North Alabama: An Analysis of Variability in Resharpening of Hafted Bifaces*

Grooms, Seth (sbgrooms@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[41] *Mound Building at the Jaketown Site: Sacred Ballast on a Volatile Landscape*

Lash, Heather (healas14@gmail.com, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[15] *"Food Gives Me Substance, Food Gives Me Life:" Analysis of Subsistence Practices at the Fort Frederick Heritage Preserve (38BU102/136/1100), Beaufort, South Carolina*

Olson, Kaelyn (Mississippi State University)

[42] *Context is Key: The Osteobiography of Burial Number 37, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery Project*

Straub, Elizabeth (elizabeth.straub@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[37] *Kind of a Pig Deal: Analysis of a Mission Period Animal Burial*

Wright, Kevin (kpwright@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[40] *A Chemical and Petrographic Approach to Exploring Choctaw Coalescence*

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

In Order of Presentation

[3] Backhoes & Trowels, Ancestor Idols and Murals: Some Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology by Jefferson Chapman and Friends

Organizers: Larry Kimball, Thomas Whyte, and Clifford Boyd

Jeff Chapman's long career epitomizes what the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is all about: state-of-the-art excavation and discovery; focused archaeological analysis; refinement of culture histories; integration of geological & archaeological sciences; elucidation of the entire breadth of native Southern adaptations; timely publication; public education & outreach; collaboration with the Cherokee; among other aspects of what we do as well-rounded Southeastern archaeologists. The papers presented in this symposium exemplify how Chapman's ground-breaking projects continue to influence Southeastern archaeology in this regard. These include studies of: Archaic through Cherokee period archaeology; archaeobotany; zooarchaeology; geoarchaeology; archaeometry; and bioarchaeology.

[4] Recent Finds in Louisiana Archaeology

Organizers: Valerie Feathers and Rachel Watson

Archaeology in Louisiana is as complex as it is astounding. This session features topics spanning prehistoric, historic, and urban archaeology throughout the state. Innovative techniques such as LiDAR, magnetic susceptibility, magnetometry, and 3D technologies used in conjunction with traditional excavation methods and pedestrian survey provide new information on old finds. Presenters will highlight this new information, expand on past excavations, give updates on current projects, take a new look at old collections, and suggest future avenues of research in Louisiana Archaeology.

[5] Current African Diaspora Archaeology in the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor

Organizer: David Palmer

The Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor was designated by the United States Congress in 2006 to recognize the unique African Diaspora cultures that developed, and persist, in this coastal swath extending from Pender County, North Carolina, to St. John's County, Florida. Symposium participants will share updates on their research on African Diaspora sites in this region, whose former (and present) inhabitants may (or may not) refer to themselves as Gullah or Geechee. Participants will discuss the archaeological and anthropological significance of their findings, and also the significance and meaning for present-day descendants and other community members.

[12] Spelling It Out: Deciphering the Architectural Grammar(s) of Precolumbian Florida

Organizers: Nathan Lawres and Jon Endonino

The construction of mounded architecture is a Native American cultural tradition with deep historical roots in the southeastern United States, a tradition beginning in the Middle Archaic Period and continuing into the Protohistoric Period. While archaeologists recognize that there were consistently used organizational principles and site plans throughout the Southeast, there have been few discussions of architectural grammar(s). This is especially true for Florida. In this symposium, we seek to address this by examining monumental architecture and the arrangement of that architecture into formal plans in the differing cultural and temporal periods in what is now the State of Florida.

[13] Can We Save Them All? Adaptation and Mitigation Efforts for Heritage at Risk in the Southeast

Organizers: Emily Murray, Meg Gaillard, Sarah Miller

As climate change impacts like flooding, erosion, and storm events intensify throughout the southeastern United States, archaeologists and cultural resource managers are faced with tough decisions: adapt sites to withstand future impacts and environmental changes; mitigate the impacts and damages by recovering information and samples; or lose the resources altogether. Often, plans include all three strategies. With resources, funding, and time at a premium, heritage professionals are striving to develop short-term strategies for emergency response and long-term plans like site triage. This symposium features a selection of cases studies examining how these issues are being addressed.

[20] Current Research in Mississippi Archaeology: New and Ongoing Research Directions in Mississippi Archaeology

Organizers: John Underwood and Meg Kassabaum

The Mississippi Archaeological Association and the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists actively support research of Mississippi's diverse history and prehistory. This symposium brings together a collection of recent and ongoing archaeological research in Mississippi to celebrate and promote Mississippi's archaeological heritage. The papers presented will explore Mississippi's dynamic past ranging from the Early Archaic period to the turn of the twentieth century and span sites from virtually all the state's physiographic regions.

[21] The Materiality of Colonial Encounter

Organizers: Martha Zierden, Jon Marcoux, and Corey Heyward

Careful consideration of the historical record, the cultural landscape, and archaeological materials can capture the diversity and complexity of the colonial experience in the southern British colonies. Despite attempts by those in power to fix social, cultural, and physical boundaries, these were usually temporary, negotiated, and renegotiated through daily practices. Archaeological materials, including locally-made pottery, beads, and items of personal adornment, serve as examples of how fluid social boundaries could be established, maintained, or broken down. The participants will discuss collaborative research from multiple sets of evidence and new discoveries in legacy collections following participation in two recent colonoware workshops.

[22] Put a Ring on It: Archaic to Mississippian Southeastern Arcuate Communities

Organizers: Analise M. Hollingshead and Haley S. Messer

Since the late 19th century, people have sought explanations for circular formations marking the Southeastern coastal landscape. Are there connections between these formations throughout time, or does each site offer a unique picture of the community who created and or occupied it? These arcuate formations could represent places of settlement, ceremony, monuments, feasting, households, or a combination; each one differing in activities that made them. Through different analyses and viewpoints, this session presents interpretations from the investigations of particularly unique types of shell and non-shell "ring communities" spanning the Late Archaic through Early Mississippian cultural periods.

[23] New Research and New Directions in Paleoindian Research in Southeastern North America: Papers in Honor of Charles M. Hubbert

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

Recent decades have witnessed revolutionary changes in our understanding of Southeastern prehistory. However, interpretations of the earliest people of the region developed many decades ago using data from areas outside of the Southeast persist. Due to the conservative nature of Paleoindian research, new perceptions of Paleoindian lifeways are slow to enter both the professional and public's understanding of the earliest inhabitants of the Southeast. These papers represent new directions in research that advance our understanding of the Southeast's earliest inhabitants. These papers are presented in honor of Charles M. Hubbert, whose efforts in Paleoindian research are considered influential and visionary.

[24] Human-Animal Interactions at a Mississippian Mound Site in Middle Tennessee

Organizers: Tanya Peres and Benjamin Stewart

A large faunal assemblage was recovered during salvage excavations at the Fewkes site (40WM1) in Middle Tennessee in the late 1990s. With little funding for analysis, the initial data collection of the assemblage was conducted during various zooarchaeology courses over a 15-year period. These data were then digitized and cleaned by FSU Anthropology graduate students. In this symposium, we present a history of excavations at Fewkes and in-depth analyses of human-animal interactions at this important Mississippian mound site in Middle Tennessee.

[31] Exploring Mississippian Landscape Modification and Identity Construction through Geophysics

Organizers: Jacob Skousen and Christina Friberg

The appearance of Mississippian communities, identities, and society coincides with the transformation of places and landscapes (e.g., building mounds, planning and constructing organized settlements, and modifying natural features). Unfortunately, understanding how places and landscapes are transformed on a large scale is a daunting task using traditional excavation techniques, but geophysical survey is a quick, cost-effective, and insightful way to address these issues. The goal of this symposium is to combine geophysical data with current theories of landscape, place, movement, phenomenology, and identity to address questions of Mississippian identity and being through the construction of places and landscapes.

[37] The Sapelo Papers Revisited: 40 Years of Continued Research on the Heart of the Golden Isles

Organizers: Brandon Ritchison and Lindsey Cochran

Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia, has proliferated since Lewis Larson's initial archaeological program began in 1974. In the nearly 40 years since the publication of the Sapelo Papers in 1980, compiled to assist the creation of the State Historic Preservation Plan for the coastal region, research on Sapelo Island has continued to focus on many of the same sites, time periods, and topics, yet has been informed by new theory and methods. This session is dedicated to creating a retrospective and synthetic discussion of research that has been conducted over the last 40 years with a focus on future directions.

[38] Chickasaw Archaeological Research in the 21st Century: From Chikasha to Charity Hall

Organizer: Matthew Rooney

Archaeological research on Chickasaw-related sites and themes has blossomed in recent decades, in large part due to Chickasaw Nation's engagement in research and heritage preservation efforts in its Homeland. Students, staff, and faculty from several regional universities have collaborated and performed research on sites ranging from the late Mississippian period right up until Indian Removal in the 1830s. It is time to appraise the successes and challenges of this growing endeavor, which has involved the direct participation of Chickasaw Nation members at each stage of the process.

[42] Recent Investigations at the Mississippi State Asylum Cemetery: An Interdisciplinary Approach toward Understanding

Organizers: Nicholas Herrmann and Molly Zuckermann

Investigations at the Mississippi State Asylum cemetery (1855-1935) represent a nexus for archaeological, bioarchaeological, historical, medical, and dendrochronological research in the state of Mississippi. Similar to other asylum/poor house cemeteries across the US, the MSA cemetery provides an opportunity to combine historical records, medical history, hospital records, community knowledge, and bioarchaeological data to address questions concerning the lived experiences of the patients, employees and community surrounding the asylum. Recent excavations exhumed 66 burials and information from these individuals are combined with various sources to enrich our understanding of the MSA and provide information for the descendant community concerning their relatives.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(presentations that will show photographs of human remains are marked with an *)
(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

Adovasio, J. M. (see Freund, Kyle P.)

Ahlstedt, Steve (see McKenna, Kathryn)

Allen, E. Thurman (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Alt, Susan [31] Discussant

Alt, Susan M. (susalt@indiana.edu, Indiana University Bloomington), **Molly Mesner Bleyhl** (Indiana University Bloomington), **Caitlin Burkes Antoniuk** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Adam Blake Coker** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Sarah Schumacher** (Indiana University Bloomington)

[6] *Little Houses on the Prairie: A Diachronic Assessment of a Cahokian Farmstead*

In this paper we report on excavations during summer of 2019 at The Judy's farmhouse site, a domestic habitation site in the Cahokian uplands which was in use from the Edelhardt through the Stirling phase. This occupation covers the period when Cahokia urbanized, rose to prominence and then began to decline. People—likely one family group, settled at the Judy's farmhouse site, built a modest farmstead, and then seemingly stayed on and rebuilt through time. By tracking the changes in each rebuild period we offer a preliminary profile of one family's response to the dynamic social, political and religious changes during Cahokia's rise and decline.

Alvey, Jeffrey (see Starnes, James)

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

[13] *Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change on the Archaeological Record: Reservoir Investigations Suggest How to Proceed*

Archaeological mitigation planning and fieldwork on an unprecedented scale will be necessary if we are to save what will be lost to climate change in the coming years. The approaches taken during the Russell Reservoir project serve as a model of what will be needed moving forward. Participating agencies and researchers made a conscious effort to examine the widest possible range of cultural resources, including studies of prehistoric and historical archaeology, domestic and industrial architecture, history, oral history, and paleoenvironments. Numerous technical and popular reports and were produced, and the collections were permanently curated and remain accessible to this day.

Anderson, Derek T. (see Strawn, James L.)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Larson, Kara)

Anderson, Derek T. (dta49@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Kara Larson** (Mississippi State University)

[35] *An Archaeological Faunal Database for Mississippi*

Mississippi has a rich faunal record, but there is currently no way to systematically search for occurrences of species in the past when conducting zooarchaeological analyses. This project compiles data from archaeological assemblages into a comprehensive statewide database that can be used to search for faunal remains across time and space. The initial data-gathering stage includes information from thousands of site and survey reports; later stages will include the analysis of unreported assemblages, and can also be expanded to include paleontological assemblages, historic (fur trade) reports, and modern biological surveys in order to reconstruct past environments and populations.

Andrews, Susan (Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions)

[15] Brunsoni Iron Furnace: Industrial Slavery on the Periphery of the South

The Brunsoni Furnace site (40SW219) is an iron blast furnace operated between 1829 and 1836 in Stewart County, Tennessee. Data recovery excavations at the site identified a range of furnace components as well as a supervisor's office/house, a blacksmith area, and slave quarters. The African American contributions to the iron industry in Tennessee were significant but the lives of enslaved industrial laborers are not well understood. The archaeology and materials recovered at Brunsoni Furnace provides an opportunity to explore the similarities and differences between agricultural plantations and iron furnace operations in centralized organization, spatial layout, slave housing, and foodways.

Anthony, Ron (see Zierden, Martha)

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

[12] Shields Mound and Mt. Royal: Monumental Architecture at Two St. Johns II Mound Complexes (ca. AD 900-1250)

The Mill Cove Complex and Mt. Royal exhibit unparalleled evidence of contact and interactions between Florida and the early Mississippian world in terms of extralocal objects and materials. In addition, Mt. Royal and Shields Mound at Mill Cove display similar spatial configurations marked by a large mortuary mound linked to a pond/lake through a lengthy causeway banked by earthen berms. Such a blueprint lacks immediate antecedence along the lower St. Johns River. This paper compares the two mound complexes and considers the river's ancient human past and the contemporary Mississippian world as potential contributors to this form of monumental landscape.

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (see Kangas, Rachael)

Azar, Madelaine (mcazar@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina)

*[40] Making Heads or Tails: An Iconographic Analysis of Rim Effigy Bowls from the Central Mississippi River Valley ***

Ceramic rim effigy bowls are found throughout the Central Mississippi River Valley (CMV). Characterized by modeled head and tail adornments, these bowls depict a variety of characters inhabiting the Mississippian cosmos. However, CMV rim effigy bowl iconography has not previously been evaluated. Through a systematic review of the corpus, this study provides an iconographic model that links aspects of rim effigy bowl style and theme to cosmic referents and ritual practice. Specifically, these bowls may have acted as miniature models of the Mississippian cosmos that were produced and used by religious collectives—perhaps sodalities—throughout the region.

Badon, Darcie C. (dcm456@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University)

*[42] Evidence of Biological Resiliency in the Mississippi State Asylum **

Using an osteobiographical approach, a comprehensive skeletal analysis of Burial 40, a probable female of older adult age from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA), Jackson, MS (1855-1935), demonstrates how epidemiologic and environmental conditions in contemporary Mississippi and the MSLA likely negatively synergized with infectious disease. Pathologies exhibited by Burial 40 include porotic hyperostosis, hypoplastic enamel defects, abnormal bone loss at the hip and shoulder joints, vertebral porosity, and extensive nonspecific periosteal reactions. These are consistent with a diagnosis of falciparum malaria infection. Combined with Burial 40's older age at death, these findings give insights into this individual's biological resiliency.

Bailey, Willaim (see Nelson, Erin S.)

Baires, Sarah (see Baltus, Melissa)

Balco, William (william.balco@ung.edu, University of North Georgia), **Amanda O'Connell** (University of North Georgia)

[39] *2019 Excavations at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia*

University of North Georgia's 2019 Archaeological Field School explored several areas of 9DW276 (Rice Farm), a Middle and Late Woodland site located in north Georgia. These excavations targeted anomalies detected via ground penetrating radar (GPR). Twenty-seven 1-x-1-meter units were excavated at the site, identifying various components along the site's periphery. Initial results are presented, contextualizing two midden areas containing dense concentrations of artifacts and one structure. Artifacts recovered suggest cultivation and/or land clearing as well as on-site feasting. An initial interpretation is presented as are plans for future research exploring the associated macro-and micro-botanical remains

Baltus, Melissa (melissa.baltus@utoledo.edu, University of Toledo), **Sarah Baires** (Eastern Connecticut State University)

[31] *Shaping Cahokia, Forming Cahokians: Geophysical Exploration of the Spring Lake Neighborhood*

Large scale excavations in the Greater Cahokia area have demonstrated that neighborhoods are locales of identity-creation through the dynamic physical interrelation between people, architecture, and the landscape (Betzenhauser and Pauketat 2019; Emerson et al. 2018). Using magnetometry to explore the Spring Lake Tract neighborhood at Cahokia, we demonstrate how intentional landscape modification via borrowing and infilling were centering practices in the formation, occupation, and abandonment of this neighborhood. The dynamics of this particular neighborhood are compared to others in the city to explore how identities were shaped as Cahokian with local variation.

Banks, Petra (petrabanks83@gmail.com, Texas State University), **Anna Osterholtz** (Mississippi State University)

[42] *Cranial Trauma in the Mississippi State Asylum Population **

This study examined the crania of 68 individuals who died while patients at the Mississippi State Asylum in the early 20th Century. Of 48 individuals with assessable preservation, 14 individuals experienced cranial trauma on or above the hat brim line, which is associated with a higher probability of interpersonal violence. In 6 of these cases, individuals had multiple trauma, indicative of possible recidivism. Five of the 6 were female. Although it is impossible to know by the data available whether these injuries occurred before or after admittance into the asylum, the data suggest possible similar etiologies for the injuries.

Barbour, Terry (terry.e.barbour@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[32] *Entrepreneurs or Working Stiffs? : Initial Research on the Social Structuring of Raleigh Island Shell Rings*

A 10th -12th century shell ring complex has been discovered on Raleigh Island that will further our understanding of craft production at material source locations, and the attendant social structuring of those activities. Space on the western terminus of Raleigh Island is demarcated into no less than 37 shell rings clustered into four groups, with some reaching over 4m tall. Furthermore, excavations among these rings produced extensive evidence of shell bead making. In this presentation I outline our most recent excavations among one of these ring groups and provide an initial analysis of the ceramic assemblage recovered from those test units.

Barbour, Terry (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Bardolph, Dana (see Wilson, Gregory)

Bardolph, Dana (see Friberg, Christina)

Barlow, Robert (rbarlow1@uwyo.edu, University of Wyoming)

[23] *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Response to the Younger Dryas in North Alabama: An analysis of Variability in Resharpener of Hafted Bifaces ***

This study is a collections-based project that employed 1,300 projectile points to investigate behavioral response to the Younger Dryas climatic event (12,900 to 11,700 BP) in north Alabama. I apply a modified version of the marginal value theorem to determine how changing resource structures caused changes in projectile point technology. I argue that changes in technology during the Younger Dryas were not conditioned by access or availability of lithic raw material. Instead, variation in projectile point size, resharpener, and discard are likely a response to changes in return rates from hunting and foraging.

Barlow, Robert A. (see Carroll, Morgan A.)

Barnes, Jodi A. [5] *Discussant*

Barnes, Jodi A. (jabarnes@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[34] *Make No Bones about It: Kitchens, Foodways, and Public Archaeology in Arkansas*

Historic house sites with kitchens that functioned as cooking and dwelling spaces occupied by African American women are compelling places for archaeological research because comparisons between sites offer insight into how ethnicity, religion, access to butchers and local markets, and rural or urban location influenced the families' foodways during similar time periods. This presentation provides an overview of the archaeological research and the ways it is incorporated into the Behind the Big House program, a collaborative project that examines Arkansas's history of slavery and highlights the ways the Columbian Exchange influenced the history and culture of the Arkansas diet.

Bartz, Emily (emily.bartz@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[41] *Appropriating the Dead, Encircling the Sacred: Suturing the Past to the Present at Archaic Stallings Island (9CB1), Middle Savannah River*

Late Archaic Stallings Island was occupied by two groups whose material culture and lifestyles point to distinct historical lineages, coinciding with Mill Branch culture of the middle Savannah River valley and Stallings culture of the Lower Savannah. Despite differences that indicate distinct histories, there are numerous shared cultural components that attests to longstanding interactions between the groups and their predecessors. Likely influenced by the significance Mill Branch groups attached to this place, Classic Stalling people transformed their landscape, reinforcing and supporting a genealogy based on a sense of long-term being in place through intermingling their dead with Mill Branch ancestors.

Baumann, Timothy J. (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

Baumann, Timothy J. (see McKenna, Kathryn)

Baumann, Timothy J. (University of Tennessee), **Gary Crites** (University of Tennessee), **Peggy Humes** (University of Tennessee), **Tony Krus** (University of South Dakota)

[3] *Full of Beans: The Story of the Common Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in the Midsouth*

The common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) is the last domesticate adopted into Southeastern prehistoric foodways, but its time of arrival, path of introduction, and implication on the migration/interaction of people is not clearly understood. Twelve new directly-dated beans from Tennessee have this crop in the Midsouth by 1350 AD. This is during the last Little Ice Age with a drier and cooler climate that caused an increase in cultural stress. In response, large Mississippian communities in the Lower Ohio Valley adopted beans from Midwestern groups and then brought them south as they abandoned/dispersed this region, resulting in the Vacant Quarter.

Beahm, Emily L. (see Colaninno-Meeks, Carol)

Bean, Ethan (see Moore, Christopher R., IN)

Beck, Robin (see Rodning, Chris)

Belcher, Megan (mbelche4@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Barbara J. Heath** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

[15] *A Taste of the Past: A Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of Foodways at the Coan Hall Site (44NB11)*

The Coan Hall site (44NB11) is a 17th-and 18th-century colonial site located in Northumberland County on Virginia's Northern Neck. Excavations by the University of Tennessee have yielded several cultural features from different periods of occupation at the site. This paper explores the possible utilization of wild plants as a supplement to crop cultivation to understand potential diet and subsistent strategies present at the site. Paleoethnobotanical remains of wild plants found will be discussed, in addition to a review of edible wild plants from the region to gain a better understanding of the available plant resources for past inhabitants.

Bender, Sarah (see Nelson, Erin S.)

Bennett, Lianne (mamakatfour@aol.com, Deland High School), **Sarah Bennett** (SEARCH)

[34] *New Smyrna Celebrates: Planning and Public Participation in Local Heritage*

New Smyrna Beach, Florida celebrated its 250th anniversary in 2018. New Smyrna contains archaeological evidence from the 18th-century to the 20th-century. The community, however, undervalues and underappreciates this heritage. In order to infuse heritage awareness and appreciation into the community, the authors developed three Archaeology Discovery Stations for the event. Stations corresponded with an archaeological site in New Smyrna from the 18th, 19th, or 20th-century. Visitors were invited to participate in activities that highlighted artifacts from each century. Eighteenth-century Smyrna ceramics were mended. The 19th-century Old Fort was reconstructed. Twentieth-century games were played. The engaging, participatory activities were well received.

Bennett, Lianne (see Bennett, Sarah)

Bennett, Ryan (ryanharrison211@gmail.com, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia)

[25] *Setting a Larger Standard: Waring Curation and Audience Beyond Georgia*

The Waring Laboratory's curatorial program is well-known throughout the Southeast for its high operating standards. The Waring curation cycle exceeds federal standards, which provides the opportunity for external agencies to employ Waring personnel to revitalize collections not curated at the facility. Such curatorial projects have allowed the expansion of the Waring Laboratory to neighboring areas to include collaborations with agencies throughout the Southeast to represent a variety of temporal/cultural affiliations. To enhance the reach of this expansion, a shift towards digital collections and exhibits was implemented, allowing for broader access to archaeological materials in virtual contexts.

Bennett, Sarah (see Bennett, Lianne)

Bennett, Sarah (sarah.bennett.archaeo@gmail.com, SEARCH), **Lianne Bennett** (Deland High School)

[34] *New Smyrna Celebrates: Partnerships and Public Participation in Local Heritage*

New Smyrna Beach, Florida celebrated its 250th anniversary in 2018. In order to infuse heritage awareness and appreciation into the community, the authors developed three Archaeology Discovery Stations for the event. The stations were designed to integrate engaging, participatory archaeology activities into the 250th anniversary event and to reinvigorate partnerships between the New Smyrna Museum of History and Florida archaeologists. This paper evaluates and reflects upon three components of the stations: 1) the public archaeology content; 2) the public's reaction to archaeological content; and 3) the status of partnerships between the New Smyrna Museum of History and local archaeologists.

Bentley, Steve (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Bergstrom, Velica (see Doucet, Julie)

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Betsinger, Tracy K. (see Smith, Maria Ostendorf)

Blaber, Thomas O. (see Musch, Abigail M.)

Blair, Chris (chris.blair@envrg.com, Environmental Research Group, LLC), **Michael Creswell** (Environmental Research Group, LLC)

[39] *Modeling Access to Water from Prehistoric Sites Through Least Cost Analyses: A Case Study from the Salt River Watershed, KY*

This study leverages Least Cost Analysis (LCA) tools to create cost distance to water values for prehistoric sites in the Salt River watershed, Kentucky. Common distance to water values do not consider difficulty to traverse terrain or seasonal runoff. By combining LCA analysis with the Strahler stream rank-order regime, this study considers the link between cost distance to water and site assemblages exploring the relationship between site activities and accessibility to water. LCA helps reveal site distributions dependent in part on water resource accessibility and explores implications for broader prehistoric settlement variability in the Salt River watershed.

Blair, Elliot H. (see Carroll, Morgan A.)

Blair, Elliot H. (see Torres Rios, Beatriz)

Blake Coker, Adam (see Alt, Susan M.)

Blalock, Caylen (see Nelson, Erin S.)

Blanton, Dennis B. (see Torres Rios, Beatriz)

Blitz, John (jblitz@ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Jera Davis** (New South Associates, Inc), **Jessica Kowalski** (University of Alabama)

[31] *Construction and Destruction at Early Moundville: Ground-Truthing Magnetic Anomalies in the Plaza*

A large-scale magnetic gradient survey and ground-truth excavation program have confirmed that numerous standing structures were present in Moundville's plaza space. We discuss investigations in the plaza at centrally located Mound A, a place of early ceremonial importance, and plaza excavations near Mound P, which uncovered a large, special-purpose building that was razed and buried in a termination event. Initial plaza construction at Moundville removed or altered visible references closely identified with earlier peoples, events, and traditions, permitting a reimagined past to unify the builders with a remade collective identity as they formed a new social order ca. 1250 CE.

Bloch, Lindsay (lbloch@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Ann S. Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Amanda Wagner-Pelkey** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[17] *New Tools for Archaeological Pottery Identification and Training*

Hands-on learning is a critical part of archaeological training; yet, some places lack the necessary resources or expertise. In the Ceramic Technology Laboratory (CTL) at the Florida Museum of Natural History, we continue to develop new tools for learning about the pottery of the southeastern US. Here, we present some of the digital tools that we have developed, including online type collections, printable 3D models, and how-to manuals for the training, analysis, and curation of pottery materials. We also showcase some of our hands-on materials for teaching about archaeological pottery at K-12 through graduate levels.

Bonney, Rob (see Buchanan, Meghan)

Botwick, Brad (bbotwick@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[5] *The Representation of Gullah Geechee Culture and Life at Historic Plantation Museums: A Task for Archaeology*

Historic plantation museums have come under criticism for their portrayal of enslaved Africans and people of African descent. Many of these properties are featured sites of Gullah Geechee culture and history. It is

reasonable to critique the lack of attention these places give to African Americans and to look for ways that Gullah Geechee culture and experiences can be incorporated into their historical presentations. Archaeology has countered inaccurate beliefs about African American life on and around plantations before and after Emancipation. This paper discusses the potential that archaeology has to illuminate Gullah Geechee life at historic plantation museums.

Boudreaux, Tony (tboud@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi), **Stephen Harris** (University of Mississippi)

[38] *An Overview of Fieldwork at the Early Contact Period Stark Farm Site (22Ok778)*

The Black Prairie region of northeast Mississippi has been proposed as a possible location for the native polity of Chicasa, and recent research suggests it may be represented by a large cluster of Late Mississippian to Contact period sites around the town of Starkville. This paper synthesizes several seasons of fieldwork at one of these sites where a large assemblage of presumably Spanish metal has been found. Fieldwork indicates the presence of several widely spaced native houses and a densely occupied area that may have contained a public building.

Boudreaux, Tony (see Harris, Stephen)

Bourcy, Samuel (see Gollogly, Collin)

Bourcy, Samuel (see Troutman, Michele)

Bourcy, Samuel (see Galdun, Jaclyn)

Bourcy, Samuel (sbourcy1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Katherine Seeber** (Binghamton University), **Jeffery Pietras** (Binghamton University), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University)

[22] *Split Apart: Analysis of a Late Archaic Concreted Fire Pit*

Excavations at the Sea Pines Shell Ring revealed concreted fire pits within the plaza. Similar features have been reported at other Late Archaic shell rings but have never been studied in detail. Often assumed to be simple hearths, our studies demonstrate the feature formed in a single episode and contains numerous fragmented bones, shells, and other Late Archaic material culture. This pit, and the presence of similar pits at other rings, suggests an understudied aspect of shell ring life revolving around the use of large-scale fires, perhaps used for cooking large meals or perhaps for handling the dead.

Bowne, Eric (ebowne@uca.edu, University of Central Arkansas)

[7] *Christian Priber Among the Overhill Cherokees: Reevaluating the Documentary Evidence*

Christian Priber, a European intellectual who lived among the Cherokees in the mid-eighteenth-century, is one of the most enigmatic figures in the annals of European-Native America diplomatic interrelations. Because of a dearth of sources, only a handful of scholars have attempted more than a cursory description of Priber. Each contributed important insights, but none provided a fully critical examination of the documents. Who wrote the pieces? When? What were the authors' relationships with Priber? Did they influence each other's accounts? What motivated them to write? What is the veracity of their claims? What can the documents tell us with certainty?

Boyd, Cliff (clboyd@radford.edu, Radford University), **Donna Boyd** (Radford University)

[11] *Diachronic Change and Early European Contact in Southwest Virginia: The Shannon (44MY8) and Trigg (44MY3) Sites **

Diachronic change in mortuary and sociopolitical organization, subsistence, and health are documented across a 400-year period in southwest Virginia through a comparison of the 13th century Shannon (44MY8) and 17th century Trigg (44MY3) sites, located 15 miles apart in Montgomery County, Virginia. Although continuity across this time period is noted (e.g., in subsistence), lower life expectancy and a more centralized

sociopolitical organization (as indicated by mortuary placement and grave good distribution) at the later Trigg site likely reflects evidence for the detrimental impact of initial European contact on indigenous southwest Virginia Native American populations, particularly the young.

Boyd, Donna (see Boyd, Cliff)

Boyer, Shana (Shanab@mail.usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[8] Privies as Portals: An Analysis of Ceramics from a Late 19th Century Household Privy in Ellenton, Florida

The Gamble Plantation in Ellenton, Florida, has been part of the Florida Frontier since its establishment in 1844, with diverse owners and occupants, until its purchase and donation to the state in 1925. Excavations in 2018 identified a privy located just behind the kitchen of the mansion on the estate, dating to the late 19th/early 20th century, when Ellenton remained a small frontier town. This poster presents preliminary results of the analysis of ceramics from this feature, illuminating the everyday lives of people who called this land home. The materials offer insight into trade and consumption in Victorian Florida.

Boyer, Willet (landoftherivers@hotmail.com, Aucilla Research Institute)

[7] Fort Walton Chronology and Culture in the Lowlands: New Data from Wakulla Springs, Florida and Related Sites

The chronology of the Fort Walton culture has been debated since its recognition, and Fort Walton sites in the coastal regions are less well known than those in the “Red Hills” and the Apalachicola River valley. This paper will discuss the results of compositional analysis and OSL dating of ceramics from the cluster of Fort Walton sites located at Wakulla Springs, Florida, as well as others from the “Red Hills” region and the Aucilla River. These studies provide new data concerning late precontact and protohistoric Fort Walton culture in the coastal region, as well as avenues for future research.

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

[3] Investigating Patterning in Early Archaic Lithic Assemblages from the St. Albans Site

Viewing stone-tool data from the Early Archaic horizons at the St. Albans site (46KN27) using an organization of technology approach allows an examination of site use through time. Diversity and correspondence analyses indicate occupation intensity and site function changed over time. Specifically, the Charleston occupation clearly differs from subsequent occupations. Multiple uses are indicated during the Kirk occupations, while the St. Albans components are distinct from those previous. The two LeCroy components appear similar to each other, whereas the two Kanawha components represent different uses of the site. Additional insights are offered regarding site activities conducted and technological strategies employed.

Brennan, Tamira (see Welch, Paul)

Briggs, Rachel (see Rodning, Chris)

Britt, Tad (Tad_Britt@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Samuel M. Huey** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **David Watt** (Tulane University), **Kory Konsoer** (Louisiana State University), **Mark Rees** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[4] Archaeological and Geomorphic Assessment on Louisiana’s Gulf Coast: A Report on Recent Site Monitoring and Reconnaissance

Archaeological sites and site distribution on Louisiana’s Gulf Coast have been studied for more than 60 years. Site destruction has accelerated during that time due to subsidence, shoreline erosion, and relative sea-level rise, exacerbated by anthropogenic alterations of the coastal landscape and environment. A multi-institutional consortium for Mississippi River Delta Archaeological Mitigation began site monitoring and reconnaissance in September of this year. Preliminary results of site monitoring and reconnaissance are presented in relation to the prioritization of sites for alternative mitigation.

Britt, Tad (see Watt, David)

Brookes, Samuel O. [30] *Discussant*

Brookes, Samuel O. (see Jones, Dennis)

Brookes, Samuel O. (see Strawn, James L.)

Brooks, Mark J. (see Moore, Christopher R., SC)

Brown, Emmett (emmett.brown@northwindgrp.com, North Wind Resource Consulting), **Robyn Latham** (North Wind Resource Consulting), **Michael Miller** (North Wind Resource Consulting)

[20] *Cooking in the Uplands: Fire Cracked Rock and the Geophyte Revolution in the Uplands of the Homochitto National Forest*

Landscape archaeology can provide information on site patterning, especially when large areas are available for survey. From 2018-2019, North Wind Resource Consulting conducted Phase I surveys on approximately 2000 acres in the Homochitto National Forest, Mississippi. While these surveys revealed a variety of site types, it was the identification of small, Fire Cracked Rock-rich, upland sites that stood out during the surveys. This paper will provide an overview of these upland sites and a discussion within the larger context of food preparation and hunter-gatherer archaeology in the Homochitto National Forest and the Pine Hills region of Mississippi.

Brown, Ian W. (ibrown@ua.edu, University of Alabama)

[6] *The 25th Anniversary of the University of Alabama's Bottle Creek Project*

Bottle Creek Site is a multi-mound site located in the heart of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. The Gulf Coast Survey of the Alabama Museum of Natural History conducted three field seasons at Bottle Creek between 1991 and 1994; thus the quarter-century anniversary of its conclusion. Numerous works resulted from this research, as well as a successful National Historic Landmark nomination. This paper presents a history of the survey and excavations, including the people involved in the field and lab who are responsible for our current understanding of the role that Bottle Creek played in the growth and development of Pensacola Culture.

Bubp, Rebecca (see May, Alan)

Buchanan, Meghan (meb0105@auburn.edu, Auburn University), **Rob Bonney** (Auburn University)

[36] *Two Newly Discovered Copper Arrow Symbol Badges from East Alabama: Old Collections, New Interpretations*

Copper arrow symbol badges (CASB) have been reported at Mississippian Period sites in the southeast. Attempts have been made over the years to create a number of different CASB typologies, but less has been written on the possible social, political, and religious connections between sites where CASB have been recovered. In this poster, we will discuss two unpublished CASB discovered in Auburn University collections from sites 1MC1 (Big Tallassee) and 1RU61 (Abercrombie). Additionally, we will summarize the current state of knowledge about these unique objects regarding their morphology, iconography, and geographic distribution as well as discuss sociopolitical implications.

Burkes Antoniuk, Caitlin (see Alt, Susan M.)

Butler, Brian (see Welch, Paul)

Butler, Nic (see Zierden, Martha)

Capps, Matthew (cappmt16@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), **Eleanor Logan** (Wake Forest University)

[17] An Examination of the Temporal Trends and Impact of Mississippian Expansion on Piedmont Village Tradition Projectile Point Technology

We compared Late Woodland projectile point types at two Piedmont Village Tradition communities in the Yadkin River Valley, Redtail (1285-1415 CE) and Porter (1400-1600 CE). Chronological and functional distinctiveness of the types found at PVT sites have not been studied extensively. Previous research demonstrated that types are morphologically distinct at Redtail. We measured point attributes from Porter and compared this data to results at Redtail. In addition to later occupation, Porter differs in having an influence from Mississippian communities and in utilizing distinct lithic resources. This allows us to examine temporal, material, and Mississippian influence on the PVT lithic industry.

Carleton, Kenneth (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians)

[20] 1830 Choctaw House Sites and Individual Reservations Claimed Under Article 14 of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, 1830: Geolocation Using Information from "The Evidence", ca. 1886

Using information published as "The Evidence" of the court case Choctaw Nation vs. The United States, 1886, which includes information on Choctaw houses in September, 1830, recorded in depositions taken by the Choctaw Claims Commission, 1838-1845, the author used Google Earth to map the reported house locations. In all the locations of ca. 15,000 houses have been mapped. This information provides a quick Section 106 review tool and reveals spatial patterns of the Choctaw Nation in 1830.

Carmody, Stephen (see Miller, D. Shane)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (LFCMDOC@GMAIL.COM, Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program)

[11] Surviving Graduate School Whilst Digging Cisterns and Privies

The early 1980s brought a new brand of archaeology to UT when Knoxville prepared to host the 1982 World's Fair. As large reservoir projects were ending, new challenges took their place as historic Knoxville was being impacted by massive construction. It happened quickly, but Jeff Chapman and McClung Museum responded to citizen's calls and complaints. These short-term, block by block projects took on an unexpected urgency. Chapman's response proved creative as what began as salvage work evolved into broader research goals that continued. The results of five small urban archaeology projects demonstrate those nascent efforts to capture Knoxville's historic resources.

Carr, Philip J. (see Bradbury, Andrew P.)

Carroll, Morgan A. (macarroll2@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Robert A. Barlow** (University of Wyoming), **Jera R. Davis** (New South Associates), **Elliot H. Blair** (University of Alabama)

[16] A pXRF Analysis of Copper and Brass Artifacts from Law's Site (1MS100), Pine Island, AL

Law's Site (1MS100), located on Pine Island, Alabama, is a multicomponent archaeological site consisting of Archaic, Woodland (Copena), and colonial-era occupations. Metal objects from both the Copena and colonial occupations are labeled as "copper" in the collections housed at the Office of Archaeological research at the University of Alabama. In this study we conducted a portable x-ray fluorescence spectrometry analysis of these "copper" artifacts from the site in order to distinguish items of American native copper, smelted copper, and brass. Items from each category were successfully identified using this method, allowing further analysis of the multicomponent occupation of this site.

Carroll, Morgan A. (see Torres Rios, Beatriz)

Carter, Andrew (see Bennett, Ryan)

Carter, Andrew (see Oliveira, Bailey)

Carter-Davis, Cindy (ccarterdavis@gmail.com, Carter-Davis Environmental Consulting, LLC)

[20] *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Graveline West Mounds Site, 22Ja729*

In 2014, FEMA archaeologists conducted site testing on the Graveline West Mounds. The site encompasses two mounds, a platform mound which is the subject of this paper, and a smaller conical mound 36m northeast that was not investigated. Ceramic data such as the presence of Baytown Plain var. Fittler combined with soil strata indicate that Graveline West Mounds are coeval with the Graveline Mound, 22Ja503, listed on the National Register and owned by The Archaeological Conservancy. The 2014 investigation indicates that the two sites likely functioned as one mound center, and further research should focus on confirming that relationship

Castleberry, Cala (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Chamberlain, Elizabeth (elizabeth.chamberlain@vanderbilt.edu, Vanderbilt University), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **Tony Reimann** (Wageningen University), **Jakob Wallinga** (Wageningen University)

[4] *Life in the Sink: A Geoarchaeological Perspective on the Challenges and Trajectories of Mississippi Delta Communities*

Recent geochronology of the Mississippi Delta, coastal Louisiana, provides a high-resolution record of land growth, which facilitates the study of delta evolution and ancient settlement patterns. Our work focuses on two Late Holocene earthen mound complexes. We use stratigraphy and optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating to show that mounds were constructed several hundred years after land emerged from open water. This multi-century pause allowed natural processes of overbank and crevasse splay deposition to elevate the land surface and reduce flood-risk prior to human occupation. We apply our findings to obtain new age constraints for at-risk and lost archaeological sites in the region.

Chapman, Jefferson [11] *Discussant*

Claassen, Cheryl (claassencp@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University)

[41] *Rite of Mixcoatl: Archaic and Woodland Data*

The evidence for an ancient hunt god rite has been mustered for Archaic sites with group burials of 4 and 5 individuals, with torso-twisted individuals, with atlatls and with shell bead belts. Archaic blade caches will be considered in this paper and Woodland-era data suggesting this rite will be presented. Sites mentioned come from Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas.

Clark, Emily (eclark@mdah.ms.gov, Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[38] *Searching for Chicasha: Analysis of Contact-era Settlements in Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties in Northeast Mississippi*

During the winter of 1540, the de Soto entrada overstayed its welcome in the polity of Chicasha. The ancestral Chickasaw forcefully removed them from the area, and 150 years passed until the next Europeans entered northeast Mississippi. Since then, archaeologists have searched for this elusive polity. Settlement data from Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha counties were used to analyze how the people of northeast Mississippi engaged with their changing worlds, socially and physically. Criteria analyzed include the possible existence of discernible polities in the archaeological record, and how these polities changed in size, location, and dispersal due to geopolitical forces.

Clark, Scott T. (tc05418@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[41] *Terminal Late Woodland Subsistence Strategies in Coastal Georgia: Faunal Remains from Taylor Fish Camp (9GN12), St. Simons Island*

Taylor Fish Camp (9GN12) is a multicomponent site located inside Cannon's Point Preserve on St. Simons Island, Georgia, where ceramics and radiocarbon testing indicate a significant Late Woodland to Middle Mississippian period occupation. This paper presents the radiocarbon dates and results of faunal analysis from

multiple shell-midden proveniences deposited during the terminal Late Woodland period (ca. AD 700 to 1100). Analysis of invertebrates and vertebrates screened with 1/16-in mesh reveal high contributions from stout tagelus, ribbed mussel, and small estuarine fishes. Results are compared with other faunal assemblages from Cannon's Point to discuss prehistoric subsistence strategies on the peninsula.

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

Cobb, Charlie (see Wallman, Diane)

Cochran, Lindsey (lindsey.cochran@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[37] Coastal Slave Settlements as a Nexus of Atlantic World Landscapes: A Study of Wattle and Tabby Daub at Bush Camp Field and Behavior

Plantation landscapes on the Georgia coast were created and maintained by plantation owners and enslaved peoples with influences from the broader Atlantic World. Archaeological and geophysical investigations at Bush Camp Field and Behavior settlements within the Sapelo Plantation show a connection between the geometry of settlement space and evidence of place-making with wattle and tabby daub slave cabins that are similar to those identified in Caribbean plantation contexts. The degree to which enslaved people could engage in reconfigurations of private places and spatial control of settlement spaces is reflected in the rigidity of the plantation landscape.

Cochran, Lindsey (see Robbins, Lori)

Cody, Sara (sarac2995@gmail.com, Mississippi State University)

*[42] Reflecting on the Lived Reality of Asylum Patients in the Industrializing American South: An Osteobiography of Burial 28 of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery **

This poster presents an osteobiography of Burial 28 of the Mississippi State Asylum, an individual recovered from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA), Jackson, Mississippi (1855-1935). An osteological inventory and differential diagnosis of observed pathologies was performed on the remains. Findings were contextualized relative to historical evidence on the MSLA and contemporary Mississippi, and clinical evidence. Burial 28 represents a middle-aged female exhibiting nutritional and/or immunological stress and trauma on both tibiae. This osteobiography provides insights into the potential synergism between social identity and health status in producing lived realities and differential health outcomes for asylum patients of the MSLA.

Colaninno-Meeks, Carol (ccolani@siue.edu, Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), **Shawn P. Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Carl G. Drexler** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[34] Implementing Recommendations to Develop Harassment and Assault Free Archaeological Field Schools

Due to the nature and structure of field schools, enrolled students are particularly susceptible to harassment and assault. In 2018 the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) released recommendations to help prevent sexual harassment and assault of women in academia. Though these recommendations are specific to higher education and exclusive to women, some can be modified and applied to the context of archaeological field schools. We review the NASEM's recommendations with particular attention to those applicable to the field school setting and provide suggestions for making field schools safer and more inclusive learning environments for all students.

Colclasure, Cayla (cayla@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina)

[15] Guale Foodways and Marine Invertebrates During the Mission-era on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

This paper presents zooarchaeological and stable isotope analyses of shell midden matrix from Pueblo Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. These data shed light on invertebrate animal use, season of capture, and habitat exploitation by inhabitants of the Pueblo Santa Catalina de Guale during the Mission-era (ca. AD 1565-1680). The summed Mission-era results are contrasted with similar data from

the Irene Period (AD 1300-1580) on St. Catherines to assess change and continuity in shellfishing practices. These findings are discussed in relation to Spanish missionization, population aggregation, and community organization.

Cole, Mark (mjtcole@gmail.com, Alabama Archaeological Society)

[23] *Early Paleoindian Settlement in Limestone and Madison Counties, Northern Alabama*

Early Paleoindians in North Alabama exploited resources using systematic techniques, yet the prediction of intact sites remains elusive. Analysis of the spatial distribution of fluted points, combined with raw material use, reveals that the densest sites focus on landforms that offer one or more secondary geographic features (resources). Findings suggest an affinity for drainage corridors with additional resources added during the foraging cycle, resulting in resource exploitation across watersheds in a circular pattern. It is hoped this study will assist in the early identification of intact sites for further research.

Compton, J. Matthew (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

Connaway, John M. (see Jones, Dennis)

Cook-Hale, Jessica (see Sanger, Matthew)

Cordell, Ann S. (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Costa, January (see May, Alan)

Cranford, David J. (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Cranford, David J. (david.cranford@ncdcr.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[35] *A New View of Southeastern Stone Fish Weirs*

Stone fish weirs are relatively common features in many southeastern waterways used both historically and prehistorically and these constructed stone alignments represent an often-overlooked component of the cultural landscape. Due to several factors they have received only intermittent archaeological attention and are rarely the subject of systematic survey. Relatively recent advances in the quality of satellite-base imagery, like GoogleEarth, have made the systematic identification and recording of fish weirs possible. I present initial findings of the North Carolina Fish Weir Archaeological Project that seeks to inventory and document these important cultural features across the southeast and within NC waterways specifically.

Crewell, Michael (see Blair, Chris)

Crites, Gary (see Baumann, Timothy J.)

Crites, Gary (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Cureton, Travis (see Harris, Stephen)

Cyr, Howard (see Webster, Rebecca)

Cyr, Howard J. (see Nelson, Erin S.)

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

Damour, Melanie (Melanie.Damour@boem.gov, U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

[15] *Out of Sight but Not Out of Mind: BOEM's Recent Research on Deepwater Shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico*

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for oversight of conventional and renewable energy development and marine minerals extraction in Federal waters of the Outer Continental Shelf. During the past several decades, BOEM's Environmental Studies Program primarily funded cultural resource management-focused research such as compiling a shipwreck database and revising geophysical survey guidelines. Recent BOEM research, however, has turned toward understanding how catastrophic events and natural phenomena

such as submarine mudslides impact historic shipwrecks. These studies have, in turn, led to exciting new lines of scientific inquiry, creating a nexus between microbial ecology, geology, geochemistry, and marine archaeology.

Daniel Jr., I. Randolph (danieli@ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[17] Time, Typology, and Artifact Traditions in North Carolina Archaeology: A New Look at an Old Sequence

Over 50 years have passed since publication of Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. While the point typology and associated cultural-historical sequence has largely stood the test of time, subsequent work in North Carolina and elsewhere suggests that some refinement to the Formative Cultures sequence is now warranted. This poster introduces new Paleoindian and Archaic point types into the sequence and traces ancestral-descendent communities of practice that are related to our current understanding of North Carolina prehistory. In the process, reconsideration is given to the “Coe axiom” and Coe’s ideas regarding cultural continuity and change based upon point types.

Davidson, Matt (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Davis, Benjamin

[6] Inequality at the Austin Site: Early Mississippian Changing Use of Space in the Upper Yazoo Basin Region

The transitional Early Mississippian Austin Site in the upper Yazoo Basin contains the remains of approximately 50 houses, two separate stockade post rows, a single mound, and numerous pit features. It was occupied during a period of transition toward a more institutionalized inequality. I am investigating this transition by creating and analyzing a site map in GIS of these culturally significant features and deposits. This paper will present the results of this work, displaying how an analysis of changing use of space through time provided evidence of increased inequality during the Early Mississippian at Austin.

Davis, Jera R. (see Blitz, John)

Davis, Jera R. (see Carroll, Morgan A.)

Davis, Miranda (see Lowe, Regina)

Davis, R. P. Stephen (University of North Carolina), **Larry R. Kimball** (Appalachian State University), **Timothy J. Bauman** (University of Tennessee), **Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

[3] Jefferson Chapman the Archaeologist and Museum Director

This year, Jefferson Chapman retired from the University of Tennessee’s McClung Museum, culminating a half-century long, three-act career as a distinguished educator, archaeologist, and museum director. In this paper, we highlight Jeff’s development as a Southeastern archaeologist and consider his significant contributions as they relate to Middle Woodland studies, evaluating the Archaic cultural sequence through systematic excavation of deeply stratified sites, developing strategies for locating and excavating deeply stratified sites through the integration of geological and archaeological sciences, interpreting plant-based subsistence patterns during the Archaic period, and his co-direction of the final phases of field investigations within Tellico Reservoir.

De Smet, Tim (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Dean, Jonathan (see Norman, Sean)

Deere, Bobi (bobi.deere@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[40] Investigating the Use of Trance Inducing Pharmaceuticals in the Archaeological Record: A Survey of Methods Analyzing Tobacco, Yaupon, and Datura

The use of nature’s pharmacopeia to support trance-like states is a ubiquitous behavior across the globe and spans all human existence. How is the use of trance inducing medicines from the archaeological record studied? Methods including iconography and residue analysis are explored including problematical issues of the lack of multiple lines of evidence or contamination.

Delahoussaye, Jim (see McGimsey, Chip)

Derry, Linda (see Sipes, Eric D.)

DeSanto, Carly (see Henry, Edward)

Dietrich, Emma (see Murray, Emily)

Dinkins, Gerry (see McKenna, Kathryn)

Doherty, Raymond (rdoherty@go.olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[38] *From Pearlware to Tulip Poplar: Dating the Colbert-Walker Site*

Historical documents provide a detailed record of what happened at the Convention of Southern Tribes, when over 75 Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw headmen met to resolve the last unfinished business of the Creek War. President Madison called for the convention after the tribes protested Andrew Jackson's unauthorized attempt to subsume millions of acres of their territory into the Creek Cession. Confidently establishing the location of this meeting, however, has been far from straightforward. This paper reviews how historical documents, archaeological evidence, and climate science come together to establish the Colbert-Walker Site (22Le1048) as the location of this historically significant event.

Donathan, Gavin (gdonath1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Charlie Sheffer** (N/A)

[25] *Digging into the Past with River Charlie: A Case Study for Why Archaeologists Should Work Closely with Private Collectors*

Diving into the mind and collection of one of Florida's most eccentric lithic collectors offers opportunities to refine our understanding of Early Holocene stone tools as well as improve relations with local community members, including artifact collectors. Often fraught with aversion and cynicism, collectors and archaeologists rarely work together; yet studying large collections of whole or nearly whole stone tools provides unprecedented opportunities to build rich and otherwise inaccessible datasets that speak to wide-ranging aspects of archaeological concern. These new finds come from Clarence Simpsons excavation units at Hornsby Spring and from the upland portion of the Norden site.

Donop, Mark (University of Florida)

[36] *A Weeden Island Cosmogram*

A "multi-compartment tray" found fragmented among sites along the Florida Gulf Coast embodies characteristics that suggest it served as a cosmogram during the Late Woodland period (ca. AD 500-1000). The ceramic vessel was divided into four compartments around a central axis, a form similar to earlier cosmological designs that may have embodied the "four-ness" and quadripartite division of the world perceived by many Native Americans. The tray can be understood as a cosmological effigy that was intentionally "killed", fragmented, and dispersed in an effort to enchain widespread communities that gathered at mortuary mounds for ritual events predetermined by solar alignments.

Doucet, Julie (juliedoucet2@gmail.com, Louisiana Archaeological Society), **Valerie Feathers** (Louisiana Archaeological Society), **Velicia Bergstrom** (USDA Forest Service), **Paul French** (Department of the Navy)

[4] *Return to Lac St. Agnes Part 2 – Results of the 2017 Field Season and 2018 Public Workshops*

Volunteers from the Avoyelles Parish community, students from Louisiana State University, members of the Kisatchie National Forest, and members of the Louisiana Archaeological Society performed shovel tests and excavated two units at the Lac St. Agnes Site (16AV26), a multicomponent Woodland site, to locate and investigate anomalies discovered by Tulane in 2011. As part of a larger outreach component, members of the general public analyzed the artifacts through a series of professionally-led workshops. This paper discusses the results of the field season and the public workshops.

Drexler, Carl G. (see Colaninno-Meeks, Carol)

Dubied, Morgane (see Selden, Robert Z.)

Duke, C. Trevor (ctduke@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[40] The Potter's Body: Methods for Assessing Potting Skill and Specialization in the Lower Southeast

Southeastern archaeologists have commonly used terminology like “well-made” or “crude” when ostensibly referencing skill level in pre-Columbian pottery manufacture. Such qualitative judgements are imprecise and can be misleading. I propose as a solution to this problem a series of metrics and value scores which evaluate the motor habits of social groups involved in Late Woodland and Mississippian pottery production in the Lower Southeast. The goal of this research is to empirically demonstrate that accurate assessments of potting skill can highlight how bodies and things were integral to the creation and reproduction of specific social categories in the past.

Dumas, Ashley (adumas@uwa.edu, University of West Alabama), **Steven Meredith** (Cedars Consulting, LLC)

[26] Site Distribution and Discovery in the Black Prairie of West Alabama

The distinctive geology and biotic communities of the Black Prairie physiographic region of Mississippi were identified by Janet Rafferty (e.g., 1996, 2003) as creating possible prairie-specific settlement models for prehistoric peoples. These models remain to be adequately tested in the Alabama-portion of the prairie, where prairie geology and limited development have hindered archaeological surveys, resulting in misleading assumptions about settlement density and duration. We examine the current state of settlement models in the Alabama prairie and suggests effective methods for locating sites there.

Dunbar, James S. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Dysart, John (jocephas@gmail.com, USDA Forest Service), **Matthew LoBiondo** (University of California Santa Barbara)

[17] Pottery of the Ocala National Forest: A Preliminary Study

The Ocala National Forest (ONF) is located in north-central Florida and encompasses approximately 400,000 acres. People have continuously inhabited this area for roughly 13,500 yrbp and are attributed with the earliest pottery in the Southeast. The main goal of National Forests of Florida archaeologists has been to protect cultural resources and facilitate collaboration with outside researchers. This initial collaborative study focuses on a functional ceramic analysis of pottery assemblages held by the ONF. Current research is attempting to create a baseline of vessel morphology for all pottery producing phases present within the ONF. This research will provide a useful dataset.

Eastman, Jane (jeastman@email.wcu.edu, Western Carolina University)

[36] Considering the Location of Tali Tsisgwayahi, the Cullowhee Mound Site (31JK2)

The Cherokee town, Tali Tsisgwayahi, and its mound was not built in the central Cullowhee Valley, but rather in a smaller side valley that is surrounded on three sides by hills. This poster discusses the town and mound location relative to the Cullowhee Valley, the Tuckasegee River, Cullowhee Creek, local springs and branches, and the surrounding hills and ridges. This landscape study considers both the practical and cosmological influences that may have determined where the mound and town were built. This setting will also be considered in the context of other Cherokee mounds and towns in Western North Carolina.

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

[12] Speaking With the Dead – An Architectural Grammar of Late Archaic Sand Mortuary Mounds

A grammar for the construction of Late Archaic earthen mortuary mounds has been reconstructed through investigations at the Thornhill Lake Complex and other sites in the Middle St. Johns River Valley 5600-4700 cal BP. In this paper I outline the grammar guiding mortuary mound construction, tracing its development out of a well-established shell-mounding tradition, its transformation, and ultimate disappearance. To illustrate

this grammar a case study from the Tomoka Mound and Midden Complex is offered, demonstrating its application in a new location, and its eventual replacement by shell architecture with a ring-like morphology and a new grammar guiding construction.

Ervin, Jason (see Turner, James)

Esarey, Duane (see Wilson, Gregory)

Esarey, Duane (see Friberg, Christina)

Ethridge, Robbie (rethridg@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[38] *Chicaza's Political Economy Network in the Late Mississippian World*

The pre-Columbian Mississippian world of the American South was composed of multiple large and small polities that, although independent, were connected through information flows, trade, marriage, war captives, slaves, warfare, diplomacy, and so on. However, to date, the networks that bound these chiefdoms into a single, interactive “world” have not been adequately reconstructed or mapped. Using the chronicles from the Hernando de Soto expedition while in the polity of Chicaza in present-day northeast Mississippi and recent archaeological finds from this region, this paper maps strands of the political economic network that bound Chicaza to the greater Mississippian world.

Eubanks, Paul (see Laderoute, Madeline)

Faulkner, Johnny (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Feathers, James K. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Feathers, Valeria (see Doucet, Julie)

Ferguson, Terry A (fergusonta@wofford.edu, Wofford College), **Andrew Ivester** (University of Sheffield), **Christopher Moore** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[3] *Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Foxwood Farm Site (38PN35) in the South Saluda Drainage of Northwestern South Carolina*

Foxwood Farm (38PN35) is a (5 m) sedimentary sequence at the confluence of the Oolenoy and South Saluda Rivers in northwestern South Carolina. Pleistocene (> 12.8ka) sediments, (>2.8m), are channel gravels, lateral accretion sands, and clays exhibiting a fining upward sequence from channel gravels and sands, to bar sands, then clays. Holocene alluvium (<2.8m) exhibit a well-defined series of discrete fluvial strata, primarily overbank sands indicating episodic deposition and erosion, separated by three buried A-horizons, with multiple cultural components spanning 11ka years. Anomalous peaks in PT and Pd at 2.8m indicate the onset of the Younger Dryas (~12.8ka).

Ferree, Tyler (tylerferree@ucsb.edu, University of California Santa Barbara), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California Santa Barbara)

[40] *Cooking up Coalescence: How Foodways Mediated Social Integration in the 14th Century Central Illinois River Valley*

This paper explores the dynamic intersection of warfare, culture contact, and abandonment in the 14th Central Illinois River Valley. Research at five village sites in the region have revealed a still poorly understood series of interactions among local Mississippians and migrant Bold Counselor Oneota groups from the northern Midwest. Basic questions still remain regarding the scale, duration, and political character of these interactions. However, new information derived from an ongoing ceramic analysis has revealed a dramatic shift in ceramic vessel forms and sizes that indicates commensal politics played an important role in the historical processes of coalescence in the region.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (marybeth.fitts@ncdcr.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **David J. Cranford** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[21] Silver and Sealing Wax: Catawba Fashion and Ceramic Innovation ca. 1750-1820

British colonial policies were expressly conceived to erode Indigenous autonomy by delimiting Carolina Indian polities and integrating them into a broader colonial system. Native communities of the Catawba River valley established a confederation that fostered the development of intersectional identities, resulting in a Catawba Nation that accommodated the colonial desire for clearly demarcated Indigenous political entities in the diplomatic arena while sustaining practices of community and commerce that subverted this desire. We examine evidence of changing Catawba dress and pottery production to consider how these aspects of materiality played a role in the formation of Catawba subjectivities and identities.

Flay, Jason (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Flood, John (see Wilson, Jeremy)

Flores, Alexandra (alexandra.flores-1@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[26] A Multi-Sensor Geophysical Survey of the Brackett Site (34CK43) in Eastern Oklahoma

This poster presents the preliminary results of a multi-sensor geophysical survey conducted at the Brackett site (34CK43) located in eastern Oklahoma. The Brackett site is a Harlan Phase (AD 1150-1250) Spiro-related mound site that was excavated by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the late 1930s. This project is the first geophysical survey that has been performed at Brackett, utilizing magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar, and electrical resistivity. These preliminary results reveal anomalies that are consistent with archaeological features typical of the Spiro region, as well as anomalies that are indicative of remnants from the WPA excavations.

Flynt, Brian A. (Brian.Flynt@usm.edu, University of Southern Mississippi)

[20] Using Sherd Size to Differentiate Adjacent and Peripheral Secondary Refuse Aggregates on an Antebellum Domestic Site in Mississippi's Pine Hills

Refuse disposal practices that took place in primary spaces resulted in differential distributions of artifacts within both adjacent and peripheral secondary refuse aggregates. Some archaeologists have casually observed evidence of past size-sorting among archaeological site assemblages, but studies of the phenomenon are rare. This paper examines historic size-sorting of ceramics among and within artifact clusters excavated on an antebellum site in Mississippi's Pine Hills, and will show how the results from such a study can be used as evidence for inferring site structure.

Fogel, Aaron (see Mehta, Jayur)

Ford, Paige (paford@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[17] The Spaces Between: A Pilot Study in the Application of Social Networks Analysis (SNA) to Borderland Contexts

Researchers have realized that the boundaries crafted around material culture and environment do not correspond to the ways peoples envision their personal and cultural worlds. Combined with more recent theories of subjectivity, globalization, and practice, anthropologists are rediscovering the complexity and multivocality of interstitial cultural space. This poster examines the Neosho peoples (AD 1400-1650) of northeastern Oklahoma, who lived in one of the most durable borderlands—the ecotone between the Eastern Woodlands and the Great Plains. This pilot study operationalizes a social network analysis which resituates Neosho peoples within a complex mosaic of cultural interaction that transcends historically constructed boundaries.

Fosaaen, Nathanael (University of Tennessee)

[16] *Soilwork: A Chemical Analysis of Feature Fill Recovered from Breckenridge Rockshelter*

Bulk Chemical analysis of feature fill is an important method in the assessment of feature function. Previous studies have employed inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) in order to determine the chemical composition of various features at Dust Cave in Alabama (Homsey and Capo, 2006). This study uses Portable X-Ray fluorescence (pXRF) as a less expensive and labor-intensive alternative to ICP-AES, which yields comparable results when data are appropriately corrected via calibration to a recognized standard. Soils from features at the Breckenridge Rockshelter site in Arkansas were analyzed alongside a column sample in an attempt to assess feature function.

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

[15] *Apalachicola and the Evolution of Resilience Among a Native American Community*

This paper will develop a new model of southeastern Indian political and social organization that is born from resilience and risk management. These communities adapted various methods to deal with long term periods of extreme climatological fluctuations. Our research will show how subsistence strategies and collective action were developed to deal with rainfall extremes that spanned decades and low population densities. Social organization and roles within societies developed to distribute knowledge and responsibility throughout the society. Men and women's roles and knowledge in the society developed as a distributed strategy that minimized risk and created resilience.

Foster, II, H. Thomas (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

Frank, III, Joseph V. (see Riehm, Grace E.)

French, Paul (see Doucet, Julie)

Freund, Kyle P. (kfreund@irsc.edu, Indian River State College), **J.M. Adovasio** (Senator John Heinz History Center), **Allen Quinn** (Allegheny GeoQuest), **Frank J. Vento** (Clarion University of Pennsylvania)

[39] *Preliminary Report on Phase I and II Excavations at the Sexton Site (8IR01822), Indian River County, Florida*

The Sexton Site (8IR01822) is situated on a slightly elevated limestone hammock in Indian River County, Florida. Extensive geophysical prospection, shovel probing, and subsequent block excavations revealed the presence of a midden with a possibly contiguous seasonal village or hamlet of probable Woodland age. The site was episodically visited/occupied into the Historic period. The results of the fieldwork are summarized and compared to other previously studied localities in the region, in turn highlighting how the Sexton Site can make an important contribution to understanding the prehistory of south Florida and beyond.

Friberg, Christina (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Friberg, Christina (cfriberg@iu.edu, Indiana University Bloomington), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California- Santa Barbara), **Dana Bardolph** (Northern Illinois University), **Duane Esarey** (Dickson Mounds Museum), **Jeremy Wilson** (Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis)

[31] *The Geophysics of Community, Place, and Identity in the Early Mississippian Illinois River Valley*

In the 11th century Midwest and Midsouth, as Cahokia emerged, people throughout the region selectively adopted Mississippian ways of being. Recent research on identity construction in the early Mississippian-period Illinois River valley (IRV) focuses on enculturated aspects of identity (domestic practices and potting techniques) to highlight the complexity of this process. Magnetic gradiometry from four IRV sites targets public expressions of Mississippian identity such as site planning and special purpose architecture. Finally, a comparison of celestial alignments at IRV and Greater Cahokia settlements evaluates the nature of practices within these constructed Mississippian places and their implications for structuring social identities.

Fuselier, Adam (adam.fuselier@usda.gov, USDA Forest Service)

[30] The Freewoods Survey: An Ongoing Passport In Time (PIT) Project on the Homochitto National Forrest

According to historic maps and other documentation, the Freewoods was a diverse early 19th century community in which Native Americans, African-Americans, and Whites intermarried each other and lived together in peace. Slavery was not allowed in Freewoods and there are documented accounts of the people of Freewoods fighting off the Ku Klux Klan. This presentation discusses the results of a NHPA Section 110 survey conducted in April 2018 and October 2019 located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the community of Freewoods. It is expected that the result of this survey will increase our knowledge of human occupation in southwest Mississippi.

Gaillard, Meg (GaillardM@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust)

[13] Community Archaeology on a Heritage at Risk Site, Pockoy Island Shell Rings on Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina

Two Late Archaic period shell rings were discovered on LIDAR on Pockoy Island in 2017. Since then, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources archaeology team has organized hundreds of visitors, community members, students and professional archaeologists in an intense excavation effort. Land loss on the windward side of Pockoy Island is occurring at an estimated rate of 15.5 m/year, and land loss to the marsh side is slowly increasing. Heritage at risk sites within tourism areas like Edisto Island pose interesting challenges. Archaeologists have an opportunity to merge rapid excavations with community archaeology. But how and why would you?

Galdun, Jaclyn (jgaldun1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Samuel Bourcy** (Binghamton University), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University)

[17] Evaluation of Geophysical Methods of Pre-Contact and Historic Sites on Hilton Head Island, SC

A team of researchers from Binghamton University conducted archaeological excavations at the center of Sea Pines Shell Ring on Hilton Head Island, SC in the summer of 2019. A total of 17 units were excavated down into the subsoil, identifying many features and recovering various types of artifacts including ceramics which are the second most numerous artifact class. The spatial distribution of the recovered ceramic artifacts will be determined based on decoration and temper primarily and will aid researchers in identifying activity areas that could potentially identify the function of the Sea Pines Shell Ring.

Garcia, Renee (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

Garland, Carey J. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Gill, Jacquelyn (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Morrow, Juliet)

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

[33] Half the Fun Was Getting Here: A Global Archaeological, Bio-Geographic and Genomic Perspective on the Peopling of the Southeast

Recent hypotheses regarding the origins and timing of Pleistocene migrations into the Americas have radically altered archaeological perceptions of the “First Americans.” Key to these ideological changes are a growing body of site investigations of pre-Clovis contexts. In addition, new hypotheses regarding the cultural origins of these early peoples have rocked established archaeological conventions. This research explores the origins and pathways of Pleistocene migrations to Southeastern North America from an archaeological, bio-geographic and genomic perspective at continental scales-of-analysis for the Northern Hemisphere.

Gilleland, Sarah (Binghamton University)

[35] *Sedimentary Environmental DNA from Central Mississippi: Preliminary Analysis*

In the American Southeast, it has often been assumed that ancient DNA will not preserve due to highly variable weather, acidic soils, and fluctuations in temperature, which lead to the dissolution of materials that would generally preserve ancient DNA, such as bones or plant material. However, when these materials dissolve in acidic soils, the genetic signature of the remains can remain preserved in the sediments that they dissolved in. Sedimentary DNA was extracted from a site in central Mississippi and then analyzed for species-specific markers to identify prehistoric food remains.

Gillespie, Leann (see Smith, Zachary)

Gilmore, Zackary (zgilmore@rollins.edu, Rollins College)

[14] *The Central Florida Shell Mound Survey: Exploring a Heterotemporal Landscape*

Most of the dozens of pre-Columbian shell mounds along the upper St. Johns River and its tributaries have never been investigated by professional archaeologists. Although generally less conspicuous than their massive counterparts farther north, these sites were largely spared the severe effects of 19th-century shell mining, and many remain exceptionally well-preserved. This paper discusses the design, aims, and early results of the Central Florida Shell Mound Survey, a long-term research program intended to document the complex historical palimpsests presented by this mounded landscape and to illuminate its shifting cultural entanglements from the Middle Archaic to the present day.

Gingerich, Joseph [33] *Discussant*

Glass, Nicholas (see Puckett, Heather)

Gollogly, Collin (cgollog1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Jeffrey Li** (Binghamton University), **Gabrielle Nagle** (Binghamton University), **Samuel Bourcy** (Binghamton University), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University)

[9] *A Shell Ring's Purpose: A Spatial Analysis of a Possible Residential Structure Within the Sea Pines Shell Ring*

Archaeologists have long debated the role of shell rings and whether or not they were residential sites. Using a variety of studies including micro-artifact analysis, correlations of artifact density, and mapping soil stains within the plaza, we provide evidence of a possible semi-permanent structure within the interior of the Sea Pines Shell Ring. The presence of this structure and its associated activity areas strongly suggests that people lived in this shell ring year round, and that this site was a residential center during the late archaic period.

Graham, Anna (annafig@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina), **Ashley Peles** (University of North Carolina), **Vincas Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina), **John O'Hear** (University of Mississippi)

[20] *Exploring Coles Creek Mound Site Activities Through Pit and Midden Features*

Ongoing excavations at Feltus, a Coles Creek period (AD 700-1100) mound center have revealed a cluster of large features in the plaza near Mound D. These features include silo-shaped pits up to 2 m deep and midden-filled depressions over 6 m in diameter. By combining stratigraphic and spatial data with analyses of the pottery, plants, and animal bones recovered from these features, we explore how they were formed and what they indicate about the activities that took place at this and other Coles Creek centers.

Graham, Anna F. (see Spicola, Erin B.)

Greene, Lance (Wright State University)

[11] *The Impact of Removal on Nineteenth-Century Eastern Cherokee Foodways*

The Cherokee Removal of 1838 included the forced emigration of roughly 2,500 Cherokees from the mountains of southwestern North Carolina. However, around 400 Cherokees there avoided Removal by fleeing into the mountains and hiding from the army. These families later returned to their homes and attempted to rebuild their communities. Archaeological excavations from mid-nineteenth century Cherokee

house sites in the region have recovered abundant faunal remains. These assemblages are used to identify variability in Cherokee foodways before and after Removal. The study reveals differences based on ethnicity and class, as well as changes wrought by the Removal.

Greene, Taylor A. (University of Mississippi), **Steve Bentley** (Red River Museum), **Matt Davidson** (Daniel Boone National Forest), **Johnny Faulkner** (Red River Museum), **Larry Meadows** (Red River Museum), **Eric Schlarb** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Jason Flay** (Acheulean Consulting)

[25] The Bedrock Mortar Project: A Multi-Phased Public Archaeology Research Program

The Bedrock Mortar Project (BRMP) is a multi-phased research program by a team of avocational, student and professional archaeologists from the Red River Museum, the Daniel Boone National Forest and the University of Kentucky. The focus of the BRMP is systematic documentation of rockshelter sites containing bedrock mortar features located on public and private lands in eastern Kentucky. The primary goals of the BRMP are to increase knowledge of the age, distribution and function of BRM sites, provide scientific training to non-professionals and to foster greater public awareness. This poster presents preliminary results of the first phase of the BRMP.

Greenlee, Diana M (greenlee@ulm.edu, University of Louisiana at Monroe), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead), **E. Thurman Allen** (Morehouse Parish Soil and Water Conservation District), **Michael L. Hargrave** (US Army Engineer Research and Development Center), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **George R. Holley** (Minnesota State University-Moorhead)

[4] Investigating the West Plaza Rise at the Poverty Point World Heritage Site (16WC5)

The Poverty Point WHS is a monumental earthen complex constructed by hunter-fisher-gatherers 3,700-3,100 years ago. This created landscape includes five earthen mounds (a sixth was added later), six enormous, concentric, semi-elliptical earthen ridges, and a large, nearly flat, interior plaza. We are investigating a little-known feature, the West Plaza Rise, measuring roughly 40×50 m and elevated about 1 m above the adjacent plaza. Magnetic gradiometry, downhole magnetic susceptibility, soil cores, and previous excavations provide data on its origins and its significance relative to other aspects of the site. Future research will also include a multichannel GPR survey of the area.

Grooms, Seth (sbgrooms@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

*[41] Mound Building at the Jaketown Site: Sacred Ballast on a Volatile Landscape ***

The presence of Poverty Point-era mounds is meaningful as it speaks to the revival of mound building in the Lower Mississippi Valley after a lengthy hiatus. The Poverty Point inhabitants of Jaketown built earthen mounds for the first time since the Middle Archaic period (8900-5800 cal yr BP) following a 1,200 year hiatus. Based on new findings, the Jaketown site in west-central Mississippi is among the earliest known Poverty Point sites and predates the type-site in northeast Louisiana by nearly 600 years, making the Poverty Point mounds at Jaketown among the earliest known post-Middle Archaic period mounds in the region.

Haag, Crista (Arcadis), **Scott Jones** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

[23] A Comparison of Clovis Blade Assemblages from Sites in Kentucky and Tennessee

This paper provides a comparison of the Clovis blade assemblage at the Carson-Conn-Short site in Tennessee with two Clovis blade assemblages from the Adams site and the Joe Priddy site in Kentucky. By examining the blade manufacturing sequences at these sites, along with the overall site assemblages and site settings, this paper discusses how Clovis blades fit into the overall technological organization of Paleoindian assemblages at these sites. It also provides an overview on possible Clovis blade site distribution within Kentucky and Tennessee.

Hadden, Carla S. (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Hadden, Carla S. (hadden@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service)

[22] *Shell Rings of the Ten Thousand Islands Region of Southwest Florida*

The Ten Thousand Islands region of southwest Florida contains extensive prehistoric shell-matrix sites, ranging from single small rings to massive multi-element “Shell Works” constructed out of oyster shell. Recurring forms such as rings, crescents, and arcuate-shaped sites suggest settlements were connected communities that shared similar hunter-fisher-gatherer life-ways. We explore the temporality and distribution of arcuate-shaped sites, and offer a settlement pattern model based on regionally specific ΔR values and a large number of AMS radiocarbon dates interpreted within a Bayesian chronological framework. Comparison of site forms demonstrates significant spatial, temporal and morphological changes over time.

Halligan, Jessi (jhalligan@fsu.edu, Florida State University), **Angelina Perrotti** (Arkansas Tech University), **Barbara Winsborough** (independent consultant), **Michael Waters** (Texas A&M University)

[23] *Lessons from the Soil: Multiproxy Paleoenvironmental Reconstructions at Page-Ladson, Florida (8JE591) Spanning the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene*

The Page-Ladson site (8JE591) contains over 4.5 m of well-preserved sediments spanning ca. 18,000-7,000 cal BP within sinkhole margins drowned in the modern Aucilla River. These sediments contain multiple archaeological components, but our ongoing research has also allowed us to obtain a wealth of paleoenvironmental proxy data from numerous sources including sedimentology, isotopes, diatoms, pollen, and *Sporormiella* from sediment cores and excavation units, which, in combination with the more than 130 AMS radiocarbon dates obtained from the site, allow for very detailed discussion of local environmental fluctuations during the terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene.

Hammerstedt, Scott (swh@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Patrick Livingood** (University of Oklahoma), **Jami Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Tim Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Amanda Regnier** (University of Oklahoma), **George Sabo** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **John Samuelsen** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[31] *Identifying Social Landscapes at Spiro Through Geophysical Survey*

Multisensor geophysical survey and targeted excavations at Spiro have identified a large number of hastily erected buildings that were occupied for only a short time, perhaps as part of a pilgrimage to the site. In previous papers, we noted that these structures were aligned roughly in rows paralleling the orientation of the Craig mound. Here, we present a more complete map of temporary structures to attempt to discern the social processes that may have driven this alignment.

Hanvey, Vanessa N. (vanessahanvey@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[14] *Morphometric Analysis of Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces at the Canton Site (15TR1), Trigg County, Kentucky*

Intensively occupied during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, site 15TR1 has extensive lithic deposits that represent all stages of manufacture. As part of research that explores Early Archaic stone tool technology, morphometric analysis is applied to Kirk or Kirk-like tools. These tools make up 70% of the total hafted biface assemblage (n=455). Given the differences in morphology compared with diagnostic tools in neighboring assemblages, research questions focus on understanding the veracity of a new variety of Kirk identified at 15TR1. This paper presents analysis results and discusses how such an approach is useful when identified during these surveys. Given the density of identified burials and the probable extent of the cemetery an estimated 8,000 exploring communities of practice.

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

Harley, Grant (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Harris, Norma (normajeanharris@gmail.com, LG2 Environmental Solutions)

[37] More than a Century of Archaeology on Sapelo Island, Georgia: Mounds, Missions, Plantations and Post-Emancipation Research

In the 1950s the owner of most of Sapelo, R.J. Reynolds, Jr., invited Antonio Waring and Lewis Larson to investigate the Archaic Shell Ring One visited in the 1890s by C.B. Moore. Larson's fascination with the Georgia Coast continued throughout his career as state archaeologist. The first Sapelo Papers were written by students and edited by Larson with his contribution on the Spanish Mission Period, his favorite archaeological component on the coast. Research has evolved and proliferated since Larson, with many projects on the same sites he excavated. This paper will summarize earlier work and introduce current research on Sapelo.

Harris, Stephen (see Boudreaux, Tony)

Harris, Stephen (sgharris@olemiss.edu, Mr.), **Edward Henry** (Colorado State University), **Jay K. Johnson** (University of Mississippi), **Travis Cureton** (Logan Simpson), **Tony Boudreaux** (University of Mississippi)

[42] Magnetic Gradiometer Survey at the Mississippi State Asylum Cemetery

The first mental health facility in Mississippi was located on what is now the University of Mississippi Medical Center campus in Jackson, MS. Associated records indicate that as many as 9,000 people died while incarcerated at the hospital. The exact locations and extent of the unmarked burials is not known. Several magnetic gradiometer surveys were conducted by the University of Mississippi Center for Archaeological Research between 2012-2014. Approximately 817 potential grave anomalies were unmarked burials are likely present.

Heath, Barbara (see Webster, Rebecca)

Heath, Barbara J. (see Belcher, Megan)

Heath, Barbara J. (bheath2@utk.edu, University of Tennessee), **Rebecca J. Webster** (University of Tennessee)

[21] Pots, Pipes and People at Coan Hall

Recent work at the Coan Hall Site on Virginia's Northern Neck has uncovered a probable historic Algonquian palisade, pits filled from the mid-17th to the early 18th centuries, and the remains of an English manor house constructed circa 1650. Over 100 fragments of locally produced, hand-made coarse earthenware and more than 300 locally-made pipe fragments were recovered in association with these features. This paper will define their attributes and compare them with sites in the Colonial Encounters database in order to explore changing relationships between Indians, English, and African inhabitants at the site and in the broader region over time.

Heckman, Benjamin J. (bheckman11@gmail.com, Binghamton University), **Wei Hao Ng** (Binghamton University), **Mark Richter** (Binghamton University), **Emily K. Sainz** (Binghamton University), **Paula Hertfelder** (Binghamton University), **Abbie Young** (Binghamton University), **Matthew C. Sanger** (Binghamton University), **Katherine Seeber** (Binghamton University), Emily Roberts (Binghamton University)

[26] Footprints in the Sand: A Geophysical Survey of Historic Mitchelville

Mitchelville, located on Hilton Head, SC, was the first free Black town in the south, established in 1861 during the Civil War. Currently, only a small portion of Mitchelville remains archaeologically intact, preserved in the Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park (HMFP). The HMFP and local Gullah community are striving to locate the first Church constructed at Mitchelville. In the spring of 2018 we conducted a geophysical survey using both Magnetometry and Resistivity to locate any footprint of the church or surrounding activity areas. Although the structure was pier-based and ephemeral, a combination of instruments were able to capture several possible structures.

Heller, Nathanael (nheller@rcgoodwin.com, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

[4] New Orleans Ladies: How Archeology Helps Tell the Stories of Laura Livaudais and Hannah Ford

One positive outcome from Hurricane Katrina has been an unprecedented amount of archeological investigation of urban New Orleans, largely the result of disaster recovery projects administered by FEMA. Among the past lives examined archeologically were those of two women who lived in New Orleans during the early twentieth century. One was Laura Livaudais, a young woman from a prominent French family who fell in with a gang of human traffickers. The other was Hannah Ford, an Irish widow whose husband was hanged for the murder of a police officer, who later became a beloved matron of a local school.

Helms, Jessica (see Puckett, Heather)

Hemming, C. Andrew (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Henry, Edward (see Mehta, Jayur)

Henry, Edward (Colorado State University), **Greg Maggard** (Oklahoma Department of Transportation), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Carly DeSanto** (Colorado State University)

[39] What Can a Ditch Divulge? Landscape History and Social Change at Indian Old Fields and the Goff Circle, Clark County, Kentucky

Landscape change and the transformation of social institutions are a primary focus of archaeologists. Fieldwork conducted in central Kentucky has generated new information concerning how local groups interacted with sacred spaces, such as earthen enclosures and burial mounds. Using geoarchaeological analyses and chronological modeling of the refilled ditch at Goff Circle, a Middle Woodland earthen enclosure, as well as later sites distributed across the Indian Old Fields landscape, the nature of interaction between these spaces and Middle Woodland and subsequent societies are explored. Once constructed, many sacred places remained important elements of the social landscape for more than 2,000 years.

Henry, Edward (see Harris, Stephen)

Herrmann, Edward (see Schurr, Mark)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (nph16@txstate.edu, Texas State University), **Amber Plemon** (Michigan State University), **Grant Harley** (University of Idaho), **Molly K. Zuckerman** (Mississippi State University), **Willa Trask** (Department of Defense)

[42] Data Integration of the Mississippi State Asylum Burial Sample and Archival Records

The Mississippi State Asylum (MSA) Cemetery sample offers an opportunity to assess institutional health patterns in post-reconstruction Mississippi. Although the burials (n=66) are unidentified, they are not unknown. Admission, discharge, and death certificate records provide a layered demographic picture of the asylum community. Employing dendrochronology, skeletal biology, and isotopic geochemistry we assess a single burial within a Disaster Victims Identification (DVI) model. Candidate patient lists are derived from the DVI model based on biological profile and isotopic and archaeological information. The candidate list is examined to provide a richer understanding of the health challenges likely facing this individual.

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Zuckerman, Molly K.)

Hertfelder, Paula (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Heyward, Corey Ames (cheyward@draytonhall.org, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust), **Jon Marcoux** (Clemson University)

[21] The Preliminary Identification of West African Rouletting in Colonoware Assemblages from Charleston, South Carolina

Colonoware, a low-fired earthenware made by enslaved Africans and Native Americans, is a crucial source of information for exploring the formation and materiality of colonial identities. Despite its importance, it remains relatively enigmatic as a potting tradition. In this paper, we report on an assemblage of sherds from

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two 18th century sites in Charleston decorated by “folded-strip rouletting.” Through comparison to published examples and experimental replication, we argue that this style of rouletting is related to contemporaneous West African potting traditions – making these sherds the first clear archaeological examples of an African potting tradition in the colonial United States.

Hill, William (whill1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University)

[7] *The Use of Lithic Micro-Variables as a Means of Tracing the Impacts of the Indian Slave Trade*

Slight morphological variations in lithic tool waste products and production technique hold potential to inform on the unconscious habitual actions shared by artisans within a community of practice. Such micro-variables may intersect with the historical circumstances specific to Native American groups. Lithic tool replications have shown that microvariables vary predictably with the skill and savoir-faire of the artisan. In linking small scale material practices with larger sociohistorical analysis, comparative data from select Mississippian and Cherokee sites in the southeast highlight how changes in lithic tool production activities may have been transformed by the transatlantic deer skin and Indian slave trade.

Hipskind, Scott (see Wilson, Jeremy)

Hladik, Christine (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Shannon.Hodge@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University), **Macie Orrand** (Georgia State University)

[6] *Bioarchaeology at the Samburg / Effigy Rabbit Site (40OB6): Mississippian Trophy Taking and Small-Scale Violence **

The Samburg Site (40OB6) is a small heavily-looted Mississippian stone-box cemetery site in Obion County, Tennessee, in the upper reaches of the Lower Mississippi River Valley. Paleopathological evidence indicates small-scale violence and trophy-taking, which fits well within the model of Mississippian raiding / warfare. In particular, individuals from this site exhibit scalping and ear trophy removal, a pattern recently identified in the middle Tennessee River Valley of North Alabama. This presentation positions the Samburg Site within the broader Mississippian of the region and compares the evidence for trophy-taking and violence to similar patterns elsewhere in the Mississippian Southeast.

Hoksbergen, Ben (bjh0022@uah.edu, University of Alabama-Huntsville)

[23] *The Potential for Intact Paleoindian Deposits in the Middle Tennessee Valley*

While renowned for its heavy concentration of Paleoindian sites, the Middle Tennessee Valley has largely been written off as being too deflated to contain significant intact deposits. Recent geomorphological data from north Alabama is helping to winnow down the depositional haystack to zero in on portions of landforms that are most likely to harbor intact strata from the end of the Pleistocene. A new look at old landforms suggests that the karst landscape of the Middle Tennessee Valley may yet hold some surprises, and that intact early cultural deposits can show up in some unexpected places, including heavily-cultivated uplands.

Hollenbach, Kandace (kdh@utk.edu, University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

[3] *Nuts, Seeds, and River Valleys: The Late Archaic/Early Woodland Transition in East Tennessee*

One of Jeff Chapman’s many significant contributions to southeastern archaeology was the systematic collection and analysis of plant remains from sites in the Tellico Project, providing one of the largest datasets in the eastern US and helping set the standard for the discipline. Here I compare the plant and feature assemblages from several Late Archaic and Early Woodland sites in upper East Tennessee, including the Tellico Project sites, Townsend, Nolichucky River, and Phipps Bend sites. I use these data to discuss the larger economic and social influences of the adoption of cultigens in the region.

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see Belcher, Megan)

Holley, George R. (see Greenlee, Diana M.)

Hollingshead, Analise (see Skipton, Tara)

Hollingshead, Analise (analise_hollingshead@partner.nps.gov, National Park Service), **Jeffrey Shanks** (National Park Service)

[22] *Two Rings to Rule them All: Byrd Hammock (8Wa30) A Dual Ring Midden Complex in Northwest Florida*

The Byrd Hammock (8Wa30) site is a dual ring midden complex encompassing both Swift Creek and Weeden Island occupations located in northwest Florida. A parallel discussion on the patterns observed between Byrd Hammock and other dual ring midden complexes offers an interpretation on the people who occupied this site and the surrounding area, highlighting the lifeways for these people inhabiting northwest Florida between AD 200 and AD 900. Analysis of the features from Byrd Hammock reveal the need for a unique sampling strategy to truly understand Woodland ring middens in their entirety.

Honerkamp, Nicholas (see Robbins, Lori)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (nick-honerkamp@utc.edu, University of Tennessee)

[37] *Gullah Geechee Burial Practices at Behavior Cemetery, Sapelo Island: A Community-Based Archaeological Perspective*

This paper describes a successful partnership between Gullah Geechee residents living on Sapelo Island, Georgia, and University of Tennessee archaeologists. In particular, Island matriarch Cornelia Bailey requested that archaeological survey and testing occur at Behavior Cemetery to: (1) examine a small buried deposit of tabby plaster and oyster shell; (2) record the locations and information on all extant headstones and other Cemetery features; and (3) detect the presence of unmarked graves through the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR). This latter goal was occasioned by the increasingly common (and disturbing) presence of unmarked burials encountered during recent funeral ceremonies.

Horsley, Timothy J. (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Hougland, Daniel (daniel.hougland@gmail.com, Florida State University)

[35] *Analysis and Ethnographic Discussion of Hook and Line Fishing Tackle Along the Aucilla River*

Archaeological evidence recovered from numerous submerged sinkhole sites demonstrates that pre-Contact Native Americans may have used hook and line fishing techniques throughout the Aucilla River. Mass capture techniques such as fish traps and nets have previously been documented for the Southeastern US, but individual fishing techniques are poorly-understood. This poster presentation will discuss potential small number capture methods using ethnographic case studies as well as analysis of archaeological evidence collected from sites along the Aucilla River in Florida as a precursor to experimental studies to replicate potential pre-Contact fishing techniques.

Howell, Cameron (cameron.howell@erm.com, ERM)

[41] *Earth Ovens in the Southeastern US: Social Dynamics of the Original Slow Cooker*

Earth ovens represent a cooking innovation that lasted from the Archaic into the Woodland period across the southeast. As distinctive facilities for cooking, these features represent activities that archaeologists can use as proxies to infer sedentism and social organization from nucleated families to aggregated groups. Earth ovens can provide this information by using ethnographic and ethnoarchaeological studies, and the physical metrics of the facilities. This paper employs a combined approach to help identify trends within the data that match with ethnographic inferences and provide a general guide for interpreting these facilities and their relationship to the groups that created them.

Hubbert, Charles

[23] On Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Locations on the Lowlands of the Middle Tennessee Valley: A Discussion

Southeastern archaeologists know relatively little about the early human inhabitants of the interior southeast during Late Pleistocene /Early Holocene times. Important advances in that knowledge are now taking place with interested archaeologists in the southeast pooling their information in order to produce a regional overview. This contribution presents my interpretation of the distribution of early sites along the lowlands and floodplain of the Tennessee River in North Alabama.

Huey, Samuel M. (see Watt, David)

Huey, Samuel M. (see Britt, Tad)

Humes, Peggy (see Baumann, Timothy J.)

Hutson, Caleb (see Larson, Kara)

Imbriolo, Theresa (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Iseminger, William (mrmounds@att.net, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site)

[6] Cahokia-Style Engraved Stone Tablets

The iconic Cahokia Birdman Tablet is well-known but there are numerous other examples of tablets. Only a few have graphics on one side and usually cross-hatching on the other. The majority have cross-hatching on one or both sides. This presentation will review 27 whole or partial tablets that have been identified thus far, their characteristics and proveniences, if known, and a discussion of possible functions. A search for other tablets continues in order to add to the database of these unique artifacts.

Ivester, Andrew (see Ferguson, Terry A.)

Jackson, Edwin [30] *Discussant*

Jackson, H. Edwin (see Little, Keith J.)

Jackson, Kendal (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Jackson, Paul (pdjackson@terraexplorations.com, TerraXporations, Inc.), **Katherine E. Seeber** (Binghamton University), **Kathryn McKenna** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

[4] Sweet Success or Bitter Disappoint: New Insights into St. James Parish Sugar Cane Production

Since colonization took hold in St. James Parish, Louisiana, it has been a community dominated economically, socially, and politically by sugar cane production. The complex and difficult history of colonization, plantation labor, and post-bellum class poverty of the parish has been often simplified. Currently, the traditional sugar cane economy is being dismantled and replaced by massive chemical production plants. Though this process is changing the community, it is bringing new opportunities for archaeological discoveries. TerraX is currently conducting investigations that will bring to light the highly complex social and political landscapes of colonization, enslavement, and post-bellum in St. James Parish.

Jackson, Stephen (see Perrotti, Angelina)

James, Larry (larryjames@brockington.org, Brockington and Associates), **Molly Van Ostran** (Brockington and Associates)

[8] The Data Recovery Investigation at Site 38DR250 in Dorchester County, South Carolina

In 2007, Brockington and Associates, Inc completed a data recovery investigation at Site 38DR250 in Dorchester County, South Carolina Site 38DR250 is the remnants of Peter Haskins' eighteenth century small farmstead settlement (1745-1776) comprised of a main house, kitchen, slave dwellings, and a large barn or

stable The discovery of the unusual eight-sided barn/stables exposed a direct connection with the Haskins' tenure The Haskin family were raising (and likely selling) horses for nearby plantations surrounding the trading town of Dorchester, situated along the Ashley River.

Jefferies, Richard W. (rwjeff1@uky.edu, University of Kentucky), **Christopher Moore** (University of Indianapolis), **Elizabeth Straub** (University of Kentucky), **Tyler Stumpf** (University of Kentucky)

[37] *The Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project: Fifteen Years of Spanish Mission Period Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Beginning in 2004, field investigation conducted by University of Kentucky and University of Indianapolis archaeologists have focused on an area at the north end of Sapelo Island, the likely location of Mission San Joseph de Sapala. A combination of topographic mapping, shovel testing, unit excavation and a variety of geophysical prospection techniques have helped to identify the size, organization and character of the site's Mission period community. This paper provides new insights on the settlement, subsistence, and technology of that 17th century Guale community and the nature of interaction between the town's Spanish clerical and military personnel and the Guale.

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

Jenkins, Jessica A. (jajenkins@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Ginessa J. Mahar** (University of Florida)

[14] *Relating Shell Tool Type to Tool Use on Florida's Northern Gulf Coast*

The relationship between tool type and function is of central concern in interpreting archaeological assemblages as these connections are used as indicators of specific activities. Studies focusing on tool assemblages from coastal Florida have hypothesized that gastropod shell hammers were used for processing oysters. At Shell Mound (8LV42), a Middle Woodland civic-ceremonial center on Florida's northern Gulf Coast, roughly 1.2 billion oysters were deposited in about two centuries. Proxy evidence indicates that Shell Mound inhabitants were practicing oyster mariculture through culling and shelling. The relationship between shell hammers and oyster shell is examined by considering their covariation in multiple contexts.

Jensen, Allison (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Johnson, Hunter B. (hunter@tvaresearch.com, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[23] *Cottonfield Meditations: A Paper in honor of Charles M. Hubbert*

This paper discusses some of Charles Hubbert's contributions to Paleoindian archaeology. In particular, the paper revisits Paleoindian sites that Charles investigated or wrote about in Madison and Limestone counties Alabama. During his tenure as the base archaeologist at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama Charles investigated several sites in and around the arsenal. Rapid development in recent years in areas surrounding the arsenal has resulted in the destruction of numerous upland karst landforms that contained Paleoindian sites. This paper offers some alternative approaches for investigating some of these remaining sites before they are destroyed by further development.

Johnson, Hunter B. (see Little, Keith J.)

Johnson, Jay K. [38] *Discussant*

Johnson, Jay K. (see Harris, Stephen)

Jones, Dennis (archaeoman.jones@gmail.com, Louisiana Archaeological Society), **Samuel O. Brookes** (Louisiana Archaeological Society), **John M. Connaway** (Louisiana Archaeological Society)

[4] *Gone But Surely Not Forgotten: The Monte Sano Site (16EBR17) in Baton Rouge, LA*

In March of 1967, archaeologists directed by LSU's Dr. William G Haag conducted salvage investigations at the Monte Sano site in Baton Rouge, LA. This site contained two conical mounds that were mechanically excavated before the site was leveled for the construction of an industrial plant. There was also a separate midden area that yielded artifacts from several periods of prehistoric occupation. These investigations

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determined that the mounds had complex stratigraphy and that prehistoric construction of the mounds dated to the Middle Archaic period. Radiocarbon dates from Mound A indicate that it was/is the oldest known mound in North America.

Jones, Eric E. (see Toombs, Garrett)

Jones, Eric E. (see Walston, Alyssa)

Jones, K. C. (see Williams, Mark)

Jones, Scott (Media Prehistoria), **Andrea Palmiotto** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust), **Kiersten Weber** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust)

[9] Bone Debitage Associated with Tool Production: A Preliminary Assessment of the Late Archaic Pockoy Shell Ring 1 (38CH2533)

Like any manufacturing process, bone tool production is represented by clear stages and diagnostic debris. However, archaeological research often emphasizes tool production in terms of the final product rather than the associated debitage. Consequently, identification of bone tool production sites is impeded. Characteristics of production areas are hypothesized based on experimental replications and archaeological literature, emphasizing bone debitage morphology, deer body part representation, and the number of bone tools. These traits are examined in a sample collected from Pockoy Shell Ring 1 (38CH2533), a Late Archaic site near Edisto, SC, to assess whether production may have occurred at this site.

Jones, Scott (see Haag, Crista)

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

[33] Towards a New Paradigm in Southeastern Paleoindian Archaeology

The Southeastern Paleoindian archaeological record has been described as consisting of few true sites and scatters of isolated projectile points while Paleoindians rarely participated in the behaviors that produce sites. Despite extensive data to the opposite, this conception continues to be prevalent among the avocational and professional communities. In this paper, a compelling argument that the Southeastern Paleoindian archaeological record consists not only of true sites, but extensive complexes of sites, and that Paleoindian peoples participated in highly organized socioeconomic interactions. It is hoped that this paper will provide the foundation for a new paradigm in Southeastern Paleoindian archaeology.

Joy, Brandy (University of South Carolina)

[5] The Effects of Emancipation on the Foodways of South Carolina's James Islanders

Transformations in the foodways (diet, cuisine, acquisition, preparation, consumption, storage, and discard) of pre-and post-Emancipation Stono Plantation, James Island residents are compared in terms of material culture. Emphasis is placed upon protein sources, ceramics and glass wares, flatware, and food-procurement related objects such as fishing paraphernalia and cans. Comparisons and contrasts of the assemblages are discussed along with explanations and implications of findings.

Joy, Shawn (sj16b@my.fsu.edu, SEARCH Inc.)

[23] Coastally Adapted: A Model for Eastern Coastal Paleoindian Sites

In the Americas, archaeologists have identified only a handful of unequivocal coastal Paleoindian sites. This is due to sea-level rise since the LGM. These sites are on the West coast, where the sea-levels were less invasive. However, not a single coastal Paleoindian site has been identified on the Eastern coast. This research investigates global coastal Pleistocene hunter-gatherer sites in regions containing evidence of marine subsistence spanning 150,000 years in settings similar to those along the Atlantic Coast. Here, a model utilizing these data and anthropological uniformitarianism was developed as the proximity to the sea changed due to fluctuating sea-levels.

Judge, Christopher (University of South Carolina-Lancaster)

[21] *The Elusive Cheraw Indians*

The Cheraw Indians of the Carolinas were an important entity in the Colonial era. In this paper, I discuss an ethnohistoric process to identify the cultural affiliation of two individuals interred at the Johannes Kolb Site, in Darlington County, South Carolina. I trace the movement of the Cheraw across the Piedmont of North Carolina and ultimately to the Great Pee Dee River and beyond in an attempt to write a brief history for these two people that I believe are Cheraw.

Kangas, Rachael (rkangas@fau.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Sara Ayers-Rigsby** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[13] *Adaptation and Mitigation for Submerged Historic Sites: Utilizing Citizen Science to Aid in Planning and Emergency Response*

Florida's submerged historic resources are at increasing risk of climate change impacts. These sites require management decisions similar to terrestrial sites in terms of triage and mitigation planning, however they face unique threats and challenges. Differing climate change threats, such as direct impacts of ocean acidification, will disproportionately affect submerged resources, and challenges in management of these submerged sites due to lack of personnel and difficulty accessing sites make them more difficult to mitigate and monitor. This presentation discusses some of the unique threats submerged historic sites face and how citizen science can contribute to emergency response and long-term planning.

Kassabaum, Megan (mkass@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania)

[32] *Will the Circle Be Unbroken? Investigating the "Ring Midden" at Feltus, Jefferson County, MS*

Excavations at Late Woodland sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley have uncovered evidence of ring middens. In the southern Lower Valley, these circular or parentheses-shaped zones of dense archaeological material often sit under later mound sites and have been interpreted as important to the establishment of formalized site plans. In this paper, I draw on surface-collected and excavated data to examine the arguments for and against the presence of a pre-mound ring midden at Feltus. My analysis implies that the midden itself is less important to understanding and interpreting Feltus's site layout than the plaza it enclosed.

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Spicola, Erin B.)

Keel, Bennie [11] *Discussant*

Keith, Scot (skeith@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates)

[16] *Tracking the Source of Miniature Quartz Crystals at Lithic Scatters in Northwest Georgia*

Very small quartz crystals have been found at several small lithic scatter sites in John's Creek Valley in Floyd County, Georgia. Typically less than 0.25" in size, these crystals were found during intensive surface survey and likely would have not been recovered as a result of shovel testing. Previous investigations in the area have not reported such an occurrence, and relatively little is known regarding the specific geological source(s) of these quartz crystals in this area. This poster provides details on their archaeological context, explores the potential geological sources, and examines how they were deposited at these sites.

Kelley, David [4] *Discussant*

Kelly, John E. (see Stauffer, J. Grant)

Khakzad, Sorna (skhakzad@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Michael Thomin** (University of West Florida)

[34] *Florida Panhandle Maritime National Heritage Area*

Florida Panhandle helped develop the United States' national defense, industry, economy, and tourism into what it is today. The Florida Panhandle is rich with archaeological and cultural resources, many of which have already been recognized nationally, regionally and locally significant. However, these resources has not been

promoted in a cohesive manner. Through conducting a feasibility study for a National Heritage Area (NHA) designation, the University of West Florida and its partners demonstrate the archaeological and cultural resources that contribute to the nation's heritage as a whole. This paper will explore the feasibility, challenges and benefits of creating a Panhandle NHA.

Kiahtipes, Christopher (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Kimball, Larry R. (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

Kimball, Larry R. (Appalachian State University), **Alice P. Wright** (Appalachian State University), **Timothy J. Horsley** (Northern Illinois University), **Thomas R. Whyte** (Appalachian State University), **Gary Crites** (McClung Museum), **John Wolf** (Western Carolina University), **Cala Castleberry** (Northern Arizona University), **M. Scott Shumate** (Biltmore Estate)

[3] *Biltmore Mound and Village*

The cultural context of the Biltmore Mound (31BN174) is a second example (after Garden Creek) of a persistent place in the Southern Appalachian Hopewellian ritual landscape. The associated assemblages reveal inter-group participation in rituals and other kinds of social interaction (feasting, exchange, etc.) involving people from far afield. These data derive largely from the mound. In order to begin to put the entire site into a cultural context, recent geophysical survey, excavation, radiocarbon dating, and analyses of the habitation area demonstrate that this place was utilized early on (if not before) in the creation of the Hopewellian mound.

Kimbrough, Rhonda (rhonda.kimbrough@usda.gov, USDA Forest Service), **Andres, Repp** (USDA Forest Service), **Kevin Gidusko** (Paleowest Archaeology), **Stephen Wise** (National Park Service)

[15] *The Fort at Prospect Bluff: Archaeological Mitigation of Hurricane Damage to a Florida Maroon Site*

The Fort at Prospect Bluff, also known as the "Negro Fort", is a symbol of slavery resistance, playing a major role in the quest for freedom in the Northwest Florida region during the early 1800s. In October, 2018, Category 5 Hurricane Michael left over 100 uprooted trees on Prospect Bluff which is located on the Apalachicola River within the Apalachicola National Forest. Although the site was damaged, clues to a better understanding of the maroon community were revealed. Fortunately, the site was accepted by the National Park Service for inclusion into the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom (NTF) in November 2018 making it eligible for grants. The Forest Service partnered with the Southeast Archaeology Foundation to receive a \$15,000 grant for archaeological mitigation provided by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH). Thus a devastating blow to a National Historic Landmark was transformed into a unique opportunity to gain knowledge. Mitigation methodology successfully integrated professionals and volunteers to retrieve data in a controlled manner. However, questions remain about distinguishing aboriginal ceramics from those of maroon manufacture.

King, Adam (aking@sc.edu, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Chester Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates), **Kent Reilly** (Texas State University)

[31] *The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey: Creating Place and Identity through the Built Environment*

The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey was initiated to explore the Etowah site while minimizing impacts to an archaeological record that is sacred to the Muscogee people. The EAS has generated a 100% gradiometer survey, collected limited ground-penetrating radar and resistivity data, and tested selected categories. In this paper we discuss what we have learned about how the built environment was used to create community and reinforce changing identities during the history of Etowah. Specifically, we will discuss how architecture was critical in creating Etowah's first community and how the built environment was modified to create a sacred cosmogram during Etowah's peak.

King, Julia A. (jking@smcm.edu, St. Mary's College of Maryland)

[21] *On Native Displacement in the Lower Rappahannock River Valley*

The middle Rappahannock River valley (Virginia) served as a refuge for Native communities displaced from neighboring river drainages by an expanding English settlement. Documents suggest that these relocated

communities interacted in ways that reshaped Native tribal identities, with two groups coalescing by 1700: the Nanzatico and the Rappahannock. But what does the archaeological evidence suggest about these interactions and reforming communities and identities? This paper compares selected materials recovered from a number of early colonial Native settlements in the middle Rappahannock, finding considerable variability among assemblages. This variability is an important key to understanding Native responses in an occupied homeland.

Kitteringham, Lia (liakitteringham@gmail.com, Appalachian State University), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University)

[35] *Cupules in Context: A Photogrammetric Method for Petroglyph Documentation from Western North Carolina*

Archaeologists, museums-based researchers, and heritage managers increasingly use 3-D photogrammetry to document the archaeological record and present such findings to diverse, dispersed audiences. In this poster, we present our photogrammetric methodology for recording a newly discovered rock art corridor along a tributary of the South Fork of the New River in western North Carolina. This approach (1) enables sustainable, lab-based study of sites that otherwise require time consuming and costly field expeditions; and (2) promises to enhance comparative rock art research and promote the dissemination of findings to myriad stakeholders while still preserving rock art sites and landscapes.

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

Konsoer, Kory (see Britt, Tad)

Kowalski, Jessica (jakowals@gmail.com, University of South Alabama), **Erin Nelson** (University of South Alabama)

[20] *Above and Below the Greenline: Variation in Late Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

The Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley is colloquially split into the northern and southern portions, divided by a theoretical “greenline,” stretching east to west between Greenwood and Greenville, Mississippi. Although the physiographic differences between the Northern and Southern parts of the basin are subtle, differences in ancient settlement patterns and material culture are apparent, particularly during the Late Mississippian period. In this paper, we compare settlement patterns above and below the greenline, and offer some potential explanations, both environmental and cultural, for these differences.

Kowlaski, Jessica (see Blitz, John)

Krause, Richard (kkrause30@comcast.net, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[41] *From Semantics to Kinship: The Imprint of Kinship on Archaeological Data*

Attempts to overcome the existential problems created by biological limitations on reproduction and rate of maturation segregate all human societies into care givers and their dependents. When these relations are assumed to be the consequences of biological continuity, they become the parent-child, husband-wife and sibling ties anthropologists identify as systems of kinship and marriage. Through a kinship based mode of production tools, skills and labor are deployed to wring energy from the natural world producing historically contingent social relations that through innovation and contact with others generate a morphogenetic history. I will use the central Tennessee Valley as my example.

Kreiser, Kelsey (kelsey.kreiser@cardno.com, Cardno), **Eric Prendergast** (Cardno)

[8] *Animals of Fort Brooke, Tampa, Florida*

The incessantly expanding landscape of downtown Tampa, FL continually reveals pockets of preserved Fort Brooke. Established in 1824, the Jacksonian-era US Army installation played an outsized role in the settler-colonial takeover of the peninsula. While there is much to learn from the artifacts relating to the myriad of people who moved in and out of the cantonment boundaries, recent excavations downtown uncovered

complete skeletal remains of horses and dogs. Preliminary studies of these faunal remains has produced information about the places of origin and the role these animals might have played in the world of Fort Brooke.

Krus, Tony (see Baumann, Timothy J.)

Lacefield, Eric (see McGimsey, Chip)

Laderoute, Madeline (ml4t@mtmail.mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University), **Paul Eubanks** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[6] Healing, Tourism, and Portals to the Beneath World: A Summary of Middle Tennessee State University's Recent Excavations at Castalian Springs (40SU14) in North-Central Tennessee

Middle Tennessee is home to one of the densest concentrations of mineral springs in the southeastern United States. For thousands of years, these springs were important places on the landscape for both symbolic and practical reasons. From 2017 to 2019, Middle Tennessee State University hosted a series of summer archaeological field schools near several of these springs adjacent to the Castalian Springs Mound Site and the Wynnewood State Historic Site. In this paper, we provide an overview of our excavations and present some preliminary interpretations concerning the significance and use of these springs during the late prehistoric and historic periods.

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

[20] Coles Creek Villages

In 1948, Walter Taylor charged American archaeology with lavishing attention on the most impressive sites while overlooking the less conspicuous towns, villages, and hamlets. A century of excavation within the Lower Mississippi Valley has focused almost exclusively on mound and plaza centers; creating a sampling bias that distorts interpretations of prehistoric settlement patterns. This paper summarizes what we know about late Woodland villages in Mississippi and Louisiana, and outlines a research agenda intended to address this concern from multiple analytical scales. Accurately reconstructing the complete Coles Creek site-hierarchy has far-ranging implications, affecting how we interpret everything from subsistence-economics to worldview.

Lambert, John (see Loebel, Thomas)

Lambert, Shawn (Mississippi State University)

[17] High Times in Prehistory: Evidence for Datura-Making in Central Arkansas River Valley

This poster presents research to identify Datura residues (a flowering plant with hallucinogenic properties) in late prehistoric composite bottles from the Central Arkansas River Valley. The bottles are incredibly unique because ceramic disks with a series of concentric perforations were incorporated into the bottles at the juncture of the bottle neck with the globular portion of the body. The organic residue analysis revealed that these bottles contained high concentrations of Datura. The internal clay disks likely served as strainers or filters, separating the psychoactive properties from the Datura flower to create a powerful liquid concoction.

Lambert, Shawn P. (see Colaninno-Meeks, Carol)

Lankford, George E. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Larson, Kara (kml640@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **J. Nathan Shores** (Mississippi State University), **Caleb Hutson** (Mississippi State University), **Karen Y. Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[26] Surveying Shell Rings with Advanced Technology and Methodology: Initial Results from the 2019 Survey at Pockoy Island, South Carolina

Aerial LIDAR scanning conducted by the NERRA in 2016 detected two shell rings on the coast and interior of Pockoy Island, South Carolina. Due to rapid coastal erosion and rising sea levels, the shell rings are at risk

of being destroyed in the near future. In 2019, a Mississippi State University survey field school in conjunction with the SCDNR conducted a phase one survey across the entirety of Pockoy Island to record additional sites and to delineate the boundaries of the shell rings. This poster provides a summary of the MSU survey project, along with the initial spatial distribution results.

Larson, Kara (see Anderson, Derek T.)

Lash, Heather (healas14@gmail.com, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[15] *“Food Gives Me Substance, Food Gives Me Life:” Analysis of Subsistence Practices at the Fort Frederick Heritage Preserve (38BU102/136/1100), Beaufort, South Carolina ***

The Fort Frederick Heritage Preserve in coastal SC includes two occupations—the British Fort context, 1726–1756, and the Antebellum context (Old Fort Plantation), 1785–1861. Faunal remains are used to infer details about the subsistence practices and lifestyles of the men stationed at the fort and the enslaved families from the plantation context. A total of 6,059 specimens, weighing 7,200.8 grams, and representing a minimum of 56 individuals (MNI) from both contexts were analyzed. The zooarchaeological data, including species frequency, body region representation, and cultural modification, provide an avenue to study different cultural groups occupying the same geographic location.

Latham, Robyn (see Brown, Emmett)

Latiolais, Noelle (see Lowe, Regina)

Lawrence, Dawn (dawn_lawrence@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Stephanie Sterling** (National Park Service), **Andrew McFeaters** (National Park Service)

[8] *Digital Archeology in America’s Parks: Using Innovative Technologies to Record a Historic Cemetery at Natchez National Historical Park **

The mission of the National Park Service (NPS) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. To uphold this mission, NPS archeologists apply innovative documentation technologies to preserve America’s cultural resources. In 2019, NPS archeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center used multiple digital methods to document a historic cemetery at Natchez National Historical Park. This poster demonstrates how supplementing traditional excavation documentation with ESRI story mapping, photogrammetry, and Faro scanning can benefit both archeological sites and the public at large.

Lawres, Nathan (nlawres@westga.edu, University of West Georgia)

[12] *Setting Suns, Rising Moons, and Sited Places: The Cosmic Grammar of the Belle Glade Monumental Landscape*

The Belle Glade culture of South Florida is associated with a range of monumental architecture. While the architecture exhibits temporal variation, there is consistency in structural forms and how they are arrayed across the landscape. The grammar underlying Belle Glade monumentality is both multiscalar and ontological. At the site scale, architectural form is guided by the ontological principles of circularity and relatedness, with relations created by alignments to celestial events and other sites. At the landscape scale, how and where the architecture is emplaced is guided by similar principles, with architectural sites located relative to one another along celestial azimuths.

Lawres, Nathan (see Bennett, Ryan)

Lawres, Nathan (see Oliveira, Bailey)

Leard, Jonathan (jleard@mdeq.ms.gov, Mississippi Office of Geology), **James Starnes** (Mississippi Office of Geology)

[14] *The Import and Utilization of Kosciusko Orthoquartzite as Hammer Stones in the Quarrying of Tallahatta Orthoquartzite at Site 22Ne579 in Neshoba County, Mississippi*

Tallahatta Orthoquartzite was utilized throughout all prehistoric cultural periods and exhibits a wide geographic distribution. Sources of Tallahatta Orthoquartzite suitable for knapping are localized to outcrops in east-central Mississippi. Quarry site 22NE579 in Neshoba County is one such source identified by the Mississippi Office of Geology during surface mapping fieldwork. Kosciusko Orthoquartzite, mined in Attala County, was transported to quarry site 22NE579 to be utilized as hammer stones. Kosciusko Orthoquartzite was utilized exclusively at this site because of its superior durability when compared to Tallahatta Orthoquartzite, making it one of the few resources capable of efficiently mining Tallahatta Orthoquartzite.

Ledford, Kelly (Florida Division of Historical Resources)

[24] *The Human and Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) Relationship at the Fewkes (40WM1) Site in Middle Tennessee*

Previous research on human and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) relationships during the Mississippian period in Middle Tennessee suggested that turkeys may have been a managed resource as opposed to being hunted solely in the wild. Turkey remains at the Fewkes (40WM1) site have been identified in a variety of contexts dating from AD 1150-1450. The present research combines contextual, osteometric, and isotopic data to explore the ways in which people at Fewkes viewed and interacted with local turkey populations. The results can be interpreted as a preference for large male birds selected from a non-domesticated, but potentially managed, turkey population.

Ledford Chase, Kelly (see Thompson, Rachel E.)

Lee, Dayna (see Watt, David)

LeFebvre, Michelle (see Wallman, Diane)

Li, Jeffrey (see Gollogly, Collin)

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

[38] *Archaeological Research in the Chickasaw Homeland: A History, 1885-2019*

This paper explores the history of archaeological research in the Tupelo and Northeast Mississippi area from its published origins in 1885. Achievements, challenges, languished collections and new directions are discussed. Goals, themes, theories, and approaches that characterize past research are overviewed. Recent Chickasaw Nation leadership and partnerships have led to a renaissance of Chickasaw archaeology in the twenty-first century.

Lipo, Carl (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Little, Keith J. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Hunter B. Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Corin Pursell** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **H. Edwin Jackson** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[20] *Mound Summit Architecture and Mound Construction Periodicity: Mound A Excavations at Winterville*

In March 2016, heavy rainfall resulted in a translational landslide, or slump, on the northeastern flank of Mound A at the Winterville site (22WS500) in Washington County, Mississippi. Archaeological investigations were conducted in the area of the mass wasting impacts to assess the damage and examine the original structure and construction stages of the mound for purposes of guiding stabilization efforts and mitigating some of the losses resulting from both the natural calamity and imminent impacts related to the planned stabilization process. The study furnished an evidentiary basis for evaluations of mound summit architecture and the periodicity of mound construction.

Livingood, Patrick (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

LoBiondo, Matthew (mvlobiondo@gmail.com, University of California-Santa Barbara)

[6] *Etowah Beginnings: New Research on the Multi-ethnic Origins of Etowah*

Recent research has emphasized the role of culture-contact as a process through which Mississippian culture originated. Indeed, this research suggests that Etowah's Mississippian beginnings may have emerged out of poorly understood interactions among multiple ethnic groups. A new project addresses who and how groups interacted through the analysis of pottery assemblages recovered from dense middens located in borrow-pits at Etowah. These middens are thought to be associated with the founding of the site. Preliminary results reveal that most of the pottery from these contexts are from northwestern Georgia and eastern Tennessee.

LoBiondo, Matthew (see Dysart, John)

Lockhart, Jami (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Loebel, Thomas (tjl2@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **John Lambert** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[33] *The Secret Lives of Paleoindians: Regional Exchange and Social Networks in the Western Great Lakes*

For much of the history of Paleoindian studies poor organic preservation and overt focus on fluted point manufacture has led to a perception of a monolithic culture that had little to no social or ritual life. Here we examine local, regional, and extra-regional patterns of fluted point distribution and raw material use in the Western Great Lakes region to illustrate patterns of mobility, interaction, and exchange. We propose that St. Louis style Clovis points are style-rich geographic outliers, which move beyond normal patterns of raw material circulation and illuminate potential early Paleoindian social interactions and maintenance of large-scale social networks.

Logan, Eleanor (see Capp, Matthew)

Lopez, Andrea (Mississippi State University)

[42] *An Osteobiography of Burial 1 from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum of Jackson, Mississippi* *

Previous work on Burial 1, recovered from the cemetery of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA), Jackson, MS (1855-1935), has found that it displays three traumatic lesions on the frontal bone of the cranium. The remains were further assessed for additional pathologies, revealing dental pathologies and porotic hyperostosis—possibly from nutritional deficiencies—along with estimated female sex and age-at-death of 18-35 years. Their osteobiography, combined with historical records for the MSLA and contemporaneous Mississippi, suggest that stress during growth, and poor water and food quality and exposure to violence during adulthood may have influenced Burial 1's pathologies.

Love, Sarah (sarah.love@dnr.ga.gov, Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[37] *The Impact of Archaeological Research on Land Management, Interpretation, and Visitorship to Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Since the acquisition of Sapelo Island in the late 1960s by the State of Georgia, the state has been responsible for the management of one of Georgia's most treasured barrier islands. University partners of the Department of Natural Resources have provided decades of valuable information that have enriched the interpretation and understanding of the Georgia Coast. While this research is an asset to the archaeological community, the public benefits cannot be understated. This paper will provide a brief overview of archaeological research on Sapelo Island and the benefit to land management, interpretation, heritage tourism, and the local tourism economy.

Lovingood, Tracy (tlovingood@mail.usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[8] *Overturning the Turnbull Settlement: Artifact Analysis of the Old Stone Wharf*

The Turnbull Settlement of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, was one of many short-lived attempts at British dominance in the new colony taken over from Spain. Dr. Turnbull of Scotland established the settlement as

a plantation in 1766, which subsequently failed in 1777. A wharf located in the center of the town served as the primary point for trade. This poster presents preliminary results of the analysis of artifacts recovered from the Old Stone Wharf, focusing primarily on ceramics. Some artifacts identified include items that predate the failed settlement, suggesting earlier occupation of the site, though other hypotheses merit exploration.

Lowe, Kelsey (see Mehta, Jayur)

Lowe, Lexie (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Lowe, Regina (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **Noelle Latiolais** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **Miranda Davis** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[8] Nouvelle Acadie and Settler Reuse of Native American Mounds as Cemeteries

Nouvelle Acadie represents the original homesites and gravesites of Acadian exiles who settled in South Louisiana in 1765. More than 200 Acadians arrived at Fausse Point and 39 died from epidemic disease within months. Twenty-one burials are associated with three family homesites on the Teche Ridge. Archaeological survey has revealed historic sites on lands owned by Acadians and non-Acadian French, as well as two abandoned family graveyards and several locations said to have unmarked graves. One of these is a Native American earthen mound site. We examine the hypothesis that settlers reused earthen mounds as cemeteries.

Lulewicz, Isabelle (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Lulewicz, Jacob (jlulewicz@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **James Wettstaed** (USDA Forest Service), **Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)

[7] Enduring Traditions and the Immateriality of Early Colonial Encounters in the Oconee Valley, Georgia

De Soto's expedition between 1539 and 1542 is notoriously regarded as a watershed moment for the collapse of Indigenous societies. The dominant archaeological narrative proposes that such extreme depopulation worked to destabilize Indigenous economies, politics, networks, and traditions. Through the integration of radiocarbon and archaeological data from the platform mound at Dyar (9Ge5) in central Georgia, we argue that grand narratives which highlight collapse, abandonment, and demise mischaracterize the immediate post-contact histories of the Oconee Valley. Bayesian modeling suggests that Indigenous traditions (especially those related to religion and ritual associated with platform mound use) persisted ca. 130 years after contact with Europeans.

Maggard, Greg (see Henry, Edward)

Mahar, Ginessa (gjmahar@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[22] Partnered Rings of the Middle Woodland: A Case from the Gulf Coast

Arcuate settlements of the Southeastern US are often comprised of more than one ring-shaped formation. In the cases where such formations are contemporaneous (or at minimum sequentially associated) the relationships between the rings has been a primary focus of archaeological scholarship. Spatial association tends to be at the forefront of these treatments; formations that share the same real estate tend to be considered more closely related than those that may be separated by short distances. Here, the relationship between two contemporaneous Middle Woodland arcuate settlements of the North Florida coast is considered in spatial, temporal, formal, and historical context.

Mahar, Ginessa J. (see Jenkins, Jessica A.)

Malischke, LisaMarie (lmalischke@mercyhurst.edu, Mercyhurst University)

[34] Sherds, Shards, Skills & Sustainability Pedagogy: Fort Tombeche (1SU7), Epes, Alabama, Viewed through Collection Processing and Curation

This presentation explains the incorporation of the Fort Tombeche artifact collection into several classes at Mercyhurst University. Pedagogical need for hands-on interaction with prehistoric, protohistoric, and historical materials is stressed. Discussion will cover the various course goals and skills achieved while students labored

to process the artifacts and curate the collection. The dual importance of this work is revealed through explorations of real-world skills acquisition and the teaching of sustainability ethics in light of the current curation crisis.

Mann, Jason (see Smith, Zachary)

Marcoux, Jon (see Zierden, Martha)

Marcoux, Jon (see Heyward, Corey Ames)

Marks, Ted (see Ostahowski, Brian)

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

[15] *An Assessment of Mission-Period Research in Northwest Florida*

Two properties were purchased in 1983 that anchored Mission period (1633-1704) archaeological research in northwest Florida for the past 35 years. Mission San Luis de Talimali (8Le4), the Mission-period administrative center, and Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale (8Le152), an outlying mission, have been focal points for researchers in mission-related studies since that time and led to investigations at other mission sites, the reexamination of previous mission excavations, and mission models. In this paper, I discuss what we have learned (and unlearned) about the Franciscan-Apalachee mission system.

Martin, Melinda A. (mmrtnbrn@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[40] *Paths of the Afterlife: Investigating the Double-Legged Q Design on Mississippian Beakers*

Archaeologists generally envision the Double-Legged Q motif as a sun symbol, which occurs on Mississippian beakers from the Cahokia region. In this paper I suggest the motif represents the Path of Souls, identified by eastern North American indigenous people as the Milky Way. The Double-Legged Q motif may depict a map of the Path of Souls, along with how and when one could access this path. As this motif also occurs on a variety of later ceramic forms, in addition to other media, it may have been employed by religious sodalities for considerable time for political and religious purposes.

Mateja, Cyndal (cam125@students.uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[40] *Preliminary Observations on the Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware from the Luna Settlement and Fleet*

Tristán de Luna y Arellano's 1559-1561 expedition provides a unique opportunity to explore the life cycle of the lead glazed coarse earthenwares that were common in the sixteenth century and utilized by Luna's military. The utilized sherds from the terrestrial site provides an interesting contrast to the pristine sherds found in underwater contexts on the associated Emanuel Point shipwrecks. This paper provides preliminary observations regarding the disconnect between the anticipated use as described by historic texts and the actual use displayed on sherds from the terrestrial site.

May, Alan (alanm@cityofgastonia.com, Schiele Museum of Natural History), **Rebecca Bulp** (Schiele Museum of Natural History), **January Costa**

[8] *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Slave Labor and Early 19th Century Agricultural Production*

Recent excavations at this historic, National Register property have uncovered traces of associated plantation dependencies including possible slave quarters Robert Davidson, among the wealthiest planters in Mecklenburg County, was listed in the 1850 census as having 2,803 acres and 109 slaves One frame building in a deteriorated condition along with recovered domestic material culture is interpreted as having originally been built for field hands and house domestics Recovered ceramics are similar to those recovered around the main house Additionally, metal detection and subsequent testing uncovered the site of a forge and other outliers associated with the plantation workforce are described.

McCarty, Rita (rita.d.mccarty.nfg@mail.mil, Mississippi Army National Guard)

[20] Revisiting Notions of Significance in the Piney Woods, How “Lithic Scatters” Are Oftentimes More Than They Seem

The most predominant site types identified in the Piney Woods are historic sites and lithic scatters. For years, these site types were listed as insignificant and thus, the Piney Woods was labeled as “devoid of a single significant site”. Beginning in the mid to late 90’s, a string of university, federal, and state agency funded surveys and excavations brought about an end to writing off large parcels of Piney Woods history and prehistory as insignificant. This paper reflects on the long and sometimes difficult struggle to record and save Piney Woods archaeology.

McFeaters, Andrew (see Lawrence, Dawn)

McGimsey, Chip (Louisiana Division of Archaeology), **Rich Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc), **Pete Willey** (Chico State University), **Doug Wells** (Coastal Environments, Inc), **Jim Delahoussaye** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **Eric Lacefield** (Retired)

[4] A New Look at a Forgotten Site – 16SB12

The Mulatto Bayou site, 16SB12, was first recorded in the 1930s. In the 1970s it was visited numerous times by avocational archaeologists and during a Corps of Engineers project. These efforts recovered a substantial ceramic collection and a series of human burials from the site surface. Despite this early interest, the site and collection lay forgotten for many years. Today the site is completely submerged but the collection is being reexamined. This paper presents the results of these analyses. The site provides significant information about the occupation of Louisiana’s Mississippi River Delta region, an area that is rapidly vanishing today.

McKenna, Kathryn (see Jackson, Paul)

McKenna, Kathryn (mmckenn3@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Tim Baumann** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Gerry Dinkins** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Steve Ahlstedt**

[14] Check Out These Mussels: Gravel Hill Cave Site Mussel Analysis in Comparison to the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant Site

The Gravel Hill Cave Site (40RE117), located along the Clinch River, was excavated by Bill Fischer in 1958 as a personal curiosity. The site contained a unique stratigraphy of mollusks comprised of over 50 species, indicating an extended period of occupation ranging from Late Archaic to Early Mississippian. This paper analyzes the site’s chronology of mollusks in comparison to 40RE108, an open-air site located downriver. The comparison of these sites and their similar abundance of freshwater mollusks species and various artifacts spanning several periods will contribute to a greater understanding of change over time in past occupation in East Tennessee.

McMahon, Patricia (pmcmahon@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates), **Velma Thomas Fann** (New South Associates)

[5] Archaeology and Oral History of Needwood, a Gullah Geechee Community on Georgia’s Coast

Former enslaved people from plantations in Glynn County, Georgia, took advantage of “first freedom” and created their own self-sustaining communities, including Needwood, located on US 17 between Darien and Brunswick. Needwood had a church and school, as well as a commercial center, consisting of three stores that operated during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. New South Associates, on behalf of the Georgia Department of Transportation, excavated the location of one of these stores and interviewed former residents of the Needwood community, many of whom left in the 1960s. This paper presents the preliminary results from fieldwork and oral history interviews.

Meadows, Larry (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Mehta, Jayur (see Skipton, Tara)

Mehta, Jayur (see Ostahowski, Brian)

Mehta, Jayur (see Chamberlain, Elizabeth)

Mehta, Jayur (jmehta@fsu.edu, Florida State University), **Aaron Fogel** (University of Queensland), **Edward Henry** (Colorado State University), **Kelsey Lowe** (University of Queensland)

[31] *Prospecting Landscape and Sensing Variation in Monuments, Community, and Experience at the Carson Mounds*

The Carson Mounds site is a 1.6 km long monumental landscape in Mississippi's northern Yazoo Basin that was inhabited for over 400 years. Literature on mounds across the Mississippian world show they were built for many reasons, including as communal gathering places, elite domiciles, and ritual structures. We summarize data from sediment cores, down-hole magnetic susceptibility, and electrical resistivity tomography on multiple earthen mounds at Carson to identify side-wide variation in mound construction. The diverse ways mounds were built and used lead us to propose that such social differences reflect a material history produced from distinct and negotiated social experiences.

Menz, Martin (see West, Shaun)

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

[22] *Late Woodland Demographics and Social Integration: The View from Old Creek Ring Midden (8WA90)*

Old Creek (8WA90) is the smallest Woodland Period ring midden documented in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Dating to the late eighth to ninth centuries, Old Creek represents the persistence of the ring midden as a form of community organization—albeit on a smaller scale—following the decline and abandonment of other ring midden sites in the area. In this paper, I will consider some of the demographic and social implications of ring midden size and how to interpret Old Creek in light of these.

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

[23] *The Tallabatta Formation and the Paleoindian Landscape*

The Tallabatta Formation is found at the surface within the Gulf Coastal Plain in an arc beginning in Georgia, reaching across southern Alabama, and extending northward through east and north Mississippi. Knappable stone is found in this formation only in the central part of its surface expression, from present day Andalusia, Alabama, westward to Meridian, Mississippi. This paper explores the presence of Paleoindian sites found in this area, what stone tools found at these sites are made of, and how these might help us understand the early centuries of human settlement in the region.

Meredith, Steven M. (see Dumas, Ashley)

Meriwether, Abra (see Rodning, Chris)

Mesner Bleyhl, Molly (see Alt, Susan M.)

Messer, Haley (haley_messer@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Jeffrey Shanks** (National Park Service)

[22] *Bilateral Asymmetry: Intra-site Sectionality and Solstitial Alignment in Northwest Florida Ring Middens*

Several Weeden Island ring midden/mound complexes in coastal northwest Florida exhibit singular linear divisions through the central plazas of their circular/semi-circular midden deposits. The axes of division at these sites tend to correspond with the location of the mound and the center of the plaza. Some evidence suggests that the alignments of these axes reflect solstitial patterns. Are the divided sides of these ring middens evidence of distinct sodalities, moieties, or clans with physically separate living areas within village sites? This paper discusses the possibility of socially structured habitation patterns and celestial site alignments at Late Woodland ring midden sites.

Miller, D. Shane (Mississippi State University), **Stephen Carmody** (Troy University)

[3] What Happened at the End of the Early Archaic?: Examining Paleoindian and Archaic Subsistence Trajectories in the Mid-South

Ever since Brown and Vierra (1983) asked “What Happened in the Middle Archaic?,” many have noted substantial changes in the archaeological record during mid-Holocene in Eastern North America. In this paper, we will utilize formal models derived from human behavioral ecology as a theoretical framework to interpret variation in paleobotanical, zooarchaeological, and stone tool assemblages from a sample of sites in the Mid-South from the Paleoindian through Archaic periods. In particular, we argue that the Early Archaic/Middle Archaic transition resembles a potential “tipping point” that may be the result of trends that have considerable time depth.

Miller, D. Shane (see Strawn, James L.)

Miller, D. Shane (see Larson, Kara)

Miller, Michael (see Brown, Emmett)

Miller, Sarah (see Murray, Emily)

Miller-Beech, Patty (see Underwood, John)

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

*[7] A Diachronic Perspective on the Hernando de Soto Expedition **

Archaeological excavations in Florida and Arkansas have resulted in two “snapshots” of the Soto expedition, one in 1539-1540 and the other in 1541. Not only have these revealed the types of artifacts brought by the Spaniards, but they have also given insights into the nature of interaction between the Europeans and the Native inhabitants. The nature and results of these contacts varied considerably, affected by geography and differing sociocultural structures. The fact that the expedition was not resupplied by ships from Cuba also had a drastic effect on what is recovered from the more western sites.

Moore, Christopher R. (MOORECR@mailbox.sc.edu, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), **Mark J. Brooks** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), **James S. Dunbar** (Aucilla Research Institute), **C. Andrew Hemmings** (Aucilla Research Institute), **James K. Feathers** (University of Washington, Luminescence Dating Laboratory)

[9] Geoarchaeological Investigations at Wakulla Springs, Florida

Geoarchaeological investigations at Wakulla Springs included granulometry, geochemistry, and OSL dating for characterizing the sediments, interpreting site formation processes and archaeostratigraphy, and establishing a geochronology of buried archaeological deposits. Geochemistry of sediments was done to determine if a recently identified platinum anomaly is present at Wakulla Springs and can be used to precisely define the chronostratigraphic position of the Younger Dryas onset at 12,800 cal. BP. The presence of this anomaly will be useful for interpreting the relative age of Paleoindian artifacts, including artifacts of possible pre-and post-Clovis age.

Moore, Christopher R. (moorecr@uindy.edu, University of Indianapolis), **Richard W. Jefferies** (University of Kentucky), **Ethan Bean** (USACE)

[37] Moving Beyond the Mission: Investigating the History of Site 9Mc501 and Its Role in the 17th Century Occupation of Sapelo Island, Georgia

Throughout much of the Mission period, Guale people of the southern Georgia coast were distributed across the region’s large islands and along the many mainland rivers that empty into the coastal salt marshes. Beginning in the 1660s, however, threats of attack led to the consolidation of Guale communities, with at least four independent towns having been located on Sapelo Island for various periods of duration between 1660 and 1684. In this paper, we argue that Site 9Mc501 represents one of these displaced Guale communities and discuss future research at the site.

Moore, David (see Rodning, Chris)

Moore, Christopher R. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) (see Ferguson, Terry A.)

Moore, Christopher R. (University of Indianapolis) (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Morrow, Juliet (jemorro@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **J. Christopher Gillam** (Winthrop University), **Sarah Stuckey** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Sean Roades** (Harvard University)

[33] *Paleoindians in the Ozarks*

At the center of North America lies the Ozark dome, a megalithic source with the interior and edges of the dome providing thousands of kilometers of ecotone habitat for early foragers. Many well-known Paleoindian site assemblages are located near the edges of the region because they have been exposed by stream activity and agriculture. These significant sites, including Peterson, Big Eddy, Martens, Lincoln Hills, Mueller, Alley Mills, Sloan, and Olive Branch are highlighted in our synthesis of Paleoindian era occupations in the Ozarks.

Mulvihill, Tim (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Muntz, Alice (alice.muntz@erm.com, Environmental Resources Management)

[40] *Ritual Ceramic Deposition at the Millstone Bluff Site (11Pp3)*

This paper discusses an intra-site analysis of ceramics at Millstone Bluff (11Pp3) to determine whether any patterns of deposition emerge and their potential affiliations with ritual activity. Millstone Bluff is a Late Mississippian Period (ca. late AD 1200s to 1500) settlement in southern Illinois interpreted as a site of public ritual and unusual symbolic importance. Previous research has shown that attributes of ceramics from ritual and domestic sites in Late Mississippian southern Illinois are astoundingly similar overall. However, ceramics involved in ritual practices may be detected by examining ceramic distribution at the site scale.

Murray, Emily (emurray@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Sarah Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emma Dietrich** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[13] *Conversations with the Community about Heritage at Risk: In Search of Qualitative Data*

As archaeologists develop formulas for site triage based on quantitative data like threat level and site significance, qualitative data like community significance or meaning can often be overlooked. To gather this type of information, FPAN launched a series of community workshops in Northeast Florida focusing on coastal heritage at risk, inspired by those held during the Scottish Universities Insight Institute's Summer 2018 Learning from Loss Program. Each workshop posed questions to community members to get their input on coastal heritage, threats to resources and how to address these issues. This paper details preliminary findings from these workshops.

Musch, Abigail M. (amus@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History), **Anna M. Semon** (American Museum of Natural History), **Thomas O. Blaber** (American Museum of Natural History)

[26] *STP Surveys Shed Light on Landscape Use through time on St. Catherines Island, GA*

Between May 2017 and January 2019, American Museum of Natural History archaeologists conducted shovel test pit surveys in an effort to locate a 16th/17th century Spanish fort and early French settlement on a western portion of St. Catherines Island, Georgia. In total, 278 STPs were excavated, many prehistoric shell middens identified, and over 1,000 artifacts recovered. Few STPs contained historic material and most artifacts collected were prehistoric ceramics, spanning the Late Archaic to Mississippian periods. While no conclusive evidence of early European settlements was found, this project provides a greater understanding of landscape use of this area over time.

Myrick, Robert (see Turner, James)

Nagle, Gabrielle (see Gollogly, Collin)

Nelson, Erin (see Kowalski, Jessica)

Nelson, Erin (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Howard J. Cyr** (GeoArch Solutions, LLC), **Emily J. Warner** (University of South Alabama), **Emily Overmyer** (University of South Alabama), **William Bailey** (Poarch Band of Creek Indians; University of South Alabama), **Sarah Bender** (University of South Alabama), **Caylen Blalock** (University of South Alabama)

[36] Recent Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at D'Olive Creek (1BA251)

Geoarchaeology and excavation within the southeastern portion of the D'Olive Creek site (1BA251) indicate Native American occupation of the site was contemporaneous with extreme weather events. In portions of the site, thick deposits of wind-blown sand separate midden accumulations along the creek banks. This poster explores: (1) landscape change at D'Olive Creek resulting from extreme storm events, and (2) the ways in which Pensacola culture people interacted with the changing landscape at the site.

Nelson, Ted Clay (tcnelson@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama Museums)

[8] Historic Archaeology of the Gorgas House, University of Alabama

In 1999, excavations were conducted at the University of Alabama Gorgas House, a 19th century university building and residence. The Gorgas House is now a museum about the Gorgas family and university history. While multiple features were found, one area of interest is the foundations of an outbuilding behind the house that could be the remains of the separated kitchen and slave quarters, indicated by food debris and a blue glass bead. This poster presents the results of part of the excavations and a subsequent museum exhibit, a requirement for the newly formed museum studies certificate program.

Ng, Wei Hao (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Niu, Xutong (see Smith, Zachary)

Norman, Sean (spn@gulfarchaeology.org, Gulf Archaeology Research Institute), **Jonathan Dean** (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute)

[14] Shell Middens of the Withlacoochee Estuary

Located on Florida's central Gulf coast, the Withlacoochee estuarine system is home to a dense assemblage of shell-bearing sites. Generally associated with the Woodland period, these sites have undergone little formal investigation. Centuries of erosion have destroyed many of the middens, while surge and sea level rise threaten the few remaining sites with substantial integrity. Recent excavations on two shells midden (8CI1319 and 8CI1325) provided insight into chronology, site formation, and subsistence. A sediment survey in the adjoining coastal marsh tracked soil loss and salt marsh formation further contextualizing prehistoric coastal life in the area.

Nowak, Jesse (j.nowak@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma Norman)

[12] Sacred Landscapes of Gathered Earth and Water: Rethinking Fort Walton Monumentality in Northwest Florida

Though mound-building during the Fort Walton period (A.D. 1050-1550) in Northwest Florida exhibits connections to architectural grammars seen in broader Mississippian traditions, continuity exists between earlier examples of monumental construction. Using insights from new mapping and LiDAR data, this work employs a landscape approach to contextualize large mound centers, such as Lake Jackson (8LE1), Block Stearns (8LE148), and Letchworth (8JE337) with their surroundings. By understanding how mounds related to unique natural features, such as lakes, springs, and sinkholes, we argue that ancient sacred landscapes were negotiated by people well into the Late Fort Walton period.

O'Connell, Amanda (see Balco, William)

O'Hear, John (see Graham, Anna)

Oliveira, Bailey (bolivei1@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia)

[25] *"The future ain't what it used to be": The Waring Outreach Program and VR Educational Experiences*

The Waring Laboratory's Education Program is dedicated to public outreach and archaeological education in west Georgia. The program has four components: a teaching trunk program, a public events program, a K-12 field trip program, and guided tours of the laboratory. We are currently expanding into the virtual realm. Using VR technology and the Google Expeditions application, we are developing highly portable, fully immersive educational experiences to bring archaeology to K-12 classrooms. These educational experiences are designed to meet Georgia Core Curriculum standards using archaeological topics, while the VR technology allows students to explore and experience archaeological sites from their classrooms.

Olson, Kaelyn (Mississippi State University)

[42] *Context is Key: The Osteobiography of Burial Number 37, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery Project **

An osteobiography was conducted on the remains of Burial Number 37 from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA), (1855-1936), Jackson, Mississippi, in order to generate direct insights into patient lived experiences. The remains were inventoried using established standards. Multiple vertebral pathologies and increased vascularization on the left temporal were detected, which were interpreted using the Bioarchaeology of Care, for reconstructing disability and care giving. The care that this individual may have required is discussed relative to clinical information on pain in living cases of these pathologies, and the social context of labor and disability in contemporary Mississippi and the Mississippi Lunatic Asylum.

Orrand, Marcie (see Hodge, Shannon Chappell)

Ostahowski, Brian (Brian.Ostahowski@gmail.com, Gulf Communities Reserach Institute), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **Ted Marks** (New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts)

[4] *Investigations at the Adams Bay Site (16PL8), a Plaquemines Mound Complex Located in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana*

This paper provides an overview of the 2018 fieldwork investigations conducted at the Adams Bay site (16PL8) located in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. This Plaquemines mound complex (AD 1200-1500) is situated on a subsiding and eroding marsh island that is actively being destroyed. An interdisciplinary team, including archaeologists, wetlands biologists, and high school students from the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts, collected multiple lines of data on the site and the ecology of the marsh island to help develop protection/management recommendations for other coastal mound sites similarly threatened by coastal land loss.

Osterholtz, Anna J. (see Banks, Petra)

Osterholtz, Anna J. (see Zuckerman, Molly K.)

O'Sullivan, Rebecca C. (rosulliv@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Eric Prendergast** (Cardno)

[39] *Towards Zion: In Search of Tampa's First African American Cemetery*

In June of 2019, investigative reporting revealed Tampa's first segregation-era African American burial ground, Zion Cemetery, might lie beneath a tangle of private property, roads, and public housing units just a few miles north of downtown. The cemetery, established in 1901, served a vital role for the local community for two decades, all the while experiencing systematic erasure from view. Through historic maps, archival research, remote sensing surveys, and community engagement, we are working to "re-place" this important example of Tampa's African American history on the physical landscape it was erased from, and in the consciousness of the city's residents.

Overmyer, Emily (see Nelson, Erin S.)

Owenby, Gary (gowenby@students.kennesaw.edu, Kennesaw State University)

[16] A Petrographic Comparison of Swift Creek Ceramics in the Etowah River Valley

Swift Creek pottery was tied to the Hopewell Interaction Sphere during the Middle Woodland (300 BC-AD 600) period with many sites east of the Mississippi River engaged in intensive interregional interaction. The purpose of this project is to conduct petrographic analysis on Swift Creek pottery to better understand how small villages interacted with the Leake Site, the preeminent site within the Etowah River Basin during the Woodland period. Petrographic analysis of pottery sherds collected during excavations at the Lower Dabbs Site located in Cartersville, Georgia will allow for comparative analysis of sherds from larger regional centers such as Leake. While we have a good knowledge base of how trade and exchange operated between large regional centers like Kolomoki and Leake, we do not yet understand how small villages, located within the political sphere of such large centers, were involved with the production and consumption of ceramics. It is hoped that such a study will complement what we already know about the stylistic nature of Swift Creek material.

Palmer, David (dpalmer1@coastal.edu, Coastal Carolina University)

[5] The Brook Green Rice Plantation and Captive African Life: Archaeological Findings and Research Program Objectives

Brook Green plantation was one of the largest rice plantations in the United States prior to the Civil War, but we as yet know little about the lives of the many Captive Africans who lived and labored there. This plantation was located on property that is now Brookgreen Gardens, an outdoor sculpture garden and educational non-profit near Pawley's Island, South Carolina, and part of the Gullah Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. The results of archaeological and related research begun in 2016 will be discussed, along with longer-term research program objectives.

Palmiotto, Andrea (see Jones, Scott)

Parbus, Brett (brett.parbus@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[9] The Response of Ancient Coastal Florida Populations to Major Storm Events

Hurricanes present a serious adaptive challenge to ancient coastal populations, which may have resulted in modifications to their cultural behavior and adaptive strategies. This research project focuses on creating a chronology of storm periods for the Florida coast using particle size analysis of five lake bed sediment cores collected from coastal lakes and correlating the potential periods of storminess with a broad occupation chronology built from the existing radiocarbon record. Cross-analysis of these two chronologies is used to discuss potential abandonment periods as a response to the impacts of major storms.

Parish, Ryan (see Sherman, Simon)

Parish, Ryan (rmparish@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **Samantha Robinson** (University of Memphis)

[23] Paleoindian Use of Sinkholes as Tool-stone Procurement Locales

The study presents the hypothesis that sinkholes were primarily, but not exclusively, used as tool-stone procurement locales by terminal Pleistocene hunter-gatherers. The karst topography in southern Kentucky, northern Tennessee, and northern Alabama as well as other areas of the Southeast provided geologic 'windows' where chert blocks and nodules were readily exploited in the clay colluvium. A number of procurement sites in the Highland Rim of the Interior Low Plateau are examined as supporting evidence that climate change during the Pleistocene/Holocene transition altered the lithic landscape of hunter-gather groups. The shifting access to raw materials influenced Paleoindian resource use and technological organization.

Parker, Candace (candace.n.parker@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[36] *A Preliminary Analysis of Artifacts from 34LF33 – Troy Adams: A WPA-era Excavation of a Fourche Maline Mound*

This poster presents a preliminary examination of artifacts excavated at 34LF33 (Troy Adams) by the WPA during the summers of 1939 and 1940. This site, along with many sites in the Wister Valley in Eastern Oklahoma, are a part of the Fourche Maline archaeological culture (ca. 2300 – 1100 cal. BP). Fourche Maline sites are typically characterized by dense, dark-earth midden-mounds which contain thick, grog-tempered, flower pot-shaped pottery, variations of Gary projectile points, and a host of ground-stone objects. Preliminary analysis demonstrates that the Troy Adams site shares similar assemblage content and structure to other Fourche Maline mounds.

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

[39] *Mapping Moonshine in Hell Hole Swamp: Preliminary Modeling of Clandestine Liquor Distillation Sites in Coastal South Carolina*

Still sites have received limited archaeological attention under the assumption that they cannot contribute to significant research questions. However, several still sites related to clandestine commercial-scale production of liquor in the twentieth century were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 2015. These sites were identified in areas classified by traditional site predictive models as having low archaeological potential. Using this network of sites as a case study, this paper will examine preliminary attempts to predict additional still site locations in order to build a more robust data set for these historically under-investigated sites.

Parsons, Alexandra L. (National Park Service)

[7] *The Totten Key Complex -A Site with Possible Ties to the Sixteenth Century Spanish Mission at Tequesta*

The Totten Key Complex (8DA3439) is located in southeast Florida in Biscayne National Park. Excavations by the National Park Service unearthed a surprising amount of early Spanish artifacts. The site represents approximately 900 years of Native American occupation from circa AD 750 to 1650. Native American ceramics recovered at the site testify to trade connections throughout the state of Florida. Early Spanish artifacts, including a silver rosary cross, may suggest direct ties with the Spanish mission at the nearby main village of Tequesta. The Spanish mission at Tequesta lasted from 1567 to early 1568.

Patchen, Anna (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Patterson, Andrew (andrew.patterson@usm.edu, University of Southern Mississippi)

[40] *Preliminary Ceramic Investigation at the Ebert-Canebrake Site (1MC25)*

The Ebert-Canebrake site (1MC25) on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama, was the site of many field seasons by Auburn University. The site was home to a Mississippian period village as well as a small Woodland component. My preliminary investigation of materials from several field seasons at the site has shown the presence of at least two distinct ceramic traditions that appear to be contemporaneous during the Mississippian period, one tempered with shell and the other with sand. Ceramics with these tempers are found in relatively equal amounts in the excavated areas and depths.

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (bpavao@umd.edu, University of Maryland), **H. Thomas Foster, II** (University of Tulsa), **J. Matthew Compton** (Georgia Southern University), **Elizabeth J. Reitz** (University of Georgia), **Renee Garcia** (Oklahoma State University)

[21] *Antlers in Disguise: Deciphering Bisected Antlers from Colonial Period Sites*

In 1564, LeMoynes illustrated Timucuan hunters using deer skins, with antlers, as hunting disguises. The illustration, and later engraving, is frequently used by archaeologists for its aesthetic value, but the recent discovery of fragments of bisected deer antlers from two colonial period sites reveals the illustration's material

importance. We believe these artifacts, and others, are the remains of hunting decoys, similar to those drawn by LeMoyné. Their recovery suggests that hunting disguises were commonly used in the region well into the colonial period, and that many more examples of this practice may go unrecognized in repository and museum collections.

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Peles, Ashley (see Graham, Anna)

Peres, Tanya (see Norman, Sean)

Peres, Tanya (Florida State University)

[24] Garden-Hunting and Food Sharing During the Mississippian Period in Middle Tennessee

During the Mississippian period in Middle Tennessee people practiced a subsistence strategy that included farming, gathering, and hunting, which enabled communities to lessen the potential for food shortfalls and uncertainty. I examine the animal portion of the diet from Fewkes and two other Mississippian period sites located in Middle Tennessee to determine if increased attention to farming that coincided with population aggregation into villages and changes in sociopolitical structure resulted in a shift in other subsistence activities (i.e., hunting, fishing) and food sharing.

Perrotti, Angelina (aperrotti@atu.edu, Arkansas Tech University), **John Williams** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), **James Russell** (Brown University), **Stephen Jackson** (Southwest Climate Adaptation Science Center), **Christopher Kiahtipes** (University of South Florida), **Jacquelyn Gill** (University of Maine), **Allison Jensen** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

[9] Dung Fungal Spore Analyses from Eight Eastern US Sites Reveal Linkages Among Megaherbivores, Vegetation, and the First Americans

Dung fungal spores are providing new insights into the interactions among Late Quaternary megaherbivore extinctions (LQEs), vegetation, and people. Few records exist, however, limiting assessments of spatiotemporal patterns in extinction signals and intersite variations in spore representation. Here we present new spore records from eight sites across the eastern US to explore the causes and effects of the LQEs, as they relate to the early migration of humans into North America. All spore records show signals of the LQEs, but the timing and manifestation varies among sites.

Perrotti, Angelina (see Halligan, Jessi)

Perry, Kirk [38] *Discussant*

Pierson, Arielle M. (see Spicola, Erin B.)

Pietras, Jeffery (see Bourcy, Samuel)

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

[17] Keeping a Clean House: Lithic Debitage Distribution and Analysis from a Late Mississippian House at Catawba Meadows (31BK18)

The 2010 excavations at the Catawba Meadows site (31BK18) carefully exposed and excavated a residential house floor from a Late Mississippian period context, which facilitated an examination of interior residential practices in the Appalachian Foothills. As demonstrated in other excavations of Mississippian houses, floors tend to be swept clean of macroartifacts but still maintain microartifacts too small to be cleaned up and subsequently become trampled into the earthen floor. In targeting small lithic debitage, this study attempts to target indoor activity areas and better understand cleaning and abandonment practices in a Late Mississippian home.

Pike, Matthew (see Wilson, Jeremy)

Platt, Sarah (see Zierden, Martha)

Platt, Sarah (splatt@monticello.org, Thomas Jefferson Foundation/The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)

[21] *Before The Heyward-Washington House: Five Stories Under Enslavement From 87 Church Street, Charleston*

Reanalysis of legacy collections has revealed an archaeologically rich earlier occupation at The Heyward-Washington House, a historic home operated by The Charleston Museum. This occupation is marked by the residency of a white gunsmithing family and the men, women, and children they enslaved. The following paper will explore the material and social networks of interaction that unfolded at the property in the mid-eighteenth century through the narratives of five individuals enslaved on site, considering how decentering the focus of interpretation from the lives of white landowners complicates our understanding of elite urban sites and those who dwelled within them.

Plemon, Amber (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see West, Shaun)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (tpluckhahn@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Kendal Jackson** (University of South Florida)

[12] *Ramping it Up: Searching for Grammar in the Woodland and Mississippian Architecture of the Central Gulf Coast*

Native communities of the central Gulf Coast of the Florida peninsula developed a vibrant tradition of mound building over the course of the Woodland and Mississippian periods, culminating in possibly the highest density of ramped platform mounds outside the Mississippi Valley. In a seminal paper, Luer and Almy (1981) partitioned a sample of the better-known mounds into three classes based on size and shape, identifying several “grammatical” principles. We revisit the mound architecture of the region, drawing additional insights from nearly 40 years of slow but steady archaeological research, as well as contemporary theoretical insights recognizing the interplay of traditions.

Pollack, David (see Henry, Edward)

Poplin, Eric (ericpoplin@brockington.org, Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

[21] *Altamaha Ceramics in the 17th and 18th centuries: Comparing Yamasee Indian Occupations in Coastal Georgia and Coastal South Carolina*

Altamaha series ceramics define archaeologically the 17th century Indian populations of the Georgia coast, including the Yamasee after the 1660s. The Altamaha series displays Late Mississippian/Lamar decorative motifs and their evolution into new motifs (e.g., filfot cross and line block decorations). Researchers of contemporary Southeastern societies note a shift in decorative modes from complicated to simple stamping. Comparisons of Altamaha ceramics from Guale/Yamasee sites in Georgia and Yamasee towns in South Carolina seek similar shifts in production modes and motifs and explore their reflection of Yamasee efforts to create and maintain identity among multiple societies of the Southern Atlantic Seaboard.

Porter, Keri (klp556@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Molly K. Zuckerman** (Mississippi State University)

[42] *Lived Experience in the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum: An Osteobiography of Burial 8 **

During operation, the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA) (1855-1935) in Jackson, Mississippi, featured varying levels of overcrowding, poor sanitation, and labor demands for patients. Osteobiographies of individuals from the MSLA can provide insights into the biosocial impacts of these conditions. An osteobiography of Burial 8, a well-preserved middle-adult of indeterminate sex revealed pathologies on the cranium, vertebrae, and upper limb elements. Differential diagnoses suggest chronic sinusitis, osteoarthritis, and trauma, potentially from a fall. These findings are interpreted in light of available historical information about patient experiences, demographics, living conditions, and labor patterns at the MSLA as well as contemporary Mississippi.

Porter Freeman, Mary (University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Bryan Tucker** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[37] Recent Research at the Sapelo Shell Ring Complex

In 2019, researchers returned to the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex, a large Late Archaic shell ring complex with three rings that dates from around 2500 to 1800 BC. Additionally, there is a 17th century Gule presence in the vicinity associated with the Spanish mission occupation. Our work had four interrelated goals: 1) investigate how deposits within and along Ring II have been impacted by historic activities; 2) collect samples from features for dating and isotopic analysis; 3) evaluate the distribution of 17th century artifacts in the vicinity of Ring II; 4) train the students in archaeology and public outreach.

Prendergast, Eric (see Kreiser, Kelsey)

Prendergast, Eric (see O'Sullivan, Rebecca C.)

Proctor, Kathryn (krprctr1@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[16] Assessing the Use of Soil Phosphate Analysis as an Archaeological Prospection Tool at the Ames Site (40FY7), Fayette County Tennessee

Archaeologists are increasingly integrating multiple survey techniques to reduce errors in attempts to locate archaeological deposits. This study assesses the utility of soil phosphate analysis as an archaeological prospecting tool at the Ames site (40FY7) in southwest Tennessee. When compared to magnetometry data over two areas with confirmed archaeological deposits, the spatial distribution of available phosphorus corresponds with archaeological activity at Ames. Further post hoc statistical analyses indicate significant differences in phosphorus values between areas with and without archaeological activity. This study demonstrates the utility of soil phosphate analysis as a tool for locating archaeological deposits at the Ames site.

Puckett, Heather (heather.r.puckett@gmail.com, Dr.), **Nicholas Glass** (Alabama National Guard), **Jessica Helms** (Alabama National Guard)

[8] The Terrain of Training: Camp McClellan, Alabama in the Great War

The Alabama National Guard has been conducting research on the WWI era of Camp McClellan. Through archival research, integration of geographic information systems, ground penetrating radar and test excavation, evidence of the WWI training has been identified and preserved.

Purcell, Gabrielle (University of North Carolina)

*[3] Sweet Potatoes on Cherokee Sites: A Closer Look Using SEM Analysis ***

The known suite of European-introduced foods Cherokees adopted by the late-18th to early-19th centuries includes peaches, watermelons, cowpeas, and sweet potatoes. While Europeans documented sweet potatoes in Cherokee contexts, very little preserved macrobotanical evidence exists to indicate what types of roots/tubers Cherokees ate. Of those specimens identified as "tuber," no research has confirmed their identification as *Ipomoea batatas*, as opposed to another type of root/tuber. In this paper, I discuss the results of SEM analysis on archaeobotanical samples identified as "tuber" from two Cherokee sites, and the implications it has on our understanding of tuber use in the archaeological record.

Pursell, Corin (see Little, Keith J.)

Quinn, Allen (see Freund, Kyle P.)

Rainville, Charles (see Randall, Asa)

Rainville, Charles T. (crville@gmail.com, University of Oklahoma), **Asa R. Randall** (University of Oklahoma)

[39] *Construction of Place through the Articulation of Monuments: A Geophysical Investigation of a Woodland Period Post Mold Alignment in a Landscape of Mounds*

The landscape of the Silver Glen Springs Archaeological Complex has been extensively modified for at least 9000 years, including the construction of shell mounds and wooden post structures. During the summer of 2018, a joint University of Oklahoma and University of Florida field school conducted a multi-sensor investigation of the non-mounded areas, revealing an oval alignment of anomalies in the magnetic gradiometry data. Test unit excavations identified post-molds and deep pits, corroborating the geophysical data. This paper investigates the magnetic gradiometry, GPR, and test unit excavation data to suggest that the alignment adds another layer to this landscape of monuments.

Randall, Asa (ar@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Charles Rainville** (SEARCH, Inc.)

[12] *In the Middle Ground, the World is Never Done: A Compressed History of Terraforming Along the St. Johns River, Florida*

Over the course of 9000 years, inhabitants of the St. Johns River valley intensively terraformed the landscape through pits, posts, earth and shell mounds, ramps, and clear cutting. Far from evidencing a persistent grammar, these doings reveal ongoing efforts to situate persons amid historical tradition, the above and below cosmos, experiences of encounter, and planned futures. Excavations, remote sensing, and reconstructions of places render how the ongoing production of a middle ground was accomplished through ancient archaeologies, observations of water and sky, and the assembling of objects, persons, and pieces of ancient place.

Randall, Asa R. (see Rainville, Charles T.)

Rankin, Caitlin (rankinc@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[39] *The North Plaza at Cahokia Mounds as a Water Shrine*

Cahokia Mounds has long been characterized by its wet, bottomland environment. Attempts to explain why this location was chosen have functionally justified Cahokia's emergence in the bottomlands as an advantageous trade route and/or pilgrimage location; or cited its fertile soils and abundance of resources. Recently, there is a shift away from functional aspects of the landscape to the symbolic and ritual. I present a new localized paleoenvironment dataset which demonstrates the North Plaza was constructed in a wetland setting. The presence of a wetland mound and plaza ground is unprecedented and likely represents the construction of a watery symbolic space.

Raymond, Tiffany (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Rees, James (jrees45@att.net, Arkansas Archaeological Society)

[40] *The Search for the Smoking Drum: Evidence for the Presence and Ceremonial Importance of Ceramic Vessel Drums in the Prehistoric Southeast*

Early historical accounts suggest that drums played an important role in the ceremonial life of the prehistoric Southeast. However because they were made in whole or in part of ephemeral materials, drums are virtually invisible in the archeological record. Interestingly, historical records, ethnographic information, and iconographic imagery from Spiro and other southeastern sites all definitely point to one particular form of ceramic vessel drum as being present in prehistoric times. This study focuses on how these drums fit into the cosmic symbolism of the Mississippian period and how they might be identified and distinguished from other similar vessel forms.

Rees, Mark (see Britt, Tad)

Rees, Mark (see Watt, David)

Reginelli, Anna (annareginelli@yahoo.com, Museum of the Mississippi Delta), **James Starnes**

[9] *Detailed Digital Elevation Geomorphological Reassessment of Choctaw Hill and the Implications for Paleoindian and Transitional Early Archaic Occupation Beyond the Western Braided Stream Into the Porter Bayou Meander Belt*

The interfluvium between the Mississippi River and Porter Bayou meander belts in northwest Mississippi creates the headwater basin for the Bogue Philia River and focuses the watershed along the base of a North/South trending erosional escarpment starting at the western edge of the Porter Bayou levee. Paleoindian and transitional Early Archaic component sites dot Porter Bayou's natural levee remnants and splays along the escarpment overlooking the Bogue Philia basin. Detailed archaeological reconnaissance coupled with geomorphological recharacterization results in improved insight and cultural resource implications of the antiquity of the Porter Bayou underfit meander system in Mississippi's western braided stream region.

Regnier, Amanda (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Reilly, Kent (see King, Adam)

Reimann, Tony (see Chamberlain, Elizabeth)

Reitsema, Laurie (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Reitz, Elizabeth (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

Reitz, Elizabeth (ereitz@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Hayden R. Smith** (College of Charleston), **Martha A. Zierden** (Charleston Museum), **Carla S. Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman** (University of Maryland), **Laurie Reitsema** (University of Georgia)

[21] *Landscape Consequences of Cattle and Slavery in the Carolina Lowcountry*

Late seventeenth-century cattle ranching and rice cultivation transformed the landscape and economy of the Carolina Lowcountry. Shortly after European-sponsored colonization began, free-range cattle and fires set to improve grazing lands caused environmental changes, displaced Native Americans, and degraded bottomland swamps and canebrakes. Isotopic ratios in faunal remains suggest cattle grazed in both inland and coastal locations. Many herders were Africans. Rice cultivation in small-stream or low-lying floodplains was added to the labor of enslaved workers running cattle in the region. Ultimately, European-sponsored colonialism transformed rice cultivation, like cattle ranching, into a plantation enterprise with lasting environmental consequences.

Richter, Mark (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Rick, Torben (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Riehm, Grace E. (geriehm@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina), **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina), **Joseph V. Frank, III** (Independent Scholar)

[36] *Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Evidence on the Locations of the Natchez Villages*

Ethnohistoric sources from the 1720s describe the Natchez polity as consisting of six Native towns: Grand (or Valeur), Farine (or Canard), Pomme, Tioux, Grigra, and Jenzenaque (or Noyer). Recent re-examination of French colonial narratives and maps has greatly refined our understanding of where these towns were located on the present landscape. Here we examine the spatial distribution of known historic and protohistoric sites in the vicinity of modern Natchez, Mississippi, and compare these to the locations of the Native towns as derived from the documents.

Riethmuller, Douglas (driethmuller@gmail.com, Binghamton University), **Tiffany Raymond** (Binghamton University), **Theresa Imbriolo** (Binghamton University), **Lexie Lowe** (Binghamton University), **Anna Patchen** (Binghamton University), **Tim De Smet** (Binghamton University), **Carl Lipo** (Binghamton University), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University)

[26] Mound Evidence: Results of Continued Remote Sensing on Mounds A, B, and Mound B Plaza at Poverty Point

In 2019, Binghamton University conducted a geophysical survey at the Poverty Point World Heritage Site, Louisiana using magnetometry and ground penetrating radar. The work sought to expand the magnetic survey work previously conducted by Hargrave and Clay. The results of our survey reveal new details on the construction, use, and degradation of mounds A and B since their abandonment as well as added information about the newly identified ring feature in Mound B plaza. Overall, the project provides new information that helps explain the history of construction and the conditions leading to group-level cooperation to form this unique deposit.

Riggs, Brett (bhriggs@wcu.edu, Western Carolina University)

[11] Bell Rattle Rides Again!

Jeff Chapman's leadership of the Tellico Archaeological Project advanced archaeological understandings of the eastern Tennessee Valley by leaps and bounds, and with it, Jeff launched dozens of archaeological careers. He gave us the freedom to innovate, and gave us the reins to find and fill gaps in the archaeological record. For me, a foray to document the last Cherokee occupations of Tellico at the Bell Rattle Cabin site made all the difference. These investigations, built on interplay of the documentary and archaeological records of specific Cherokee families, laid a foundation for bridging divides between archaeological practice and contemporary indigenous communities.

Ritchison, Brandon (britch@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[37] Coastal Community Organization Over Four Millennia on Sapelo Island, Georgia

Explicit models of intra-settlement organization are lacking for many site types and temporal periods on the Georgia Coast. In this paper, I present the results of an intensive shovel test survey of a complex, multi-component site on Sapelo Island, Georgia that includes significant occupations during each major archaeological time period. I outline what can be discerned from the results of this systematic survey regarding populations and community organization for non-shell ring Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi period settlements. From this, I discuss future directions of research at the Kenan Field site and for the Georgia Coast based on these initial findings.

Ritchison, Brandon T. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Roades, Sean (see Morrow, Juliet)

Robbins, Lori (xxj981@mocs.utc.edu, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga), **Nicholas Honerkamp** (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga), **Lindsey Cochran** (University of Georgia)

[15] A Comparison of Faunal Remains Associated with Three Residential Sites at Fort Frederica, Georgia

Subsistence patterns of settlers on the Georgia coast provide a better understanding of everyday life on early British settlements. In this paper, we compare faunal assemblages from the William Forrester and Thomas Hird lots inside Fort Frederica and the likely homestead site of General James Oglethorpe outside of the fort. We discuss the degree of variation in British colonial provisional strategies, consumption patterns, food preparation techniques, and food storage methods between the residents living beyond and within the fort. This analysis ultimately attempts to correlate socio-economic status with observed subsistence patterns.

Roberts, Emily (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Robinson, Samantha (slrbns7@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[16] Compositions of Prehistoric Flint Deposits Along the Little River, Kentucky

Can you differentiate chert deposits used by prehistoric people along the Little River, Kentucky? Potentially, this can be done by looking at the composition of rock samples to determine if there is a discernible difference between specific outcrops. If we can discriminate between different outcrops of chert then the information can be used to find the manufacturing origin of prehistoric stone tools. Source information about stone tools can help us track the movements of people and piece together social networks.

Robinson, Samantha (see Parish, Ryan)

Rodning, Chris (croding@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College), **Robin Beck** (University of Michigan), **Rachel Briggs** (University of North Carolina), **Abra Meriwether** (Warren Wilson College)

[36] Architecture of the Burke Phase: Late Mississippian and Protohistoric Structures in the Western North Carolina Piedmont

The Upper Catawba Valley in western North Carolina is the setting for concentrations of Late Mississippian settlement and encounters between Mississippian groups and mid-sixteenth-century Spanish entradas. During the period of the Juan Pardo expeditions, native groups—including the town of Joara—built houses for Pardo and his men. Architecture was therefore a material medium through which colonial encounters were manifested in the landscape. This poster considers Native American architecture in the upper Catawba Valley from periods before, during, and after the Pardo expeditions, and it compares these Mississippian architectural forms to those in other areas of the greater southern Appalachians.

Rooney, Matthew (mprooney@ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History)

*[38] Cabins, Dishes, and Buttons: How Mixed-Ancestry Chickasaws Facilitated Education in Mission Schools Prior to Removal ***

After the French and Indian Wars of 1763, British traders poured into the lands east of the Mississippi River, including North Mississippi where the Chickasaws lived. They ignored British prohibitions on trade, and many intermarriages occurred, resulting in a mixed-ancestry population that emerged as a new ruling class. It was these Chickasaws who, in the years leading up to removal, invited missionaries into their territory to build schools, including Charity Hall, which has just undergone its second summer of archaeological excavations. Materials recovered show that these affluent Chickasaws were able to supply their schools with the latest European commodities.

Rothrock, Oscar (National Park Service)

*[8] Rosalie Cemetery **

In the summer of 2019, a team of archeologists from the NPS, Southeast Archeological Center conducted archeological investigations at Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi to ascertain the presence of a possible cemetery based on two previously documented isolated burials. This project resulted in the identification of additional burials dating to the 19th century that are unassociated with the fort's military occupation. Burials were wrapped with shrouds and interred in hexagonal coffins constructed with cut nails orientated east to west in supine positions. It is hypothesized that this cemetery represents a potter's field for the community of Natchez.

Ruhl, Donna L. (ruhl@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History)

[40] Acorns to Gourds: Plant Pottery Effigies, Animism and Husbandry Practices

This paper addresses an understudied aspect of the archaeobotanical record beyond traditional subsistence practices -pottery plant effigies. The Thursby Mound in Volusia County, Florida affords a unique opportunity to address questions regarding plant animism and effigies which more commonly depict animal and human

figures. This provisional research offers some potential insights regarding plant husbandry practices, migration, trade and/or mobility in the greater Southeast and Circum-Caribbean via atypical pottery effigies of acorns, squash, gourds, and potentially other plant taxa.

Russell, James (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Russo, Michael (mike_russo@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[32] *Laying Villages to Waste: Where Have all the Houses Gone in Woodland Ring Communities?*

Woodland ringed villages have now been investigated for 40 years, mostly under Phase I CRM surveys. Defined generally by the distribution of waste (midden), ring villages with evidence of houses or of any post structure are known at only four sites. If the house is the basic social unit of the village, and if rings are being vetted for consideration as villages, it would behoove archaeologists to begin asking when, where, and what houses were integrated into the ringed villages. I discuss the problems with postmold interpretations at ring sites, touching upon pareidolia, colluvium, and the Yanomami.

Russo, Michael (see Saunders, Rebecca)

Sabo, George (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Sainz, Emily K. (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Sampson, Christina (cper@umich.edu)

[36] *Late Pre-Columbian Subsistence at the Weeden Island site (8Pi1), Florida*

This study uses zooarchaeological and artifactual evidence of Safety Harbor foodways at the Weeden Island site (8Pi1) to assess intensification and collaborative labor practices. I show how late pre-Columbian subsistence emphasized cooperative and flexible approaches that could promote collaboration within the residential community. During the Safety Harbor period, these strategies drew on existing technologies and social configurations rather than intensifying foraging returns through specialization or by targeting new arrays of resources. New forms of complexity in the region may therefore have emerged from competition between residential communities.

Samuelsen, John (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Sanger, Matthew (see Gollogly, Collin)

Sanger, Matthew (see Troutman, Michele)

Sanger, Matthew (see Galdun, Jaclyn)

Sanger, Matthew (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Sanger, Matthew (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Sanger, Matthew (msanger@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Jessica Cook-Hale** (Emory University)

[22] *Shell Rings and the Occupation of Novel Territories: Examining Distribution of Middle and Late Archaic Sites in the Lower Southeast*

Distributional analysis of Middle and Late Archaic sites across the Lower Southeast demonstrates clear patterns. In some regions, Late Archaic sites are located close to Middle Archaic sites, suggesting continuous occupation. Elsewhere, sites from the two time periods are more distant, suggesting groups occupying new territories, and a significant proportion of Late Archaic shell rings are found within these newly occupied regions. We suggest Late Archaic shell rings were a means of occupying a novel landscape, defined both by the newly formed marshlands and an absence of prior human occupation.

Sanger, Matthew (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Sanger, Matthew (see Rietmuller, Douglas)

Sassaman, Kenneth [12] *Discussant*

Sassaman, Kenneth (sassaman@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Terry Barbour** (University of Florida)

[32] *The Reincarnation of Shell Rings on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*

The Late Archaic tradition of coastal shell rings faded after about 3,000 years ago as alternatives to settlement and community gained traction. Along a stretch of the northern Gulf Coast of Florida arose novel circular arrangements of emplaced shell during the Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods. The former were places of world renewal and mortuary ritual, the latter domiciles of households engaged in the manufacture of shell beads. Coupled with high-resolution maps enabled by drone-mounted LiDAR, the results of recent and ongoing excavations at Lower Suwannee shell rings invite consideration of the historical connections among these discontinuous and diverse traditions.

Saunders, Hunter (hbsnders@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[9] *Paleo Indian Utilization of Chert Along the Savannah River*

Allendale Chert outcrops can be characterized with the use of high-resolution provenance data. Chert sourcing is a viable technique for determining Paleo-Indian behavior in relation to the use and procurement of stone tools. Reflectance spectroscopy is a non-destructive method used in defining the source of chert artifacts. Two instruments are used in the study to quantify source variability of utilized chert. Multivariate statistics then characterize individual deposits, allowing a comparison of artifacts. Previous studies use qualitative visual techniques to identify sources inaccurately. The goal of this project is to determine if stone resources along the Savannah River can be differentiated.

Saunders, Rebecca (rsaunde@lsu.edu, Louisiana State University), **Michael Russo** (National Park Service)

[12] *Grammar Bad, Ring Good? Refining Terms and Concepts for Florida's Shell Ring Structures*

Although shell rings were recognized in Georgia and South Carolina early in the 20th century, Florida shell rings were (arguably) identified only three decades ago. They differ from their northern neighbors in shape and size. And they differ from other Florida ring structures containing shell, like water courts, Woodland ring middens, shell ridges, and shell mounds. However, currently we lack the vocabulary to rigorously describe and distinguish shell structures. We present an architectural grammar that describes and clarifies the distinction between shell rings and other shell works, and ask some, perhaps unanswerable, questions.

Schaefer, Jordan (see Parker, Katherine)

Schalles, John (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Schlarb, Eric (see Greene, Taylor A.)

Schleidt, Maria (mschleidt@fs.fed.us, USDA Forest Service)

[30] *The Challenges of Meeting Section 106 Responsibilities When Combating Southern Pine Beetles in the National Forests in Mississippi*

Southern pine beetle outbreaks are natural phenomena in the southeastern United States, but the 2017-2019 outbreaks on the National Forests in Mississippi were unlike any witnessed by the Forest Service. Of the five pine-dominated national forests in Mississippi, the Bienville National Forest in east central Mississippi experienced the worst infestation. Meeting the agency's responsibility under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act proved to be a challenge to say the least. This paper outlines the issues faced by the three year incident and how the Bienville National Forest worked to meet them.

Schroedl, Gerald [11] *Discussant*

Schroll, Andrew G. (aschroll@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[41] *Early Poverty Point Technology in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*

This paper presents an early phase of Poverty Point micro-lithic technology at Jaketown that predates the construction of monumental architecture and appears less formal and standardized than typical micro-blade technology associated with Poverty Point. While this Jaketown industry differs from later Poverty Point manifestations, it is in association with diagnostic material culture such as PPOs and certain types of points. Furthermore, the technology incorporates exotic lithic material, a hallmark of Poverty Point culture. I suggest that this technology represents a nascent Poverty Point phase prior to the adoption of Poverty Point “high ceremonialism” associated with monumental architecture and lapidary production.

Schultz, Julian (jeschul@umich.edu, University of Michigan), **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University)

[14] *The Woodland Period Use of Invertebrates at Mound Field (8Wa8), Florida*

Prehistoric inhabitants of the Florida Gulf Coast subsisted on a variety of maritime resources. Investigations at the Woodland Period ring-midden site Mound Field (8Wa8) yielded substantial subsistence data regarding the dietary practices of its prehistoric inhabitants and the construction of the ring-midden itself. These data show a heavy exploitation of the eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) throughout much of the site’s occupation, followed by a steep decline in the taxon’s prevalence based on MNI percentages. This paper examines the factors that may have contributed to the drop-off, and the implications it may have had to the ongoing inhabitation of the site.

Schumacher, Sarah (see Alt, Susan M.)

Schurr, Mark (mschurr@nd.edu, University of Notre Dame), **Edward Herrmann** (Indiana University-Bloomington)

[31] *Mounds as Symbols of Horizontal Divisions: Mound C at the Angel Site (12VG1)*

Mississippian mounds are viewed in many ways, including as evidence for social hierarchy, the cyclical development of polities, and as stages for elites to play upon. While much has been made of the vertical significance of mounds (as markers of hierarchy), less consideration has been given to their horizontal significance (as markers of horizontal boundaries). We consider the changing uses of Mound C at the Angel site, as determined by geophysical surveys and solid earth cores, to examine how Mound C’s function as a marker of both horizontal and vertical divisions evolved over time, ending in a catastrophic alteration.

Schwadron, Margo (margo_schwadron@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[12] *“Palimpsestual” Complexities: Establishing an Architectural Grammar for Shell Work Landscapes, Ten Thousand Islands, Florida*

The prehistoric coastal foragers of the Ten Thousand Islands terraformed a landscape of shell works, ranging from small, architecturally simple to massive sites with complex, monumental architecture. Comparison of shell work forms demonstrates significant spatial, temporal and morphological relationships, suggesting settlements were articulated communities that shared an architectural grammar not unlike earthen constructed sites. While an architectural grammar for earthworks such as causeways, ditches, embankments, enclosures, fortifications, mounds and plazas is readily accepted for Southeastern sites, shell-constructed architecture is still contentiously debated. This paper explores the “Palimpsestual” complexities of shell work landscapes, and offers the first shell works architectural grammar.

Schwadron, Margo (see Hadden, Carla S.)

Seeber, Katherine (see Jackson, Paul)

Seeber, Katherine (kseeber2@binghamton.edu, Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park)

[5] Rooted in Water: Informing Archaeology at Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park with Gullah Oral History

Mitchelville, located on Hilton Head, South Carolina, was the first free Black town in the south, established in 1861. Since 2017, the Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park community archaeology program has been working to locate historic structures and educate the public about Mitchelville's past. A key part of this program's research design is using community-based research to incorporate local Gullah knowledge and ways of knowing into the research process. To do so, we have/are collecting oral histories. These oral collections are constantly informing our research practices and results as they continue to shift and grow our knowledge about Mitchelville.

Seeber, Katherine (see Troutman, Michele)

Seeber, Katherine (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Seeber, Katherine (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Selden, Robert Z. (Stephen F. Austin State University and Jean Monnet University), **Michael J. Shott** (University of Akron), **Morgane Dubied** (Université de Bourgogne)

[35] Processing Matters: 3D Mesh Morphology

Substantive advancements have been made toward automating the application of landmarks and semilandmarks. These approaches can aid in expediting the landmarking process, while simultaneously reducing landmarking errors and investigator bias. This study enlists a template-based approach to quantify deviations in mesh processing outputs using a Pontchartrain dart point from the collections of the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas, which was scanned and processed at multiple resolutions using microCT and laser scanners. Following data collection and output, meshes were processed using an automated and replicable workflow. A batch processing protocol was developed in Geomagic Design X and Control X to facilitate exploratory comparisons of the processed meshes, which indicated that the greatest changes to the meshes occurred along the lateral margins of the dart point. Results of the geometric morphometric study evince implications for processed meshes curated in digital repositories, making it clear that should investigators endeavor to incorporate curated meshes that they should begin with the unprocessed data, enlist uniform processing protocols across the sample, and comprehend the many vagaries of 3D data collection and processing across different modalities.

Semon, Anna (asemon@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History)

[34] Research Resources: Southeastern Archaeology Collections at the American Museum of Natural History

The North American Archaeology Collection at the American Museum of Natural History contains numerous legacy collections including ones associated with 13 Southeastern states. The Southeastern collections include more than 20,000 catalog objects and several accessions that date back to 1869. In this presentation, I discuss the Southeastern collections based on state, material, and artifact type. In addition, I highlight several sites and larger accessions housed at the American Museum. This research relates to ongoing work by the North American Archaeology Lab to update database inventories, detect potential research projects, and identify objects for future 3-D modeling.

Semon, Anna M. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Semon, Anna M. (see Musch, Abigail M.)

Shanks, Jeffery (see Hollingshead, Analise)

Shanks, Jeffrey (jeffrey_shanks@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[12] Mounds, Ring Middens, and the Architectural Grammar of Woodland Villages in Northwest Florida

Recent investigations of Swift Creek and Weeden Island mound-midden complexes in Northwest Florida show that there were direct and/or indirect interactions among these Woodland sites. Geophysical and archaeological surveys of village sites and their associated mounds show the presence of a intraregional social

network with shared expressions of monumental structures and settlement patterning that underwent similar changes between the Middle and Late Woodland periods. One of the primary changes appears to be the introduction of new mortuary practices which can be identified in the subtle shifts in the shared architectural grammar of these sites across the region.

Shanks, Jeffrey (see Messer, Haley)

Sheffer, Charlie (see Donathan, Gavin)

Sherman, Simon (Simonsherman13@gmail.com, University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[16] Sourcing Bifaces from the Alexander Collection at Poverty Point (16WC5) using VNIR (Visible/Near Infrared Reflectance) and FTIR (Fourier Transform Infrared Reflectance) Spectroscopy

Poverty Point is a monumental earthwork center dating to the Late Archaic Period (ca. 3700-3100 Cal BP). The site is well known for a diverse collection of foreign lithic materials indicative of a wide-ranging acquisition network. Among the extra-local items recovered from the site are lithic raw materials that were used for bifaces in the form of projectile points and/or knives (PP/Ks). Here, I determined the atomic and molecular composition of 847 bifaces from the Alexander Collection using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance (VNIR) and Fourier-Transform Infrared Reflectance (FTIR) spectroscopy. The combined wavelength spectra datasets were compared to a raw material databases to determine the location of the formations from which the raw materials were obtained. The PP/K raw materials analyzed were sourced to formations stretching across the Southeast, Mid-South, and Mid-West.

Sherwood, Sarah (sherwood@sewanee.edu, University of the South)

[3] The Legacy of Prepared Clay Surfaces

The Icehouse Bottom excavations in the early 1970s were the first to identify and explore the significance of burned red clay deposits with textile impressions. In this paper, I revisit these intriguing features and discuss their subsequent identification in other sites in the Southeast. This paper will also look far beyond the American Southeast where prepared surfaces have been studied from the Mediterranean Upper Paleolithic to China's Neolithic. Their similarities and study allow a closer look at these features in the Early Archaic Southeast and a consideration of their function across time and space.

Shields, Brittney (brittney_shields@nps.gov, National Park Service)

*[8] The Skeletons of Natchez: A Case Study of Individuals Excavated from Fort Rosalie, Natchez, MS **

In AD 1716 work began on a fort located along strategically important trade routes at Natchez, Mississippi. Christened Fort Rosalie, the site would be continuously occupied throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and has been the focus of multiple NPS excavations. This study presents the results of macroscopic and stable isotope analysis conducted on the remains of two individuals uncovered during the course of the excavations. These will be used to explore the geographic origins and lifeways of Natchez's early 19th century inhabitants.

Shores, J. Nathan (see Larson, Kara)

Shott, Michael J. (see Selden, Robert Z.)

Shumate, M. Scott (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Sipes, Eric D. (eric.sipes@ahc.alabama.gov, Alabama Historical Commission), **Linda Derry** (Alabama Historical Commission)

[8] A Capitol Set in the Wilderness: Public Archaeology at Alabama's First Statehouse

In preparation for the state bicentennial, the Alabama Historical Commission has completed a three-year public archaeological investigation of Alabama's first state house at Old Cahawba Archaeological Park in Dallas County, Alabama. In March 1819, Governor William Bibb posted an extremely detailed Request for

Proposals in regional newspapers. No drawings or detailed descriptions of the completed building have been found; however, historians have long assumed that this structure was a simple, rectangular, Federal-style structure typical of the frontier. Archaeological features found at the site do not conform to this simple vision of Alabama's first state house.

Skipton, Tara (tskipton@fsu.edu, Florida State University), **Analise Hollingshead** (National Park Service), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University)

[4] Not a Matter of If, but When: Effects of Sea Level Rise on Coastal Louisiana

Due to the extensive emission of greenhouse gases, our planet is increasingly warming. As our glaciers melt, our coastlines move inland, threatening not only our modern resources, but also our cultural heritage. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts anywhere from 0.5 meters to 1.2 meters of sea level rise by 2100, but rising waters affect regions differently. Moving our efforts from the Big Bend area of Florida to the Mississippi River Delta, we show how coastal Louisiana's archaeological and modern resources and coastal landscapes will be affected by local estimates of sea level rise.

Skousen, B. Jacob (bskousen@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Christina Friberg** (Indiana University-Bloomington)

[31] Investigating Mississippian Landscapes, Practice, and Identities Through Geophysics

Research has shown that geophysical survey can effectively locate and document Mississippian sites and monuments. In this paper, we explore the ability of geophysical data to address issues of Mississippian identity formation and change. We contend that broad patterns in settlement organization as well as more subtle, small-scale details of domestic features, both of which are observable in geophysical data, can shed light on how community and kin-group identities were structured, performed, negotiated, and experienced. We discuss our preliminary thoughts on how archaeologists can approach these issues and outline potential shortcomings of using geophysical data alone in such inquiries.

Smith, Hayden R. (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Smith, Karen (see Jones, Scott)

Smith, Karen (smithky@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Sean Taylor** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program)

[22] Variability in Shell Ring Composition at Pockoy Island, Charleston County, South Carolina

Variability in Late Archaic period shell ring composition often is discussed in terms of contrasts between shell-free and shell-bearing zones. Indeed, recent work has focused on intriguing deposits within shell-free ring interiors. Our work at Pockoy raises another point of contrast. At Pockoy Ring 1, deposits comprised of shellfish, pottery, and bone, though generally similar, vary greatly in specifics from one side of the shell-bearing ring to the other. This pattern suggests that the ring was not formed by a singular activity for a singular purpose, but rather represents the patchwork deposition of remains from different activities.

Smith, Karen J. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Smith, Karen Y. (see Larson, Kara)

Smith, Kevin (see Laderoute, Madeline)

Smith, Maria Ostendorf (msmith@ilstu.edu, Illinois State University), **Tracy K. Betsinger** (SUNY Oneonta)

[11] Osteology as Archaeology: The Research Legacy of the McClung Museum Collections

Pathological conditions observable on human skeletons moved from idiosyncratic diagnoses to meaningful problem-solving information in the late 1970's. This new paradigm revolutionized how sample-based human health could be assessed to provide social, economic, cosmological, and community health information about past cultures. The paradigm coincided with the infusion of large osteological samples to the Frank H McClung

Museum from the last TVA Reservoir projects, adding to the substantial WPA era collections. Under the museum directorship of Jeff Chapman, surveys of skeletal health, many from sites not previously examined, generated much quality-of-life information that will influence future archaeological interpretation for many.

Smith, Zachary (zsmith154459@troy.edu, Troy University), **Jason Mann** (Troy University), **Xutong Niu** (Troy University), **Leann Gillespie** (Troy University)

[35] *LASER method (LiDAR Based Archaeological Site Extraction and Recognition) Application to Natural Disaster Area Mitigation in the Talladega National Forest*

In March of 2018, a tornado passed through the Talladega National Forest and destroyed 5000 acres of timberland. The Forest Service needed to have the downed timber removed, however, Section 106 compliance had to be performed prior to the timber removal. Because of the extensive timber damage, it was deemed too dangerous to perform a traditional survey of the affected area. Therefore, the LASER method was applied to the survey area to find the locations which had the highest probability for cultural resources. This poster shows the results of the LASER survey and the discovery of over 50 sites.

Sorresso, Dominique (dsorresso@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[38] *Seeking Sources: A Provenance Study of Chickasaw Ceramics Using Thin-Section Petrography*

The structure of Mississippian exchange indicates that pottery was likely made locally, however, it is unclear whether this trend continued into the tumultuous post-contact periods at Chickasaw sites in Mississippi. This paper investigates the provenance of Chickasaw ceramics dating from before and after European contact and the utilization of local clay sources over time. Thin-section petrography has been used to compare sherds from three archaeological sites in northeastern Mississippi to raw clay from each site. This analysis also sheds light on whether inclusions previously determined to be added temper are naturally occurring in the clay.

Sorset, Scott (scott.sorset@boem.gov, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

[39] *A Case for Photogrammetry in Marine Archaeological Site Investigations*

Advances in software and modern computing have made the ability to create highly accurate maps and models of deepwater shipwrecks a reality. The capacity to create scaled and measurable models restores one of the fundamental tenets of mapping sites in terrestrial archaeology, but in an environment that was previously restricted by cost, time, access, and accuracy. It is now possible to make quality maps and modeling for scientific use in the deep sea. This paper will explore the methods, software and equipment necessary to accomplish this work, provide examples of successful projects, and offer suggestions for the future.

Spicola, Erin B. (espicola@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania), **Arielle M. Pierson** (University of Pennsylvania), **Anna F. Graham** (University of North Carolina), **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[30] *Exploring Familiar Landscapes: From Discovery to Display in Wilkinson County*

Excavations in Wilkinson County from 2013–2018 revealed important aspects of both the past and present social landscape; during 2019, we undertook three projects that built on these observations. Analyses of materials from Smith Creek, a Woodland period site with a long history of occupation, exposed the persistent importance of the region, while excavations at Lessley, a Plaquemine site, further revealed the complex sociopolitical landscape that characterized the Late Woodland-Mississippian transition. Finally, opening an exhibit in the Wilkinson County Museum allowed us to (re)introduce local residents to these ancient landscapes by emphasizing the similarities in their use through time.

Starnes, James (see Reginelli, Anna)

Starnes, James (see Leard, Jonathan)

Starnes, James (jstarnes@mdeq.ms.gov, Mississippi Office of Geology), **Jeffrey Alvey** (Mississippi State University)

*[20] Geologic Inferences for Prehistoric Utilization of Ferruginous Orthoquartzite and Trade Distribution
Predominance of Tallahatta Orthoquartzite in Southeast Mississippi*

Tallahatta Quartzite, quarried and collected as float from east-central Mississippi, is the dominant high-quality lithic material on prehistoric sites in southeast Mississippi due to the lack of geologic resources in the region. Marginal-quality chert gravel derived from high terraces in south-central Mississippi and Piedmont-derived milky quartz gravel from south Alabama were other trade resources into southeast Mississippi region. Locally, southeast Mississippi ferruginous orthoquartzites were quarried from stream terraces along the lower Chickasawhay River drainage. Extensive utilization of ferruginous orthoquartzite in southeast Mississippi likely began among the first inhabitation and continued sporadically as higher-quality trade materials became more or less available

Stauffer, J. Grant (g.stauffer@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis), **John E. Kelly** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[36] Cahokia's Hidden Landscape: Mounds and Landscape Modifications in Cahokia's Ramey Field, Illinois

This poster provides recently and previously collected geophysical survey data to reveal landscape modifications between the late Emergent Mississippian (AD 850-1050) and Early Mississippian (AD 1050-1200) periods in Cahokia's Ramey Field. Drawing from archived field records from Charles Bareis' 1969 field school, geophysical results are tentatively compared with known stratigraphic contexts for interpretations about the site's initial landscape characteristics in the area immediately east of Monks Mound. Identified anomalies indicate that several landscape modifications took place in the vicinity of Mound 17, including one or more previously unnumbered mound structures in the study area.

Steen, Carl [5] *Discussant*

Steere, Benjamin A. (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University)

[34] The Nikwasi Mound: Preservation, Partnerships, and Sovereignty in the Cherokee Heartland of Western North Carolina

The Nikwasi Mound (31MA2) in Franklin, North Carolina, was likely constructed during the Mississippian period and marks the location of a Cherokee mother town. In July 2019, ownership of the mound was transferred from the Town of Franklin to the Nikwasi Initiative, a non-profit organization with representatives from the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Heated debates about the preservation of the mound played out in news reports and social media. In this paper, I summarize archaeological and historical information about Nikwasi and consider how the future preservation of the mound relates to broader issues of cultural heritage and tribal sovereignty.

Steponaitis, Vincas (see Graham, Anna)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (vin@unc.edu, University of North Carolina), **Vernon J. Knight, Jr.** (University of Alabama), **George E. Lankford** (Lyon College)

[6] A New Look at Effigy Pipes from the Trans-Mississippi South

A stylistic and iconographic study of Mississippian effigy pipes from the Trans-Mississippi South has led us to identify at least five distinct styles, probably local to this area. Common themes include raptor over human, crouching human, and pot bearer. Although raptor-over-human representations are occasionally found in the related Bellaire style, they are much more frequent in this corpus and presumably relate to stories that were

particularly important here. Pipes depicting the pot-bearer theme also show an interesting pattern, with most examples from this area depicting a female figure, which contrasts with Bellaire pipes that usually show males in this role.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see Riehm, Grace E.)

Sterling, Stephanie (see Lawrence, Dawn)

Stevens, Karen (karen.stevens@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[14] *Archaeological Investigations of Two Archaic Period Shell-Bearing Sites in the Lower Green River Archaeological Region, Kentucky*

Extensive research has been conducted at the “Shell Mound Archaic” sites located in the Middle Green River Archaeological Region of Kentucky, yet little work has been directed towards shell-bearing sites in the Lower Green River Archaeological Region. This paper provides an overview of recent excavations at two shell-bearing sites in Henderson County, Kentucky. Despite evidence of looting and landscape changes, both sites—one stratified, deep bluff-top site and one shallow floodplain site—provided intact deposits, which included mussel and gastropod shell. These sites will be discussed within the broader context of the Shell Mound Archaic of the Midsouth.

Stewart, Ashley (University of Alabama)

[6] *Biodistance and Social Structure at the Perry Site (1LU25)*

This study uses metric and nonmetric dental data to perform biological distance analysis on the Mississippian portion of the Perry site. From these data, genetic relationships are gleaned and then compared to burial location as well as artifact distribution. The majority of Mississippian burials are divided into east and west halves, as are several key artifact groups, indicating the presence of a dual clan structure at Perry. While close genetic relations are not split along clan lines, some do cluster in and around small (likely domestic) structures which may have been sources of power for females in the community.

Stewart, Benjamin (stewartb0501@gmail.com, Florida State University)

[24] *Mississippian Household Foodways in the Middle Cumberland River Region*

A Phase III data recovery project on the Fewkes site (40WM1) for the Tennessee Department of Transportation in 1998 recovered a large fauna assemblage, uncovered numerous features, and several structures. Data recovered provides a unique glimpse into Mississippian village life and foodways in the Middle Cumberland River region of Middle Tennessee. An assessment of household archaeology using secondary fauna data and spatial analyses was conducted to determine if there are discernable patterns and evidence of household diet, food preference, socio-political status, ritual, identity, provisioning, feasting, and meat sharing.

Straub, Elizabeth (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Straub, Elizabeth (elizabeth.straub@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[37] *Kind of a Pig Deal: Analysis of a Mission Period Animal Burial ***

During the excavation of a shell midden north of the Sapelo Island shell rings, we stumbled upon an articulated pig skeleton. Though it was not found in a mortuary context or with any burial goods, the pig seems to have been buried intentionally during the Spanish Mission Period. The burial pit was clearly visible and contained few artifacts, much like Early Archaic dog burials recorded elsewhere in the Eastern United States. Along with providing a detailed description of this unique burial, this paper explores the meaning of this interment through comparison with other North American animal burials.

Strawn, James L. (University of Georgia), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Samuel O. Brookes** (Retired)

[20] Renewed Investigations at the Hester Site (22MO569): A Geoarchaeological Analysis of the 2017 Excavations

Initial investigations at the Hester site (22MO569) by Brookes (1979) revealed a stratified site containing pottery and stone tool artifacts representing the Late Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods in the southeastern United States. In 2017, fourteen 1x1-meter units were excavated at Hester to investigate the geoarchaeological context of the site. Analyses of artifacts and sediments recovered from a 3x2-meter locus during the 2017 excavations suggest that the site is in a stratified and near primary context. Here, we discuss the results of the analyses conducted following the 2017 excavations, which includes three new radiocarbon dates from the site.

Stuckey, Sarah (see Morrow, Juliet)

Stumpf, Tyler (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Stumpf, Tyler (tyler.stumpf@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[37] Searching for Spanish Footprints: The Exploration of Architecture, Site Layout, and Community Organization at the Mission San Joseph de Sapala

Over the past four years, the Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project (SIMPAP) has focused its research on identifying structural remains at the Mission San Joseph de Sapala in order to better understand how people living at the site organized their space. This paper focuses on discussion of the project's utilization of GPR for the identification and subsequent excavation of structural remains, a retrospective on previous structural excavations at the site, a discussion of our current understanding of the spatial layout of the town, and future directions for continued exploration of spatial organization, architecture, and community layout.

Sullivan, Lynne (University of Tennessee)

[11] The McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture: The Cornerstone for Mississippian Research in East Tennessee

The McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture is the go-to repository for research on Mississippian sites in East Tennessee. This review of past and current research regarding the Mississippian period in East Tennessee highlights the scope of information available at the Museum. Investigations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by non-local institutions were followed by New Deal-era projects associated with TVA reservoir projects. The TVA projects enabled large-scale investigations of major sites by UT, and culminated with the Tellico Archaeological Project (1967-1982), for which Jefferson Chapman became the principal investigator, and subsequently the curator and museum director.

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

Summa, Clara (csumma1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University)

[9] The Ladson Rise Site (8JE602): An Analytical Study of Bone Tools and Their Usage

The Aucilla River is home to numerous archaeological sites whose exceptional preservation offers a unique perspective on Florida's early people. The 2018 excavation of the Ladson Rise site, a joint collaboration effort between the University of Georgia and the Aucilla Research Institute, yielded over 100 bone tools and bone tool fragments in just a single unit. This commonly understudied tool type provides the opportunity to better understand the people who made and used them. This research focuses on various analytical methods that can be utilized to study use-wear on bone tools.

Taylor, Sean (see Smith, Karen)

Thacker, Paul (thackep@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University)

[16] *A Disquisition on Diagenesis: Improving Geologic Clay Sourcing Methodology for Pottery Provenance*

This poster details intra-formation variation in clay geochemistry in the Upper Yadkin Valley, a landscape with numerous clay deposits occurring in diverse fluvial, spring, and soil horizon contexts. While many elements and clay minerals co-vary in predictable relationships across horizons or formation beds, some elements are unexpectedly dynamic components of local diagenesis, a finding with important implications for the development of compositional sourcing methodologies. Historic anthropogenic processes such as extensive copper arsenate use in agricultural fields also significantly impact clay geochemistry. In conclusion, most clay sourcing studies assume an unwarranted degree of post-depositional stability within clay-rich geologic formations.

Thomas, David Hurst (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Thomas Fann, Velma (see McMahon, Patricia)

Thomin, Michael (see Khakzad, Sorna)

Thompson, Rachel E. (rachthomps9015@gmail.com, Florida State Historic Preservation Office), **Kelly Ledford** (Florida State Historic Preservation Office)

[34] *File your Paperwork!: How Lack of Documentation Can Hinder Historic Preservation*

67,000 historic resources in Florida lack formal National Register eligibility determinations due to insufficient information. Despite the plethora of archaeological work conducted each year, the Site File rarely receives updated documentation. Developers, government agencies, and historic preservationists are directed to the Site File for grant and permitting requirements. When proper documentation is not submitted, compliance regulators are forced to evaluate the potential impacts to these non-renewable resources with outdated and incomplete information. Using Florida as a case study, we illustrate the effects this has on cultural resources and propose clearer submission guidelines for Site File repositories.

Thompson, Victor (see Lulewicz, Jacob)

Thompson, Victor [12] *Discussant*

Thompson, Victor D. (vdthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Torben Rick** (Smithsonian Institution), **Carey J. Garland** (University of Georgia), **Karen Y. Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural History), **David Hurst Thomas** (American Museum of Natural History), **Mathew Sanger** (Binghamton University), **Bryan Tucker** (Georgia Department of Natural History), **Isabelle Lulewicz** (University of Georgia), **Anna M. Semon** (American Museum of Natural History), **John Schalles** (Creighton University), **Christine Hladik** (University of Georgia), **Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Illinois),

[22] *Ecosystem Stability, Proprietorship, and the Exploitation of Eastern Oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) by Native Americans along the South Atlantic Coast of the United States*

The South Atlantic Coast is known for its impressive shell middens, especially its shell ring sites. One of the commonalities that shell rings have is that the primary shellfish exploited by the inhabitants was the eastern oyster. We explore patterns in oyster size from South Carolina and Georgia through time. We observed statistically significant differences in the size of oysters collected across sites. Regionally, there appears to be a non-random pattern in the mean oyster size exploited from sites situated from north to south. We interpret the observed variation to processes related to territoriality, fishing rights, and coastal environmental variability.

Thompson, Victor D. (see Porter Freeman, Mary)

Toombs, Garrett (toomgd16@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), **Eric Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[17] A Study of Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition Lithic Economies through Experimental Replication of Triangular Projectile Points

This study explores the lithic economy of Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition communities through examining attributes of rhyolite flakes from projectile point production at the Redtail (31YD173) site. We build on Andrefsky's (1986) study of flake curvature through experimental replication of generalized triangular points and apply it to specific types found at Redtail. We examined over 300 flakes recovered from two loci and then produced and measured flakes from replica triangular points for comparison. Our results provide clues as to what stage of lithic reduction was occurring at Redtail and how the material was acquired and used.

Torres Rios, Beatriz (btorresrios@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Morgan Carroll** (University of Alabama), **Elliot H. Blair** (University of Alabama), **Dennis B. Blanton** (James Madison University)

[16] Early Glass Beads on the Georgia Coast -An Elemental Analysis of Beads from the Taylor Mound (9GN55), Kent Mound (9GN51), and Pine Harbor Site (9MC64)

Glass trade beads are often the most abundant European trade items found at Native American sites in the colonial Southeast, and these objects have been utilized extensively and effectively as chronological markers based on stylistic criteria. In this study, we examine the elemental composition (using x-ray fluorescence spectrometry) of the bead assemblages from three early-colonial (16th and 17th centuries) sites on the Georgia Coast-Taylor Mound (9GN55), Kent Mound (9GN51), and Pine Harbor (9MC64). These elemental data provide important insights into the circulations of these objects in early colonial contexts on the Georgia coast.

Townsend, Russell [11] *Discussant*

Trask, Willa (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Treloar, Steven (jtrelo1@lsu.edu, Louisiana State University)

[4] The Tiger Bend Site (16EBR217): Expanding Discourse on Intraregional Variability within the Plaquemine Sociopolitical Landscape

Phase II investigation at the Tiger Bend Site (16EBR217), a Plaquemine hamlet in East Baton Rouge Parish, suggests that the settlement is well situated to inform on community structuring during the local Medora Phase (A D 1300-1400). When juxtaposed with larger contemporary settlements such as the Kleinpeter Site (16EBR5), findings at 16EBR217 evince an opportunity to reconsider the intraregional variability of an ostensibly monolithic cultural material landscape. The author concludes, however, that while 16EBR217 is a robust laboratory for distilling the complex web of interaction that is Plaquemine culture, further investigation is necessary to reach a fruitful and informed interpretation.

Troutman, Michele (mtroutm1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Katherine Seeber** (Binghamton University), **Samuel Bourcy** (Binghamton University), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University)

[9] Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Sea Pines Shell Ring

The present study examines the Late Archaic lithic assemblage from the Sea Pines Shell Ring site located on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina from the 2016-2018 field seasons. The main research question asks what kind of lithic reduction was taking place on this site? Sullivan and Rozen's (1985) typology is used along with an attribute analysis that examines raw material, cortex, weight, maximum dimensions of flakes and tools, platform preparation and flake terminations. In conclusion, the main reduction occurring at Sea Pines represents bifacial thinning and maintenance of stone tools with a soft hammer percussion.

Trubitt, Mary Beth (mtrubit@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[25] *Publishing in Southeastern Archaeology*

Southeastern Archaeology is completing its fourth year as a Taylor & Francis Group journal publication. This poster presents a graphical overview of the process from manuscript submission to published journal article, including a look at recent trends and anticipated changes. This provides an opportunity for discussion with the current editor, while encouraging SEAC members to access online articles ahead of print publication, and to submit manuscripts and register as peer reviewers through the electronic Editorial Manager system.

Tucker, Bryan (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Tucker, Bryan (see Porter Freeman, Mary)

Turner, James (jturner@MDOT.MS.GO, Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Liz Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Robert Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Jason Ervin** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[30] *Archaeology at the Mississippi Department of Transportation: Encouraging the Use of MDOT's Curated Collections*

Since the late 1960's, the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) has employed archaeologists to help the department avoid or mitigate the impacts of transportation infrastructure projects to cultural resources. The department maintains its own curation facilities, where an extensive collection of artifacts recovered during survey, testing and mitigation are stored. These curated collections offer excellent opportunities for those conducting research in Mississippi. This paper is intended to serve as a launching point in an effort to make the archaeological community aware of MDOT collections, and hopefully aid researchers in identifying and taking advantage of the opportunities those collections offer. Information on a sample of sites will be presented, and feedback will be sought on how MDOT can more effectively connect with the research community.

Underwood, John (jrunderwood@live.com, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), **Patty Miller-Beech** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[30] *Market Choice: A Distributional Analysis of Manufactured Goods Across the Nineteenth-and Early Twentieth-Century Mississippi Delta*

In the Mississippi Delta, the most ubiquitous and pervasive type of site dates to the late nineteenth-through twentieth-century. Mostly found as surface scatters across plowed fields, their ubiquitous and pervasive nature, while often viewed as insignificant, is actually their greatest asset, as their wide distribution allows for large-scale analysis of material lifeways, to identify and explore connections between the people of the Delta and the wider South during a period of rapid industrialization and mass-production of consumer goods. This study attempts to identify trends in market access through the distributional analysis of marked goods from six Mississippi counties.

Van Ostran, Molly (see James, Larry)

Velasquez, Liz (see Turner, James)

Vento, Frank J. (see Freund, Kyle P.)

Wagner-Pelkey, Amanda (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Walker, Cameron (University of Maryland-College Park)

[24] *Observing the Presence of Canine at the Fewkes Site (40WM1)*

Looking at the identified canine in the observed faunal assemblage at the Fewkes site (40WM1), the focus of this paper was on observing the presence of canine in this site's features. Attention was placed on what possible social factors this association could indicate. The analysis of the faunal material was furthered through the use of ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources, and through comparing the Fewkes assemblage

to previous research. Questions relating to consumption, social status, and feasting were considered while analyzing and interpreting the faunal material. Discussion is also placed on sample bias, and the reinterpretation of 'legacy data.'

Walker, Chester (see King, Adam)

Wallinga, Jakob (see Chamberlain, Elizabeth)

Wallis, Neill (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History)

[12] Cosmic Landmarks in the Siting of Woodland Civic-Ceremonial Centers

Constructed monuments at Woodland multi-mound sites in northern Florida are aligned to solstice events. In addition, site locations are nearly always associated with natural features of the landscape such as streams, lakes, terraces and dunes that also have solstice alignments. A survey of solstice alignments among anthropogenic and natural features across the region reveals a widespread architectural grammar that was shaped by commonly shared principles of geomancy. These patterns and correspondences have significant implications for understanding the periodicity of gathering events and the relationships of communities to the cosmos and to one another.

Wallman, Diane (dianewallman@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Michelle LeFebvre** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Charlie Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[38] The Anatomy of a Pit: Patterns of Animal Use from the Late Mississippian to Historic Chickasaw Period in Mississippi

On the Black Prairie of Mississippi, archaeologists investigating the transition from the Late Mississippian to the historic Chickasaw period have identified diverse assemblages of faunal remains in large pits, often interpreted as daub quarries. In this paper, we provide an overview of faunal use during this transition on the Black Prairie, with a focus on the Stark Farm and Daub Ridge sites. Through this review, we aim to evaluate whether these pits reflect special use deposits, and to establish if changes in fauna occurred with the shift in settlement away from river valleys, or the rise of the deerskin trade.

Walton, Alyssa (waltaa16@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), **Eric E. Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[17] Examining Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition Social Interactions Through Ceramic Analysis

This project compares ceramic attributes among six Piedmont Village Tradition sites in the upper Yadkin River Valley, 1200-1500 CE. We use these data to examine potential social interactions among these communities, and the relationship between two loci at the Redtail site. 350 sherds were classified based on attribute combinations and compared using Brainard Robinson Coefficient analysis. The two Redtail loci looked most similar suggesting a strong connection between dispersed areas of activity. Patterns of similarity among the other sites are not based solely on geographic proximity and may correspond to women's interaction networks or women's movement on the landscape.

Ward, Grace M. V. (g.m.ward@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[41] People and Plants at Jaketown: A Case Study of Poverty Point-era Landscape Management

The people who built earthworks at Jaketown and Poverty Point during the terminal Late Archaic lived and labored in a complex floodplain ecosystem. The past two seasons of excavation at Jaketown, located in west-central Mississippi, yielded data that illuminate the site's social and ecological landscape. This presentation reports results of preliminary paleoethnobotanical analysis, focusing on markers of human engagement with herbaceous floodplain pioneers such as chenopod, and perennials, including pecan and persimmon. The contexts sampled indicate patterns of earthen construction and flooding, offering insight into the relationship between social and environmental history and plant life at Late Archaic Jaketown.

Warner, Emily J. (see Nelson, Erin S.)

Waters, Michael (see Halligan, Jessi)

Watt, David (see Britt, Tad)

Watt, David (Djwatt31@gmail.com, Tulane University), **Tad Britt** (National Park Service), **Samuel Huey** (ELOS), **Dayna Lee** (Earth Search), **Mark Rees** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[13] *From MRGO to MRDAM: Can Archaeologists Mitigate Engineered Disaster on Louisiana's Gulf Coast?*

Anthropogenic, engineered disasters in the Mississippi River Delta have overwhelmed conventional resource management. The Mississippi River – Gulf Outlet (MRGO) epitomizes the devastating impacts of Anthropogenic coastal erosion, subsidence, and sea-level rise that are rapidly obliterating the archaeological record of human habitation on Louisiana's Gulf Coast. A multi-institutional consortium for Mississippi River Delta Archaeological Mitigation offers strategies and methods to stem the ongoing loss of archaeological data and cultural heritage. Data recovery, salvage, site triage, regional sampling, mitigation banking, and creative mitigation represent alternative measures to be pursued in consultation and partnership with Native American tribes and coastal communities.

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (eliwatts@indiana.edu, Indiana University)

[31] *Remotely Sensing Angel Communities: Exploring Vernacular Landscapes and Communal Identities in the Angel Hinterlands*

Deviating from traditional top-down models of Mississippian social integration, this research investigates community-making through the vernacular built environment and everyday material practices. Recent gradiometry surveys and subsequent ground-truthing excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp site, part of the Angel polity in southwestern Indiana, demonstrate that communal identities in the Angel countryside were not forged through a centralized prestige economy or the distribution of symbolically charged wealth items. Rather, communities in the Angel region were created through the manipulation of vernacular architecture, curation of lithic tools, and entanglements with cosmological and ancestral landscapes.

Webb, Dan (danielhwebb@gmail.com, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[3] *A Multi-proxy Analysis of Curated Soil and Sediment Columns from the Patrick Site (40MR40)*

The University of Tennessee's 1972-1975 excavations at the Patrick site (40MR40) in East Tennessee, identified subsurface features and stratified cultural deposits spanning the Archaic to Mississippian periods. This paper presents the findings of a recent analysis of sediments, plant remains, and microartifacts identified in two stratigraphic column samples collected from the upper two meters of the site. Constrained by twelve radiocarbon dates, the resulting dataset depicts a gradually aggrading landform that became increasingly stable during the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transition circa. 3000 cal. BP, signaling what may have been an optimal setting for horticulturalists and foragers alike.

Weber, Kiersten (see Jones, Scott)

Webster, Rebecca (rwebste8@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Howard Cyr** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Barbara Heath** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

[21] *Analysis of Geomorphological Change to Understand a Persistent Place*

In the summer of 2018, archaeologists collected 15 sediment core samples from temporally diagnostic features at Coan Hall, a site of early colonial encounter in the Potomac River Valley. Two of the authors ran the cores through a particle size analyzer (PSA) to assess past geomorphological processes tied to land use. This paper will compare the results gathered from the PSA analysis to the artifacts recovered from related features in order to understand the changing cultural and physical landscapes at Coan Hall over the course of the 17th century, and the merits of performing PSA analyses when discussing persistent places.

Webster, Rebecca J. (see Heath, Barbara J.)

Weinstein, Rich (see McGimsey, Chip)

Welch, Paul (pwelch@siu.edu, Southern Illinois University), **Brian Butler** (Southern Illinois University), **Tamira Brennan** (Southern Illinois University)

[36] Small Diameter Coring of Mounds at Kincaid

Fewer than half of the nearly 30 mounds at Kincaid have been explored through excavation. To gain knowledge about others, we extracted small-diameter (Oakfield) cores from 13 previously unexplored mounds. Despite the difficulties of interpreting such extremely limited exposures of mound stratigraphy, we confirmed that most are of Mississippian age, one likely of historic origin, and one so badly disturbed that age is indeterminate. We also found that several mounds have multiple construction episodes, and obtained a Late Kincaid radiocarbon age estimate from one burned structure in Mx0⁶.

Wells, Doug (see McGimsey, Chip)

West, Shaun (swest@terraexplorations.com, TerraX), **Martin Menz** (University of Michigan), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[22] One Ring to Rule Them All: Spatial Patterning within the Circular Village at Kolomoki (9ER1)

Swift Creek and Weeden Island ring middens are typically interpreted as village refuse, though beyond their circular layouts, the internal organization of these settlements often remain elusive. At Kolomoki, a ring-shaped village and mound complex in southwestern Georgia, site-wide systematic testing revealed several areas with concentrations of various classes of material culture. Based on this spatial data and the results from our excavations at the site, we propose that the constituent social groups that inhabited Kolomoki's village were divided into discrete occupational clusters, some the size of entire ring villages found elsewhere in the region during this time.

Wettstaed, James (see Lulewicz, Jacob)

White, Andrew (aawhite@mailbox.sc.edu, University of South Carolina)

[33] The Size and Structure of Eastern Paleoindian Social Groupings: What We Do and Do Not Know

Social groupings such as families, foraging groups, and bands comprised the building blocks of the Paleoindian societies of eastern North America. Our inferences about the characteristics of those social groupings are based on a combination of ethnographic, modelling, and archaeological data. This paper will synthesize those data and attempt to summarize what we do and do not know about the size and composition of eastern Paleoindian social groupings and how those groups articulated with one another to form larger societies.

White, Nancy (nmw@usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[6] Middle Woodland and Fort Walton at Richardson's Hammock Burial Mound (8Gu10), Northwest Florida

Richardson's Hammock is a large-gastropod shell midden on St. Joseph Bay with Woodland and Fort Walton components and a burial mound; looted collections are now available for study. One that C. B. Moore missed, the mound contained both Swift Creek and early Weeden Island ceramics, typical for Middle Woodland in the Apalachicola-lower Chattahoochee region, and intrusive later Fort Walton burials with pottery, a copper (plate?) fragment, and a carved-shell "spaghetti-style" gorget. A shell pin and beads, ground-stone celts, and other objects could be from either time period. Other Middle Woodland burial mounds in the region were reused by Mississippian peoples.

Whyte, Thomas R. (whytetr@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University)

[3] How Ancient Lithic Scavenging Influences Models of Settlement, Mobility, and Exchange in the Appalachian Summit

Humans had scavenged and reused or recycled lithic artifacts throughout precontact times in the Appalachian Summit. Archaeologists undoubtedly have mistakenly used scavenged and geographically relocated artifacts of earlier types, such as fluted points, to estimate ages of site occupation. Exogenous lithic materials observed

among artifacts that may have been made on scavenged items are erroneously interpreted as evidence of long distance exchange or migration to source areas. Lithic scavenging must be considered, regardless of geography, when constructing models of precontact human settlement, mobility, and exchange.

Whyte, Thomas R. (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Willey, Pete (see McGimsey, Chip)

Williams, John (see Perrotti, Angelina)

Williams, Mark (see Lulewicz, Jacob)

Williams, Mark (jmw@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **K. C. Jones** (University of Georgia)

[7] *Hitchcock's Guide to Native Round House Construction*

Our interest in Late Mississippian round structures (domestic and ceremonial) in Georgia's Oconee Valley has led us to examine the 1841-42 ethnographic work by General Ethan Allen Hitchcock in Oklahoma. Hitchcock, a lifelong diarist, has been extensively quoted by archaeologists and ethnographers since the discovery of his diaries in the early 1920s. We summarize Hitchcock's life and the discovery and curation of his diaries. Having now examined his original diary drawings, we provide new perspectives on the mistaken impressions of John Swanton and Grant Foreman with respect to the construction of the Tukabatchee Council House near Wetumka, Oklahoma.

Wilson, David (daw18g@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[23] *Ashes to Ashes, Tusk to Tusk: Stable Isotope Analysis of Megafaunal Materials from the Page-Ladson Paleoindian Site (8JE591)*

Excavations at Page-Ladson (8JE591) have recovered zooarchaeological artifacts of megafauna species including Pleistocene camel and mastodon dating to ca. 14,550 cal. years BP. Tusk and tooth samples from these individuals have been subject to Carbon and Oxygen stable isotope analysis to determine individual diet and water consumption. The preliminary data indicates a possible seasonal water/food resource rotation and differences in food consumption between the species. The findings provide additional insight to the seasonal availability of these species on the landscape for human exploitation, as well as the seasonal availability of floral and water resources on the landscape during the Pleistocene.

Wilson, Gregory (gdwilson@anth.ucsb.edu, University of California-Santa Barbara), **Dana Bardolph** (Northern Illinois University), **Duane Esarey** (Illinois State Museum)

[6] *Religion, Culture Contact, and Mississippian Beginnings in the Illinois Valley*

Remote sensing and two years of excavation at the Fandel site, near Upper Peoria Lake in west central Illinois, is shedding new light on the complicated history of population movement and culture contact that fueled the origins of Mississippian society in the American Bottom and the Illinois River Valley. This ongoing research has revealed construction and use of early Mississippian platform mounds, elaborate ceremonial buildings, and rituals central to Cahokia's mid-11th century urban intensification, and its simultaneous integration with outlying contributory groups at strategic points across the upper Mississippi River basin.

Wilson, Gregory (see Friberg, Christina)

Wilson, Gregory (see Ferree, Tyler)

Wilson, Jeremy (see Friberg, Christina)

Wilson, Jeremy (wilsojer@iupui.edu, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis), **John Flood** (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis), **Scott Hipskind** (Cardno), **Matthew Pike** (Purdue University)

[31] Sensing Mississippians: Geophysics, Built Landscapes, and Community Organization in the Central Illinois River Valley

Since 2011, our research team has conducted geophysical investigations at three larger Mississippian Period communities in the southern half of the central Illinois River valley in west-central Illinois. Our objectives at Lawrenz Gun Club, Walsh, and Star Bridge have been to assess site integrity, prospect sub-surface deposits for future archaeological investigations, and examine the internal structure of these communities. Our results, which chronologically span the founding, flourishing, and fleeting days of the Mississippian Period in the region, highlight the impacts of the religious, socio-political, and demographic processes on settlement patterns, community composition, and landscape modifications.

Winsboro, Barbara (see Halligan, Jessi)

Wolf, John (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Woodyard, Lynsey (lmw605@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University)

*[42] How Osteobiographical Study Helps Shed Light on the Lived Experience of Burial 53 from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum Cemetery **

An osteobiography was completed to gain understanding about the lived experience and health status of an individual, Burial 53, associated with the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA)(1855-1935) in Jackson, Mississippi. Pathological assessment revealed both active and healed bone pathologies, including an active infectious process in the oral cavity that may have contributed to death. Specifically, this infection suggests that the individual's immune system was likely vulnerable to other infections prior to death. These pathologies may also have impacted the individual's antemortem quality of life, which is interpreted relative to available historical information on health in the MSLA and contemporary Mississippi.

Woolsey, Emily (ewoolsey@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[26] Revisiting the Geography of the Pinson, Johnston, and Elijah Bray Sites within the South Fork Forked Deer River Drainage Through GIS

Until recently, the research application of GIS at Pinson Mounds has been limited to understanding the spatial nature of remotely sensed prehistoric features and the numerous earthworks' relation to one another. Pinson Mounds, the largest Middle Woodland ceremonial site in the United States, houses the second largest surviving platform mound in the nation, and is accompanied by two contemporary satellite sites with both platform and conical mounds of their own. With over a thousand miles of the South Fork Forked Deer River drainage, this preliminary study seeks to understand the geographic appeal of Pinson as a ceremonial center through spatial analysis utilizing GIS applications.

Wright, Alice (see Kitteringham, Lia)

Wright, Alice P. (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Wright, Kevin (kpwright@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

*[40] A Chemical and Petrographic Approach to Exploring Choctaw Coalescence ***

This paper presents the results of a study examining Choctaw coalescence in East-Central Mississippi. Ceramic artifacts from two 18th century Choctaw sites (22KE630 & 22KE718) were subjected to compositional analyses and a chaîne opératoire approach was employed to identify ceramic communities of practice. Compositional analyses used in this study included x-ray fluorescence (XRF), ceramic petrography, and Laser Ablated Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS). A blend of experimental and indigenous archaeology was also used to construct a series of more holistic interpretations about Choctaw coalescence and identity formation.

Yarbrough, Nicholas (nhy06@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University and the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[35] *The Wakulla River: An Archaeological Review*

Humans have utilized the Wakulla River in North Florida and its associated karst depressions for millennia, with recorded sites spanning Florida's entire known culture history. The Wakulla is adjacent to the Aucilla River, with its numerous preserved inundated terrestrial sites, and is similarly situated on the Wakulla Karst Plain, but little professional research has been conducted in this river. A preliminary review of the artifacts currently housed in the State Bureau of Archaeological Research's Collections Facility focusing upon the diagnostic artifacts found in, and immediately adjacent to, the Wakulla River will inform upcoming investigations into the River's submerged contexts.

Young, Abbie (see Heckman, Benjamin J.)

Zierden, Martha (mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org, Charleston Museum), **Ron Anthony** (Charleston Museum), **Nic Butler** (Charleston County Public Library), **Sarah Platt** (Syracuse University), **Jon Marcoux** (Clemson University)

[21] *The Royal Armorer, Visiting Indian Delegations, and Colonoware at the Heyward-Washington House: Tales from a Legacy Collection*

The ca. 1772 Heyward-Washington house is the first house museum in Charleston, South Carolina (1929) and site of the first controlled urban archaeological investigation (1975-1977). The site produced assemblages from the gunsmithing operations of John Milner Sr. and his son (1730-1768), as well as later materials. It is now The Charleston Museum's largest legacy collection and subject of dissertation research. Reexamination of the colonoware assemblage by four archaeologists and one historian has produced surprising data on colonial Charleston, and the people who occupied 87 Church Street. This paper describes the pottery assemblage and why it differs from other urban sites.

Zierden, Martha A. (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Zuckerman, Molly K. (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Zuckerman, Molly K. (see Porter, Keri)

Zuckerman, Molly K. (mkz12@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Anna J. Osterholtz** (Mississippi State University), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Texas State University)

[42] *Current Bioarchaeological Knowledge and Potential Directions for Future Research at the Cemetery of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum **

Bioarchaeological analyses of skeletal material (N=66) recovered from the cemetery of the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (MSLA)(1855-1935) in Jackson. have generated diverse findings. These include direct insights into patterns of disease exposure, demographics, and biosocial lived experiences (e.g., trauma, nutrition, experiences of chronic physiological stress, oral health) of patients there as well as the populations of contemporary Mississippi from which they came. Here, we characterize the current state of bioarchaeological knowledge of the MSLA, contextualize this within available historical evidence, and outline potential future work for the site and the assemblage, while acknowledging the potential limitations of such endeavors.

