

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Proceedings of the 77th Annual Meeting

October 24–27, 2021



Bulletin 63

2021

Durham Convention Center • Durham, North Carolina

Conference organized by

Margaret Scarry, Heather Lapham, and Steve Davis

Bulletin edited by

Steve Davis, Dale Hutchinson, Anna Graham, Gabrielle Purcell

Research Laboratories of Archaeology University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

• • •

Book Room organized by

Mary Beth Fitts, Sherry Boyette, and Kimberly Urban

Food Trucks coordinated by

Rachel Briggs, Lillian Ondus, and Gabrielle Purcell

Local Tour Information compiled by

Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Dru McGill, and Rosemarie Blewitt

Special Events planned by

David Cranford, Rosemarie Blewitt, Mary Beth Fitts, Joseph Herbert, and Shane Petersen

Social Media Posts created by

Gabrielle Purcell, Madelaine Azar, Heather Lapham, Gracie Riehm, and Sierra Roark

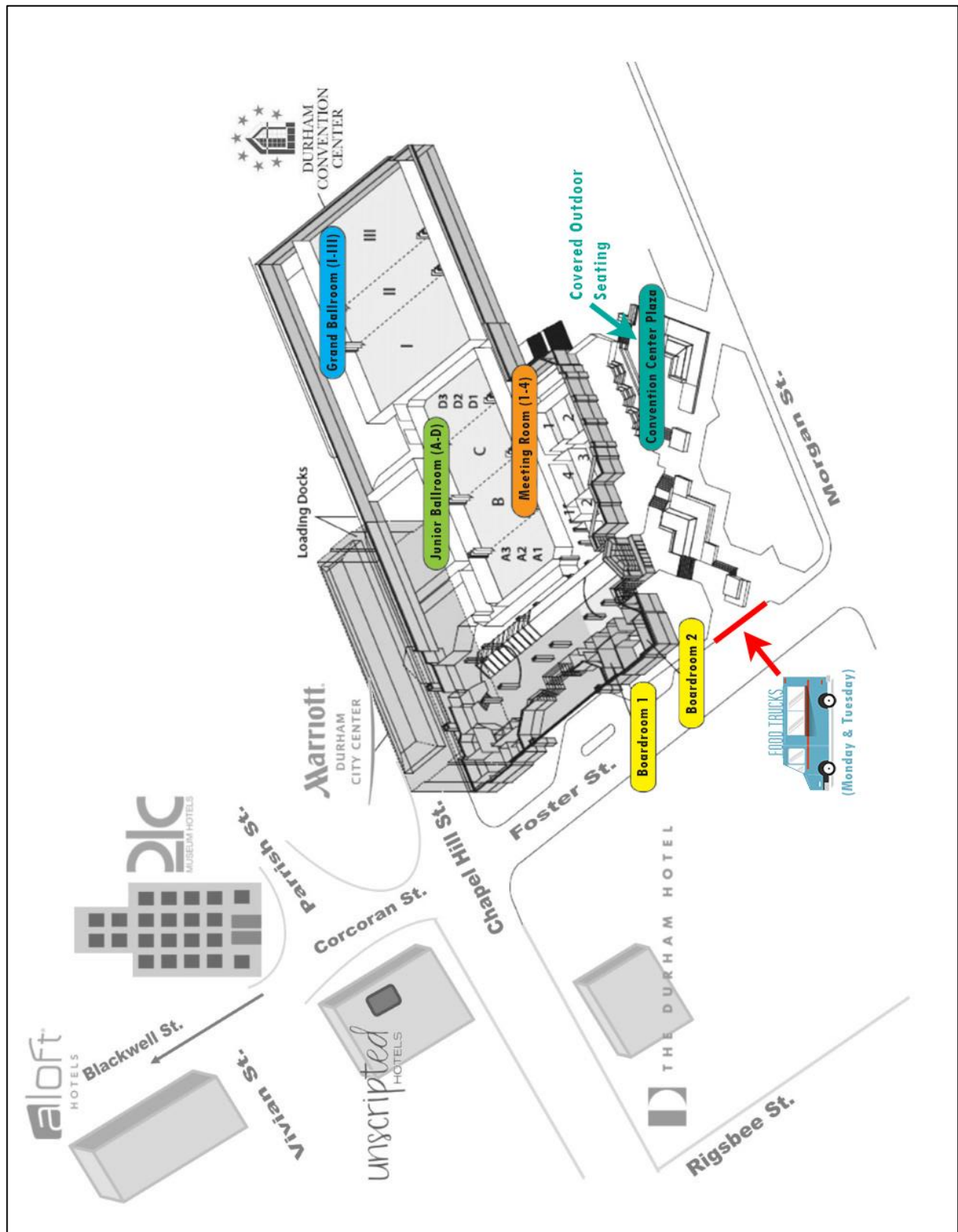
Cover Illustration: Watercolor depiction of Occaneechi Town by Orna Weinroth, based on archaeological evidence at the Fredricks site (31Or231), Orange County, North Carolina.

© Southeastern Archaeological Conference 2021

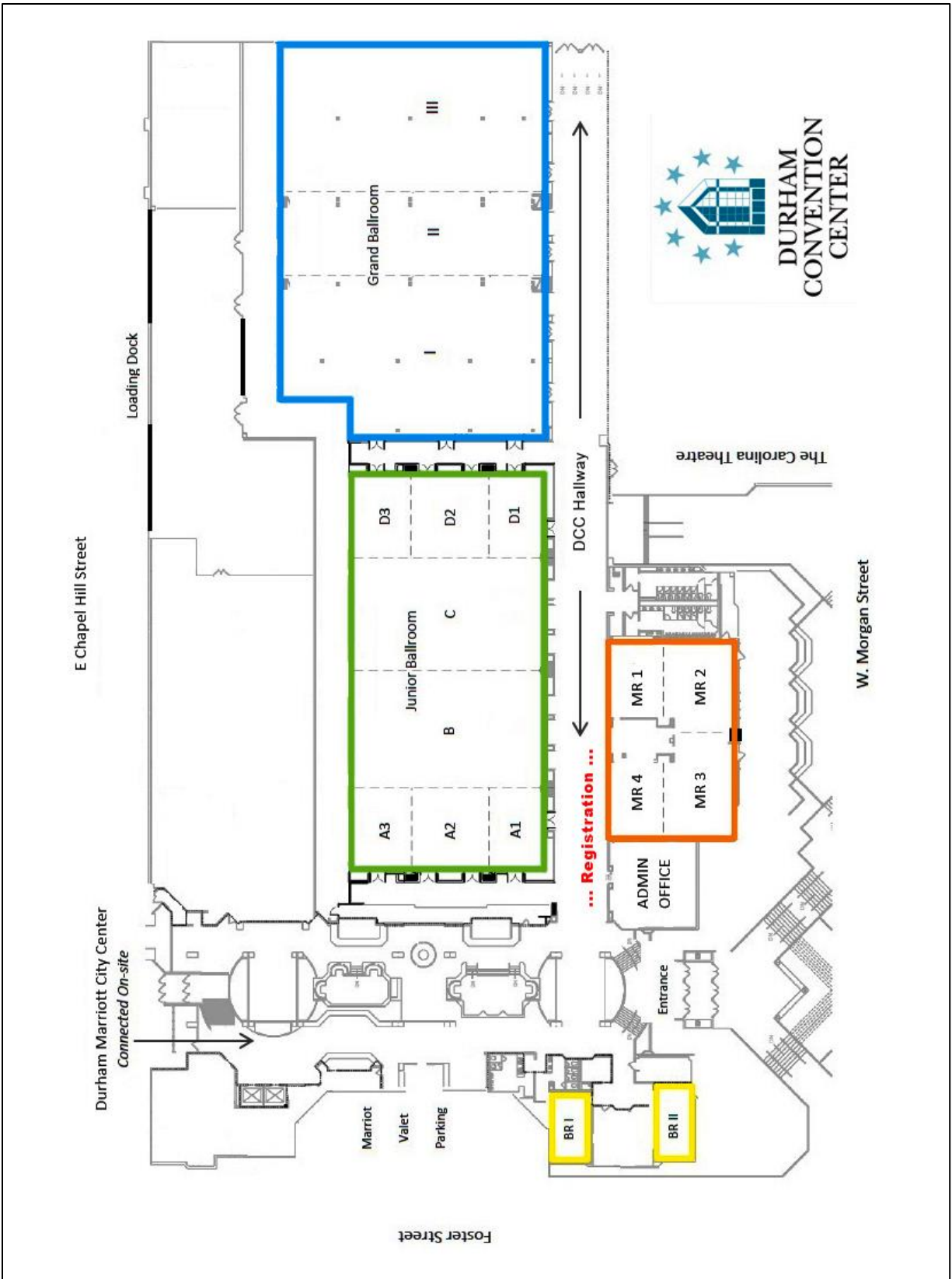
Table of Contents

Map of Downtown Durham	iv
Map of the Durham Convention Center with surrounding streets and hotels	v
Floor Plan of the Durham Convention Center	vi
Preface and Acknowledgments	vii
List of Donors	viii
2021 SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct.....	1
2021 SEAC SAFE Officer Program	4
SEAC at a Glance	5
General Information	6
Special Events Schedule	7
Program.....	8
Sunday, October 24	8
Monday, October 25	8
Tuesday, October 26	16
Wednesday, October 27	21
Student Paper Competition Entries	28
Abstracts of Symposia, Panels, and Workshops	29
Abstracts of Papers and Posters	34

Map of Downtown Durham.



Map of the Durham Convention Center with surrounding streets and hotels.



Floor Plan of the Durham Convention Center.

Preface and Acknowledgments

Welcome to Durham, North Carolina, and SEAC 2021—the 77th “annual” meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Durham is located on ancestral lands of several Siouan tribes, including the Eno, Adshusheer, Shakori, and Occaneechi. The city’s nickname, “Bull City,” comes from its legacy of tobacco production, which has left its mark on the landscape in the old factory buildings of downtown and the historic plantations surrounding the city. Durham also has a rich history of African American enterprise and participation in the Civil Rights Movement. If you have time to explore the city and its surroundings, you will find a list of historic sites and places of interest in your welcome bag. Be sure to check out the QR codes that take you to maps and information about sites to see.

In 2017, SEAC president Jay Johnson invited the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s Research Labs of Archaeology to host the 2020 meeting. We conferred with our colleagues in the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology and other local archaeologists and agreed to do so. We knew it would be a lot of work, but many others had hosted SEAC before us and left excellent records, benchmarks, and advice. Of course, we had no idea that a pandemic would strike, making it necessary to cancel the 2020 meeting and posing new challenges to hosting SEAC. We have still relied heavily on SEAC traditions, the experience of previous hosts, and the advice of the SEAC board. SEAC will be a bit different this year, but we think it will be its usual intellectual stimulus and collegial gathering. We are delighted to see and welcome our friends and colleagues again, and we look forward to seeing those who could not join us this year at next year’s meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas.

What changes have we made? Your welcome bag contains a face mask and hand sanitizer; these should help protect you during the meeting and can serve as mementos of the return of SEAC. The symposia are all scheduled in spacious rooms with ample seating for you to sit at comfortable social distances. There are tables and chairs under a canopy on the convention center plaza where you can grab a tasty bite from food trucks at lunch or sit and chat with colleagues at any time. On Monday night you can view over 60 posters, have leisurely chats with their authors, and enjoy appetizers and a beverage from the cash bar. Tuesday evening you have your choice: enjoy music by High Cotton and a cash bar on the patio or adjourn to Full Steam Brewery for a craft beer and archaeological trivia session.

No SEAC meeting is possible without the efforts and support of our members, their institutions, and CRM firms. Our students and local colleagues (see committee lists) have pitched in, zoomed repeatedly, and helped us with the many tasks that go into hosting a conference. We have received remarkable financial support (see donor lists) that we have put to use making this a safe, stimulating, and successful meeting. Many thanks to all our colleagues, students, volunteers, and donors who made this meeting possible.

Margie Scarry, Heather Lapham, and Steve Davis

A Special Thanks to Our Generous Donors¹

• Platinum Level •

AECOM

Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.

College of Arts and Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

New South Associates

North Carolina Archaeological Society

Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research

Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site

TRC Environmental Corporation

• Gold Level •

VHB

• Silver Level •

Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University

Illinois State Archaeological Survey

• Bronze Level •

Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia

Direct AMS

PaleoWest

• **Bronze Level** •

University of Alabama Press

University Press of Florida

• **Patrons** •

C. Margaret Scarry

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University

Charles Cobb

Charles Pearson

Christopher Rodning

Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University

Gregory Waselkov

Heather Lapham

Steve Davis

University of Tennessee Press

• **Contributors** •

Ancient Hands

Ann Cordell

Caleb Smith

David Moore

David Thulman

Grayal Farr

Kandace Hollenbach

Linda Carnes-McNaughton

¹Donors as of September 29, 2021.



2021 SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct

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 g (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.

Relevant Web Sites

SEAC

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

SAA

- <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting/submissions/anti-harassment-policy>
- https://documents.saa.org/container/docs/default-source/doc-careerpractice/harassment_resource.pdf?sfvrsn=d5b7b7d8_4
- <https://www.saa.org/career-practice/saa-statements-guidelines/statement-details/2015/11/01/saa-statement-on-sexual-harassment-and-violence>
- <https://www.saa.org/career-practice/ethics-in-professional-archaeology>
- <https://www.saa.org/annual-meeting/submissions/anti-harassment-policy>

SHA

- <https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/>

CAA

- <https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/about/committees/caa-committee-members-safety>

AAA

- <https://www.americananthro.org/LearnAndTeach/Content.aspx?ItemNumber=22956&navItemNumber=22957>

AIA

- <https://www.archaeological.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/AIA-Statement-on-Sexual-Harassment-and-Assault-and-Guidelines-on-Archaeological-Field-Projects.pdf>

SCS

- <https://classicalstudies.org/scs-news/scs-statement-harassment-annual-meeting>

AHA

- <https://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/governance/policies-and-documents-of-the-association/code-of-professional-conduct-at-officially-sanctioned-aha-activities>

AGU

- <https://harassment.agu.org/>
- <https://www.agu.org/Plan-for-a-Meeting/AGUMeetings/Meetings-Resources/Meetings-code-of-conduct>

APS

- <https://www.aps.org/meetings/policies/code-conduct.cfm>



2021 SEAC Safe Officer Program

The SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault will continue the *SEAC Safe Officer* program for the 2021 meetings in Durham. Any SEAC participant who has been subjected to sexual harassment, assault, discrimination, or other unwanted behaviors can report these behaviors to our on-site volunteers. SEAC Safe Officers will be available at the registration desk during registration hours, as well as at all SEAC-sponsored evening events and on-call 24 hours a day throughout the meetings. SEAC Safe Officers will be wearing red T-shirts as shown above.

The 2021 SEAC Safe Officers are Robbie Ethridge, Patrick Johnson, Shawn Lambert, Jesse Nowak, and Jera Davis. If you would like to make a report, please contact any of these officers, speak with the officer on duty at the registration desk, or for 24-hour reporting, call or text Robbie Ethridge at 662-816-6369. For more information see <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.

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

Room	Monday Morning	Morning Afternoon	Monday Evening	Tuesday Morning	Tuesday Afternoon
Junior Ballroom A	[1] Transportation Archaeology (Part 1)	[9] Transportation Archaeology (Part 2) [10] Embracing Change		[17] Submerged North Carolina (Part 1)	[24] Submerged North Carolina (Part 2) [25] Workshop – Supporting the Archaeology Workforce
Junior Ballroom B	[2] Making Subjects	[11] Petroglyphs and Pictographs		[18] Rivers, Rocks, and Resources	
Junior Ballroom C	[3] Emergence and Evolution of a Colonial Economy	[12] The Marengo Archaeological Complex		[19] Exploring Ritual	[26] Pipes, Pipe-making, and Pipe-smoking in the Southeast
Junior Ballroom D	[4] North American Heritage at Risk Working Group	[13] African American Historic Cemeteries		[20] Woodland and Mississippian Period Research	[27] Archaeology and Resource Management in South Carolina: Papers in Honor of Robert Morgan
Meeting Room 1/2	[5] Archaic and Woodland Period Research	[14] Household to Landscape-scale Studies		[21] Archaeology of the More Recent Past to the Present	[28] Protohistoric and Historic Period Research
Meeting Room 3/4	[6] Plant and Animal Use in the Past	[15] Applying Methods and Technologies		[22] THPO-SHPO Workshop	[29] Lower Mississippi Valley Archaeology
Grand Ballroom II	[7] Workshop – Ethical Practice in Bioarchaeology	[8] Student Workshop Luncheon - Giving Students a Voice			[23] Student Luncheon - Publication
Grand Ballroom II/III			[16] Reception / Poster Session		

General Information

Registration

Durham Convention Center Hallway

Sunday 4:00 – 7:00 pm

Monday 7:30 am – 4:00 pm

Tuesday 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

Books and Exhibits

Grand Ballroom I

Monday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Tuesday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Wednesday 8:00 am – 10:00 am

Reception and Poster Session

Grand Ballroom II/III

Monday 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm

Casual Conversation Area

Grand Ballroom III

Monday 8:00 am – 3:00 pm

Tuesday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Special Events Schedule

Sunday

North Carolina Archaeological Society Meeting – Durham Convention Center Plaza, 3:00–5:00 pm

SEAC Sexual Harassment Task Force Safe Officer Training – Board Room I, 4:00 – 5:30 pm

SEAC Board Meeting – held by Zoom on Tuesday, October 19, 12:00 – 2:00 pm

Monday

Workshop – Ethical Practice in Bioarchaeology: Developing SEAC Guidelines for Working with Human Remains – Grand Ballroom II, 8:00 – 11:00 am

Student Workshop Luncheon – Giving Students a Voice: A Platform for Students to Provide Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention and Best Practices Recommendations – Grand Ballroom II, 12:00 – 1:00 pm

Panel – Embracing Change: Blending Virtual and In-Person Community Engagement Initiatives in Archaeology – Junior Ballroom A, 3:30 – 5:00 pm

Reception and Poster Session – Grand Ballrooms II/III, 5:00 – 7:00 pm

Tuesday

THPO-SHPO Workshop – Meeting Rooms 3/4, 8:00 – 11:00 am

Student Luncheon – Panel on Student Publication – Grand Ballroom II, 12:00 – 1:30 pm

Workshop – Supporting the Archaeology Workforce: Developing Harassment-free Environments in Cultural Resource Management – Junior Ballroom A, 3:30 – 5:00 pm

SEAC Business Meeting – Junior Ballrooms B/C, 5:30 – 7:00 pm

Student Reception – Grand Ballroom III, 7:00 – 8:00 pm

Trivia Night – Fullsteam Brewery, 7:30 – 9:30 pm

Music by High Cotton – Durham Convention Center Plaza, 8:00 – 11:00 pm

Program

(Presentations that will show photographs of human remains are marked with an *.)

(Entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **.)

Sunday Afternoon
October 24

**Sexual Harassment and Assault
Task Force Training**
Board Room I
4:00 – 5:30 pm

SEAC Board Meeting
*(held by Zoom on Tuesday,
October 19, 12:00 – 2:00 pm)*

Monday Morning
October 25

[1] Junior Ballroom A

**Symposium – Transportation
Archaeology Moving into the Mid-
Twenty-First Century (Part 1)**

Organizers: Shane Petersen and Paul
Mohler

8:00 **Wilkerson, Matt** *Opening Remarks*

8:20 **Webb, Paul A., Damon Jones, Michael
Nelson, Brett Riggs** *Continuity and
Change: Forty Years of Transportation
Archaeology in Southwestern North
Carolina*

8:40 **Gregory, Danny, Lauren Walls** *The
Crabtree Farmstead Complex: A Study in
Comprehensive Context*

9:00 **Taylor, Samantha** *Archaeology of a
Nineteenth Century Piedmont Farmstead:
A Case Study at the Westmoreland-Snow
Farmstead (31FY1053), Forsyth County,
North Carolina*

9:20 **Harris, Matthew, Matthew Jorgenson**
*Geochemistry and Statistical Analyses for
Lithic Sourcing in the Uwharrie Region of
North Carolina*

9:40 **Cunanan, Chester, Matthew
Jorgenson, Mary Glenn Krause**
*Introduction to the Metavolcanic Lithic
Identification Online Web Application*

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Overton, Brian P., Shane C. Petersen**
Laser Archaeology – Pew, Pew!

10:40 **Jorgenson, Matthew, Peter Sittig**
*Archaeological Predictive Modeling and
Model Verification for the US 70 Kinston
Bypass Project*

11:00 **Mohler, Paul J.** *"A Matter of Grave
Concern": Grave Marker Discards and
What to Do with Them*

[2] Junior Ballroom B

**Symposium – Making Subjects:
Ontological Relationism and the Study
of Emergence in the Pre-Columbian
Southeast**

Organizer: C. Trevor Duke

8:00 **Duke, C. Trevor** *Tempered Subjects:
Ritual Potting as Efficacious Action in Pre-
Columbian Tampa Bay ***

8:20 **Baires, Sarah** *Landscapes as Subject in
the Cahokian World*

8:40 **Wallis, Neill, C. Trevor Duke** *How
Objects Make Subjects: Bodily
Subjectivities and Mortuary Vessel
Technology in Woodland Period Florida*

9:00 **Kassabaum, Megan, Anna Graham**
*Building Mounds, Building Communities:
Identifying Moundbuilding Practices in the
Lower Mississippi Valley*

9:20 **Baltus, Melissa** *Molding Clay, Shaping
Cahokians: Subjectification in Person-
Pottery Relationships*

- 9:40 **Randall, Asa** *Finding, Clearing, Encountering, Remaking: Archaic Mound craft and Community Emergences along the St. Johns River, Florida*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Gilmore, Zack** *Making Time in the Archaic Southeast*
- 10:40 **Skousen, Jacob** *Crafting Regalia, Making Subjects: The Skilled Crafters of Greater Cahokia*
- 11:00 **Pauketat, Tim** *Discussant*
- [3] **Junior Ballroom C**
Symposium – Emergence and Evolution of a Colonial Economy: Charleston, South Carolina
Organizer: Carla Hadden
- 8:00 **Zierden, Martha** *The Archaeology of Charleston as It Relates to the Colonial Cattle Economy: With Special Reference to the Value of Legacy Collections*
- 8:20 **Reitz, Elizabeth J.** *The Carolina Lowcountry's Cattle Economy: Management Strategies and Trade Networks*
- 8:40 **Walker, Cameron, Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman, Elizabeth Reitz** *Shifting Economies in the Charleston Hinterland: New Observations at Grange Plantation (9Ch137)*
- 9:00 **Reinberger, Katherine, Carla Hadden, Laurie Reitsema** *Biogeochemical Analysis of Cattle Teeth from the Carolina Lowcountry (1670-1860): Variations in Cattle Management between Rural and Urban Sites Connected to Charleston's Economy*
- 9:20 **Snitker, Grant, Angelina G. Perrotti, Carla S. Hadden, Matthew R. Levi** *A Multi-proxy Reconstruction of Paleo-fire, Vegetation Change, and Historic Livestock Activity in Hell Hole Swamp, South Carolina*

- 9:40 **Jones, KC, Stephanie Thomas, Martha Zierden** *Education through Collaboration: Building an Inclusive Outreach Program through the Charleston NSF Project*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Smith, Hayden** *Discussant*
- 10:40 **Waselkov, Gregory** *Discussant*
- [4] **Junior Ballroom D**
Symposium – The North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) Working Group: Collaborative Solutions for Climate-Driven Threats
Organizers: Emily Jane Murray, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah E. Miller
- 8:00 **Gaillard, Meg, Karen Smith** *Triage and Mitigation Efforts at a Heritage at Risk Site: The Pockoy Island Shell Ring Complex, Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*
- 8:20 **Cochran, Lindsey** *Step 1: Predictive Modeling*
- 8:40 **Miller, Sarah, Emily Jane Murray, Kassie Kemp, Patrisha Meyers** *Heritage Monitoring Scouts of Florida (HMS Florida) Turns 5: Past Findings and Future Directions*
- 9:00 **Murray, Emily Jane, Emma Dietrich** *Catch and Release: Best Practices for 3D Documentation of Artifacts in the Field*
- 9:20 **Barnes, Jodi A., Georgette Rivera, Bill Stevens, Vennie Deas Moore** *The Archaeology of a Gullah Geechee Fishing Village: Collaborative Solutions to Address Climate Change*
- 9:40 **Lee, Lori** *Navigating Fort Mose*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Open Discussion Period**

[5] Meeting Rooms 1/2

General Session – Archaic & Woodland Period Research

Chair: Alice Muntz

- 8:00 **Boucher, Anthony** *Searching for the Millennium in Question at Silver Glen Run*
- 8:20 **Moss, Richard A., Ryan O. Sipe** *Middle Archaic in the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia: A View from the Big Indian Creek Site*
- 8:40 **Severts, Patrick, Ethan Gilbert, Jeffery Glover, Terry Powis** *Archaic Habitation at the Traversant Site, Troup County, Georgia*
- 9:00 **Southerlin, Bobby** *Thom's Creek in North Carolina: What's Going On?*
- 9:20 **Birnbaum, David, Alice Muntz** *Archaeological Investigations at 31CD2100: a Multicomponent Prehistoric Site on a Carolina Bay Sand Rim*
- 9:40 **Muntz, Alice, David Birnbaum** *Material Culture at 31CD2100: Trends and Observations at a Multicomponent Prehistoric Site on a Carolina Bay Sand Rim*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Jordan, Robert A.** *Phase II Investigations of Site 31WLo2 in Wilson County, North Carolina*
- 10:40 **Lansdell, Michael Brent, Caitlin Rankin** *Life on the Shifting Silt: Archaeology on the Cement Hollow Alluvial Fan*
- 11:00 **Farace, Anthony P., Neill J. Wallis** *Pottery Use at the Garden Patch Site (8Di4): Contextualizing a Woodland Civic-Ceremonial Center on the Gulf Coast*

[6] Meeting Rooms 3/4

General Session – Plant & Animal Use in the Past

Chair: Gabrielle Purcell

- 8:00 **Bartz, Emily R., Kenneth E. Sassaman** *Hickory Nut Storage and Processing at the*

Victor Mills Site (9CB138) and Implications for Late Archaic Land Use in the Middle Savannah River Valley

- 8:20 **Fosaaen, Nathanael** *Creatures of Duskfall: Small Mammal Selection Practices at an Archaic Ozark Bluffshelter*
- 8:40 **Peles, Ashley A.** *How to Make a Meal: Plaza vs Platform at Feltus ***
- 9:00 **Farrell, Aubrey, Keith Ashley** *Understanding Shark Teeth Artifacts at the Mill Cove Complex, Jacksonville, Florida*
- 9:20 **Holland Lulewicz, Isabelle** *Zooarchaeological Evidence for Toxic Burrfish Use from Southwestern Florida*
- 9:40 **Purcell, Gabrielle** *A Closer Examination of European-introduced Foods in the Southeast during Colonization ***
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Burge, Keri E., Anneke Janzen, Barbara J. Heath** *Exploring Early Colonial Animal Management Practices at Coan Hall*
- 10:40 **Reid, Dawn** *Going to Market: Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage from 38CH1292*
- 11:00 **Dees, Jessica, Nathan Lawres, Andrew Carter** *A Leaf Through the Past: Exploring Our Relationship with Plants in the UWG Anthropology Garden*

[7] Grand Ballroom II

- 8:00 – **Workshop – Ethical Practice in Bioarchaeology: Developing SEAC Guidelines for Working with Human Remains**

Organizer: Krystiana L. Krupa, Savannah Leach Newell, and Lita Sacks

Monday Afternoon
October 25

[8] Grand Ballroom II

- 12:00– **Student Workshop Luncheon – Giving**

1:00 Students a Voice: A Platform for Students to Provide Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention and Best Practices Recommendations

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Carol Colaninno, and Jesse Nowak

[9] Junior Ballroom A

Symposium – Transportation Archaeology Moving into the Mid-Twenty-First Century (Part 2)

1:00 Matternes, Hugh, Paige Dobbins *Finding 31CD967: A Lost Cemetery near Fayetteville, North Carolina **

1:20 Richards, Nathan *The Pappy Lane Shipwreck Project: Collaborative Public Education and Outreach as a Part of NCDOT Mitigation*

1:40 Mintz, John *Discussant*

2:00 Stine, Linda *Discussant*

[10] Junior Ballroom A

3:30 – Panel – Embracing Change: Blending Virtual and In-Person Community Engagement Initiatives in Archaeology

Organizers: Anne Dorland, Philip Carr, and Katherine Seeber

Participants: Katherine Seeber (moderator), Anne Dorland, Ahmad Ward, Michael Thomin, and Meg Gaillard

[11] Junior Ballroom B

Symposium – State of the Art: Petroglyphs and Pictographs in the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: Johannes H. Loubser and Rachel Bowen

1:10 Bowen, Rachel *Introduction*

1:20 Simek, Jan, Alan Cressler, Jeremy Price, Sarah Sherwood *An Introduction to the Sewanee Style: A Precontact Rock Art Style from the American Southeast*

1:40 Loubser, Johannes H. *Relative and Physical Dating of Petroglyphs and Pictographs in Georgia and Surrounding States*

2:00 Bramlett, Michael *Bridging the Gap: Growing a Culture of Holistic Archaeology for the 21st Century Using the Charles Method*

2:20 Cervený, Nicole *Is That a Petroglyph? Methods for Investigating Anomalies on Rock Surfaces with Geomorphology*

2:40 Logan, Joel, Johannes Loubser *Rock Art from the Sky: The Petroforms of River Glen, Jackson County, Georgia*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Sharp, Kayeleigh, Mark Wagner *Meaningful Places: Virtual Experience of Rock Art in Southern Illinois*

3:40 Snyder, Brian J., M. Jared Wood, Van D. King, Jr., Michael D. Glascock, Pamela A. J. Baughman, Rachel E. Bowen *Finding the Way: Investigations and Experimentation at Site 9TO294, A Soapstone Quarry and Petroglyph Site on the Choestoe Trail*

4:00 Wettstaed, James *An Updated Perspective on Rock Feature Sites in North Georgia*

4:20 Carroll, Beau, Jan Simek, Alan Cressler *Cherokee Syllabary in Howards Waterfall Cave, Georgia: Conservation and Interpretation of Cultural Resources in a Southeast Cave Conservancy Preserve.*

[12] Junior Ballroom C

Symposium – The Marengo Archaeological Complex

Organizer: Ashley Dumas

1:20 Knight, Vernon James, Neal G. Lineback *Is Mabila in Alabama's Black Prairie?*

1:40 Lineback, Neal, Vernon James Knight *The Role of Beaver Habitats on Native*

- American Settlement Patterns in Alabama's Black Prairie*
- 2:00 **Meredith, Steven M, Tony Boudreaux, Charles Cobb, Stephen Harris** *Farmsteads and Communities of the Marengo Archaeological Complex*
- 2:20 **Dumas, Ashley, V. James Knight, Jr.** *Ceramics and Chronology of the Marengo Archaeological Complex*
- 2:40 **Legg, James, Charles Cobb** *An Appraisal of Potential Sixteenth-Century Metal Artifacts from the Marengo Archaeological Complex (MAC)*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Boudreaux, Tony** *A Comparison of the Marengo and Starkville Archaeological Complexes*
- 3:40 **Cobb, Charles** *Indigenous Settlements and Spanish Entradas in the Western Black Prairie*
- [13] **Junior Ballroom D**
Symposium – Researching and Preserving African American Historic Cemeteries of the Southeast
Organizers: Melissa A. Timo and Dru McGill
- 1:20 **Timo, Melissa A., Maeve Herrick,** *Descendants of the Enslaved Community of Clearview Plantation Giving Voice to Legacy: A Successful Case Study of Descendant and Professional Collaboration in Warren County, NC*
- 1:40 **O'Sullivan, Rebecca, Jeffrey Moates** *"A Tradition of Faith and Love" - A Community's Search for the St. Matthews Baptist Church Cemetery in Clearwater, FL*
- 2:00 **Taylor Gonzalez-Garcia, Debra** *Geer Cemetery: Preserving with Dignity*
- 2:20 **Simmons-Jenkins, Rep. Glenda, Sarah Miller, Emily Jane Murray, Emma Dietrich, Queen Quet** *Sacred Sand: Gullah/Geechee Burial Areas along the Gullah/Geechee Nation's Shores*
- 2:40 **McGill, Dru** *Discussant*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Forum-style Discussion**
- [14] **Meeting Rooms 1/2**
General Session – Household to Landscape-scale Studies
Chair: Ramie Gougeon
- 1:00 **Gougeon, Ramie** *Where Women Work: Houses, Households, and Taskscapes*
- 1:20 **Doubles, Catherine, Jason King, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** *Beyond Jersey Bluff: The Lower Illinois Valley in Regional Context, AD 800-1350*
- 1:40 **Henshaw, John P., Martin D. Gallivan** *Migration, Climate, and Violence in the Chesapeake Hinterlands, AD 1200 - 1600*
- 2:00 **Goodyear, Albert, Robert Austin, Mark Brooks, Sam Upchurch** *Under and Around the Bay: Archaeology of Tampa Bay*
- 2:20 **Jenkins, Jessica** *Evaluating the Role of Social Movements in the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transformation on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*
- 2:40 **Nelson, Erin S., Gregory A. Waselkov** *New Perspectives on Ancient Lifeways in and Around Mobile Bay*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Rodning, Chris** *Native American Water Travel in the Gulf South*
- 3:40 **Borgardt, Devon** *Synthesizing Archaeological Data: Colonial Plantations Along the Lower Cape Fear River, North Carolina*
- 4:00 **Sigafoos, Rebecca A., Matthew Jorgenson, Mary Glenn Krause, Peter Sittig** *Against the Grain: The Shifting Cultural Landscape of a 19th Century Mill Complex in Cumberland Co., NC*
- 4:20 **Smith, Caleb** *Green Gold: The "Virginia Creeper" Railroad in Ashe County, North Carolina*

[15] **Meeting Rooms 3/4**

General Session – Applying Methods and Technologies

Chair: Sarah Lowry

- 1:00 **Green, Jennifer, Anneke Janzen** *Using Collagen Peptide Fingerprinting (ZooMS) to Identify Species Used for Manufacturing Worked Bone from Southern Florida*
- 1:20 **Lawres, Nathan, David Collins, Megan Ware, Jessica Dees** *What's with the Temper?: Siliceous Sponge Spicules, Strength, and Work of Fracture in Pottery*
- 1:40 **Fedoroff, Michael** *White Glass Bead Opacifiers from a Choctaw Historic Site in Mississippi: An Elemental Approach to Understanding Chronology and Relationships of Site 22Ke630*
- 2:00 **Hadden, Carla S., Katharine G. Napora, Matthew Compton, Brent Tharp** *Wiggle-Match and Dendrochronological Dating of the Oconee Dugout Canoe*
- 2:20 **Shanks, Jeffrey, Dawn Lawrence** *Landslide Archaeology: Emergency Recovery of Endangered Burials at Vicksburg National Cemetery*
- 2:40 **Lowry, Sarah, Maeve Herrick** *Still Looking for Graves: Archaeology, Geophysics, and Cemeteries*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Melcher, Jennifer** *Planned or Unplanned: Using ESRI's Mobile Applications for Cemetery Mapping **
- 3:40 **Schweickart, Eric** *Identifying and Analyzing an Unmarked Historic Burial Ground in Williamsburg, Virginia*
- 4:00 **Sea, Claiborne, Eileen Ernenwein** *Electromagnetic Induction: An Efficient Method for Large Archaeological Surveys and the Study of Site Organization*
- 4:20 **Wright, Kevin (Pierce)** *Building Relationships: The Value of Indigenous Archaeologies in the Southeast ***

Monday Evening

October 25

[16] **Grand Ballrooms II/III**

5:00 – Reception and Poster Session

7:00

Posters

[16a] **Public Outreach**

Allen, Megan M., Rich Thompson, Daniel Alexi *Hands Off History: Reinventing Historic Interpretation at Town Creek*

Buchanan, Meghan E., Tyra Bolden, Vanessa Layfield, Sophie Skipper *Documenting and Rehousing the Auburn University Ceramic Comparative Collection: Active and Engaged Learning during a Global Pandemic*

Carter, Andrew, Nathan Lawres, Abigail Merchant *Collapsing the Divide: Adaptively Co-Curating in the Age of COVID*

Wright, Alice, Caroline Boerger, Ann-Marie Mignone *Online Crowd-Sourcing for At-Risk Heritage: Lessons from Linville Gorge*

Heckman, Benjamin, Katherine Seeber *Preliminary Analysis of Visitor Comprehension of Heritage at Historic Mitchelville*

El-Amin, Monica, Andrew Carter, Nathan Lawres *Sapelo Voices: Sharing Authority, Amplifying Voices*

[16b] **Reflections on and Interventions for the Discipline**

Roberts Thompson, Amanda, Raelynn Butler, Meghan Buchanan, Ellen Lofaro, Meg Cook, Kimberly Swisher, Turner Hunt, LeeAnne Wendt, Emman Spain *Creating Conversations: The Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP)*

- Lambert, Shawn, Carol Colaninno, Emily Beahm, Carl Drexler, Clark Sturdevant, Cassidy Rayburn** *"These are my obligations": Preventing Sexual Harassment and Assault at Field School*
- Rayburn, Cassidy J., Carol E. Colaninno, Emily L. Beahm, Carl G. Drexler, Shawn P. Lambert, Clark H. Sturdevant** *What Happens in the Field Should Not Stay in the Field: Student's Understanding of Sexual Harassment and Conflict at Field Schools*
- Sturdevant, Clark H.** *Field-Related Career Interest Survey among Undergraduate Students*
- Colaninno, Carol E., Emily L. Beahm, Carl G. Drexler, Shawn P. Lambert, Cassidy J. Rayburn, Clark H. Sturdevant** *Does the Field School Experience Change Students' Sense of Belonging and Self-Efficacy in Archaeology?*
- [16c] **The Historic Period and the Rise of Industry**
- Beck, Monica, William Lees** *Commission Merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Tin Ware, &c.; Antebellum Merchants of Apalachicola, FL*
- Brilliant, Brooke** *"What in Tarnation?": An Examination of Artifacts Recovered From Tar Kiln Sites.*
- Jones, Eric, Kelli Hajek, Amber Wellings, Wyatt Fleming, Jordan Davis** *Women's Labor and Farm Production in the Late 1800s: A Comparison of a Southern and Northern Town*
- Davis, Jordan, Amber Wellings, Wyatt Fleming, Kelli Hajek, Eric E. Jones** *Race and Farming in North and South after the Civil War, 1870-1880*
- May, Alan** *Hoyle Historic Homestead: 2021 Excavations Around the Smokehouse*
- Lewis, Cheyenne, Dawn Lawrence** *Osteobiographies of a Civil War Era Marginalized Population at Vicksburg National Military Park*
- [16d] **Mapping and Spatial Analyses**
- Ferree, Tyler, Matt LoBiondo** *Gradiometry at the Crable Site*
- Riggs, Brett, Jane Eastman, Kelly Hoover, Kyra Waitt, Stephen Yerka** *Geophysics and Community Plan at Watauga (31MA89), a postContact Cherokee Town*
- Cannon, Cayla M., Paul J. McEachen** *Ground-penetrating Radar Survey at Wake Forest Cemetery: Using Geophysical Methods to Reconcile Municipal Records*
- Seeber, Katherine, Samuel Bourcy, Caleb Hutson, Shawn Johns** *Preliminary Results from Recent 8.2 acre Remote Sensing Survey at Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park*
- Robinson, Jeffery** *Terrestrial Laser Scanning as an Aid to Heritage Monitoring*
- Quinn, Colin, Alice Wright, Emily Walker** *Late Woodland Settlement Ecology of the Appalachian Summit*
- Herring, Catherine** *Western North Carolina Late Archaic and Early Woodland Period Peoples Site Preferences Compared to the Plant Remains*
- Proctor, Kathryn R.** *Intrasite Spatial Analysis of Surface Artifact Assemblages: A Case Study Comparing Diversity Indices Using Small-Scale Mississippian Settlements in Southwestern Tennessee*
- Humes, Peggy** *Landscape Analysis of Cooking Spaces at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello*
- Amaral, Heather R.** *A Journey from Land Grant to Land Acquisition: Using Genealogy, GIS and Everything in Between to Decipher the Complex Relationship Between People and Place*

[16e] Precontact to Protohistoric

Funk, Chan, Carl Steen *A New Hope: Synthesis and Contextual Analysis of Precontact Archaeological Site Data, Fort Jackson, SC*

Cole, Sheenan, William Bailey, Alisha Palmer, Erin S. Nelson *An Update on the D'Olive Creek Project*

Graham, Anna *Recent Excavations at the Bayou Pierre Mounds: Two Late Coles Creek (AD 1000-1200) Sites in Claiborne County, Mississippi*

Hammerstedt, Scott, Amanda Regnier, Sheila Savage, Patrick Livingood *Reconsidering Spiro's Chronology*

Pigott, Michelle, Christopher Rodning, Jason Nesbitt *Dating Cherokee Townhouses and the Townhouse Sequence at the Coweeta Creek Site*

[16f] Households

Holley, Marsha M., Madeline M. Hammer, Diana M. Greenlee *"House" It Going? New Investigations of Possible Structure Floors at Poverty Point WHS*

Melby, Autumn *Reframing Rurality: Everyday Life for Rural Households amidst the Collapse of Cahokia*

Dodge, Johnny M. *The Mica House, Revisited*

Griffin, Gabriel, Sierra W. Malis, Cal McGehee, Sarah Jerden, Ashley Skains, Elise Adams, Larra Diboyan, Catie Mann, Grayson Griffith, Dylan Colucci, Cassidy J. Rayburn, Mary E. Hill, Caleb Welch, Dr. Shawn Lambert *Mississippi State University's Summer 2021 Field School: Discovering Choctaw History through Collaboration at the Lyon's Bluff Mound Site (22OK520)*

Ogden, Quinn-Monique *I versus WE: Individualism and Collectivism in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries Material Culture in the Lowcountry*

McGill, Dru, Thomas Beaman, Mary Erickson, Kiana Fekette, Vincent Melomo, Connor Seaton *Leisure, Luxuries, and Everyday Life: Evidence of 20th Century African American Consumption from Oberlin Village, Raleigh, North Carolina*

[16g] Studies of Artifacts, Subsistence Remains, and Contexts

Ware, Megan *Examining the Effects of Fertilizer on Bone, Stone, and Ceramic Artifacts*

Foner, William *Ascertaining Temporal Context at the Foster Rock Shelter site (1CT678) through Diagnostic Lithic and Ceramic Type Analyses*

Shaneyfelt, Ashleigh Bennett *Faunal Remains at the Foster Rockshelter Site (1CT678)*

Atkinson, Matthew, Dr. Ryan Parish *Preliminary Analysis of the Features from the Foster Rockshelter Site*

Huffman, Jalan, Ryan Parish *Discerning Activity Areas in the Foster Rockshelter Site (1CT678) through the Spatial Distribution of Artifacts*

Schreiner, Nina *Identifying Lithic Artifacts in a Nineteenth-Century Collection*

Weber, Kiersten *A Comparative Study of Bone Pins from South Carolina*

Carroll, Morgan *A Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Early Irene Invertebrate Fauna from the Bronson Strip Site (9Li163), St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Krause, Mary Glenn *Faithful unto Death: The Dog Burials of the Gaston Site in Halifax County, North Carolina*

Roark, Sierra S. *Plants, Pottery, and Precarity in the Piedmont: Siouan Resilience During the Contact Period*

Santana, Kelly *Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of the Middle Woodland Pigeon Phase of the Magic Waters Site (31JK291)*

[16h] Ceramic Studies

Garcia, Catherine *An Analysis of Ceramic Vessel Form and Function at the Pockoy Island Shell Rings*

Sittig, Peter *Middle to Late Woodland Transitional Pottery at Three Sites in the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee*

Eubanks, Paul N., Kaitlynn M. Millichamp, Tiffany B. Saul, Andrew R. Wyatt *Assessing the Function of Saltpan Vessels at Bledsoe's Lick in Sumner County, Tennessee*

Sorresso, Dominique, C. Trevor Duke, Charles Cobb, Brad Lieb, Edmond A. Boudreaux III, Anthony Krus *Making and Breaking and Re-Making: A Petrographic Analysis of Grog Tempered Ceramics from the Middle Cumberland Drainage, Tennessee*

Cordell, Ann, Maureen Meyers *Petrographic Analysis of Pottery from a Fourteenth-Century Mississippian Frontier Chiefdom in Southwestern Virginia*

Straub, Elizabeth, Christopher Moore *Variation in Guale and Yamasee Pottery: Preliminary Impressions*

[16i] Coastal and Climate Change Studies

Carpenter, Erika *Cultural Heritage Preservation and Increased Flood Risk: A Case Study of Historic Savannah, Georgia*

Thacker, Paul *Authenticity, Community Narratives, and Pervasive Neoliberalism: Preservation Insights from Extremes of Disaster*

McFeaters, Andrew, Dawn Lawrence, Jeffrey Shanks *Whitehead Lake Campground: A Multi-Component Site in the Apalachicola National Forest in Use from the Early Archaic to the Present Day*

Moates, Jeffrey, Nigel Rudolph *'Bout this High: A Re-Visit of Salt Works at Salt Island, Waccasassa Bay, Florida*

Jefferies, Richard W., Christopher R. Moore, Elizabeth Straub, Victor D.

Thompson *Diachronic Variation in Site Formation Processes at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9Mc23), Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Oliveira, Cristina I., Michelle J. LeFebvre *The Historical Ecology of the Florida Keys: A review*

LeFebvre, Michelle, Traci Ardren, Victor Thompson, Scott Fitzpatrick, Sara Ayers-Rigsby *Vertebrate diversity and exploitation at 8MO17, Upper Matecumbe Key, Florida Keys*

Magoon, Dane *Anadromous Fish, Freshwater Mussels, and Palaeodietary Reconstruction in the Fresh Tidal Region of Coastal Virginia*

Tuesday Morning
October 26

[17] Junior Ballroom A

Symposium – Submerged North Carolina: Celebrating a Diverse Cultural Heritage (Part 1)

Organizers: Chris Southerly, Kimberley Kenyon, and Mary Elizabeth Fitts

8:00 Southerly, Chris *Hidden Beneath the Waves: North Carolina's Underwater Cultural Heritage*

8:20 Kenyon, Kimberly *Shedding New Light on a Familiar Story: Recent Discoveries from Archaeological Site 31CR314, La Concorde/Queen Anne's Revenge*

8:40 Raupp, Jason T., Nathan Richards, Jeremy Borrelli *Return to Cape Lookout: The Program in Maritime Studies Summer 2021 Field School*

9:00 Reber, Eleanora *It's Complicated: Preliminary Archaeological Description of Two Houses Used by Enslaved and Freed Africans in the Lower Cape Fear River*

9:20 McKee, Jim *Reaching for the Channel: William Dry's Wharf at Port Brunswick*

9:40 Boyle, Patrick *Built for the Oyster Boom: A Possible Chesapeake Bay Oyster Vessel Wrecked in Washington, North Carolina*
**

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Blewitt, Rosemarie, Shannon Ricles *The Submerged NC Lecture Series: Challenges and Opportunities*

10:40 Cranford, David *Finding Fish Weirs in East North America: An update from the North Carolina Fish Weir Archaeological Project*

11:00 Mintz, John, Chris Southerly *Every Tree Tells A Story*

11:20 Smith, Timothy *Sometimes the Simplest Solutions are the Best Solutions: Re-Conserving the Lake Phelps Canoes*

[18] Junior Ballroom B

Symposium – Rivers, Rocks, and Resources: Modeling Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast

Organizers: Shane Miller and Ashley Smallwood

8:00 Miller, Shane, Ashley Smallwood *Over Thirty Years of Thinking about Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast*

8:20 Smith, Morgan, Jessi Halligan, Shawn Joy, David Thulman *Submerged Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast: A Perspective from Florida*

8:40 Halligan, Jessi, David Thulman *Adapting a Drainage-Focused Model of Early Holocene Land Use to Florida, a Karst-Dominated Environment with Vestigial Valleys and Little Elevation or Ecological Variation*

9:00 Bradbury, Andrew P., Philip J. Carr *Early Holocene Mobility and the Organization of Technology: An Examination of Settlement Patterns*

9:20 Parish, Ryan, Alexander Craib, Adam Finn *A View from the Western Valley; Early Holocene Mobility along the Lower*

Tennessee River as Evidenced by Chert Provenance

9:40 Gingerich, Joseph A.M. *Paleoindian-Archaic Continuity??: Local Variation in Land Use and Settlement Patterns*

10:00 Jennings, Thomas, Ashley Smallwood, Jacob Ray *Early Archaic Aggregation along the Lower Ohio River Valley*

10:20 Burke, Adam *"The Best of What's Around": Modeling Early Holocene Chert Exploitation in Florida at Local and Regional Scales*

10:40 Strawn, James, Shane Miller, Derek Anderson *Early Holocene Landscape Use in the Upper Tombigbee River Valley*

11:00 Tune, Jesse W. *Landscape Use during the Early Holocene in Tennessee*

11:20 Hollenbach, Kandace, Randy Daniel, David Anderson *Discussants*

[19] Junior Ballroom C

Symposium – Exploring Ritual

Organizer: Cheryl Claassen

8:00 Bader, Anne *Watch Fires Above the Wetlands: Late Middle Archaic Mortuary Ritual and Sacred Landscapes in the Central Ohio Valley*

8:20 Claassen, Cheryl *The First Hunt*

8:40 Whyte, Thomas, Alice Wright *Structural Resurrection in the Middle Woodland/Hopewell of the Appalachian Summit*

9:00 Henry, Edward *Earthen Enclosures and Ritual Participation in the Creation of the Middle Woodland Landscape in Central KY*

9:20 Sassaman, Kenneth *The Seahorse Key Meridian: World Renewal in the Context of Rising Sea*

9:40 Nowak, Jesse, Charles Rainville *The Path of Lightning's Arrow: A Study of Ritual in Archaeology through Fort Walton Landscapes and The Apalachee Ballgame*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Sanger, Matthew *Rethinking Ritual in North America*

10:40 Goldstein, Lynne, Sissel Schroeder *Revisiting Aztalan: Looking at Ritual from Several Perspectives*

11:00 Absher, Mikayla *Archaeoastronomy at Garden Creek: Testing for Solar and Lunar Alignments of Middle Woodland Earthworks in Western North Carolina*

11:20 Eastman, Jane *Tali Tsisgwayahi (Two Sparrows Town) and the Cullowhee Mound: Observations on a Cherokee Landscape*

11:40 Question Period

[20] Junior Ballroom D

General Session – Woodland and Mississippian Period Research

Chair: Karen Smith

8:00 Roberts, Dane, Terry Powis A *Preliminary Examination of a Short-Term Logistical Camp: The View from the George Smith Site, Bartow County, Georgia*

8:20 Giles, Bretton, Kevin Smith A Stylistic and Iconographic Analysis of the Copper Plate from the Glass Mound Site (4oWM3), Williamson County, Tennessee

8:40 Smith, Karen, Keith Stephenson, Frankie Snow *Swift Creek Design Organization at the Woodland Period Ring Community of Hartford (9PU1)*

9:00 Kowalski, Jessica *Changes at Different Scales: Settlement Patterns During the Woodland to Mississippian Transition in the Ozarks*

9:20 Schaefer, Jordan, Jan Simek, Alan Cressler *An Overview of 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee*

9:40 Stauffer, Grant *The Nature and Pace of Mound Building in Cahokia's Ramey Field, Illinois ***

10:00 BREAK

10:20 LoBiondo, Matthew *Saucers Full of Secrets: Etowah Origins ***

10:40 Powis, Terry, Jordan Farkas, Carl Etheridge, Kong Cheong, Adam King *The Cummings Site: Life on the Outskirts of Etowah*

11:00 King, Adam *Resistance and Innovation: Material Disjuncture in Mississippian North Georgia*

11:20 Krus, Anthony, Charles Cobb, Brad Lieb, Edmond Boudreaux III *Redrawing the Vacant Quarter: Late Mississippian occupations and abandonment in the Upper Tombigbee River drainage*

[21] Meeting Rooms 1/2

General Session – Archaeology of the More Recent Past to the Present

Chair: Colleen Betti

8:00 Ogden, Quinn-Monique *Presenting Parker Plantation to the Public during the Pandemic*

8:20 Boyer III, Willet, Sylvester Peck *Voices from the "Back Days": Historical Archaeology of Black Communities and Cemeteries in Jefferson County, Florida*

8:40 Chance, Elizabeth G., Rachel Perrine *The Archaeology of Tenant Farming in Washington County, Georgia*

9:00 Betti, Colleen *Jelly Jars, Vaseline, and Whiskey Bottles: The Use of Glass at Three Black Schools in Virginia*

9:20 Wamack, Garrett *Examining Children's Toys of Mid-19th to Early 20th-century Knoxville, TN ***

9:40 Gentil, Verna *Desktop Survey for Potential Turpentine Camp Sites in Four Coastal Plain Counties, Georgia*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 McCoy, Abigail G. *More than the "Physical Remains Of Yesterday's*

Industry": A Case Study of the Clayton Cotton Mill

- 10:40 **Kreiser, Kelsey, Eric Prendergast** *An Archaeological Overview of the Garrison Neighborhood and its Erasure in Downtown Tampa, Florida*
- 11:00 **Steere, Benjamin** *Preserving Watauga Town*

[22] Meeting Rooms 3/4

- 8:00 – **THPO-SHPO Workshop**
11:00 **Organizer:** Chip McGimsey

Tuesday Afternoon
October 26

[23] Grand Ballroom II

- 12:00 – **Student Luncheon – Panel on Student Publication**
1:30 **Organizer:** Elizabeth Straub
Participants: Ben Steere, Ashley Smallwood, Jacob Lulewicz, and Rob Barlow

[24] Junior Ballroom A

- Symposium – Submerged North Carolina: Celebrating a Diverse Cultural Heritage (Part 2)**
- 1:00 **Page, Courtney, Elise Carroll** *Outreach with Obstacles: Approaches to Informal Education*
- 1:20 **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, Melissa Timo, Allyson Ropp** *Planning North Carolina's Coastal Historic Cemetery Survey*
- 1:40 **Ropp, Allyson, Mary Elizabeth Fitts, Melissa Timo** *By Land and by Sea: Developing a Holistic Approach to Assessing Impacts of Storms and Climate Change on North Carolina's Maritime Legacies*
- 2:00 **Ewen, Charles** *Discussant*

[25] Junior Ballroom A

- 3:30 – **Workshop – Supporting the Archaeology Workforce: Developing Harassment-free Environments in Cultural Resource Management**
5:00 **Organizers:** Carol Colaninno, Shawn Lambert, and Jesse Nowak

[26] Junior Ballroom C

- Symposium – Pipes, Pipe-making, and Pipe-smoking in the Southeast: A Smoky View of Precontact through Historic Period Pipes**
Organizers: Linda Carnes-McNaughton and Thomas Beaman

- 1:00 **Davis, Jera, Stephen Carmody, Jon Russ** *A Brief History of Tobacco-Smoking at Moundville*
- 1:20 **Herbert, Joseph** *Woodland Clay Pipes of the Carolina Sandhills*
- 1:40 **Deere, Bobi** *Tobacco Shamanism: The Use of Combinations of Smoking Plants such as Datura and Tobacco for Attaining Alternate States of Consciousness in Pre-contact North America*
- 2:00 **Clem, Michael** *Analysis of 17th Century Tobacco Pipes from Eyreville, VA*
- 2:20 **Kiser, Taft** *Mid-17th-Century American Clay-Stemmed Tobacco Pipes in Virginia*
- 2:40 **Boyette, Sherry** *Tobacco Pipes of Charles Towne (31BW133) North Carolina*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Beaman, Thomas** *The Ubiquity of Smoking Pipes in Brunswick Town and Beyond: Household Percentages and Bowl-to-Stem Ratios in Colonial North Carolina*
- 3:40 **Petersen, Shane** *Nicotiana invictus: Non-Human Agency and the Ethnoarchaeology of Tobacco*
- 4:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda** *The Prevalence Of Press-Molded Pipes from the North Carolina Piedmont*
- 4:20 **Carmody, Stephen** *Discussant*

[27] Junior Ballroom D

Symposium – Archaeology and Resource Management in South Carolina: Papers in Honor of US Forest Service Archaeologist Robert T. Morgan

Organizers: David G. Anderson and Katherine Parker

1:00 Anderson, David G. *Archaeological Investigations in South Carolina's National Forests: The Legacy of Robert Morgan*

1:20 Cable, John *Regional Survey Results from Francis Marion National Forest: Implications for Modeling Settlement and Mobility in Late Archaic Shell Ring Systems along the South Atlantic Coast*

1:40 Gillam, J. Christopher *Advancing Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Southeast: An Example from the Central Savannah River*

2:00 Sattes, Corey A.H., Jon Bernard Marcoux *Applying Digital Image Analysis to the Study of Colonoware at Late 17th- and Early 18th-Century Sites in the Lowcountry*

2:20 Parker, Katherine *"Still" Here: The Archaeology of Moonshine, Memory, and Identity in the South Carolina Lowcountry* **

2:40 Poplin, Eric, Jeff Sherard *A More In-Depth Look at Middle Woodland Cord-Marked Pottery – A View from the Ponds*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Smith, Hayden R. *Rice Culture and Topography Within Francis Marion National Forest*

3:40 Young, Stacey *From Fields to Forest: An Examination of 18th-19th Century Plantation Sites Around the Francis Marion National Forest*

4:00 Moser, Jason, Grant Snitker *Current Research in Evaluating the Distribution and Morphology of Tar Kilns and Pitch*

Production Sites Using Aerial LiDAR within the Francis Marion National Forest, SC

4:20 Judge, Chris *Discussant*

4:30 Sassaman, Kenneth E. *Discussant*

4:40 Zierden, Martha *Discussant*

4:50 Bob Morgan *Final Remarks*

[28] Meeting Rooms 1/2

General Session – Protohistoric and Historic Period Research

Chair: Judith Bense

1:00 Judge, Christopher, Adam King, Gail Wagner *Preliminary Thoughts on Recent Excavations at Mulberry (38KE12), Wateree River, South Carolina*

1:20 Moore, Christopher, Elizabeth Straub *Examining Mission Period Vessel Forms along the Georgia and South Carolina Coasts*

1:40 Bense, Judith A. *Temporally Sensitive Ceramics in Spanish West Florida's 18th-Century Presidios*

2:00 Sheldon, Craig *Historic Upper Creek Colonowares in Alabama **

2:20 Fairchild, Summer *Breaking Ground: Searching for Timucuan Artifacts ***

2:40 Rooney, Matthew *Chickasaws and Missionaries: What Was the Habitus of Civilization?*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Wright, Crystal *An Edgefield Ceramic Assemblage from the Lost Town of St. Joseph, Northwest Florida ***

3:40 Milner, Brian, Keith Stephenson *Treadway: A Federal Period Meeting House in the South Carolina Backcountry*

4:00 Dillian, Carolyn, Tanesha High *Using pXRF Spectrometry for Brick Characterization and Sourcing at Boone Hall Plantation*

4:20 Skipton, Tara, Jayur Mehta, Bryan Haley *The Past, Present, and Future of*

Evergreen Plantation, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana

Century French Colonial Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana

4:40 Patch, Shawn *Artillery Duel at the Yadkin River Bridge: Metal Detector Survey at Fort York (31DV654)*

Tuesday Evening
October 26

[29] Meeting Rooms 3/4

General Session – Lower Mississippi Valley Archaeology

Chair: Daniel LaDu

1:00 Kidder, Tristram *The Complicated History of the Lower Mississippi Valley to ca. 2200 Cal BP*

1:20 Torrens, Shannon *Drilling Down: Stone Bead Production at Poverty Point*

1:40 Hormes, Josef, Wantana Klysubun, Lisa Langlois *Estimating the Firing Temperature of Poverty Point Objects: An X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (XANES) Spectroscopy Study*

2:00 Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey T. *Raw Material Selection at the Poverty Point Site ***

2:20 Sherman, Simon, Ryan Parish *Sourcing Chert Artifacts from the Cowpen Slough (16CT147) Site*

2:40 Ward, Grace M. V., Seth B. Grooms, Andrew G. Schroll, Tristram R. Kidder *Poverty Point and the Problems of Culture History*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 Grooms, Seth *Building Chronologies and Discovering History at the Jaketown Site, a Poverty Point-affiliated Mound Site in West-central Mississippi*

3:40 Jackson, Paul D. *A Bird's Eye View of a Coles Creek Village, The Point Pleasant Site (16IV199), in Southern Louisiana*

4:00 LaDu, Daniel *Return to Mazique (22Ad502): The University of Southern Mississippi's 2021 Excavations*

4:20 Morgan, David, Kevin MacDonald, Clete Rooney *Searching for Residential Traces of the Enslaved at the 18th-*

SEAC Business Meeting

Junior Ballrooms B/C, 5:30 – 7:00 pm

Student Reception

Grand Ballroom III, 7:00 – 8:00 pm

Trivia Night

Fullsteam Brewery, 7:30 – 9:30 pm

Music by High Cotton

Durham Convention Center Plaza, 8:00 – 11:00 pm

Wednesday Morning
October 27

Book Room

Grand Ballroom I, 8:00-10:00 am



**Honoring the Past
~
Reviving a Tradition**

Museum quality reproductions of Southeastern Native American pottery artifacts.

Contemporary pottery in the Southeastern tradition.

Historically themed public art projects

Artifact reconstruction

Demonstrations, classes, lectures

www.martyhaythorn.com
229-221-3096
Catalog available!

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND MOUNT GILEAD, NC

North Carolina's Oldest State Historic Site



History dating back thousands of years and reconstructed features based on 5+ decades of scientific archaeology make Town Creek a truly unique location for the celebration of American Indian history. Guided and self-guided tours are available. Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, & Instagram to stay up to date on programs and offerings!

www.towncreekindianmound.com
Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site
509 Town Creek Mound Rd, Mount Gilead, NC 27306
towncreek@ncdcr.gov
910-439-6802

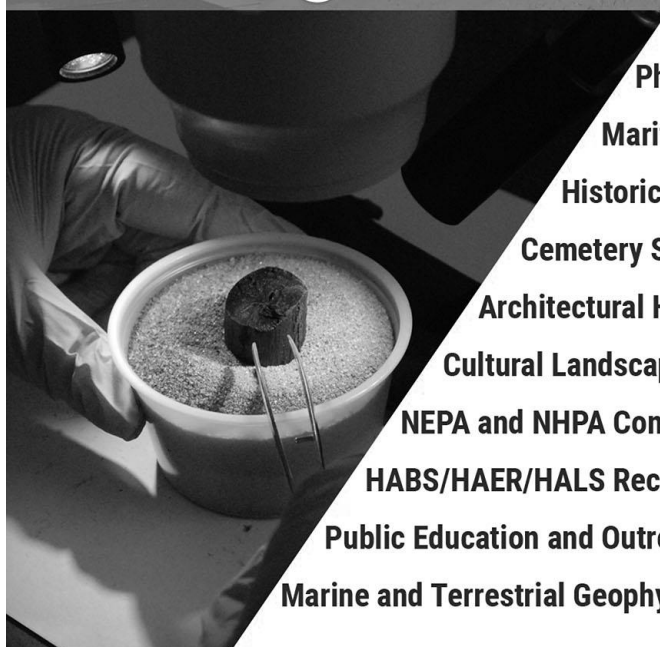
Special thanks to The Friends of Town Creek Indian Mound Inc.



AECOM Imagine it.
Delivered.



Cultural Resources Management Services



Phase I-III Archaeology
Maritime Archaeology
Historic Architecture
Cemetery Studies
Architectural History
Cultural Landscapes
NEPA and NHPA Consultation
HABS/HAER/HALS Recordation
Public Education and Outreach
Marine and Terrestrial Geophysics

Scott Seibel, RPA
Associate Vice President
Cultural Resources Department
scott.seibel@aecom.com
301-944-3319

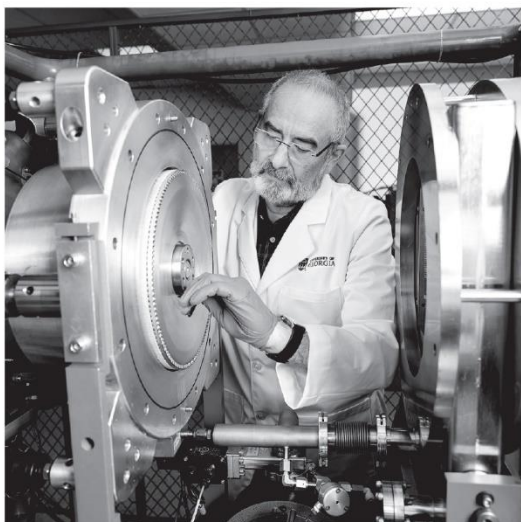
Follow us on Twitter @aecom

www.aecom.com



Center for Applied Isotope Studies UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

**Your one-stop source for
archaeological chemistry**



Under new leadership



Carla S. Hadden, PhD, RPA
Director

✓ **AMS Radiocarbon Dating**

\$450 for most sample types

\$500 for bone

Volume discounts available

✓ **Stable Isotopes**

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ by IRMS

$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, Pb-series by MC-ICP-MS

✓ **Elemental Analysis**

by ICP-OES, ICP-MS, & XRF

✓ **Education & Outreach**

Educational comic series

Lab tours

Student training

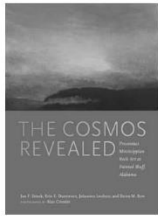


Mention discount code **SEAC2021** for 15% off all services

Offer good through December 31, 2021

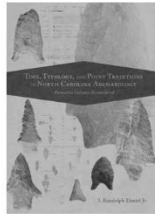
cais.uga.edu | (706) 542-1395

NEW ARCHAEOLOGY BOOKS FROM ALABAMA!



The Cosmos Revealed: Precontact Mississippian Rock Art at Painted Bluff, Alabama.

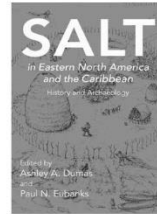
Jan F. Simek, Erin E. Dunsmore, Johannes Loubser, and Sierra M. Bow. Cloth / \$49.95



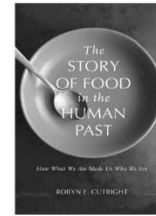
Time, Typology, and Point Traditions in North Carolina Archaeology: Formative Cultures Reconsidered. I. Randolph Daniel Jr.
Hardcover / \$59.95



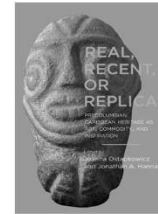
Reconsidering Mississippian Communities and Households. Edited by Elizabeth Watts Malouchos and Alleen Betzenhauser.
Hardcover / \$64.95



Salt in Eastern North America and the Caribbean: History and Archaeology. Edited by Ashley A. Dumas and Paul N. Eubanks.
Hardcover / \$69.95



The Story of Food in the Human Past: How What We Ate Made Us Who We Are. Robyn E. Cutright.
Cloth / \$79.95
Paper / \$34.95



Real, Recent, or Replica: Precolumbian Caribbean Heritage as Art, Commodity, and Inspiration. Edited by Joanna Ostapkowicz and Jonathan A. Hanna.
Hardcover / \$69.95

Forthcoming Books

Detroit Remains: Archaeology and Community Histories of Six Legendary Places.

Krysta Ryzewski.
Hardcover / \$79.95
Paper / \$39.95

Their Determination to Remain: A Cherokee Community's Resistance to the Trail of Tears in North Carolina. (Available 2/2022).

Lance Greene.
Cloth / \$54.95

An Archaeologists's Guide to Organic Residues in Pottery. (Available 4/2022).

Eleanora A. Reber.
Hardcover / \$64.95

Life in a Mississippian Warscape: Common Field, Cahokia, and the Effects of Warfare. (Available 10/2022).

Meghan E. Buchanan.
Cloth / \$54.95

Titles Also Available in Ebook Format

1-800-621-2736
orders@press.uchicago.edu
uapress.ua.edu

Free shipping on orders placed 10/24–10/31/2021.

Use code SEAC2021FS when ordering to receive discount and free shipping.

Use code SEAC2021 when ordering to receive 30% discount—11/1–6/1/2022.



Senior acquisitions editor Wendi Schnaufer
(wschnaufer@uapress.ua.edu)

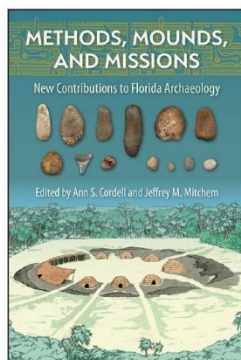
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA® PRESS



UNIVERSITY PRESS
OF FLORIDA



UF PRESS



Methods, Mounds, and Missions

ANN S. CORDELL AND JEFFREY M. MITCHEM, EDS.

Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**

Methods, Mounds, and Missions

New Contributions to Florida Archaeology

ANN S. CORDELL AND JEFFREY M. MITCHEM, EDS.

Hardcover \$95.00 **\$50.00**

New Methods and Theories for Analyzing Mississippian Imagery

BRETTON T. GILES AND SHAWN P. LAMBERT, EDS.

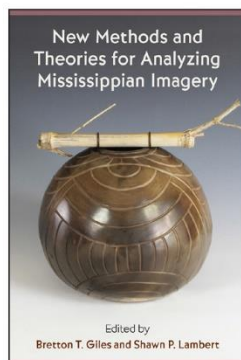
Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**

A History of Platform Mound Ceremonialism

Finding Meaning in Elevated Ground

MEGAN C. KASSABAUM

Hardcover \$95.00 **\$50.00**



New Methods and Theories for Analyzing Mississippian Imagery

BRETTON T. GILES AND SHAWN P. LAMBERT, EDS.

Hardcover \$26.95 **\$20.00**

The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology

ROBBIE ETHRIDGE AND ERIC E. BOWNE, EDS.

Hardcover \$85.00 **\$40.00**

Archaeology in Dominica

Everyday Ecologies and Economies at Morne Patate

MARK W. HAUSER AND DIANE WALLMAN, EDS.

Hardcover \$85.00 **\$40.00**

The Making of Mississippian Tradition

CHRISTINA M. FRIBERG

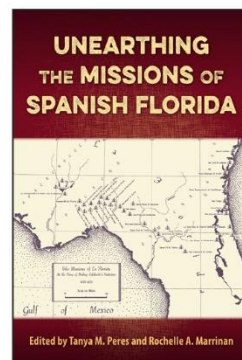
Hardcover \$85.00 **\$40.00**

Modeling Entradas

Sixteenth-Century Assemblages in North America

CLAY MATHERS, ED.

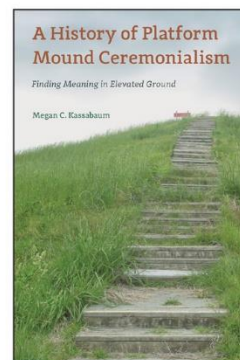
Hardcover \$95.00 **\$45.00**



Unearthing the Missions of Spanish Florida

TANYA M. PERES AND ROCHELLE A. MARRINAN, EDS.

Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**



A History of Platform Mound Ceremonialism

MEGAN C. KASSABAUM

Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**

Falls of the Ohio River

Archaeology of Native American Settlement

DAVID POLLACK, ANNE TOBBE BADER, AND JUSTIN N. CARLSON, EDS.

Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**

Contact, Colonialism, and Native Communities in the Southeastern United States

EDMOND A. BOUDREAU III, MAUREEN MEYERS, AND JAY K. JOHNSON, EDS.

Hardcover \$90.00 **\$45.00**

NOW IN PAPER

Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain

ALBERT C. GOODYEAR AND CHRISTOPHER R. MOORE, EDS.

Paper \$42.00 **\$30.00**

Bioarchaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast

Adaptation, Conflict, and Change

DALE L. HUTCHINSON

Paper \$24.95 **\$18.00**

VISIT [UPRESS.UFL.EDU/SEAC21](https://upress.ufl.edu/seac21) AND USE CODE SEAC21

upress.ufl.edu • 800.226.3822 • @floridapress



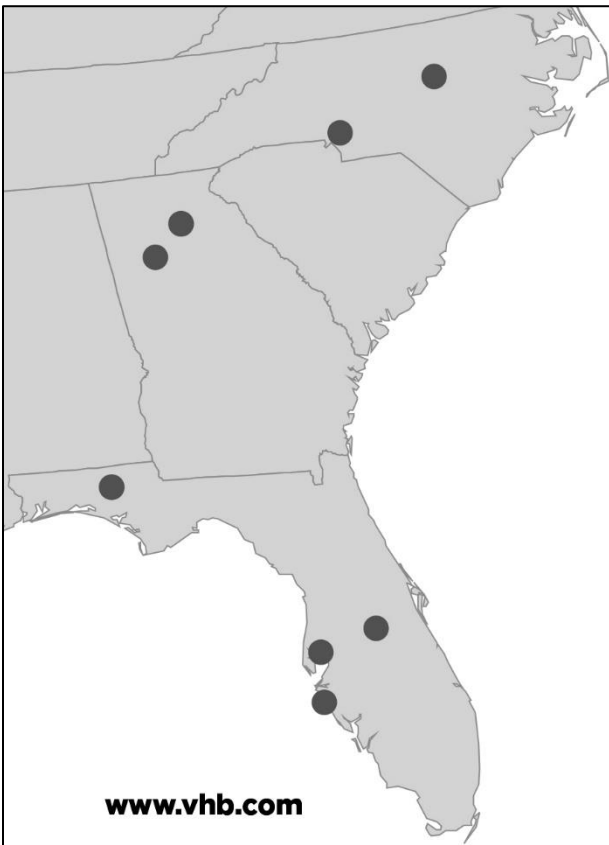


 **PALEOWEST**

STAY ON TRACK WITH
CUTTING EDGE
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT


PROUDLY SERVING CLIENTS NATIONWIDE

WWW.PALEOWEST.COM



With locations in
North Carolina,
Florida, and Georgia,
VHB is proud to
sponsor the 2021
SEAC.

www.vhb.com



Judith G. Knight

Student Paper Competition Entries

Review Committee: Jon Marcoux (chair), Melissa Baltus Zych, Christopher R. Moore

Boyle, Patrick (boylepa19@students.ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[17] *Built for the Oyster Boom: A Possible Chesapeake Bay Oyster Vessel Wrecked in Washington, North Carolina*

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

[2] *Tempered Subjects: Ritual Potting as Efficacious Action in Pre-Columbian Tampa Bay*

Fairchild, Summer (Undergrad UF Student)

[28] *Breaking Ground: Searching for Timucuan Artifacts*

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

[29] *Raw Material Selection at the Poverty Point Site*

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

[20] *Saucers Full of Secrets: Etowah Origins*

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

[27] *"Still" Here: The Archaeology of Moonshine, Memory, and Identity in the South Carolina Lowcountry*

Peles, Ashley A. (ashley.peles@gmail.com, UNC Chapel Hill)

[6] *How to Make a Meal: Plaza vs Platform at Feltus*

Purcell, Gabrielle (University of North Carolina)

[6] *A Closer Examination of European-introduced Foods in the Southeast during Colonization*

Stauffer, Grant (g.stauffer@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[20] *The Nature and Pace of Mound Building in Cahokia's Ramey Field, Illinois*

Wamack, Garrett (gwamack@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[21] *Examining Children's Toys of mid-19th to early 20th century Knoxville, TN*

Wright, Crystal (wrightc3@usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[28] *An Edgefield Ceramic Assemblage from the Lost Town of St. Joseph, Northwest Florida*

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

[15] *Building Relationships: The Value of Indigenous Archaeologies in the Southeast*

Abstracts of Symposia, Panels, and Workshops

In Order of Presentation

[1] Symposium – Transportation Archaeology Moving into the Mid-Twenty-First Century

Organizers: Shane Petersen and Paul Mohler

Thirteen years ago, many of us that have interests in compliance-based archaeology as it is applied to transportation development, met in Charlotte to discuss the ways in which our mode of investigation can and does make significant contributions to the overall pursuit of archaeology. Having established that transportation archaeology is an integral part of the way archaeology is conducted in North Carolina, the current symposium seeks to demonstrate how archaeological research in this realm employs multidisciplinary approaches and some of the most advanced tools available to the archaeological community.

[2] Symposium – Making Subjects: Ontological Relationism and the Study of Emergence in the Pre-Columbian Southeast

Organizer: C. Trevor Duke

Anthropologists have recently challenged the fixity of the subject-object distinction. Current research shows that subjects and objects are categorically broken down through acts of the body; that humans create “subjective” possibilities as they make and use materials. The properties of subjects and objects are thus not fixed, but emergent. These case studies adopt a relational approach to explain how pre-Columbian social subjects emerged through the making of mounds, pots, projectile points, and other materials common to our region. We argue that in analyzing relationships between subjects and objects, archaeologists have much to offer the study of human subjectivity writ large.

[3] Symposium – Emergence and Evolution of a Colonial Economy: Charleston, South Carolina

Organizer: Carla Hadden

An ongoing NSF-funded project investigates the processes and consequences of the early free-range cattle industry in the Carolina Lowcountry (1670–1860). Papers in this session expand upon long-term studies of Charleston’s economy by merging archival and material culture studies with zooarchaeological, botanical, sedimentological, and geochemical data. This interdisciplinary approach seeks to clarify the role of cattle in the evolution of the urban economy, including the development of cattle management strategies and trade networks, and to document the impacts of the cattle industry on Lowcountry environs. Project findings are incorporated into a dynamic, arts-infused public outreach program in collaboration with The Charleston Museum.

[4] Symposium – The North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) Working Group: Collaborative Solutions for Climate-Driven Threats

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah E. Miller

Coastal researchers are documenting increasingly severe rates of climate-driven processes actively impacting, even erasing, archaeological records along coastlines around the world. The scope and

urgency of this threat call for a collaborative approach that allows archaeologists and heritage managers to share methods and resources, and draw on local stakeholders to assist. Recognizing the challenge, the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) working group formed to develop and deploy a unified and scalable response, and facilitate collaborative efforts in addressing this issue in North America and beyond. This symposium will introduce NAHAR and feature case studies from members throughout the Southeast.

[7] Workshop – Ethical Practice in Bioarchaeology: Developing SEAC Guidelines for Working with Human Remains

Organizers: Krystiana L. Krupa, Savannah Leach Newell, and Lita Sacks

The goal of this workshop is to develop guidelines for working with human remains from a variety of historical and archaeological contexts that can then be shared with SEAC leadership and those who wish to implement them in their own spaces. Archaeology largely lacks standardized guidance on the handling of human remains in storage and laboratory spaces. The Society for American Archaeology recently released an updated statement concerning the treatment of human remains, but its new principles are quite broad, and direction regarding consultation, collaboration, and consent remain obscure. This workshop provides an opportunity for researchers, curators, and others who work with these remains to share their best practices in a larger group setting.

[8] Student Workshop Luncheon – Giving Students a Voice: A Platform for Students to Provide Sexual Harassment and Assault Prevention and Best Practices Recommendations

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Carol Colaninno, and Jesse Nowak

Previous and ongoing research into sexual assault and harassment in archaeology has shown to be a major issue during and after undergraduate field schools. Unfortunately, little is still known about what sexual assault preventative best practices should be implemented to help deter harassment and create inclusive and supportive field school environments for our students. To bring forth more systematic and well-informed best practices, it is thus essential that archaeology students are given a platform to discuss these issues. In this workshop, students will evaluate previous research, identify significant gaps, and provide recommendations for future sexual assault prevention practices and research.

[10] Panel – Embracing Change: Blending Virtual and In-Person Community Engagement Initiatives in Archaeology

Organizers: Anne Dorland, Philip Carr, and Katherine Seeber

Archaeologists have adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic by increasing their use of virtual platforms for community engagement initiatives. Commonly used virtual platforms include websites, social media pages, and video channels. This panel discusses how virtual and in-person programming can be merged to take advantage of the benefits offered by each. Panel participants will explore how a multi-faceted platform involving both virtual and in-person initiatives can be used to better serve the communities directly impacted by archaeological work, as well as the general public.

[11] Symposium – State of the Art: Petroglyphs and Pictographs in the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: Johannes H. Loubser and Rachel Bowen

The symposium addresses issues related to the recordation, conservation, management, and presentation of rock art sites in the eastern United States. Topics include: stylistic and landscape-level analyses of rock art sites in Tennessee and Alabama; sequencing of petroglyphs and pictographs in Georgia and neighboring states; micro-probe authentication of rock markings in the Blue Ridge Mountains of South Carolina; drone photography of rock markings in the Blue Ridge Mountains; virtual presentation of rock art in southern Illinois; petroglyph associated with a soapstone quarry site in northern Georgia; and an overview of precontact piled stone features/geoglyphs/petroforms in Georgia.

[12] Symposium – The Marengo Archaeological Complex

Organizer: Ashley Dumas

Surveys in the Black Prairie of Mississippi have revealed distinctive clusters of late Mississippian communities, some of which have yielded entrada-period Spanish artifacts. A similar settlement pattern, introduced here as the Marengo Archaeological Complex, has been identified recently in a portion of the Alabama prairies. It is further defined by specific sets of ceramic motifs and vessel forms, as well as the presence of sixteenth-century metal. This symposium presents our thoughts on human ecology in the prairies, site discovery and distribution, ceramic and radiocarbon data, analyses of the metal, and resulting implications for the routes of Spanish conquistadors.

[13] Symposium – Researching and Preserving African American Historic Cemeteries of the Southeast

Organizers: Melissa A. Timo and Dru McGill

There has been increasing attention paid to the investigation and preservation of African American cemeteries in the Southeast. For years, African American cemeteries were not given the same scholarly or preservation attention as other cemeteries. Simultaneously, descendant and local communities often worked tirelessly to save these important heritage sites. This symposium will be divided into two parts: first, case studies from archaeologists and descendants on efforts to document, study, and save African American cemeteries; and second, forum-style discussion on best practices and ethical concerns in conducting such research and engaging with the diverse communities invested in these sites.

[17] Symposium – Submerged North Carolina: Celebrating a Diverse Cultural Heritage

Organizers: Chris Southerly, Kimberley Kenyon, and Mary Elizabeth Fitts

The waters off North Carolina's coast, known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic," are famous for their shipwrecks, such as the Queen Anne's Revenge and the USS Monitor. This fact, however, belies the diversity of the state's underwater heritage, which is expansive in spatial extent and temporal scope. Ranging from precolonial fishing weirs in mountain rivers to rice plantations on the Cape Fear, from dugout canoes to colonial wharves, underwater archaeology in North Carolina is as diverse as its

inhabitants. The papers in this symposium examine varied materials, cultural landscapes, communities, and management needs of submerged North Carolina.

[18] Symposium – Rivers, Rocks, and Resources: Modeling Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast

Organizers: Shane Miller and Ashley Smallwood

The Early Holocene is a critical period in the American Southeast that is nestled between the end of the Pleistocene and the emerging cultural complexity of the Mid-Holocene. An important avenue of inquiry has been to connect the few reported, well-dated sites to the distribution of surface finds to explore how people organized their mobility across landscapes. The three most cited approaches have been Anderson and Hanson (1988), Daniel (2001), and Hollenbach (2009). Here, we invite participants to examine the utility of these approaches in different areas of eastern North America and to discuss future directions for research.

[19] Symposium – Exploring Ritual

Organizer: Cheryl Claassen

Most papers will address various aspects of ancient rituals while a few will discuss the process of doing so. Papers discuss the Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian periods looking at Illinois, the Ohio Valley, western North Carolina, and Florida from the perspectives of features, landscape, archaeoastronomy, and overarching religion.

[22] THPO-SHPO Workshop

Organizer: Chip McGimsey

SHPO and THPO staff will discuss issues of mutual interest. This is an informal workshop to encourage discussion and debate about specific situations/sites whose resolution has broader implications, 106 issues or agreement documents, archaeological methods/practices, and other topics as appropriate. During the first portion of the workshop participation will be limited to THPO-SHPO staff; other individuals can provide comment/questions during the latter portion. The workshop is open to all interested members who would like to listen and become better acquainted with these offices.

[23] Student Luncheon – Panel on Student Publication

Organizer: Elizabeth Straub

Students are invited to join us for a free boxed lunch and conversation about publishing as a student. We will introduce students to the process of publication, discuss opportunities for student publishing, and highlight some important considerations for first time and inexperienced authors. There will be plenty of time for attendees to have their own questions answered by a panel of editors and archaeologists with publishing experience.

[25] Workshop – Supporting the Archaeology Workforce: Developing Harassment-free Environments in Cultural Resource Management

Organizers: Carol E. Colaninno, Shawn P. Lambert, and Jesse C. Nowak

Many careers in archaeology are in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) world. As archaeology continues to face challenges to effectively prevent, address, and report sexual harassment, CRM has a special responsibility to lead, inspire change, and create safer and supportive environments in archaeology. This workshop is geared towards CRM professionals and focuses on providing state-by-state information about what to do if you experience or witness sexual harassment and/or assault. Results from the workshop will become publicly available and a concrete step to support the CRM workforce and reduce sexual harassment and assault.

[26] Symposium – Pipes, Pipe-making, and Pipe-smoking in the Southeast: A Smoky View of Precontact through Historic Period Pipes

Organizers: Linda Carnes-McNaughton and Thomas Beaman

Tobacco (*Nicotiana*) evolved from a humble weed into a mega-industrial cash crop. Since its casual origins during precontact period, it has influenced humans in happy and harmful ways. Tobacco and its products have been used for ritual, religion, medicine, pleasure, or simply aesthetics. Spanish explorers documented its earliest use among Caribbean Indians: tabaco is a Carib word referring to the earliest Y-shaped smoking pipes (Coe 1995:220). The studies presented in this session highlight the presence of tobacco in everyday life by focusing on the appliances used to consume it, from the Woodland era to the 20th century.

[27] Symposium – Archaeology and Resource Management in South Carolina: Papers in Honor of US Forest Service Archaeologist Robert T. Morgan

Organizers: David G. Anderson and Katherine Parker

Robert T. "Bob" Morgan served as the US Forest Service Heritage Program Manager from 1983 to 2021 in South Carolina, overseeing work on the Sumter and Francis Marion National Forests. Besides supporting the work of many graduate students and academic researchers, he was instrumental in obtaining extensive funding for post-Hurricane Hugo archaeological survey. This session reviews Bob's career and stewardship, highlighting recent trends in the detection, analysis, interpretation, and management of archaeological resources in and near the National Forests, encompassing a range of themes such as the Naval Stores Industries; Indigenous/First Peoples occupations; and Colonial, African Diaspora, and twentieth-century lifeways.

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 **)

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

[19] Archaeoastronomy at Garden Creek: Testing for Solar and Lunar Alignments of Middle Woodland Earthworks in Western North Carolina

Archaeological fieldwork at the Garden Creek site in Haywood County, North Carolina, has revealed the presence of earthen mounds and ditch enclosures dating to the Middle Woodland period. Artifacts recovered from Mound No. 2 and Enclosure No. 1 have been interpreted as evidence for ceremonial exchange between communities in the Appalachian Summit and in Ohio as part of the wider Hopewell Interaction Sphere. In this paper, I present evidence for possible solar and lunar alignments associated with Garden Creek's enclosures, and I compare these alignments with archaeoastronomical patterns identified at other Hopewell sites in the Ohio Valley.

Adams, Elise (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Alexi, Daniel (see Allen, Megan M.)

Allen, Megan M. (megan.allen@ncdcr.gov, NC DNCR/Historic Sites), **Rich Thompson** (NC DNCR/Historic Sites), **Daniel Alexi** (NC DNCR/Historic Sites)

[16] Hands Off History: Reinventing Historic Interpretation at Town Creek

Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, has been educating visitors about Mississippian culture and traditions since scientific archaeology began in 1937. Prior to the pandemic, the Site offered activities and programs to walk-in visitors, school groups, and attendees to special events. Visitors were able to learn about the site through tours, demonstrations, and hands on activities. Here, we will look at the changes in health and safety considerations to the education programs throughout the Covid-19 global pandemic, and the status of the programs in the Fall of 2021.

Amaral, Heather R. (baileyamaral@gmail.com, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[16] A Journey from Land Grant to Land Acquisition: Using Genealogy, GIS and Everything in Between to Decipher the Complex Relationship Between People and Place

A broader understanding of the nuanced relationship between kinship and landownership was warranted to increase research outcomes and improve conclusions. A multitude of methods were applied to account for the 525 acres of acquisition tract I-825 located in Aiken County, SC and now a part of the Savannah River Site. From this, a larger body of work (land grant to land acquisition) has grown and more complex inferences can be applied to an area that now encompasses multiple acquisition tracts. A sample cohort was chosen to illustrate these methods. Please meet George Green (1798-1849), his family and his familial landscape.

Anderson, David [18] Discussant

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

[27] *Archaeological Investigations in South Carolina's National Forests: The Legacy of Robert Morgan*

Heritage management on South Carolina's National Forests has encompassed a wide range of activities, by a great many people and organizations, ably directed for nearly the past 40 years by Robert Morgan. This work has included survey and compliance activity associated with the routine operation of the forests, part of a systematic resource inventory process; the implementation of a major mitigation program following Hurricane Hugo; numerous partnership projects with faculty, staff, and students at universities and other state and federal agencies; and outreach and education activity; architectural documentation and restoration project; and preparing historical summaries of life in the forest.

Anderson, Derek (see Strawn, James)

Ardren, Traci (see LeFebvre, Michelle)

Ashley, Keith (see Farrell, Aubrey)

Atkinson, Matthew (mbtknson@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **Dr. Ryan Parish, Dr. Katheline Mickelson**

[16] *Preliminary Analysis of the Features from the Foster Rockshelter Site*

An archaeological excavation through the University of Memphis was conducted within an undocumented rockshelter in Colbert Co, Alabama. Cultural deposits within consisted of a wide range of artifacts dating primarily to the Woodland period. Recovered material consisted of lithics, shell, and faunal remains. Additionally, cultural features associated with bedrock mortars were identified and excavated. An analysis of both the light and heavy fraction obtained from feature fill gives us clues to subsistence activities, feature function, and site activities. The careful study of intact cultural deposits yields an abundance of human behavioral information giving us a clearer vision of the site inhabitants.

Austin, Robert (see Goodyear, Albert)

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (see LeFebvre, Michelle)

Bader, Anne (abader@ciarch.com, Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

[19] *Watch Fires Above the Wetlands: Late Middle Archaic Mortuary Ritual and Sacred Landscapes in the Central Ohio Valley*

In the early 1970's, evidence of mortuary ritual was generated from sites in the Falls of the Ohio River region that has remain unreported. With subsequent corresponding evidence acquired in 2004, the poorly understood data from the earlier excavations provides details suggestive of body preparation and rites involving the use of fire. These data further suggest the segregation of burials away from the main residential areas on elevated landforms amid lower expansive wetlands. Although rich in artifacts, these landforms have low feature diversity and appear to have been rapidly deposited "mounds" of trash, rather than slow gradual accretions of midden.

Bailey, William (see Cole, Sheenan)

Baires, Sarah (Eastern Connecticut State University)

[2] Landscapes as Subject in the Cahokian World

Landscapes physically and temporally situate the human person providing locational context to being and event. The physicality of archaeological landscapes makes them accessible as part of contemporary and past worlds. This overlap of time and experience creates a permeability whereby persons engage with these locations as they exist and/or existed via narrative. The landscape of Cahokia is a unique context to explore the subjectivity of place as it hovers between two temporalities. This paper examines the mutual subjectivity created via the physical sculpting of mounds and borrows in the archaeological past alongside the reconfiguration of this landscape in the contemporary.

Baltus, Melissa (melissa.baltus@utoledo.edu, University of Toledo)

[2] Molding Clay, Shaping Cahokians: Subjectification in Person-Pottery Relationships

Potters must collaborate with clay, water, and fire to bring a vessel into being. In Cahokian contexts, where vessels produced powerful statements about and re-enacted the cosmological order, we must consider the processes by which Cahokian potters were themselves remade through the incorporation (and eventual disincorporation) of their material collaborators (following Douny and Mohan 2021). This paper explores the active creation of potters as particular kinds of Cahokian subjects through the shaping of iconographic vessels; likewise, it explores the similarly significant role potters had in recreating Cahokian subjectivities as they transformed vessels during the 13th century revitalization of the city.

Barnes, Jodi A. (barnesj@dnr.sc.gov, SC Department of Natural Resources), **Georgette Rivera** (SC Department of Natural Resources), **Bill Stevens** (Richland County Coroner's Office), **Vennie Deas Moore** (Independent Researcher)

[4] The Archaeology of a Gullah Geechee Fishing Village: Collaborative Solutions to Address Climate Change

Storm surge and rising sea levels threaten archaeological sites on the southeastern Atlantic coastline. In 2017, the storm surge and high tides from Hurricane Irma highlighted the ongoing erosion to South Island at the mouth of Winyah Bay in South Carolina. A turn of the 20th century plat shows that the artifacts – bricks, tablewares, cast net weights, and buttons -- eroding from the shore are from a Gullah Geechee fishing village that is in danger of eroding from the shore. Therefore, collaborative archaeological research that involves oral history and archival research helps uncover an interrelated story of climate, fishing, and Gullah Geechee life and provides a way to address climate driven effects to archaeological sites.

Bartz, Emily R. (miss.emily.bartz@gmail.com, University of Florida), **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

[6] Hickory Nut Storage and Processing at the Victor Mills Site (9CB138) and Implications for Late Archaic Land Use in the Middle Savannah River Valley

Hickory nuts have long been considered a valuable resource in Indigenous foodways throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Despite the ubiquity of charred nutshell from archaeological contexts and various mentions in historical records, evidence of mass nut storage and processing is often ambiguous. Given the spatio-temporal constraints of harvesting desired species of hickory, mass nut production was likely specialized, taking place in strategic locations at deliberate times. Located some distance from the nearest habitation site, the Victor Mills site (9CB138) of Columbia County, Georgia provides an example of Late Archaic subterranean storage outside the purview of sedentism.

Baughman, Pamela A. J. (see Snyder, Brian J.)

Beahm, Emily (see Lambert, Shawn)

Beahm, Emily L. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Beahm, Emily L. (see Rayburn, Cassidy J.)

Beaman, Thomas (tombeamanjr@gmail.com, Wake Technical Community College)

[26] The Ubiquity of Smoking Pipes in Brunswick Town and Beyond: Household Percentages and Bowl-to-Stem Ratios in Colonial North Carolina

A complete reanalysis of the white clay pipe fragments from households at Brunswick Town yielded valuable data on the 50-plus year old excavated collections. This presentation addresses the very high Tobacco Pipe functional artifact group percentages of imported white clay tobacco pipes fragments. Using the Brunswick Town data as a control set, comparative profiles from more than a dozen other colonial urban and rural household sites from eastern North Carolina will be examined. This large set of data also provides the opportunity to evaluate Clarence Richie's and Charles Bradley's theories on the presence of high or low bowl-to-stem ratios.

Beaman, Thomas (see McGill, Dru)

Beck, Monica (mbeck2@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **William Lees** (FPAN, University of West Florida)

[16] Commission Merchants and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Tin Ware, &c.; Antebellum Merchants of Apalachicola, FL

From the city's beginning in the 1820s to the Civil War, Apalachicola was one of the most important ports in the South and in the 1840s was Florida's busiest. The town of Apalachicola and the Apalachicola River served a rich agricultural region of Florida and included the fertile cotton regions in Alabama and Georgia. During cotton season, Apalachicola was a bustling town serving the variety of people who worked in shipping as well as the local residents, bankers, and up-river plantations. The focus of our research is 3 of the largest merchants; Thomas Orman, B. Ellison & Co., and the William G Porter & Co. These 3 merchants covered the gambit of mercantilism from dry goods to grocer to commission merchants. Thomas Orman was a grocer and cotton merchant as well as a plantation owner; he owned the largest number of slaves in the area. The Ellison and Porter companies operated a variety of mercantile operations throughout the antebellum period, including shipping and as cotton commissioners. Our research draws from a massive archive of Porter & Co. business records combined with archaeological data for a preliminary comparative analysis of 3 Apalachicola merchants.

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

[28] Temporally Sensitive Ceramics in Spanish West Florida's 18th-Century Presidios

In the early century, two military presidios—West Florida and San Agustín—anchored the shrinking and besieged colony of Spanish Florida. Unlike San Agustín that stayed in one place, the West Florida presidio was relocated three times, creating four geographically separate and chronologically sequential sites of the same community which enables fine-grained temporal analyses revealing three temporally sensitive Mexican majolicas and Olive Jar, as well as the tempering agents of Native American ceramics. Comparison to contemporaneous San Agustín revealed significant ceramic differences reflecting their different demographic composition and the role of Indian and mestizo women in San Agustín households.

Betti, Colleen (cmbetti@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[21] Jelly Jars, Vaseline, and Whiskey Bottles: The Use of Glass at Three Black Schools in Virginia

While excavating at three black schoolhouses in Gloucester County, Virginia, dating between 1883 and 1951, numerous glass vessels have been found that might not have been expected at a school. Rather than ink wells or ink bottles, jelly jars and alcohol bottles have dominated the glass assemblages. This paper examines that various types of glass vessels found at these three schools and how they are related to the educational and community activities occurring at the schoolhouses.

Birnbaum, David (david.birnbaum@erm.com, ERM: Environmental Resources Management), **Alice Muntz** (ERM: Environmental Resources Management)

[5] Archaeological Investigations at 31CD2100: a Multicomponent Prehistoric Site on a Carolina Bay Sand Rim

Site 31CD2100 in Cumberland County, North Carolina is a multicomponent prehistoric site located on a Carolina bay sand rim. Environmental Resources Management (ERM) archaeologists conducted Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III work at 31CD2100, and identified prehistoric occupations spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. The investigations yielded a robust assemblage of over 11,000 prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts through which we are able to begin to address a variety of research questions pertaining to material culture, site chronology, site structure and function, and regional context.

Birnbaum, David (see Muntz, Alice)

Blewitt, Rosemarie (rosemarie.blewitt@ncdcr.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Shannon Ricies** (Monitor National Marine Sanctuary)

[17] The Submerged NC Lecture Series: Challenges and Opportunities

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology partnered with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Monitor National Marine Sanctuary to present a series of lectures celebrating North Carolina's underwater cultural heritage. "Submerged NC" was originally intended to be in-person events throughout 2020. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it was pushed back a year and made fully virtual. We will discuss some of the challenges and opportunities in making that transition, the response

to the series based on audience surveys, and how this experience might impact future decisions in planning public outreach initiatives.

Boerger, Caroline (see Wright, Alice)

Bolden, Tyra (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

Borgardt, Devon (NC State Historic Preservation Office)

[14] Synthesizing Archaeological Data: Colonial Plantations Along the Lower Cape Fear River, North Carolina

Private and public-sector archaeology has uncovered and recorded thousands of archaeological sites within North Carolina. The Office of State Archaeology stores the majority of archaeological data, but is rarely able to synthesize the data easily. The Lower Cape Fear region, located within Pender, New Hanover, and Brunswick counties is one such example. After the Moore family founded Brunswick Town in 1725, many wealthy immigrants built plantations along the Cape Fear River. Many of these plantations have archaeological site numbers assigned, but the research is limited to study areas created through academic research or compliance archaeology. This project seeks to identify Colonial to Revolutionary era plantation sites within the region and examine their archaeological remnants in a few ways. First, understand the land boundaries of these early sites where records are sparse. Second, account for all related structures for each plantation. Third, understand the settlement patterns and changes in the landscape as North Carolina shifted from a colony to a state.

Borrelli, Jeremy (see Raupp, Jason T.)

Boucher, Anthony (aboucher@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[5] Searching for the Millennium in Question at Silver Glen Run

The Millennium in Question (MIQ), ca. 3,500–2,500 cal B.P., is marked by the dispersal of Terminal Archaic communities from mound centers and coastal shell rings across the Southeast. Climate change likely contributed to widespread resettlement at the Archaic-Woodland transition, but sites of this age are scarce and few have been investigated. Recent archaeological testing along Silver Glen Run in northeast Florida targeted stratified deposits straddling the MIQ. Vibracoring in the spring run and adjacent lake aimed to locate geological sediments of comparable age to determine if changes in settlement at ca. 3,500 B.P. coincided with diminished water levels.

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (eab4@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University)

[12] A Comparison of the Marengo and Starkville Archaeological Complexes

The dense clusters of archaeological sites that comprise the Marengo Archaeological Complex (MAC) of central Alabama and the Starkville Archaeological Complex (SAC) of northeast Mississippi are important for investigating Mississippian settlement in the Black Prairie. These complexes are especially significant in efforts to understand what Native communities looked like before and after contact with Europeans so that the initial effects of these interactions on Native peoples can be considered. After a brief overview of the SAC concept, this paper discusses comparisons with the MAC regarding: site size, location and spatial distribution; ceramic assemblages; and avenues for future research.

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Krus, Anthony)

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Meredith, Steven M.)

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Sorresso, Dominique)

Bourcy, Samuel (see Seeber, Katherine)

Bowen, Rachel E. (see Snyder, Brian J.)

Boyer III, Willet (landoftherivers@hotmail.com, Aucilla Research Institute), **Sylvester Peck** (Florida A&M)

[21] Voices from the "Back Days": Historical Archaeology of Black Communities and Cemeteries in Jefferson County, Florida

Historical archaeological study of Black communities and cemeteries in Jefferson County, Florida documents a sequence of community practices that can be demonstrated archaeologically from antebellum times to the present. Cemeteries associated with historical sites demonstrate transitions linking past and present. It is contended here that the circumstances of Jefferson County's history have made all such historical and archaeological sites a part of current community life and history, and that no truly "abandoned" cemeteries exist in this area, even when not in active use. Our research, conclusions, and avenues for future study will here be presented and discussed.

Boyette, Sherry (skboyett13@gmail.com, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[26] Tobacco Pipes of Charles Towne (31BW133) North Carolina

In 1661, Charles Towne was established by English settlers from Barbados. Unfortunately, the settlement only lasted four years due to unforeseen circumstances. In the 1960s, archaeologists from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington began preliminary work to find and excavate Charles Towne. From these excavations, a field school was held through the University from 1987 to 1992. In 2017, The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology Research Center began to re-analyze the Charles Towne artifacts. Currently, 1987 through 1989 field seasons have been analyzed. This presentation will focus on the tobacco pipes from the 1987 to 1989 field seasons.

Boyle, Patrick (boylepa19@students.ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

*[17] Built for the Oyster Boom: A Possible Chesapeake Bay Oyster Vessel Wrecked in Washington, North Carolina ***

During the late 19th century, the North Carolina oyster industry was subject to a rise in activity. The depleting oyster beds of the Chesapeake Bay caused oysterers to search the North Carolina sounds on their unique oyster vessels for new areas to harvest. Recent investigations of a shipwreck located near the historic port of Washington suggests an association with the North Carolina oyster fishery. Though the exact ship type has yet to be determined, evidence suggests it is a Chesapeake Bay bug-eye.

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

[18] Early Holocene Mobility and the Organization of Technology: An Examination of Settlement Patterns

Three Early Archaic settlement patterns (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Daniel 1998; Hollenbach 2007) are commonly cited throughout the Southeast and stone tool assemblages are integral to all three. Here, we evaluate each using an Organization of Technology Model, which considers variation in form and distribution of stone tool assemblages as the result of human behavior in an environment. Because the OT Model operates such that a change in one variable potentially changes another, we derive archaeological assemblage expectations from each settlement pattern. Making evident characteristics of each in the OT Model highlights differences and provides new insight into the model.

Bramlett, Michael (accutron_1@yahoo.com, Avocational Archaeologist)

[11] *Bridging the Gap: Growing a Culture of Holistic Archaeology for the 21st Century Using the Charles Method*

My presentation will focus on how Tom Charles almost singlehandedly brought the esoteric study of rock art to the forefront of Southeastern archaeology. His innovative drive to engage the public and his willingness to share and educate brought together like-minded folks from all walks of life. His methodology of utilizing public/private funding and a passionate team of volunteers accomplished more in 15 years than anyone (but Tom) could have ever expected. I have pored through 26 years of correspondence, notes, and memories in an attempt to decipher his methods and drive.

Brilliant, Brooke (ACC, Inc)

[16] *"What in Tarnation?": An Examination of Artifacts Recovered From Tar Kiln Sites*

Tar and pitch production sites are prevalent in the Francis Marion National Forest near Charleston, South Carolina. While the remains of these eighteenth to twentieth century tar kilns persist, artifacts are rarely recovered from these sites. This has resulted in a dearth of information about tar kiln workers and their camps. Metal detecting conducted at tar kiln sites has resulted in the identification of various artifacts associated with the kilns. This poster summarizes these artifacts and explores how their function and spatial distribution can illuminate the experiences of tar kiln workers.

Brooks, Mark (see Goodyear, Albert)

Buchanan, Meghan E. (mebo105@auburn.edu, Auburn University), **Tyra Bolden** (Auburn University), **Vanessa Layfield** (Auburn University), **Sophie Skipper** (Auburn University)

[16] *Documenting and Rehousing the Auburn University Ceramic Comparative Collection: Active and Engaged Learning during a Global Pandemic*

Ceramic comparative type collections can be useful research tools for the identification and analysis of archaeological materials. Systematic comparative type collections can also be useful pedagogical tools, introducing students to controversies over typologies as well as how to implement practices of collections care and documentation. In this poster, we outline the efforts of Auburn University students to rehouse the ceramic comparative type collection, highlighting some of problems encountered and progress made toward rehabilitating the collection and creating internal documentation, all while participating in active and engaged learning during COVID-19 restrictions.

Buchanan, Meghan (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Burge, Keri E. (kburge3@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Anneke Janzen** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Barbara J. Heath** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[6] Exploring Early Colonial Animal Management Practices at Coan Hall

When European settlers first arrived in North America, they brought new species and land management practices with them. Detailed information about the agricultural and animal husbandry practices of early European colonists can be viewed through carbon and nitrogen isotopic analysis of archaeofaunal materials. This paper analyzes faunal materials from the multicomponent site of Coan Hall (44NB11) in Northumberland County, Virginia, which offers insight into early colonial life in the 17th century. Stable isotope data elucidate how the occupants at Coan Hall managed livestock, particularly cattle and pigs, as colonial settlement took hold in the Chesapeake.

Burke, Adam (adamburke2112@gmail.com, Texas A&M University)

[18] "The Best of What's Around": Modeling Early Holocene Chert Exploitation in Florida at Local and Regional Scales

The end of the Pleistocene and onset of the Holocene in Florida was marked by environmental, technological, and behavioral changes. This paper presents site-based case studies exploring human behavioral evolution between the Pleistocene and Early Holocene from the perspective of raw-material exploitation in Florida's dynamic riverine and maritime-transgression zones. Particular attention will be paid to broad patterns of toolstone use that evolved and emerged while hydrologic systems and lithic landscapes were modified by rising sea levels. By examining the evolution of toolstone exploitation in evolving landscapes, refining our understanding of past human mobility in the greater Southeast may be possible.

Butler, RaeLynn (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Cable, John (cablejpalres@gmail.com, Palmetto Research Institute)

[27] Regional Survey Results from Francis Marion National Forest: Implications for Modeling Settlement and Mobility in Late Archaic Shell Ring Systems along the South Atlantic Coast

Systematic shovel test surveys at Francis Marion have made it possible to isolate culture historic components within sites. The ceramic Late Archaic sample is abundantly represented and evidences intensive utilization of both the coastal fringe and vast reaches of the adjacent interior, where substantial aggregations line major streams. It is argued that the component distributions in both environments are inconsistent with a model of sedentary village life centered on, and limited to, shell rings. Alternatively, the data suggest that these settlement systems were seasonally transhumant and that the rings were the product of annual and super-annual ritual cycles, not habitation.

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

[16] Ground-penetrating Radar Survey at Wake Forest Cemetery: Using Geophysical Methods to Reconcile Municipal Records

In the spring of 2021, Richard Grubb & Associates completed a geophysical investigation at Wake Forest Cemetery in Wake Forest, North Carolina. This work included a ground-penetrating radar (GPR)

survey of Section 5 which contains predominantly 21st century interments. The goal of the survey was to identify marked and unmarked burials and assist the Town of Wake Forest in clarifying their cemetery records. Two hundred and five (205) anomalies that represent 166 possible marked burials, 37 potential unmarked burials, and 2 potential stacked burials were identified. Comparing existing plots with GPR data will facilitate cemetery management.

Carmody, Stephen [26] Discussant

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (lfcmdoc@gmail.com, Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program)

[26] The Prevalence of Press-Molded Pipes from the North Carolina Piedmont

Press-molded pipes, also known as stub-stemmed pipes, were produced at numerous pottery-manufacturing sites throughout the piedmont region of North Carolina, where clay resources were most abundant. Understanding the production of these specialized pipes by backcountry potters helps explain their prevalence on historic period sites dating from the 18th to 20th centuries. Although commercial and family-run pottery manufacturing was a male-dominated craft, closer insight into patterns of labor reveals diversity and opportunity for participation by women and children. By focusing on the various styles of these pocket-sized pipe bowls regional trends and tiers of affordability are recognized.

Carpenter, Erika (ecarpenter@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[16] Cultural Heritage Preservation and Increased Flood Risk: A Case Study of Historic Savannah, Georgia

Global warming and rising sea levels threaten coastal communities with devastating flood events that result in damage and loss of culturally significant resources. This poster demonstrates the importance of historic preservation in flood risk planning using information on World Heritage data. I apply these methods to a case study of Savannah, Georgia's historic resources. By overlaying cultural resource locations with various flood maps this study identifies significant African American sites in higher risk areas currently mapped as low risk. The need for equity and representation of marginalized groups in cultural heritage protection and preservation is discussed.

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

Carroll, Beau (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians THPO), **Jan Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler**

[11] Cherokee Syllabary in Howards Waterfall Cave, Georgia: Conservation and Interpretation of Cultural Resources in a Southeast Cave Conservancy Preserve

In 2014, Alan Cressler visited Howards Waterfall Cave in Georgia and saw inscriptions that he recognized as Cherokee syllabary. Cherokee scholars and others began documentation, translation, and study of the inscriptions. Howards Waterfall is one of several caves in the area now known to contain Cherokee inscriptions. The writings in Howards Waterfall Cave concern powerful religious activities that occurred in the seclusion of the cave. The main panel bears a signature in syllabary that has also been documented at Manitou Cave to the south. This paper focuses on the interpretation and conservancy of this cave.

Carroll, Elise (see Page, Courtney)

Carroll, Morgan (mac21u@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[16] A Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Early Irene Invertebrate Fauna from the Bronson Strip Site (9Li163), St. Catherines Island, Georgia

The Bronson Strip site (9Li163) is a multicomponent site located on the Holocene dunes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia. The 2016 UA Archaeological Field School collected bulk samples of invertebrate remains dating to the early Irene (AD 1300-1450) period. In this study, we performed basic zooarchaeological analysis on the 1/2", 1/4", and 1/8" fragment samples of the invertebrate fauna. In addition, we conducted oyster morphological analysis and oxygen stable isotope analysis to determine the seasonality of the site, reveal the health of the estuary, and examine how people of the past may have adapted to their changing environment.

Carter, Andrew (andyc.carter@gmail.com, University of West Georgia/Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia/Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory), **Abigail Merchant** (University of West Georgia)

[16] Collapsing the Divide: Adaptively Co-Curating in the Age of COVID

Big Indian Creek: Collapsing the Divide is a public archaeology initiative and traveling exhibit that is an extension of the mitigation work carried out at 9HT249. From its nascency, the project worked to invite the general public to participate in its curation, working with our audiences to collapse the divide between past and present and between academic and public communities. The process of satisfying these goals has had advantages, presented challenges and concerns, and ultimately provided experiences that can inform how the Waring interpretive program reaches our audiences now and into the future.

Carter, Andrew (see Dees, Jessica)

Carter, Andrew (see El-Amin, Monica)

Cervený, Niccole (niccole.cervený@mesacc.edu, Mesa Community College)

[11] Is That a Petroglyph? Methods for Investigating Anomalies on Rock Surfaces with Geomorphology

Petroglyphs are challenging to identify, particularly if they are very old, weathered, darkly patinated, or were carved in conjunction with natural rock decay features. This presentation highlights approaches discerning whether an anomaly on a rock surface is part of the natural weathering process or is a cultural feature. Techniques from the field of geomorphology are presented defining processes active at the air-rock interface. Although they may not be definitive, understanding these processes help to reveal cultural features, such as petroglyphs, which are often antithetical to natural decay of stone. Examples from current research in the southeast United States highlight challenges.

Chance, Elizabeth G. (AECOM), **Rachel Perrine** (Georgia Department of Transportation)

[21] The Archaeology of Tenant Farming in Washington County, Georgia

Tenant settlements are understudied sites in rural Georgia. These resources are often poorly preserved, due to structure demolition and ongoing agricultural land use, and as a result, are typically misinterpreted and/or overlooked. It is possible, however, to find intact deposits at razed tenant

settlements in certain circumstances. One such site was recently identified during a GDOT survey in Washington County. The presence of an intact midden deposit and a large, diverse artifact assemblage, not often seen at tenant sites, can provide a comparative dataset for the future identification of tenant farm sites in Georgia and the greater Southeast.

Cheong, Kong (see Powis, Terry)

Claassen, Cheryl (claassencp@aol.com, Appalachian State University)

[19] The First Hunt

In this paper I take another look at what the story of Itzpapalotl as deer and Mixcoatl as hunter can and cannot embrace of Archaic ceremonialism as found in the southern Ohio Valley. As noted in past papers by the author there is much to recommend this story as the charter story for most of this region and its history, from celestial rivers with shell-studded stars to blade caches and heat treating stone to antler tine embedded points, cremations, and group burials of 4 or 5 individuals. This charter story may also include mortuary cult shrines in New York, Maine, and along Florida's St. John's River and the Atlantic. However, much of what we find in the Great Lakes region at this time does not seem to fit this narrative.

Clem, Michael (mike.clem@dhr.virginia.gov, Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources)

[26] Analysis of 17th Century Tobacco Pipes from Eyreville, VA

In 2017 a farmer on the Eastern Shore of Virginia pulled a tree stump and found a handful of tobacco pipes, farthings, ceramic sherds, and case bottle fragments. Since then we've been conducting limited field investigations at the site and extensive document research. The site has been continually occupied since ca. 1630. We have located three 17th century structures and a well thus far. We have recovered about 2,000 tobacco pipe bowls and stems to date. They represent a heavy Dutch influence as well as a local pipe manufacturing tradition. This paper details some of the pipe analysis.

Cobb, Charles (ccobb@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History)

[12] Indigenous Settlements and Spanish Entradas in the Western Black Prairie

Shatter zones and coalescence represent two of the major phenomena that have risen to prominence in archaeological research on the colonial Southeast. Much of this work has focused on the 17th and 18th centuries, but these processes were clearly set in motion by various 16th century Spanish entradas. The Indigenous settlements of this era in the western Black Prairie have the potential to provide a fine-grained perspective on how population displacement and emplacement, as well as patterns of materiality, embodied long-standing histories intersecting with contingencies introduced by novel and unpredictable outsiders.

Cobb, Charles (see Krus, Anthony)

Cobb, Charles (see Legg, James)

Cobb, Charles (see Meredith, Steven M.)

Cobb, Charles (see Sorresso, Dominique)

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

[4] Step 1: Predictive Modeling

The first step in the North American Heritage at Risk pipeline is to develop a set of digital models to estimate which cultural resources will be affected by certain climate-related impacts to our oceanic, estuarine, and riverine shorelines and when. Current models for NAHAR are built using Sea Levels Affecting Marshes Models (SLAMM). In this paper, I discuss the advantages of SLAMM and highlight methods to improve predictive models created for heritage at risk applications. Specifically, I introduce methods to integrate regression-based site suitability models with models that estimate the impacts of climate change to archaeological sites.

Colaninno, Carol (see Lambert, Shawn)

Colaninno, Carol E. (ccolaninno@gmail.com, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Carl G. Drexler** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Shawn P. Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Cassidy J. Rayburn** (Mississippi State University), **Clark H. Sturdevant** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[16] Does the Field School Experience Change Students' Sense of Belonging and Self-Efficacy in Archaeology?

Research suggests that when students participate in field-based learning, they experience positive growth in socioemotional measures. We measured self-efficacy and sense of belonging among students before and after participation in field school. Results suggest that students enter field school with a pre-established sense of confidence and a sense that they belong in archaeology. Students do show growth in these two measures from pre- to post-participation. These findings suggest that educators should create intentional interventions to strengthen students' self-efficacy and sense of belonging prior to field school. Such interventions may position students for greater success earlier in their educational careers.

Colaninno, Carol E. (see Rayburn, Cassidy J.)

Cole, Sheenan (University of South Alabama), **William Bailey** (University of South Alabama; Poarch Band of Creek Indians), **Alisha Palmer** (University of South Alabama), **Erin S. Nelson** (University of South Alabama)

[16] An Update on the D'Olive Creek Project

The University of South Alabama (USA) Center for Archaeological Studies and USA's field school have conducted three seasons of fieldwork at the D'Olive Creek site (1BA251), including work on the northernmost portion of the site, which has not been previously investigated. In this poster, we synthesize these excavations to provide a more detailed picture of landscape use and activities at D'Olive Creek. Analysis of site stratigraphy and artifacts by students in USA's Laboratory Methods course suggest that Woodland and Mississippian people used the site in different ways as the landscape changed over time due to extreme weather events.

Collins, David (see Lawres, Nathan)

Colucci, Dylan (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Compton, Matthew (see Hadden, Carla S.)

Cook, Meg (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Cordell, Ann (cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Maureen Meyers** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[16] Petrographic Analysis of Pottery from a Fourteenth-Century Mississippian Frontier Chiefdom in Southwestern Virginia

The Carter Robinson site is a 14th century Mississippian frontier located in southwestern Virginia. Previous attribute analyses of the site's pottery identified change over time that suggests increased affiliation with neighboring groups. This coincided with mound-building and an increase in non-ceramic craft specialization at the site. This poster presents the results of a petrographic analysis done to more precisely characterize the pottery in terms of variability in temper and aplastic composition, and to document variability in clay resources used in manufacture. We discuss the results with the goal of contributing to a better understanding of ceramic production at frontier areas.

Craib, Alexander (see Parish, Ryan)

Cranford, David (david.cranford@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology)

[17] Finding Fish Weirs in East North America: An Update from the North Carolina Fish Weir Archaeological Project

Stone fish weirs are often-overlooked elements of the built environment despite being relatively common in many swift flowing rivers above the fall-line. These archaeological features were used extensively during both the pre-colonial and historic periods and are typically identified as "V" or "W" shaped stone alignments. Relatively recent advances in the quality of satellite-based imagery, have made the systematic identification and recording of fish weirs possible. This presentation will discuss ongoing efforts to document stone fish weirs in North Carolina rivers and throughout the Eastern United States more broadly and situate these features as part of the cultural landscape.

Cressler, Alan (see Carroll, Beau)

Cressler, Alan (see Schaefer, Jordan)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan)

Cunanan, Chester (chester.cunanan@aecom.com, AECOM), **Matthew Jorgenson** (AECOM), **Mary Glenn Krause** (AECOM)

[1] Introduction to the Metavolcanic Lithic Identification Online Web Application

Methods for metavolcanic raw material identification have become a focus of the discipline. The North Carolina Department of Transportation and the North Carolina Geological Survey developed methods to identify metavolcanic materials utilized by precontact peoples. The Lithic Material Identification Guide provides flowcharts that lead to rock type identification. As part of mitigation for the widening of the NC 24/27 corridor in Stanly and Montgomery Counties, the NCDOT has sponsored the development of a web-based application that puts this process into an easy to use tool. This presentation introduces the tool, which is due for final release online in late-2021.

Daniel, Randy [18] Discussant

Davis, Jera (Troy University), **Stephen Carmody** (Troy University), **Jon Russ** (Rhodes College)

[26] *A Brief History of Tobacco-Smoking at Moundville*

Religion was a driving force in Mississippian societies and tobacco was an integral part of religious practice. This paper considers the old and new evidence for tobacco's importance at the Moundville site, a Mississippian ceremonial ground located in Alabama. Because the botanical evidence for tobacco-use at Moundville is practically nonexistent, we approach our topic through smoking pipes, especially their forms, depositional contexts, and contents. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis of residues scraped from a sample of 25 pipes allows us to address the latter variable, conclusively identifying tobacco as the premier pipe-smoked plant during every phase of Moundville history.

Davis, Jordan (jed15@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina), **Amber Wellings** (University of South Carolina), **Wyatt Fleming** (University of South Carolina), **Kelli Hajek** (University of South Carolina), **Eric E. Jones** (University of South Carolina)

[16] *Race and Farming in North and South after the Civil War, 1870-1880*

Archaeologists have increasingly explored the intersecting histories of race and farming in the United States following the Civil War. By analyzing historic census and map data for African American and European American farms in both Fenner, Madison County, NY and Broadway, Anderson County, SC from 1870-1880, we highlight the opportunities and challenges for examining smallholder farming landscapes during the late nineteenth century. This preliminary work is part of the larger Settlement Ecology of Early Rural America (SEERA) project, which seeks to understand the social, economic, and political roots of modern rural life in the United States.

Davis, Jordan (see Jones, Eric)

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

[26] *Tobacco Shamanism: The Use of Combinations of Smoking Plants such as Datura and Tobacco for Attaining Alternate States of Consciousness in Pre-contact North America*

Evidence for tobacco shamanism is found among hunter-gatherers and horticulturalist groups of people in pre-contact North America. The plant species most known to be used in tobacco shamanism are from the Solanaceae family, such as tobacco (*Nicotiana*) and *Datura*. These plants have alkaloids that affect the nervous system. Ethnohistorical data as well as other ethnographies and archaeological data will be discussed to support the existence for tobacco shamanism and the use of altered states of consciousness in the pre-contact southeast.

Dees, Jessica (jdoo120@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia; Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia; Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia; Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory)

[6] *A Leaf Through the Past: Exploring Our Relationship with Plants in the UWG Anthropology Garden*

Unique pedagogical resources are a boon in archaeology. Here we describe such a resource in a new interpretive anthropology garden at the University of West Georgia. The project includes a seasonal rotation of four gardens that align with courses taught in the Anthropology Program and associated interpretive signage that explore themes to support course materials. The project serves a broad audience, inviting students, and others, to engage with and harvest the very plants from class discussions. The project provokes conversation about the relationship between people and nature that fosters an appreciation and understanding of human-environment and cross-cultural relationships.

Dees, Jessica (see Lawres, Nathan)

Descendants of the Enslaved Community of Clearview Plantation (see Timo, Melissa A.)

Diboyan, Larra (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Dietrich, Emma (see Murray, Emily Jane)

Dietrich, Emma (see Simmons-Jenkins, Rep. Glenda)

Dillian, Carolyn (cdillian@coastal.edu, Coastal Carolina University), **Tanesha High** (Drayton Hall)

[28] Using pXRF Spectrometry for Brick Characterization and Sourcing at Boone Hall Plantation

Eighteenth century Charleston experienced a series of fires that prompted the city to pass laws requiring buildings to be constructed of masonry. As a result, plantations with access to brickmaking materials began making brick, using the labor of enslaved people. Boone Hall Plantation, north of Charleston, produced over 24 million bricks from 1850 - 1860. Using pXRF spectrometry, we document the chemistry of Boone Hall bricks to create a database for identifying the source of brick in Charleston structures, ultimately providing a powerful personal connection between Charleston's famous architecture and the enslaved people whose skilled labor made those buildings possible.

Dobbins, Paige (see Matternes, Hugh)

Dodge, Johnny M. (jdodge@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina, Columbia)

[16] The Mica House, Revisited

Between 1985 and 1998, Structure V-1, referred to as the Mica House, was excavated on the Mulberry site (38KE12) outside of Camden, South Carolina. Early analysis of Native American pottery from the house, along with a radiocarbon date associated with maize from the house's floor, lead researchers to believe that the house may have been occupied into the late 17th century. Two new radiocarbon dates, however, suggest an earlier occupation, during the late 15th or mid 16th centuries. In this poster I compare the pottery assemblage from V-1 to other assemblages and dates from Mulberry to securely date this structure.

Doubles, Catherine (doubles2@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign), **Jason King** (Center for American Archeology), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[14] Beyond Jersey Bluff: The Lower Illinois Valley in Regional Context, AD 800-1350

Jersey Bluff is a culture-historic unit that has been used to define the period between ca. AD 800 and 1350 across the Lower Illinois Valley. The use of Jersey Bluff as a meaningful analytical category

continues to mask intra- and inter-regional variability and precludes the substantive study of complex social networks that defined the region surrounding the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers at the turn of the first millennium AD. We situate recent household archaeology at the German site (11C377) in the LIV within a broader regional context of shared and varied histories, relationships, and institutional arrangements.

Drexler, Carl (see Lambert, Shawn)

Drexler, Carl G. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Drexler, Carl G. (see Rayburn, Cassidy J.)

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

*[2] Tempered Subjects: Ritual Potting as Efficacious Action in Pre-Columbian Tampa Bay ***

Archaeologists typically refer to technology as action on objects by human subjects. This perspective became especially pervasive after anthropologists conceptually divorced “practical” technologies of laborers from ritual practice. Using Marcel Mauss’ more synthetic anthropology of techniques, this paper demonstrates that through bodily acts, such as pottery-making, social subjects also become objects of ritual technology. This research specifically mobilizes technofunctional, petrographic, and chemical data to suggest that the mortuary grog-tempering tradition of Safety Harbor (AD 1050-1550) linked concepts of identity, ancestry, and the body in novel ways, providing a material vector through which new subjectivities were created.

Duke, C. Trevor (see Sorresso, Dominique)

Duke, C. Trevor (see Wallis, Neill)

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

[12] Ceramics and Chronology of the Marengo Archaeological Complex

The timing and effects of European entradas on the material cultures of Indigenous peoples in central Alabama have been deliberated for decades. A study of temper and paste characteristics, decoration, and rim modes of pottery allows us to characterize the Marengo Archeological Complex. Combined with a new suite of radiocarbon dates, we suggest a new periodization that elucidates when and how significant culture changes occurred across the late Mississippian and contact periods.

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

[19] Tali Tsisgwayahi (Two Sparrows Town) and the Cullowhee Mound: Observations on a Cherokee Landscape

This paper applies observations by Cherokee elders, storytellers, and scholars about the cultural importance of certain elements of their Southern Appalachian homeland to a study of the Cullowhee Valley in western North Carolina. This Cherokee ontology is used to develop an understanding of why the Cullowhee Mound and Tali Tsisgwayahi (Two Sparrows Town) were built where they were to create a thoroughly Cherokee built environment.

Eastman, Jane (see Riggs, Brett)

El-Amin, Monica (me00033@my.westga.edu, Antonio Waring Jr Archaeology Laboratory), **Andrew Carter** (Antonio Waring Jr Archaeology Laboratory), **Nathan Lawres** (Antonio Waring Jr Archaeology Laboratory)

[16] Sapelo Voices: Sharing Authority, Amplifying Voices

Sapelo Voices (tentative title) is a collaborative interpretive initiative between UWG's Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory and the Sapelo Geechee community. Building upon an oral history project conducted on Sapelo Island during the 1990s, this traveling exhibit project is developing through community dialogue and leadership, aiming to amplify the voices of the Sapelo community, past and present, while minimizing that of the curators'. The project melds stories and tradition with contemporary technologies and broader society to explore life on the Island during the early-to-mid 20th century as well as present-day experiences, much of which informed by that unique past.

Erickson, Mary (see McGill, Dru)

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Sea, Claiborne)

Etheridge, Carl (see Powis, Terry)

Eubanks, Paul N. (paul.eubanks@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University), **Kaitlynn M. Millichamp** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Tiffany B. Saul** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Andrew R. Wyatt** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[16] Assessing the Function of Saltpan Vessels at Bledsoe's Lick in Sumner County, Tennessee

From 2017 to 2019, Middle Tennessee State University excavated at Bledsoe's Lick in north-central Tennessee. This lick, which is part of the Castalian Springs Mound Site (ca. AD 1200-1350), yielded numerous ceramic artifacts including several hundred sherds from large, fabric-impressed pans. While fabric-impressed pans are often associated with salt production, the low salinity of the springs at Bledsoe's Lick raises the possibility that the pans from this site served a different function. Here, we present two alternative, non-exclusive possibilities: that the pans were used to concentrate mineral waters from the nearby springs and that they were used to boil maize.

Ewen, Charles [24] Discussant

Fairchild, Summer (Undergrad UF Student)

*[28] Breaking Ground: Searching for Timucuan Artifacts ***

The goal of the project is to ascertain whether there are indeed traces of the Northeastern Timucua Tribes within residential space, rather than specify who they were. Here, S. Fairchild will comb the surface carefully, creating three STPs behind the resident's property looking for signs of the indigenous people. Specifications as to which group of Timucua Peoples will be determined at a later date. If there are any indications of the Timucua Tribes within the area, and STPs were proven successful, then S. Fairchild can propose to the landowner an expansion of the site in order to dig further.

Farace, Anthony P. (afarace@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[5] Pottery Use at the Garden Patch Site (8Di4): Contextualizing a Woodland Civic-Ceremonial Center on the Gulf Coast

Woodland period civic-ceremonial centers in the lower Southeast served as both gathering places for regional ceremonial events and villages for resident populations. These dual functions have been corroborated at some sites through patterned variation in pottery types, but rarely have attributes of vessel form and function been considered at a large enough scale to identify specific activity areas or understand social difference. Toward this goal, we present results of technofunctional analysis of rim sherds from more than 1000 vessels dispersed across the Garden Patch site in northern peninsular Florida and make synchronic and diachronic comparisons among midden and mound areas.

Farkas, Jordan (see Powis, Terry)

Farrell, Aubrey (aubrey.d.farrell@gmail.com, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Keith Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[6] Understanding Shark Teeth Artifacts at the Mill Cove Complex, Jacksonville, Florida

The Mill Cove Complex is the largest St. Johns II (900-1250 CE) settlement in northeastern Florida. To date, excavations have yielded a collection of 40+ shark teeth, representing a minimum of 10 species. The vast majority derive from a ritual midden known as Kinzey's Knoll. After characterizing the sample's structure and spatial distribution, this paper discusses the potential functionality of the Mill Cove shark teeth by highlighting use-wear patterns on the teeth, context of recovery, and associated residues. By assessing the teeth's attributes in relation to contextual evidence, we summarize ongoing efforts to understand the role of these objects.

Fedoroff, Michael (mpfedoroff@yahoo.com, USACE TNTCX/University of Alabama)

[15] White Glass Bead Opacifiers from a Choctaw Historic Site in Mississippi: An Elemental Approach to Understanding Chronology and Relationships of Site 22Ke630

The use of XRF trace element analysis in archaeology allows innovative approaches to chronology building in glass bead research. Specifically, it provides a cost effective and non-destructive form of delineating glass bead manufacturing components such as flux, refiners, and opacifiers. Other studies have highlighted the utility of key component ingredients in opacifier recipes as chronological markers promoting a better understanding of trade networks in time and space. This study demonstrates how the smallest glass artifact from a site can provide information useful to refining chronology and improving interpretations. As an object of study, white glass beads are a ubiquitous and often overlooked artifact. This study employs XRF combined with statistical analysis to explore white glass beads from a historic Choctaw site in Kemper County, Mississippi with the aim of outlining opacifier recipes that can bolster the chronological positioning of the site.

Fekette, Kiana (see McGill, Dru)

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

[16] Gradiometry at the Crable Site

Remote sensing was conducted at the Crable site, a 14th century nucleated Mississippian village located in the Central Illinois River Valley with both Middle Mississippian and Bold Counselor Oneota material culture. The goals of this research were to determine the layout of the settlement, target areas for future excavation, and assess how much of the site has survived erosion, vandalism, and looting. Our gradiometry survey successfully located the remnants of the site's platform mound, plaza, and several residential areas, confirming that future research at this site is viable.

Finn, Adam (see Parish, Ryan)

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (marybeth.fitts@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology), **Melissa Timo** (NC Office of State Archaeology), **Allyson Ropp** (East Carolina University, NC Office of State Archaeology)

[24] Planning North Carolina's Coastal Historic Cemetery Survey

The North Carolina Coastal Historic Cemetery Survey Project is designed to identify, document, and assess the condition of historic cemeteries on state lands impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael. Particular attention will be paid to cemeteries traditionally associated with coastal African American communities, both enslaved and free. Although known to descendants, these places often have been overlooked by past cemetery surveys and are consequently underrepresented in state records. Here we review our process for selecting areas likely to achieve survey goals, highlighting specific descendant communities and landscapes of interest.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (see Ropp, Allyson)

Fitzpatrick, Scott (see LeFebvre, Michelle)

Fleming, Wyatt (see Davis, Jordan)

Fleming, Wyatt (see Jones, Eric)

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

[16] Ascertaining Temporal Context at the Foster Rock Shelter site (1CT678) through Diagnostic Lithic and Ceramic Type Analyses

In June 2021, a field school through the Department of Earth Sciences from the University of Memphis unearthed a profundity of lithic and ceramic material at the previously undocumented Foster Rock Shelter site (1CT678) located in Colbert County, Alabama. Analysis of the material indicates that predominant occupation of the shelter occurred during the Woodland period with Archaic precursors. The typological classification of the projectile point knives, triangular points, and ceramic sherds supports this view. Lithic reduction, bedrock mortars, storage features, faunal remains and ceramic type specifies the resource-gathering activities that took place at the site during the Woodland period.

Fosaaen, Nathanael (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[6] Creatures of Duskfall: Small Mammal Selection Practices at an Archaic Ozark Bluffshelter

Saltpeter Cave (Newton County, Arkansas) contains more than four meters of soil deposition in which Early Archaic and Middle Archaic components are well represented. This zooarchaeological analysis of small mammal selection patterns is compared to three other sheltered sites in the Eastern Woodlands region and suggests an unusual preference for Grey Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and Eastern

Woodrat (*Neotoma floridana*) based on idiosyncratic element frequencies and bone modification patterns. While the foxes may be partially reflective of fur or hide preferences, their co-occurrence with the regular cooking of rats may suggest a foodways practice that is particular to the southern Ozarks.

Funk, Chan (4chanfunk@gmail.com, Whitetail Environmental Inc.), **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation)

[16] A New Hope: Synthesis and Contextual Analysis of Precontact Archaeological Site Data, Fort Jackson, SC

The Fort Jackson Cultural Resources Program presents a synthesis and contextual analysis of precontact archaeological site data for the watersheds and sandhills of the South Carolina Midlands towards a new era of archaeology for the region.

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

[4] Triage and Mitigation Efforts at a Heritage at Risk Site: The Pockoy Island Shell Ring Complex, Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina

For decades, the seaward side of the Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve (BBPHP) in Charleston County, South Carolina has experienced some of the highest rates of erosion in coastal South Carolina. Following the discovery of the Pockoy Island Shell Ring Complex (38CH2533) on the BBPHP in 2017, the SCDNR Archaeology team with the assistance of colleagues, students and community members has conducted intensive excavations on the rapidly eroding, ocean-facing Ring 1. Due to the rapid rate of erosion, Pockoy Island serves as the primary case study for triage and mitigation within the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) research pipeline.

Gallivan, Martin D. (see Henshaw, John P.)

Garcia, Catherine (GarciaC@dnr.sc.gov, SC Department of Natural Resources)

[16] An Analysis of Ceramic Vessel Form and Function at the Pockoy Island Shell Rings

Excavations at Pockoy Island (38CH2533), a Late Archaic shell ring site on the southern coast of South Carolina, have uncovered an enormous amount of highly fragmentary Thom's Creek pottery. A sample of this pottery was analyzed from a morphological and functional perspective in order to create an overview of vessel sizes and shapes present in the assemblage. Some vessel forms were then fully reconstructed using digital modeling software in order to identify specific vessels and their potential functions. Based on these results, inferences are made about site function and the activities that took place at these shell rings.

Gentil, Verna (VernaGentil@gmail.com, AECOM)

[21] Desktop Survey for Potential Turpentine Camp Sites in Four Coastal Plain Counties, Georgia

Research suggests that historic turpentine camps were widespread throughout Georgia's Coastal Plain during the twentieth century, yet they are underrepresented in the archaeological record. For example, despite that one of the state's most successful turpentine distilleries was located in Valdosta, Lowndes County, only five of Georgia's 44 turpentine-related sites have been recorded in the surrounding area. A

recent desktop study of Lowndes, Lanier, Echols, and Clinch Counties was conducted with the intent of identifying potential turpentine camp sites. This study considers settlement patterns and discrete data sets to offer insight for identifying and recording this significant site type.

Gilbert, Ethan (see Severts, Patrick)

Giles, Bretton (btgiles@ksu.edu, Kansas State University), **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[20] A Stylistic and Iconographic Analysis of the Copper Plate from the Glass Mound Site (4oWM3), Williamson County, Tennessee

We present a stylistic and iconographic analysis of the copper plate from Glass Mound 2. We review this plate's archaeological context before discussing its representational imagery, including how its punctate design portrays an anthropomorphic visage. We argue that it is stylistically most like the copper plate from Bedford Mound 8. Yet it shares similarities to the fenestrated copper plates from Hopewell Mound 25, while it differs from the copper plates that depict falcons, raptors, fish, and a composite anthropomorphic figure in profile from Mound City and Hopewell. We conclude by discussing its imagery and some potentially related Middle Woodland representations.

Gillam, Ph.D., J. Christopher (gillamc@winthrop.edu, University of South Carolina)

[27] Advancing Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Southeast: An Example from the Central Savannah River

Advances in Geographic Information Science (GISci), archaeological databases and statistics enable the development of spatial applications of multivariate statistics for modeling ancient and historical cultural landscapes. Along the Central Savannah River of South Carolina, this research on prehistoric and historic site distributions, their environmental, temporal and cultural context, and geographic modeling, explores methodologies for predicting site locations and modeling cultural landscapes to gain a better understanding of the distant and recent past. Methods for testing extant models, detecting changes in land-use through time, and for developing time-sliced and adaptation-based landscape models are demonstrated using archaeological and environmental data.

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

[2] Making Time in the Archaic Southeast

One of the principle means of history-making in the Archaic Southeast was accumulation. From caches to cemeteries to mounds, Archaic peoples gathered and emplaced materials in unprecedented scales and configurations. Drawing on recent work by Gavin Lucas and Shannon Dawdy, I explore Archaic accumulation as a deliberate strategy for the manipulation of time. Specifically, I suggest that material accumulation was geared toward the creation of heterogeneous and nonlinear temporalities linked to shifting relationships with place. These novel temporalities altered Archaic subjectivities and set the stage for even larger-scale time manipulation in subsequent periods.

Gingerich, Joseph A.M. (gingerij@ohio.edu, Ohio University)

[18] Paleoindian-Archaic Continuity??: Local Variation in Land Use and Settlement Patterns

Some researchers have argued for cultural and or economic continuity between the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods in the Middle Atlantic Region of North America. While select case studies could support such continuity at a broad scale, there has been little quantitative data presented that supports such continuity. Using a case study from the Roanoke River Valley of Virginia, I show distinct differences in projectile point re-sharpening patterns and toolstone use that may signal broad changes in mobility. I further look at the use of more mountainous terrain in eastern North America to suggest an alternative mobility regime.

Glascock, Michael D. (see Snyder, Brian J.)

Glover, Jeffery (see Severts, Patrick)

Goldstein, Lynne (lynneg@msu.edu, Michigan State University-retired), **Sissel Schroeder** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

[19] Revisiting Aztalan: Looking at Ritual from Several Perspectives

Aztalan (in southern Wisconsin) is often seen as enigmatic because it doesn't consistently conform to common aspects of Late Woodland/Mississippian society. Some site characteristics are predictably Late Woodland or Mississippian, others are not. People have conducted archaeological research at Aztalan since the 1800s, yet large portions of Aztalan remain unexamined. Here, we focus on the site's spatial layout, differential distribution of artifacts and features, and especially how people modified the landscape and altered the topography to suit their needs and represent their worldview. We outline earth-altering behaviors that have not been recorded at other Late Woodland or Mississippian sites, suggesting possible explanations.

Goodyear, Albert (goodyear@mailbox.sc.edu, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Robert Austin** (AWIARE), **Mark Brooks** (SCIAA), **Sam Upchurch** (Retired)

[14] Under and Around the Bay: Archaeology of Tampa Bay

Tampa Bay is a prominent physiographic feature of the Florida Gulf Coast. It is the largest embayment in Florida formed in the karst topography through fluvial erosion. Evidence of human occupation dating back to at least Clovis times both in and around the bay. The modern bay emerged around 7,000 BP, a result of global sea level rise. Prior to that it was occupied by people exploiting chert outcrops and biotic resources related to wetland habitats such as Paleo Lake Edgar. Databases are being created for Paleoamerican, Early Archaic, and post-Bolen sites and artifacts.

Gougeon, Ramie (rgougeon@uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[14] Where Women Work: Houses, Households, and Taskscapes

Analyses of domestic houses from late precolumbian sites across the southern Appalachian region reveal discrete activity areas used by women and men. Women's activities dominate the assemblages and occupy the most space in Mississippian houses. However, to date, models of household activity areas do little to understand the social aspects of production within multi-generational, matrilineal, and arguably matrifocal households. This paper is a further consideration of the gendered uses of space through the lens of taskscapes, those arrays of related activities performed by social actors, to interrogate the experiences of being a Mississippian woman in a domestic house.

Graham, Anna (anna fg@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[16] Recent Excavations at the Bayou Pierre Mounds: Two Late Coles Creek (AD 1000-1200) Sites in Claiborne County, Mississippi

The Bayou Pierre mounds (22Cb534) provide a unique opportunity to investigate two mounds that date to the late Coles Creek period, a time of social and subsistence changes in the Natchez Bluffs. Initial work, conducted as part of the Mississippi Mound Trail project, dated the sites to AD 1000-1200 and also identified several mound surface and midden deposits within the two mounds. Excavations this past summer focused on these midden deposits in order to learn more about community activities and subsistence patterns at the site. This poster shares the findings from these excavations as well as initial results from labwork.

Graham, Anna (see Kassabaum, Megan)

Green, Jennifer (jgree119@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee), **Anneke Janzen** (University of Tennessee)

[15] Using Collagen Peptide Fingerprinting (ZooMS) to Identify Species Used for Manufacturing Worked Bone from Southern Florida

Identifying species used to manufacture bone ornaments offers one window into the ideological or symbolic roles of animals, but has remained largely unstudied, primarily because the degree to which bones have been modified into desired objects erases identifying features unique to species. This paper presents results using collagen peptide fingerprinting, or Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry (ZooMS), to identify morphologically ambiguous worked bone artifacts from southern Florida. Our findings demonstrate the animals used for bone artifact manufacture vary from site to site and may have held special meaning for the different groups who made and used them.

Greenlee, Diana M. (see Holley, Marsha M.)

Gregory, Danny (dgregory@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates), **Lauren Walls** (New South Associates)

[1] The Crabtree Farmstead Complex: A Study in Comprehensive Context

The Crabtree property is a multi-generational African-American farmstead complex in Middle Tennessee. It was documented as part of a highway bypass project for the Tennessee Department of Transportation. It is presented here as an example of a comprehensive approach to historic sites. It was an effort to place the site within a context that included not only its archaeological aspects, but also the perspectives of the Crabtree family and their ancestors who lived on the property. Documentation of the site used traditional archaeological methods supplemented by geophysics, archival research, and oral history. The methods and theory presented can be applied to similar transportation projects in North Carolina and throughout the Southeast.

Griffin, Gabriel (Mississippi State University), **Sierra W. Malis** (Mississippi State University), **Cal McGehee** (University of Mississippi), **Sarah Jerden** (Mississippi State University), **Ashley Skains** (Mississippi State University), **Elise Adams** (Mississippi State University), **Larra Diboyan** (Mississippi State University), **Catie Mann** (Mississippi State University), **Grayson Griffith** (Mississippi State University)

University), **Dylan Colucci** (Mississippi State University), **Cassidy J. Rayburn** (Mississippi State University), **Mary E. Hill** (Mississippi State University), **Caleb Welch** (Mississippi State University), **Dr. Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University)

[16] Mississippi State University's Summer 2021 Field School: Discovering Choctaw History through Collaboration at the Lyon's Bluff Mound Site (22OK520)

In collaboration with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Mississippi State University held two field schools at the Lyon's Bluff mound site (22OK520) in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. During the field schools, we discovered artifacts and features indicative of multiple 18th/19th century Choctaw homesteads. These Choctaw families strategically built their homes on top of preexisting house mounds constructed between AD 1200 - 1650. These findings reveal that the Choctaw occupied the site right after it was unoccupied and highlights important historical and cultural connections between the Choctaw and the Lyon's Bluff site.

Griffith, Grayson (see Griffin, Gabriel)

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

[29] Building Chronologies and Discovering History at the Jaketown Site, a Poverty Point-affiliated Mound Site in West-central Mississippi

Our work at Jaketown shows that Poverty Point people occupied the site earlier than previously recognized (ca. 4500-4000 cal BP) and that they built at least two mounds quickly and simultaneously at ca. 3400 cal BP. The early Poverty Point occupation and the burst of mound building raises interesting questions about the relationship between Jaketown and the Poverty Point site. Here I'll discuss our latest data, and how they are changing the way we view Jaketown and its role in the larger Poverty Point phenomenon.

Grooms, Seth B. (see Ward, Grace M. V.)

Hadden, Carla (see Reinberger, Katherine)

Hadden, Carla S. (hadden@uga.edu, University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies), **Katharine G. Napora** (William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky), **Matthew Compton** (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Georgia Southern University), **Brent Tharp** (Georgia Southern Museum, Georgia Southern University)

[15] Wiggle-Match and Dendrochronological Dating of the Oconee Dugout Canoe

Radiocarbon dates for the post-1500 AD period are typically ambiguous due to "wiggles" and reversals in the calibration curve. A single radiocarbon date from a Native American cypress logboat from Georgia's Oconee River produced a calibrated date spanning the 17th–20th centuries. Here, we demonstrate the application of "wiggle match dating," combining elements of radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating in a Bayesian framework, to precisely and accurately date the outermost tree ring of the canoe's hull to 1766–1796 cal AD (95% probability). Results were cross-validated with dendrochronological dating. Wiggle-match dating is a promising dating method for other historic-period watercraft.

Hadden, Carla S. (see Snitker, Grant)

Hajek, Kelli (see Davis, Jordan)

Hajek, Kelli (see Jones, Eric)

Haley, Bryan (see Skipton, Tara)

Halligan, Jessi (jessi.halligan@gmail.com, Florida State University), **David Thulman** (George Washington University, ARCO-OP)

[18] Adapting a Drainage-focused Model of Early Holocene Land Use to Florida, a Karst-dominated Environment with Vestigial Valleys and Little Elevation or Ecological Variation

Three of the most influential models in the Southeastern US have compellingly argued that early foragers organized their lifeways via seasonal movement along major drainage basins; around access to raw material sources, crossing drainage basins; or around group foraging needs, following central place foraging models. It is not clear to what extent any of them are applicable to the distribution of early sites in Florida, an area with low relief, comparatively ubiquitous toolstone, little evidence for seasonality, and few major river valleys. We examine the distribution of early Holocene Bolen sites in light of these models.

Halligan, Jessi (see Smith, Morgan)

Hammer, Madeline M. (see Holley, Marsha M.)

Hammerstedt, Scott (swh@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Amanda Regnier** (University of Oklahoma), **Sheila Savage** (University of Oklahoma), **Patrick Livingood** (University of Oklahoma)

[16] Reconsidering Spiro's Chronology

Current research shows that the chronology for Spiro and related sites is based on assumptions that may no longer be valid and should therefore be reconsidered. In this poster, we present the results of a pilot study in which we examine artifacts found in securely dated non-mortuary contexts from both WPA and more modern excavations. The seriation of these objects may allow us to refine the current chronology.

Harris, Matthew (AECOM), **Matthew Jorgenson** (AECOM)

[1] Geochemistry and Statistical Analyses for Lithic Sourcing in the Uwharries Region of North Carolina

Lithic analysis techniques for metavolcanic materials have shifted following the Uwharries Lithic Conference in 1999 and the RLA and Fort Bragg sourcing study in 2006. Simplistic terms like "rhyolite" dominated raw material discussions before this period, but the focus has shifted to the use of geological data and methodologies. Work by AECOM has replicated the procedures used by the RLA and Fort Bragg and have explored additional statistical methodologies and Machine Learning to improve on the results. This paper presents how established and new analytical methods are providing a means to continue this trend in lithic raw material analysis.

Harris, Stephen (see Meredith, Steven M.)

Heath, Barbara J. (see Burge, Keri E.)

Heckman, Benjamin (Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park), **Katherine Seeber** (New South Associates)

[16] Preliminary Analysis of Visitor Comprehension of Heritage at Historic Mitchelville

Archaeological research at Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park (HMFP) in Hilton Head Island, S.C., (the first free Black town in the South) has been conducted using collaborative community-based research with the local descendent community. Over the course of the 2019 field work, the team surveyed visitors at the park with a questionnaire designed to gather information on who was visiting the park, and dive into what visitors knew about Mitchelville history. The goal of this research is to analyze any trends that are visible in the aggregate and better inform HMFP on visitors understanding of history and heritage.

Henry, Edward (edward.henry@colostate.edu, Colorado State University)

[19] Earthen Enclosures and Ritual Participation in the Creation of the Middle Woodland Landscape in Central KY

Archaeologists often approach ritual by identifying structured and repetitive practices that help preserve society. The Middle Woodland landscape in Central Kentucky is one place where the study of several earthen enclosures has recently demonstrated the intimate knowledge and relationship people had with their environments. I will outline ways people participated in constructing enclosures across this region by drawing on geoarchaeological analyses of embankments and land surfaces buried beneath them. In doing so, I seek to identify how local participation in geographically widespread Middle Woodland ritual practices offers opportunities for the modification of rites as they are inscribed into the earth.

Henshaw, John P. (jphenshaw@email.wm.edu, College of William & Mary), **Martin D. Gallivan** (College of William & Mary)

[14] Migration, Climate, and Violence in the Chesapeake Hinterlands, AD 1200-1600

Recent studies trace histories of migrations, violence, abandonment, coalescence, and megadroughts across large portions of the Eastern Woodlands between AD 1300 and 1600. Drawing from Bayesian chronological modelling and paleo-climatological data, we consider how similar historical processes unfolded in the Chesapeake region. Palisaded settlements in the middle Potomac and upper Roanoke drainages point to three interconnected historical processes: population movements related to the late Mississippian diaspora, inter-group violence tied to Iroquoian groups' population movements, and localized responses to climatological shifts. Efforts to unpack these historical processes bring us closer to a deep historical anthropology of Native North America.

Herbert, Joseph (jherbert245@gmail.com, UNC-Chapel Hill, RLA)

[26] Woodland Clay Pipes of the Carolina Sandhills

In 1964, O. Gates Scoville submitted the first archaeological site form in Hoke County, North Carolina, recording the remains of two unusual clay pipes. Both pipes are classified as bent tube or obtuse-angle pipes and are tempered with grog. One is cord marked and the other is smoothed and incised. Despite similar pipes in Mississippian context elsewhere in the Southeast, and notwithstanding the local Late Woodland mortuary practice of interring stone pipes in graves, the characteristics of these pipes

suggest an early Middle Woodland provenience. The implications for Middle Woodland tobacco use, if indeed these are smoking pipes, is discussed.

Herrick, Maeve (see Lowry, Sarah)

Herrick, Maeve (see Timo, Melissa A.)

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

[16] Western North Carolina Late Archaic and Early Woodland Period Peoples Site Preferences Compared to the Plant Remains

GIS spatial analysis shows slight differences in settlement patterns of people living in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods in Swain and Jackson counties in western North Carolina, with Early Woodland people locating their sites in different locations than previous Late Archaic groups. The spatial analysis also shows a preference for sites at higher elevations for the Late Archaic period. Here I compare this spatial data to the plant data from sites in the region, including Magic Waters (Late Archaic) and OES (Early Woodland), to explore the relationship between site preferences and the subsistence strategies of these groups.

High, Tanesha (see Dillian, Carolyn)

Hill, Mary E. (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Holland Lulewicz, Isabelle (ihlul@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey - Prairie Research Institute - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

[6] Zooarchaeological Evidence for Toxic Burrfish Use from Southwestern Florida

Recent zooarchaeological investigations identified unique assemblages that contained unprecedented high numbers of toxic burrfishes (*Diodon* sp. and *Chilomycterus schoepfii*) remains, represented only by their maxillae and dentaries, at the Mound Key site (8LL2) in Florida. This paper explores the potential role of burrfishes in institutions beyond subsistence since many species of burrfishes, including those assessed in this paper, carry tetrodotoxin in various parts of their body, a potentially lethal toxin. In this paper, I suggest the deposits examined at Mound Key likely represent past specialized production and possible use of a toxic resource not previously identified in the US Southeast.

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (see Doubles, Catherine)

Hollenbach, Kandace [18] Discussant

Holley, Marsha M. (University of Alabama at Birmingham), **Madeline M. Hammer** (University of Louisiana Lafayette), **Diana M. Greenlee** (University of Louisiana at Monroe)

[16] "House" It Going?: New Investigations of Possible Structure Floors at Poverty Point WHS

The constructed earthen ridges at Poverty Point World Heritage Site (16WC5) have long been considered the habitation area of this monumental site. Yet, conclusive evidence of houses or other structures on or in the ridges has proved elusive. We consider why that might be and review previous research relevant to identifying structural remains at Poverty Point. Finally, we present our current efforts to evaluate the likelihood of possible floors in Ridge 2 Northwest. Excavated in 1991 but never

fully reported, we are examining the legacy collection of artifacts and records and re-excavating units to expose the profiles for new analyses.

Hoover, Kelly (see Riggs, Brett)

Hormes, Josef (Hormes@LSU.edu, Louisiana State University), **Wantana Klysubun** (Synchrotron Light Research Institute, Thailand), **Lisa Langlois** (Louisiana State University)

[29] Estimating the Firing Temperature of Poverty Point Objects: An X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (XANES) Spectroscopy Study

The firing temperature used in the production of pottery is of significant interest in archaeology. Test samples have been fabricated using silty loam from Poverty Point site and from commercial clays. These objects were fired to various temperatures up to 800C and then Ca-K-edge X-ray absorption near edge structure spectra were measured using synchrotron radiation at LSU-Center for Advanced Microstructure and Devices. Features of these spectra can be used for a firing temperature calibration curve. Using this curve, the highest temperature of Poverty Point Objects could be estimated at ~ 500 C a typical temperature for wood fires used for cooking.

Huffman, Jalan (jalanhuffman80@icloud.com, University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[16] Discerning Activity Areas in the Foster Rockshelter Site (1CT678) through the Spatial Distribution of Artifacts

Excavations conducted by the University of Memphis fieldschool 2021 season uncovered artifacts including ceramic, bone, shell, and lithic from the previously undocumented site in Colbert County, Alabama. The spatial distribution of artifact types suggests activity areas throughout the rockshelter such as arrowhead making, gastropod baking, storage, and nut processing. The mapping of the artifact concentration's lateral and vertical positions in the shelter helps us reconstruct site use and site function. Defining these activity areas and their functions gives us a better understanding of the capabilities of these people and the time period in which they inhabited the area. The comparison of the evidence found within the site to other sites in Colbert County helps us form a clearer picture of the people who inhabited the surrounding region.

Humes, Peggy (phumes@vols.utk.edu, The University of Tennessee)

[16] Landscape Analysis of Cooking Spaces at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello

The process of cooking creates more than a meal: cooking allows the transformation of raw ingredients into physical representation of one's cultural background and environment. Early research conducted on foodways patterns in the Upper South analyzes consumption, procurement, and disposal associated with enslaved plantation field quarters; but, current foodways research lacks analysis within domestic spaces. This poster examines paleoethnobotanical data collected from a late 18th -century plantation kitchen at Thomas Jefferson's estate in Charlottesville, Virginia. Through spatial analysis, this assemblage explores evidence for specialized spaces for particular foodways practices with meals prepared in a shared domestic kitchen space.

Hunt, Turner (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Hutson, Caleb (see Seeber, Katherine)

Jackson, Paul D. (pdjackson@terraxplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[29] *A Bird's Eye View of a Coles Creek Village, The Point Pleasant Site (16IV199), in Southern Louisiana*

Over the Summer of 2020 to Spring of 2021, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted an archaeological mitigation of a large non-mound Coles Creek village site in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. Because of cooperation of many agencies and the client, the mitigation footprint expanded from 4.5 acres to 12.5 acres and provided an expansive horizontal view of the layout of this Late Woodland to Early Mississippian site. During the investigation thousands of posts, pits, midden, and house patterns were revealed that will provide archaeologists a wealth of information about this period and relatively under-studied site type. This paper will provide the initial glimpse into the finding of the excavation, analysis, site layout.

Janzen, Anneke (see Burge, Keri E.)

Janzen, Anneke (see Green, Jennifer)

Jefferies, Richard W. (rwjeff1@uky.edu, University of Kentucky), **Christopher R. Moore** (University of Indianapolis), **Elizabeth Straub** (University of Kentucky), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[16] *Diachronic Variation in Site Formation Processes at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9Mc23), Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Archaeological investigations conducted at the Sapelo Island shell ring complex (9MC23) from 2005 to 2019 by Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project (SIMPAP) personnel have yielded fine-grained chronological and ceramic data related to the site's Late Archaic through Mission period occupations. Project archaeologists are using this information to study diachronic trends in the kind, intensity, and location of shell midden formation activities across the site. This poster illustrates how the accumulation of shell deposits has varied during this time with specific emphasis placed on the temporal variability of shell midden piles deposited by the site's Mississippian and Mission period inhabitants.

Jenkins, Jessica (jjenkins@wm.edu, William & Mary)

[14] *Evaluating the Role of Social Movements in the Middle-to-Late Woodland Transformation on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*

The Middle-to-Late Woodland transformation in the Lower Suwannee region of Florida's northern Gulf coast entailed the abandonment of Hopewell-influenced civic-ceremonial centers, followed by dispersed, small-scale settlement, and significant changes in practice and material culture. Here, attention is turned away from the "collapse" of civic-ceremonial centers, towards social movements that repurposed tradition as innovation for alternative futures. Pottery analyses indicate that diverse practices and categorical identities in the region during the Late Woodland period were influenced by the interplay of various social movements in an area that was routinely on the fringes of traditions originating from the northern interior and east.

Jennings, Thomas (thomas.jennings@louisville.edu, University of Louisville), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville), **Jacob Ray** (University of Louisville)

[18] Early Archaic Aggregation along the Lower Ohio River Valley

The Early Archaic record in the Lower Ohio River Valley suggests hunter-gatherer populations were keyed into resources on the landscape and typically camped as small bands in these locations for short durations. However, some sites in the river valley have records so dense they suggest Early Archaic bands repeatedly returned and perhaps even periodically aggregated as macrobands. This paper explores the nature of Early Archaic aggregations using GIS to identify landscape features driving the selection of aggregation locations. We then compare the morphologies of points from aggregation sites and surrounding areas to better understand which communities were coming together.

Jerden, Sarah (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Johns, Shawn (see Seeber, Katherine)

Jones, Damon (see Webb, Paul A.)

Jones, Eric (jonesered@sc.edu, University of South Carolina), **Kelli Hajek** (University of South Carolina), **Amber Wellings** (University of South Carolina), **Wyatt Fleming** (University of South Carolina), **Jordan Davis** (University of South Carolina)

[16] Women's Labor and Farm Production in the Late 1800s: A Comparison of a Southern and Northern Town

How did women's labor contribute to farm production in the late 1800s? Descriptions of rural life detail that women were pushed out of farm labor into the domestic sphere as farms became more commercial. However, some family histories from the early 20th century tell of more fluid gender roles. Was this a change or perception vs. reality? To explore this, we analyze historic census and map data for farms in both Fenner, Madison County, NY from 1855-1880 and Broadway, Anderson County, SC from 1870-1880. We compare the household composition to the agricultural production and farm landscapes using various statistical methods.

Jones, Eric E. (see Davis, Jordan)

Jones, KC (kcgraham@uga.edu, PaleoResearch Institute), **Stephanie Thomas** (The Charleston Museum), **Martha Zierden** (The Charleston Museum)

[3] Education through Collaboration: Building an Inclusive Outreach Program through the Charleston NSF Project

The interdisciplinary efforts of the Colonial Cattle Economy project necessitate a dynamic outreach and education initiative. This paper provides an overview of the collaborative approach taken to make this research available to the public in an inclusive and accessible way. Highlights of this outreach program include Bragg Boxes, sponsored by the Charleston Museum, which bring archaeological lesson plans aligned with state social studies and science standards to classrooms across South Carolina; and an educational comic, featuring the work of a local artist and enhanced by the guidance of descendant community consultants and a universal design for learning (UDL).

Jordan, Robert A. (robertjordan@archcon.org, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[5] Phase II Investigations of Site 31WLo2 in Wilson County, North Carolina

In October 2017, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC) conducted an archaeological survey at the Wilson County Solid Waste Site in Wilson County, North Carolina. Two previously recorded sites, 31WLo2 and 31WL178, were re-located. These sites contained prehistoric components, with 31WLo2 appearing to exhibit decent site integrity. In 2020, ACC conducted phase II testing of both sites to determine NRHP eligibility. Site 31WLo2 was determined to be a multi-component site dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland period and was recommended eligible for the NRHP. This paper summarizes the findings of the phase II investigations of 31WLo2.

Jorgenson, Matthew (matt.jorgenson@aecom.com, AECOM), **Peter Sittig** (AECOM)

[1] Archaeological Predictive Modeling and Model Verification for the US 70 Kinston Bypass Project

Archaeology in environmental compliance has long been relegated to field studies performed after alternatives analysis and identification of the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative, or LEDPA. Other environmental factors are used during the process of alternatives analysis and LEDPA selection, but the archaeology can was far too often kicked down the road until after these processes. The NCDOT has sought to rectify this by conducting archaeological predictive modeling for certain projects early in the NEPA process to provide data up front rather than after the fact. The US 70 bypass of Kinston is used here to exemplify this process.

Jorgenson, Matthew (see Cunanan, Chester)

Jorgenson, Matthew (see Harris, Matthew)

Jorgenson, Matthew (see Sigafos, Rebecca A.)

Joy, Shawn (see Smith, Morgan)

Judge, Chris [27] Discussant

Judge, Christopher (judge@sc.edu, USC Lancaster), **Adam King** (SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Gail Wagner** (USC Anthropology)

[28] Preliminary Thoughts on Recent Excavations at Mulberry (38KE12), Wateree River, South Carolina

Investigations in 2019 and 2020 concluded three years of field work that addressed long-term impacts from river erosion on mounds and village deposits at a Mississippian mound town in central South Carolina. We outline our investigations designed to understand mound construction, refine cultural chronology, and identify evidence of potential Spanish visits. We discuss the discovery of a fourth mound and a unique pre-mound deposit that produced over 600 large sherds and a chunky stone, all seemingly intentionally broken and stacked in a pit. Results of paleoethnobotanical analyses and some new C-14 dates will be presented.

Kassabaum, Megan (mkass@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania), **Anna Graham** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[2] Building Mounds, Building Communities: Identifying Moundbuilding Practices in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Thanks to the Mississippi Mound Trail Project and the follow-up excavations it spawned, numerous mounds have recently been investigated in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This paper draws together the

reports of investigations from these excavations to examine evidence of moundbuilding practices common in the region. We review current literature on construction techniques and integrate newly collected data to identify repeated moundbuilding practices. We explore how these variable practices created different types of relationships between the human subjects that undertook them and the objects that were constructed through them and then consider how these relationships built variable types of communities.

Kemp, Kassie (see Miller, Sarah)

Kenyon, Kimberly (kimberly.kenyon@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology)

[17] Shedding New Light on a Familiar Story: Recent Discoveries from Archaeological Site 31CR314, La Concorde/Queen Anne's Revenge

Blackbeard and his Queen Anne's Revenge inspire visions of the Golden Age of Piracy and life at sea in the early 18th century. Blackbeard's transformation into legend often overshadows the gritty reality, making it more important that finds from the shipwreck are contextualized appropriately. Pirate ships were not merely a display of force but often stolen vessels with a far different previous purpose. Artifacts from this site attest to not only piracy, but also to the ship's time as the French slaver La Concorde, with recent discoveries telling the subtler stories of those whose lives were irrevocably altered by piracy.

Kidder, Tristram (trkidder@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[29] The Complicated History of the Lower Mississippi Valley to ca. 2200 Cal BP

Prior to Poverty Point, communities west of the Mississippi River had a distinctly western orientation. The cosmopolitan cast of Poverty Point historically is exceptional. The inhabitants at this time were connected by goods, ideas, and people across eastern North America. With the collapse of Poverty Point, a cultural and demographic shift occurs; all signs point to a movement of people into the valley from the east. In contrast to prevailing models of historical and demographic continuity, an appropriate perspective accentuates population movements, punctuated historical and demographic changes, and a more dynamic and complicated story than has been told.

Kidder, Tristram R. (see Ward, Grace M. V.)

King, Adam (aking@sc.edu, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[20] Resistance and Innovation: Material Disjuncture in Mississippian North Georgia

It is often assumed that material culture remains homogeneous within interacting regions, and when material change occurs, it happens at the same pace and in similar ways. As a result, material similarity is inferred to indicate contemporaneity while dissimilarity temporal disjuncture. When absolute dates do not match assumptions, dates are called into question rather than the assumption of lock-step change. In this paper, I argue contemporary material disjuncture in Mississippian northern Georgia represents choices reflecting community identity and strategies for mediating social change. I use this framework to explore Middle Mississippian material differences in the Etowah River Valley.

King, Adam (see Judge, Christopher)

King, Adam (see Powis, Terry)

King, Jason (see Doubles, Catherine)

King, Jr., Van D. (see Snyder, Brian J.)

Kiser, Taft (Taft.Kiser@gmail.com, Archeological Society of Virginia)

[26] Mid-17th-Century American Clay-Stemmed Tobacco Pipes in Virginia

A 1650s colonial Virginia archaeological collection almost always contains brown or red American pipes. Tobacco pipes date back over 3,000 years in the Americas, and changed relatively little in that time. By 1650, colonists on the James River made and used three different bowl forms, none of which existed a century before. Their rounded “belly” bowls copied English pipes, their “elbow” pipes were modified, larger versions of American Indian elbows, and the third shape combined characteristics of both bellies and elbows. This paper discusses these types, made between 1607 and circa 1680.

Klysubun, Wantana (see Hormes, Josef)

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

Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama), **Neal G. Lineback** (Appalachian State University)

[12] Is Mabila in Alabama’s Black Prairie?

The survey within Alabama’s western Black Prairie discussed in this session was predicated on a working hypothesis concerning Hernando de Soto’s route and the location of Mabila. Major components of that hypothesis include the river crossing at Piachi, the rate of travel of Soto’s army, and the distance in days to the next inhabited place beyond Mabila to the north. The chronicles require a Late Mississippian farmstead settlement pattern denser than any yet known for the western terraces of the Alabama River. These criteria converge on a location for the Mabila province in northern Marengo County, Alabama.

Knight, Vernon James (see Lineback, Neal)

Kowalski, Jessica (jkowalsk@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[20] Changes at Different Scales: Settlement Patterns During the Woodland to Mississippian Transition in the Ozarks

The Ozarks of Northwest Arkansas are home to three multiple-mound centers that are remarkably similar in setting, site plan, and artifact inventories. Less is known about non-mound settlement associated with these mound sites, or where the groups that provided the mound construction labor lived. In this paper, I will discuss preliminary interpretations from excavations at two non-mound sites in the region, 3BE0536 and Watts Farm. Investigations at these sites suggest that Late Woodland patterns of settlement, which are best characterized by small or special-purpose extraction locales, persisted through time despite major changes in ceremonialism and mortuary practices.

Krause, Mary Glenn (mgkrause@email.unc.edu, AECOM)

[16] Faithful Unto Death: The Dog Burials of the Gaston Site in Halifax County, North Carolina

Excavated by Stanley South and Lewis Binford in 1955, the Gaston site (31HX7) in Halifax County has long played an important role in understanding Indigenous lifeways 1,000 years ago in the North Carolina Piedmont. Investigations revealed numerous domestic dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*) with intentional burials upon death by the site's human occupants, but these dog burials remained largely unstudied for over 60 years. This poster presents a recent analysis of the canine remains, with a focus on evaluating their life histories by determining each dog's age, sex, and skeletal health. I then contextualize them within the region's larger archaeological narrative concerning domestic dogs.

Krause, Mary Glenn (see Cunanan, Chester)

Krause, Mary Glenn (see Sigafos, Rebecca A.)

Kreiser, Kelsey (kelseykreiser27@gmail.com, Cardno), **Eric Prendergast** (Cardno)

[21] *An Archaeological Overview of the Garrison Neighborhood and its Erasure in Downtown Tampa, Florida*

The Garrison Neighborhood was the first platted African American neighborhood in Tampa, Florida, but little remains of it today. The neighborhood was established from the perseverance of three local Black men, who created the footprint of a dynamic subdivision. Officially established in 1895, the Garrison would grow to include residences, Black owned business, schools, and churches. By the 1940s most of the Garrison had disappeared, and few mentions of the neighborhood exist in archaeological reports of the area. Recent, and currently ongoing, archaeological excavations in downtown Tampa have yielded a narrow peek into this important component of Tampa's history.

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

[20] *Redrawing the Vacant Quarter: Late Mississippian occupations and abandonment in the Upper Tombigbee River drainage*

The Mississippian (AD 1000–1700) abandonment of the greater Upper Tombigbee River (UTR) has traditionally been viewed as the southernmost extant of the Vacant Quarter depopulation, which further spanned portions of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers. We present 42 new radiocarbon measurements from archaeological samples that provide dates for the occupations of the only two Late Mississippian sites that have been intensively investigated in the UTR: Lubbub Creek, a single-mound site in Alabama, and Yarborough, a farmstead in Mississippi. Sixty-three radiocarbon measurements from archaeological samples have been obtained from these two settlements. The absolute chronological data provides a robust sample for Bayesian chronological models that estimate the timing of Mississippian abandonment and other aspects of the occupation histories. The results demonstrate that the Yarborough occupation likely terminated in the sixteenth century AD while the Lubbub Creek occupation continued into the seventeenth century AD. Additionally, Lubbub Creek's platform mound chronology suggests the site served as an agriculturalist settlement before also functioning as a mound center. The chronologies for abandonment and mound construction provide insight into how Mississippian communities responded to climate change, other factors underlying the Vacant Quarter phenomenon, and the initial European exploration of the North American southeast.

Krus, Anthony (see Sorresso, Dominique)

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

[29] *Return to Mazique (22Ad502): The University of Southern Mississippi's 2021 Excavations*

The availability of the COVID-19 vaccine and lower infection rates permitted USM to host its summer 2021 field school at the Mazique site; a continuation of the Mazique Archaeological Project initiated in 2012. Previous excavations focused on the construction history of the mound and plaza center, and revealed the site to be the product of Coles Creek construction during the Balmoral phase (AD 1000-1100). This year's efforts focused on two new research questions. Did the site function as a vacant center or did it support a permanent population? And where is the location of the missing third mound?

Lambert, Dr. Shawn (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Lambert, Shawn (Mississippi State University), **Carol Colaninno** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Emily Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Carl Drexler** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Clark Sturdevant** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Cassidy Rayburn** (Mississippi State University)

[16] *"These are my obligations": Preventing Sexual Harassment and Assault at Field School*

Addressing sexual harassment and assault at field schools is integral for field school directors to create safe environments for students and compile with university policies. We interviewed field directors to understand how they balance perceived obligations to institutional policies and their obligations to support their students. Field directors reflected on university Title IX policies and the complexities of potential investigations. They expressed a sense of confidence in their ability to handle cases of sexual harassment and assault after reviewing university resources. Although this did give them confidence, they also commented on their insecurities centered on what would happen if a student reported harassment. Specifically, they expressed concerns about potential university directives during an investigation versus the wishes of their students. Our preliminary results suggest that institutional resources can be an asset to directors, but directors feel underprepared to negotiate university investigatory procedures and student needs.

Lambert, Shawn P. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Lambert, Shawn P. (see Rayburn, Cassidy J.)

Langlois, Lisa (see Hormes, Josef)

Lansdell, Michael Brent (mblansd@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Caitlin Rankin** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[5] *Life on the Shifting Silt: Archaeology on the Cement Hollow Alluvial Fan*

Investigations for a highway interchange in Dupu, Illinois have revealed the remains of several settlements dating from the Late Archaic through Mississippian periods. These occupations are primarily located on the Cement Hollow alluvial fan, a dynamic landform that has seen periodic building episodes. Deep trenching was the primary method used to identify buried surfaces and landform

features providing data on the formation of the alluvial fan. The identified living surfaces have added to our understanding of native peoples utilization of the area particularly during the Woodland period.

Lawrence, Dawn (see Lewis, Cheyenne)

Lawrence, Dawn (see McFeaters, Andrew)

Lawrence, Dawn (see Shanks, Jeffrey)

Lawres, Nathan (nlawres@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **David Collins** (University of West Georgia), **Megan Ware** (University of West Georgia), **Jessica Dees** (University of West Georgia)

[15] What's With the Temper?: Siliceous Sponge Spicules, Strength, and Work of Fracture in Pottery

While there are numerous factors at play, it is well known that tempers play a large role in determining the performance characteristics of fired pottery. Experimental studies have shown that tempers affect vessel strength, thermal shock resistance, heating efficiency, thermal conductivity, and abrasion resistance. While experimental studies on temper are numerous, comparatively few have evaluated sponge spicules as a temper, even though they are seen archaeologically in several areas around the world. This study evaluates spicule-tempered pottery using controlled experimentation. Here we report the results of strength tests.

Lawres, Nathan (see Carter, Andrew)

Lawres, Nathan (see Dees, Jessica)

Lawres, Nathan (see El-Amin, Monica)

Layfield, Vanessa (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

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

[4] Navigating Fort Mose

As climate change threatens cultural heritage sites, it is necessary that we mitigate impacts to our most significant sites before rising tides claim them. Fort Mose, the first legally sanctioned free African American settlement in what became the United States, is certainly a site that merits urgent intervention. In 2021, our collaborative research team conducted a second field season at Fort Mose to investigate the lives of multicultural communities that lived and work here from prehistoric times until the 19th century. This essay explores evidence we recovered in 2021 and how it contributes to our understanding of this past.

Lees, William (see Beck, Monica)

LeFebvre, Michelle (mlefebvre@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), **Traci Ardren** (University of Miami), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Scott Fitzpatrick** (University of Oregon), **Sara Ayers-Rigsby** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] Vertebrate Diversity and Exploitation at 8MO17, Upper Matecumbe Key, Florida Keys

The Florida Keys are experiencing an unprecedented sustainability crisis, with approximately 36% population displacement and the loss of over 500 cultural heritage sites projected over the next 40

years. Dating to at least 2500 BP, the Keys have a long history of human occupation and socioecological systems underlying the current crisis. Here we report an archaeological baseline of vertebrate diversity and exploitation at the Clupper site (8MO17) on Upper Matecumbe Key. This analysis provides a historical baseline for assessing human-animal interactions at the site with implications for the greater archipelago and sustainability crisis.

LeFebvre, Michelle J. (see Oliveira, Cristina I.)

Legg, James (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[12] An Appraisal of Potential Sixteenth-Century Metal Artifacts from the Marengo Archaeological Complex (MAC)

Recent metal detector survey has identified likely 16th-century European metal artifacts on MAC sites in Alabama, in addition to numerous specimens from another site (1HA19) to the northwest of the complex. Several of these objects—notably Medieval-style horseshoe fragments and iron celts/chisels—are typical of finds elsewhere on sites of the expeditionary period. Many display evidence of edge-grinding and sharpening by Native Americans. This assemblage promises to further broaden our perspective on the ways in which Native American communities acquired and incorporated European material culture during the first blush of European colonialism.

Levi, Matthew R. (see Snitker, Grant)

Lewis, Cheyenne (cheyenne_lewis@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Dawn Lawrence** (U.S. Forest Service, National Forests in Florida)

[16] Osteobiographies of a Civil War Era Marginalized Population at Vicksburg National Military Park

Human remains of at least 10 displaced burials were recovered from the National Cemetery at Vicksburg National Military Park during an emergency recovery mission in 2020. These remains were analyzed to enable re-association and create biological profiles for each individual based on available information. The presence of healed antemortem trauma shows biomechanical changes, while dental caries, linear enamel hypoplasias, antemortem tooth loss, and pathological disease in the bones reveal past and present health problems. Together the information gained from the osteological analyses expose the hardships and struggles U.S. Colored Troops and their families endured before and during the Civil War.

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

*[29] Raw Material Selection at the Poverty Point Site ***

This paper seeks to understand the importance of raw material at Poverty Point. Two forms of analysis were conducted: (1) mass analysis and (2) raw material sourcing of the North Three excavation unit's assemblage conducted by Jon Gibson in 1995. These analyses sought to examine the significance of the raw materials recovered. Social values were created and assigned to each type of stone to understand the lithic assemblages of the site. The results of the analysis conducted on the lithic assemblage suggest the potential for a particular raw material holding great meaning for those that organized at the site.

Lieb, Brad (see Krus, Anthony)

Lieb, Brad (see Sorresso, Dominique)

Lineback, Neal (linebackng@gmail.com, Appalachian State University, retired), **Vernon James Knight** (University of Alabama, retired)

[12] The Role of Beaver Habitats on Native American Settlement Patterns in Alabama's Black Prairie

Until recently, the Black Prairie of Alabama has not been widely considered for the location of the Native American town of Mabila, the long-lost battle site involving Hernando de Soto's army. New interest in this region for the possible location, however, has generated questions about how the soils of this region could have produced the amounts of maize necessary to support the indigenous rural population and town. This paper explores reasons for the neglect and explains why the North American beaver may have played a previously-unrecognized strategic role in the location of Mabila on the Black Prairie.

Lineback, Neal G. (see Knight, Vernon James)

Livingood, Patrick (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

LoBiondo, Matt (see Ferree, Tyler)

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

*[20] Saucers Full of Secrets: Etowah Origins ***

Recent research has emphasized the role of culture-contact as a process through which Mississippian culture originated. Recent research suggests that Etowah's Mississippian beginnings emerged out of interactions among multiple ethnic groups. A new project addresses who, how, and when groups interacted through ceramic analyses and AMS dating from middens filled borrow-pits at Etowah. These middens are associated with the founding of the site. Results reveal that the pottery from these contexts are from northwestern Georgia and eastern Tennessee, with more than half of the sample belonging to non-Georgian traditions. The AMS dates suggest Etowah may have been inhabited later than previously thought.

Lofaro, Ellen (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Logan, Joel (jlogan@jacksoncountygov.com, Jackson County Georgia Government), **Johannes Loubser** (Stratum Unlimited)

[11] Rock Art from the Sky: The Petroforms of River Glen, Jackson County, Georgia

Faced with the dilemma of determining if 56 piled stone features are the results of post-contact agricultural clearing or precontact petroforms, Jackson County staff and Stratum Unlimited embarked upon a quest and race against the clock to study the site and save it from residential development. After three studies, financially supported by the Watson Brown Foundation, human remains were identified, allowing the county to deny building permits. The presentation summarizes the site's discovery, GIS mapping, archaeological excavations, features exposed, artifacts recovered, and plans to develop the property into a greenspace archaeological park.

Loubser, Johannes (see Logan, Joel)

Loubser, Johannes H. (jloubser@stratumunlimited.com, Stratum Unlimited LLC)

[11] Relative and Physical Dating of Petroglyphs and Pictographs in Georgia and Surrounding States

Open air motifs in the southeastern United States can be arranged chronologically by their overlap with horizon markers that have known age ranges and their overlap sequence with other motifs. Horizon markers include terminal Late Archaic/initial Early Woodland soapstone bowl extraction marks, Middle Woodland to Middle Mississippian designs on ceramics, classic Mississippian period motifs, and post-contact glyphs carved with metal tools. Physical assays of pictographs in dark zone caves and against cliffs show that they range in age from terminal Middle Archaic to the post-contact period, with a marked increase during the Middle Mississippian period.

Lowry, Sarah (slowry@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Maeve Herrick** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[15] Still Looking for Graves: Archaeology, Geophysics, and Cemeteries

The search for unmarked graves in historic cemeteries is a consistent need. When problems arise, they are high stakes. Geophysical methods are commonly applied to cemeteries and are often considered the logical solution to identify unmarked graves. Geophysical surveys are rarely straightforward and require custom approaches, experienced practitioners, and intensive data processing. New South Associate's geophysical archaeologists have surveyed over a hundred cemeteries and refined the process. This non-technical presentation uses examples from recent work to outline challenges in historic cemeteries, highlight the diversity of cemeteries, and discuss the approaches for collecting and interpreting data and mapping cemetery features.

MacDonald, Kevin (see Morgan, David)

Magoon, Dane (dtmagoon@gmail.com, University of Leicester)

[16] Anadromous Fish, Freshwater Mussels, and Palaeodietary Reconstruction in the Fresh Tidal Region of Coastal Virginia

Prior to the transition to maize cultivation, researchers within coastal Virginia have detailed the Late Woodland inhabitants of the region as forager-fishers. Most palaeodietary baseline reconstruction studies, however, have not given due consideration to two key resources within the fresh tidal region: anadromous fish and freshwater mussels. This study provides stable isotope data for Atlantic sturgeon, a variety of different shad and herring species, and three different species of freshwater mussels from throughout coastal Virginia, focused on the James River drainage, and discusses its implications in relation to our current understanding of the transition to maize cultivation within the region.

Malis, Sierra W. (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Mann, Catie (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Marcoux, Jon Bernard (see Sattes, Corey A.H.)

Matternes, Hugh (mmatternes@newsouthassoc.com, new south associates), **Paige Dobbins** (New South Associates)

*[9] Finding 31CD967: A Lost Cemetery near Fayetteville, North Carolina **

Two displaced grave markers leaning against a tree in Cumberland County, North Carolina indicated the presence of a cemetery but there were no signs of it was in the forested landscape. Systematic exposure revealed 92 grave stains within a 1,500 square meter area. A sample of 3 adults and 15 subadults were recovered. Artifacts indicated a late nineteenth through early twentieth century use. Evidence of disease, growth arrest, and possible inter-personal violence indicated a community under biological and social stress. 31CD967 was interpreted as an African American cemetery, used by agricultural workers and other lower SES members of the community.

May, Alan (alanm@cityofgastonia.com, Schiele Museum of Natural History)

[16] Hoyle Historic Homestead: 2021 Excavations Around the Smokehouse

In an early 20th century photograph, two structures were identified as a brick smokehouse and gas generating house. Additionally, a small lean-to shed was associated with the smoke house. A probe survey of the gas house resulted in squares excavated for remains of the gas generating equipment. In May and June of 2021 a UNC-Charlotte sponsored field school returned for more excavations immediately south of the smokehouse for additional evidence of the function of the lean-to and gas generation. Artifacts were moderately plentiful: flat glass—window glass, some beverage container glass, square cut nails and wire nails and ceramics.

McCoy, Abigail G. (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC))

[21] More Than The "Physical Remains Of Yesterday's Industry": A Case Study Of The Clayton Cotton Mill

The historic Clayton Cotton Mill located in Clayton, North Carolina, operated from the early- to mid-twentieth century. This research examines how labor archaeology informs questions relating to race, paternalism, and child labor, and how its methodologies highlight the potential public value of this resource. When evaluating the Clayton Cotton Mill through the lens of labor archaeology, a new and more accurate narrative can be constructed surrounding the resource, one that highlights the people of the industry rather than the industry itself. This, in turn, makes the research more relevant and accessible to those whose history it is.

McEachen, Paul J. (see Cannon, Cayla M.)

McFeaters, Andrew (National Park Service), **Dawn Lawrence** (U.S. Forest Service), **Jeffrey Shanks** (National Park Service)

[16] Whitehead Lake Campground: A Multi-Component Site in the Apalachicola National Forest in Use from the Early Archaic to the Present Day

In 2020 and 2021, a National Park Service (NPS) team from the Archeological Assistance Program (AAP) partnered with the U.S. Forest Service to undertake an investigation of the Whitehead Lake Campground Site in the Apalachicola National Forest. This project was part of the required mitigation for reopening the campground, which was damaged by Hurricane Michael. Limited previous work suggested a sporadic but continuous indigenous presence through multiple cultural periods, including Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and post-contact. This project confirmed and expanded on earlier

data, identifying diagnostic artifacts from an Early Archaic occupation, a substantial Late Archaic phase, and the Woodland Period.

McGehee, Cal (see Griffin, Gabriel)

McGill, Dru (demcgill@ncsu.edu, North Carolina State University), **Thomas Beaman** (Wake Technical Community College), **Mary Erickson** (North Carolina State University), **Kiana Fekette** (North Carolina State University), **Vincent Melomo** (William Peace University), **Connor Seaton** (North Carolina State University)

[16] Leisure, Luxuries, and Everyday Life: Evidence of 20th Century African American Consumption from Oberlin Village, Raleigh, North Carolina

Oberlin Village in Raleigh, North Carolina is an historic African American community founded in the mid-19th century with active descendants and community volunteers today working to preserve and educate people about local African American heritage. This poster discusses results from a 2018 field-school at the Turner House (c. 1899) in Oberlin Village. Recovered features and artifacts provide insights into the material life of the Turner family as an example of regional middle-class 20th century African American lifeways, including evidence for practices of recreation (e.g. marbles), consumption, subsistence (e.g. small ammunition for hunting), and personal adornment (e.g. jewelry).

McGill, Dru [13] Discussant

McKee, Jim (jim.mckee@ncdcr.gov, Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site)

[17] Reaching for the Channel: William Dry's Wharf at Port Brunswick

In 1726, the town of Brunswick was established as a world-class port, exporting considerable quantities of naval stores from the colony of North Carolina to England. The focus of this presentation will be to describe the colonial wharves at Port Brunswick, with emphasis on the remains of William Dry's Wharf, ca. 1740, as well as the measures taken to preserve what remains at the bottom of the Cape Fear River.

Mehta, Jayur (see Skipton, Tara)

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

[16] Reframing Rurality: Everyday Life for Rural Households amidst the Collapse of Cahokia

In discussions on the collapse of Mississippian centers, archaeological research has often centered on changes to urban life and elite networks. Here I propose a framework that shifts the perspective to focus on the everyday life of rural households in the American Bottom amid the collapse of the Cahokia polity. Through a study of daily foodways, ceramic technology, and spatial organization, I will assess rural responses to the collapse of Cahokia and its effects on rural identities and traditions. In doing so, I further develop the concept of rurality and emphasize the lives of rural peoples amidst broader societal changes.

Melcher, Jennifer (jmelcher@uwf.edu, UWF Archaeology Institute)

*[15] Planned or Unplanned: Using ESRI's Mobile Applications for Cemetery Mapping **

Recently the University of West Florida Archaeology Institute in cooperation with the University of West Florida GeoData Center has started using ESRI Mobile apps for data collection and emergency response in several Pensacola area Historic Cemeteries. The ability to collect cemetery data on site assists with maintenance, future planning, and emergency response. Products created in the ArcGIS online from mobile collected data enable relevant data to be shared quickly. Features available in ArcGIS online allow for more effective work with community partners to help maintain and restore historic cemeteries.

Melomo, Vincent (see McGill, Dru)

Merchant, Abigail (see Carter, Andrew)

Meredith, Steven M. (meredoo3@gmail.com, Cedars Consulting), **Tony Boudreaux** (Mississippi State University), **Charles Cobb** (FLMH), **Stephen Harris**

[12] Farmsteads and Communities of the Marengo Archaeological Complex

Two years of intensive archaeological survey has refined our understanding of geological, topographical, and hydrological variables associated with late Mississippian period human settlement in a portion of the Alabama Black Prairie. In addition to some previously recorded sites, we piece-plotted over one hundred surface scatters of domestic artifacts, which are interpreted as clusters of farmsteads within distinct community boundaries. These communities were occupied for short periods of time. Metal detecting, magnetometry, and test excavations further revealed important inter- and intra-site characteristics.

Meyers, Maureen (see Cordell, Ann)

Meyers, Patrisha (see Miller, Sarah)

Mignone, Ann-Marie (see Wright, Alice)

Miller, Sarah (semiller@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Kassie Kemp** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Patrisha Meyers** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[4] Heritage Monitoring Scouts of Florida (HMS Florida) Turns 5: Past Findings and Future Directions

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) launched the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program statewide at the first Tidally United Summit in 2016. Since that time, over 800 volunteers signed up and submitted over 2480 monitoring forms from across the state. This paper will review highlights from the fifth year of HMS, share novel approaches to monitoring with volunteers initiated by FPAN staff, discuss findings from our two-year study funded by a Florida Department of State Special Category grant, and share what's in store for 2022.

Miller, Sarah (see Simmons-Jenkins, Rep. Glenda)

Miller, Shane (dsm333@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville)

[18] Over Thirty Years of Thinking about Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast

The Early Holocene is a critical period in the American Southeast nestled between the end of the Pleistocene and emerging cultural complexity of the Mid-Holocene. An important avenue of inquiry has been connecting the few reported, well-dated sites with the distribution of surface finds to explore how people organized mobility across landscapes. The most cited examples of this are Anderson and Hanson (1988), Daniel (2001), and Hollenbach (2009). We introduce papers exploring the impact of these works throughout the Southeast.

Miller, Shane (see Strawn, James)

Millichamp, Kaitlynn M. (see Eubanks, Paul N.)

Milner, Brian (brianmilner1@gmail.com, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), **Keith Stephenson** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[28] Treadway: A Federal Period Meeting House in the South Carolina Backcountry

The backcountry of colonial South Carolina, renowned for its frontier lawlessness, was targeted by protestant missionary efforts following the Great Awakening. By the early Federal Period, itinerate preachers were establishing meeting houses in townships throughout the backcountry. Treadway was one of these founded about 1790 and is the only known meeting house subjected to archaeological research in the state. Described as a plain, Federal-style structure, few artifacts, besides nails, were recovered during investigations. The structure's location was discovered during a systematic metal-detector survey. Details of the archaeological context inform on its social meaning in the setting of South Carolina's backcountry.

Mintz, John (john.mintz@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology), **Chris Southerly** (NC Office of State Archaeology)

[17] Every Tree Tells A Story

The Underwater Branch of the NC Office of State Archaeology has launched a "log boat initiative" to inventory, identify, recover, preserve, and exhibit American Indian log boats. This presentation will detail our collective progress to date.

Mintz, John [9] Discussant

Moates, Jeffrey (jmoates@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Nigel Rudolph** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] 'Bout this High: a Re-Revisit of Salt Works at Salt Island, Waccasassa Bay, Florida

Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park is located along Florida's Gulf Coast, east and south of Cedar Key. In 2021, archaeologists monitoring sites there visited the remains of a mid-nineteenth century salt works. Martin Dickinson and crew documented the site in 1977, mapping two piles of bleached and burned lime rock. Salt Island, a hydric hammock located nearby, is surrounded by marsh that's bordered by black needle rush and tidal creeks "on out to the Gulf." This poster revisits Dickinson's 2009 revisit to track changes in coastal vegetation due to sea level rise and considers implications to other Waccasassa sites.

Moates, Jeffrey (see O'Sullivan, Rebecca)

Mohler, Paul J. (pjmohler@ncdot.gov, NCDOT Archaeology)

[1] "A Matter of Grave Concern": Grave Marker Discards and What to Do with Them

Improvements to our transportation network are necessary and create an opportunity for many abandoned or otherwise obscured gravesites to be documented as part of our regulatory process. Within the last ten years or so, burial markers, apparently discarded or otherwise removed from actual graves, have been encountered during a variety of NCDOT projects. Where did these markers originate and how did they come to be in such non-mortuary settings? This paper highlights several examples handled by the NCDOT's Archaeology Team and raises questions about the proper and ethical treatment of discarded burial markers to avoid future confusion and/or contention.

Moore, Christopher (moorecr@uindy.edu, University of Indianapolis), **Elizabeth Straub** (University of Kentucky)

[28] Examining Mission Period Vessel Forms along the Georgia and South Carolina Coasts

Analysis of archaeological ceramics is often hampered by the small sizes of most sherds recovered from sites. This limits our understanding of the full range of variation in vessel forms and sizes manufactured and utilized at a site. This paper compiles vessel form data from multiple Mission period (ca. AD 1580 to 1763) sites associated with the Guale, Yamasee, and related groups along the Southeastern coast in an effort to more fully define the variety of the ceramic vessels they made and used.

Moore, Christopher (see Straub, Elizabeth)

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

Moore, Vennie Deas (see Barnes, Jodi A.)

Morgan, David (National Park Service), **Kevin MacDonald** (University College London), **Clete Rooney** (State of Florida)

[29] Searching for Residential Traces of the Enslaved at the 18th-Century French Colonial Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana

The Metoyer Land grant site was occupied from the late-18th through the mid-20th centuries and provides data on French colonial and American period plantations, plus the post-Emancipation transition to tenant farming. Archival research, geophysical survey, and excavations from 2011 to 2014 identified possible residences of the plantation owners. Mechanical stripping in 2018 of a portion of the late 18th-century plantation revealed the remains of two structures that may represent dwellings of those enslaved by Pierre Metoyer, an economically prominent colonial known for his relationship with the celebrated Marie-Thérèse Coincoin. This discovery sets the stage for additional work in December 2021.

Moser, Jason (jason.moser@usda.gov, USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests), **Grant Snitker** (Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE), USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station)

[27] Current Research in Evaluating the Distribution and Morphology of Tar Kilns and Pitch Production Sites Using Aerial LiDAR within the Francis Marion National Forest, SC

In the paper, we present the latest research regarding the use of aerial LiDAR datasets for detecting and measuring historic tar kilns and pitch production sites within the Francis Marion National Forest (FMNF). We discuss the development of the Tar Kiln Detection Algorithm (TKDA), a scripted, feature detection workflow in R and FIJI. The TKDA, coupled with field validation studies, has identified and measured over 2,700 tar kilns within the boundary of the FMNF. This is the most comprehensive dataset of tar production sites in the region and has implications for the management and investigations of these unique archaeological sites.

Moss, Richard A. (rmoss42@gmail.com, Edwards Pitman Environmental, Inc.), **Ryan O. Sipe** (Edwards Pitman Environmental, Inc.)

[5] Middle Archaic in the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia: A View from the Big Indian Creek Site

Excavations at 9HT249, the Big Indian Creek Site, located below the Fall Line in the Lower Ocmulgee Basin of southern Georgia, yielded informative deposits from a substantial Middle Archaic period component. Brier Creek Lanceolate (Conerly) and Stanly points were found in the Middle Archaic occupation zone, and associated charred nuts were radiocarbon dated to 7300 – 7167 BP. Data suggest a possibly long-lasting or repeatedly visited, 50 m diameter or smaller occupation associated with diverse activities such as stone tool manufacture, material caching, animal butchering and hide production, nut mast processing, and hematite/red ochre use.

Muntz, Alice (alice.muntz@erm.com, ERM: Environmental Resources Management), **David Birnbaum** (ERM: Environmental Resources Management)

[5] Material Culture at 31CD2100: Trends and Observations at a Multicomponent Prehistoric Site on a Carolina Bay Sand Rim

Site 31CD2100 in Cumberland County, North Carolina is a multicomponent prehistoric site located on a Carolina bay sand rim. Material culture recovered from the site informs us not only of the site's general structure and function from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods but has also provided additional support for several trends recognized elsewhere in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. This paper will discuss the recovered lithic and ceramic artifacts, distribution of materials over space and time at the site, and observations that situate the site within broader cultural developments in the region throughout prehistory.

Muntz, Alice (see Birnbaum, David)

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

[4] Catch and Release: Best Practices for 3D Documentation of Artifacts in the Field

When monitoring heritage at risk sites, researchers are not often able to collect notable artifacts they encounter. Site monitoring programs such as Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida) recommend participants collect multiple photos of artifacts with scales from numerous angles, including key diagnostic elements. However, 3D documentation such as photogrammetry provides a better way to rapidly collect more information about these artifacts. Photogrammetric models can provide measurable data that can also easily be shared and even reproduced via 3D printing. This paper will

detail experimentation with methods for photogrammetry in the field and provide suggested guidelines and equipment for the process.

Murray, Emily Jane (see Miller, Sarah)

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

Napora, Katharine G. (see Hadden, Carla S.)

Nelson, Erin S. (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Geogory A. Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

[14] New Perspectives on Ancient Lifeways in and Around Mobile Bay

The last comprehensive attempts to characterize Woodland and Mississippian lifeways in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and adjacent Gulf Coast region are nearing 40 years old. Since then, archaeologists have surveyed the Mobile-Tensaw bottomlands, Mound Island, the Tensaw Bluffs, and the coastal zone impacted by the Deepwater Horizon spill; undertaken major excavations at Bottle Creek, Plash Island, and Orange Beach; devised a detailed ceramic chronology; and analyzed subsistence data from several sites. Drawing on new evidence and modern perspectives on foodways and landscape use, we evaluate previous models of subsistence and mobility, and offer additional interpretations of ancient coastal lifeways.

Nelson, Erin S. (see Cole, Sheenan)

Nelson, Michael (see Webb, Paul A.)

Nesbitt, Jason (see Pigott, Michelle)

Nowak, Jesse (j.nowak@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Charles Rainville** (USDA-NRCS)

[19] The Path of Lightning's Arrow: A Study of Ritual in Archaeology through Fort Walton Landscapes and The Apalachee Ballgame

This paper considers the archaeological study of ritual and explores the interrelationships that exist between accounts of material representations of ritual practice that remain for archaeological evaluation. Specifically, this paper addresses the deep history of the Apalachee ballgame and associated ceremonies, a cultural feature with thematic similarities recorded historically throughout the southern Southeastern region. The recent exploration of a linkage between the Apalachee ballgame, the "mythic" origin story of Nicoguadca's journey, colonial Spanish accounts of the ritual events concurrent with the ballgame, and the alignment of terraformed spaces to natural and constructed landscapes and other ritual practices during the Fort Walton period in the Tallahassee Hills of Florida provides an opportunity to evaluate how the understanding of archaeology is altered by chronicling the histories of landscape creation and ritual performance. This research provides evidence for the deep antiquity of themes and relational concerns in local cosmologies and placemaking seen in the ritual assemblage related to the Apalachee ballgame, and illustrates the contribution archaeology can make to understanding the long-term community-making processes of ritual practice and change.

Ogden, Quinn-Monique (S&ME INC)

[21] Presenting Parker Plantation to the Public during the Pandemic

S&ME, Inc. completed the education and public outreach during a data recovery at site 9CH1185, Parker Plantation, in Savannah, Georgia. To keep the public safe during the pandemic, the public outreach is presented in the form of a Facebook page. The page presents links to teaching resources, daily updates of fieldwork, weekly learn-at- activities targeted toward students during the fieldwork, and once fieldwork is completed a weekly video update from the lab about the on-going artifact analysis. The presentation will share the Facebook page displaying an example of archaeological public outreach.

Ogden, Quinn-Monique (S&ME INC)

[16] I versus WE: Individualism and Collectivism in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries Material Culture in the Lowcountry

Observing the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries structures of enslaved people, freed slaves and overseer homes recovered during S&ME excavations, the world views of their native lands can be seen in their material culture. The sense of collectivism can be seen archaeologically in the spatial layout of material culture in the early eighteenth-century slave dwelling remains at Fenwick Plantation (Site 38CH1291), late nineteenth-century freed slave home and late nineteenth-century personal blacksmith shop at Site 38BK267/1785. The western view of individualism is displayed in spatial layout of historic ceramics and personal items left behind by the overseers of Fenwick Plantation (Site 38CH1292) and Belle Hall Plantation (Site 38CH1282).

Oliveira, Cristina I. (olivci@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, The University of Florida), **Michelle J. LeFebvre** (The University of Florida)

[16] The Historical Ecology of the Florida Keys: A Review

Small islands have popularly been characterized as representing marginal or isolated biocultural systems in the past. Archaeological scholarship, however, demonstrates that people worldwide have long engaged small islands for access to abundant marine resources and to position themselves within complex sociocultural systems of interaction. Using a historical ecology approach, we suggest that the Florida Keys fit this dynamic conception of small island biocultural systems through time. We synthesize archaeological, ethnohistoric, and ecological data to create a conceptual baseline of biocultural diversity for the region rooted in at least 2,000 years of human occupation, including suggestions for future research.

O'Sullivan, Rebecca (rebecca.osullivan@cardno.com, Cardno), **Jeffrey Moates** (FPAN)

[13] "A Tradition of Faith and Love": A Community's Search for the St Matthews Baptist Church Cemetery in Clearwater, FL

In the early 1900s, several African American churches in Clearwater, Florida came together to purchase land for a cemetery. The St Matthews Cemetery, as it came to be known, was in use till the 1950s when a combination of gentrification, unfair taxation, and systemic racism led to its sale to a group of white developers. Today, a private business is on top of what is still sacred ground. This paper details how community members brought this cemetery to light, and how archaeologists supported their efforts in re-placing the St Matthews Cemetery back on the map of Clearwater.

Overton, Brian P. (bpoverton@ncdot.gov, NC Department of Transportation), **Shane C. Petersen** (NC Department of Transportation)

[1] Laser Archaeology – Pew, Pew!

LiDAR (light detection and ranging) technology has increasingly become a part of our examination of human impacts to the landscape. With GIS equipment becoming more user-friendly and datasets more readily available, new and practical applications regarding archaeology continue to be discovered. At the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), the use of LiDAR imagery has become quite common during the early stages of project review and investigation. This paper, though, will highlight our team's expanded and perhaps innovative use of LiDAR data, generated from airborne and terrestrial platforms, to provide better visual interpretations as well as mitigation deliverables.

Page, Courtney (courtney.page@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology, Research Center), **Elise Carroll** (NC Office of State Archaeology, Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Lab)

[24] Outreach with Obstacles: Approaches to Informal Education

The NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources encourages its facilities to engage the public of North Carolina in history and cultural heritage through education and outreach programs. As a member of this department, the Office of State Archaeology strives to provide opportunities for active learning within the local community and beyond. With limited resources, no budget for education, and a global pandemic, both the OSA Raleigh Office and Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Lab have developed programs to not only teach future generations about archaeology and conservation, but to involve the citizens of North Carolina in their cultural heritage.

Palmer, Alisha (see Cole, Sheenan)

Parish, Dr. Ryan (see Atkinson, Matthew)

Parish, Ryan (rmparish@memphis.edu, University of Memphis), **Alexander Craib** (University of Wyoming), **Adam Finn** (University of Memphis)

[18] A View from the Western Valley: Early Holocene Mobility along the Lower Tennessee River as Evidenced by Chert Provenance

Tool stone availability and quality does not appear to influence hunter-gatherer group mobility during the Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene transition in the Lower Tennessee River Valley. Chert provenance data on portions of the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic components of the Parris and Simms collections instead indicates a reliance on local chert sources along the Highland Rim. Higher percentages of longer distance tool stone in site assemblages are indicative of seasonal group mobility in the valley and potential aggregation of multiple bands. Additionally, evidence for the presence of social networks is seen by the identification of extra local isolates in the assemblages.

Parish, Ryan (see Huffman, Jalan)

Parish, Ryan (see Sherman, Simon)

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

[27] *"Still" Here: The Archaeology of Moonshine, Memory, and Identity in the South Carolina Lowcountry*
**

While clandestine distillation has long been a part of the history and identity of the South, archaeological investigations of moonshining have been comparatively recent and sporadic in nature. Archaeological attempts to study the ephemeral remains of moonshining have been primarily concentrated in Appalachia, despite compelling evidence from the South Carolina Lowcountry that moonshining represented a major historical and economic phenomenon. This paper will explore the regional nuances of still site patterning and the connections between clandestine economies, memory, and the formation of the Francis Marion National Forest in constructing a historical narrative of Lowcountry identity.

Patch, Shawn (shawnpatch@yahoo.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[28] *Artillery Duel at the Yadkin River Bridge: Metal Detector Survey at Fort York (31DV654)*

Fort York was constructed by the CSA in 1864 – 1865 to defend the railroad bridge at Trading Ford, on the Yadkin River. During a battle on April 12, 1865, federal forces were unable to dislodge the Confederates or burn the bridge. Systematic metal detecting of proposed interpretive trails recovered numerous round lead balls, Minie balls, percussion caps, and one cannon fuse. Four distinct clusters were identified based on the spatial patterning of artifacts. Despite the small area that was investigated, Fort York has significant information potential.

Pauketat, Tim [2] Discussant

Pavão-Zuckerman, Barnet (see Walker, Cameron)

Peck, Sylvester (see Boyer III, Willet)

Peles, Ashley A. (ashley.peles@gmail.com, UNC Chapel Hill)

[6] *How to Make a Meal: Plaza vs Platform at Feltus* **

Analysis of well-preserved botanical and faunal assemblages from Feltus, a Late Woodland (AD 700-1100) mound center, provide an opportunity to compare food assemblages at multiple scales. Here, I assess material from a sheet midden in the South Plaza to a flank midden on the top of Mound B. Based on this analysis, I suggest we need to rethink how we interpret food use in communal versus exclusive contexts. At Feltus, unrestricted plaza gatherings appear to utilize rare and/or dangerous animals for ritual and integrative purposes, while restricted mound top gatherings emphasize a more limited range of foods.

Perrine, Rachel (see Chance, Elizabeth G.)

Perrotti, Angelina G. (see Snitker, Grant)

Petersen, Shane (SCPetersen@ncdot.gov, North Carolina Department of Transportation)

[26] *Nicotiana invictus: Non-Human Agency and the Ethnoarchaeology of Tobacco*

Once extremely common in the landscape of North Carolina, Tobacco barns are considered by some, distinctive of the state. Extant and recorded tobacco barns may be seen as superartifacts that reflect a

palimpsest of human-non-human interactions within an ever-evolving cultural landscape. Through an examination of historic documentation, aerial and satellite photography, and geospatial data, this paper seeks to use tobacco barns as indicators for the non-human agency of tobacco over human socio-economic development.

Petersen, Shane C. (see Overton, Brian P.)

Pigott, Michelle (mpigott@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **Christopher Rodning** (Tulane University), **Jason Nesbitt** (Tulane University)

[16] Dating Cherokee Townhouses and the Townhouse Sequence at the Coweeta Creek Site

Central to the constructed landscape of Cherokee towns in the southern Appalachians is the townhouse, a spiritual and communal center place for a community. Archaeological evidence from the Coweeta Creek site in southwestern North Carolina demonstrates that a series of townhouses were built, burned, buried, and rebuilt, eventually creating a low mound. Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates, alongside considerations of Qualla pottery, European trade goods, and stratigraphy, indicates that these townhouses were built and rebuilt in a cycle of 25 to 30 years. The ritual cycle of burning, burying, and rebuilding townhouses materially connected its community to past generations.

Poplin, Eric (ericpoplin@brockingtoncrm.com, Brockington and Associates), **Jeff Sherard** (Brockington and Associates)

[27] A More In-Depth Look at Middle Woodland Cord-Marked Pottery – A View from the Ponds

Recent excavations at a Middle Woodland camp (38DR245) overlooking “The Ponds” - headwaters of the Ashley River — produced a range of sand tempered cord marked pottery. Examinations of temper size, cord size, treatment applications, and vessel forms create sorting criteria that may reflect changes through time within a broadly used and temporally lengthy type – Deptford Cord Marked. Thermoluminescence and radiocarbon dating support this interpretation albeit limited to this one site. If useful, this approach may help to refine the chronological sequence of the Middle and Late Woodland cord marked pottery manufactured along the central coast of South Carolina.

Powis, Terry (Kennesaw State University), **Jordan Farkas** (Kennesaw State University), **Carl Etheridge** (Independent Researcher), **Kong Cheong** (American University), **Adam King** (University of South Carolina)

[20] The Cummings Site: Life on the Outskirts of Etowah

Recent investigations by Kennesaw State University Field Schools completely excavated a 13th century residential structure at the Cummings site, a small community two kilometers downriver from the Etowah site. Dating to the Early Wilbanks phase (AD 1250-1325), that newly established community was part of the return of people to Etowah and the site’s ascent to regional prominence. The only other completely excavated Early Wilbanks phase residential building was located adjacent to Etowah’s Mound B and dug by A.R. Kelly in the 1950s. The Cummings site structure presents a view of residential life on Etowah’s periphery during its rise to power.

Powis, Terry (see Roberts, Dane)

Powis, Terry (see Severts, Patrick)

Prendergast, Eric (see Kreiser, Kelsey)

Price, Jeremy (see Simek, Jan)

Proctor, Kathryn R. (krprctr1@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[16] Intrasite Spatial Analysis of Surface Artifact Assemblages: A Case Study Comparing Diversity Indices Using Small-Scale Mississippian Settlements in Southwestern Tennessee

This poster presents results of an intrasite spatial analysis of surface artifact scatters to compare density and two diversity indices—Shannon-Wiener and Simpson. Both indices measure richness (i.e., number of individuals in each subunit) and evenness (i.e., relative abundance of different subunits), but differ in several ways resulting in slightly different spatial patterns. Results from three small-scale Mississippian sites were compared and a random sample of cells from each survey were examined for further understanding differences between diversity indices. Finally, the diversity spatial patterns were compared to magnetometry results to assess the detection of domestic units within each site.

Purcell, Gabrielle (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

*[6] A Closer Examination of European-introduced Foods in the Southeast during Colonization ***

Peaches, cowpeas, watermelons, and sweet potatoes were all new foods introduced to Native Americans in the southeastern U.S. by European colonists. However, little is known about when each food was adopted, or the paths through which each was traded. I use archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence to discuss how Native Americans in the Southeast likely acquired and traded these foods. Rather than thinking about them a suite of foods acquired together, I examine the impact each had on Native societies, and the ways in which the distribution of introduced foods express different social and political relationships.

Quet, Queen (see Simmons-Jenkins, Rep. Glenda)

Quinn, Colin (cpquinn@hamilton.edu, Hamilton College), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University), **Emily Walker** (Hamilton College)

[16] Late Woodland Settlement Ecology of the Appalachian Summit

Changing climatic conditions and the introduction of maize agriculture in the Late Woodland (ca. AD 800-1500) made permanent settlement in the Appalachian Summit high elevation mountain landscapes possible for the first time. We adopt a settlement ecology approach and draw upon geospatial analyses of legacy datasets to document how Late Woodland communities prioritized access to different socioeconomic resources in the New River Headwaters region of northwest North Carolina. Our analyses demonstrate that Late Woodland communities balanced access to arable land, copper sources, and long-distance trade routes when situating their settlements in this resource-rich mountain landscape.

Rainville, Charles (see Nowak, Jesse)

Randall, Asa (ar@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[2] Finding, Clearing, Encountering, Remaking: Archaic Mound Craft and Community Emergences along the St. Johns River, Florida

Mounds arguably formed a core experience for communities of the Middle and Late Archaic Periods in northeast Florida. Building, engaging with, and even avoiding mounds no doubt informed and contributed to community process and senses of history. In this paper, I consider how mound craft (including the sighting of, clearing for, and acquiring and depositing media on mounds) was central to the ongoing emergence of Archaic worlds and communities. I draw on data from excavations across the St. Johns River Valley.

Rankin, Caitlin (see Lansdell, Michael Brent)

Raupp, Jason T. (rauppj14@ecu.edu, East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies), **Nathan Richards** (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies), **Jeremy Borrelli** (East Carolina University, Program in Maritime Studies)

[17] Return to Cape Lookout: The Program in Maritime Studies Summer 2021 Field School

In 1982, the Program in Maritime Studies held one of its first field schools in the vicinity of Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Almost four decades later, the program returned to the area to investigate several shipwrecks adjacent to Shackleford Island and Core Banks and to seek terrestrial and maritime archaeological clues of past settlement and resource-extraction within Lookout Bight, Barden's Inlet, and Back Sound. This presentation will outline a synopsis of activities, including exploration via remote sensing, the recording of submerged and intertidal shipwrecks, and searches for residential and industrial sites along the shorelines of Shackleford Banks.

Ray, Jacob (see Jennings, Thomas)

Rayburn, Cassidy (see Lambert, Shawn)

Rayburn, Cassidy J. (crayburno8@gmail.com, Mississippi State University), **Carol E. Colaninno** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Carl G. Drexler** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Shawn P. Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Clark H. Sturdevant** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[16] What Happens in the Field Should Not Stay in the Field: Student's Understanding of Sexual Harassment and Conflict at Field Schools.

We conducted interviews with students attending field schools to understand their perceptions of field school safety and inclusivity. Results highlight similarities in student perspectives surrounding sexual harassment, inclusive cultures, and power dynamics. Students have misunderstandings of the nuances of Title IX policies and mandatory reporting obligations. Though students have knowledge of how to report inappropriate behavior, few felt they knew what a Title IX investigation entailed or support available to those who report. Understanding, valuing, and documenting the perspectives and experiences of students participating in field schools is an essential step toward developing a safe and equitable discipline.

Rayburn, Cassidy J. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Rayburn, Cassidy J. (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Reber, Eleanora (rebere@uncw.edu, UNC Wilmington)

[17] It's Complicated: Preliminary Archaeological Description of Two Houses Used by Enslaved and Freed Africans in the Lower Cape Fear River

Housing for enslaved Africans was built in the 1830s behind a rice field in the Lower Cape Fear River. UNCW has investigated two of these structures to date; one was occupied from the 1830s through the early 20th century, ending as part of an African American tenant farmer community. A neighboring structure was probably abandoned during the antebellum period or soon afterwards, and reflected occupation primarily by enslaved individuals. Although artifacts are fragmentary, it is possible to trace change and continuity in the lives of the house occupants during complicated times and personal upheaval.

Regnier, Amanda (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Reid, Dawn (dawnreid@archcon.org, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[6] Going to Market: Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Faunal Assemblage from 38CH1292

Beneath the Fenwick Plantation overseer's house at site 38CH1292 on John's Island was a large pit with dense artifacts and animal remains. This faunal assemblage represents an animal processing area dating to the Proprietary Period (1670-1719) and predating the Fenwick occupation. Whole animal carcasses are represented, but the proportion of traditional meat cuts is low, and the remains correspond to Reitz and Wing's classification of a kill/processing site. This fact combined with the types of modifications identified indicate large scale butchery of cows and pigs with the meat cuts being transported, possibly to the markets and ports in nearby Charleston.

Reinberger, Katherine (University of Georgia), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Laurie Reitsema** (University of Georgia)

[3] Biogeochemical Analysis of Cattle Teeth from the Carolina Lowcountry (1670-1860): Variations in Cattle Management between Rural and Urban Sites Connected to Charleston's Economy

We present biogeochemical data ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, $87\text{Sr}/86\text{Sr}$) on cattle teeth from the Carolina Lowcountry (1670-1860) to explore the role of small-scale cattle farming in the creation of large-scale urban development by investigating the environments, rural and urban, where colonial cattle management took place. Tooth enamel was analyzed for $87\text{Sr}/86\text{Sr}$ to study where cattle grazed. Tooth dentine was analyzed for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ to understand cattle diet, including plants available on pastures and presence of fertilized soils. Isotope analysis reveals that urban dwellers sourced cattle from a wider range of areas with more diverse practices than did rural inhabitants.

Reitsema, Laurie (see Reinberger, Katherine)

Reitz, Elizabeth (see Walker, Cameron)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (ereitz@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[3] The Carolina Lowcountry's Cattle Economy: Management Strategies and Trade Networks

Many European-sponsored colonies in the Americas thrived as nodes in multi-regional provisioning systems. Charleston, South Carolina, was no exception. Producing livestock, meat, and raw materials for local use and export was one of the colony's first successful enterprises. Many of Charleston's

resources and much of its wealth originated in the rural Lowcountry. Ranching altered vegetation, landforms, and livelihoods throughout the region. Age at death and element distributions for cattle elaborate upon the emergence and evolution of the regional economy, particularly the management strategies and trade networks supplying Charleston with cattle and their byproducts from rural, suburban and urban pastures.

Richards, Nathan (RICHARDSN@ecu.edu, Program in Maritime Studies, East Carolina University)

[9] The Pappy Lane Shipwreck Project: Collaborative Public Education and Outreach as a Part of NCDOT Mitigation

In 2017, East Carolina University conducted an underwater archaeological data recovery project on the "Pappy Lane Shipwreck" (PAS0001), a site facing potential impacts from the pending construction of a 2.4-mile "jug handle" bridge in Pamlico Sound (in the vicinity of Rodanthe, NC). Known to local people as a gravel barge lost in the late-1960s, the steel-hulled shipwreck was assumed to hold no significance. This presentation will outline how archaeological and historical research proved how the remains belong to an American amphibious assault vessel from the Second World War.

Richards, Nathan (see Raupp, Jason T.)

Ricles, Shannon (see Blewitt, Rosemarie)

Riggs, Brett (Western Carolina University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University), **Kelly Hoover** (Western Carolina University), **Kyra Waitt** (Western Carolina University), **Stephen Yerka** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

[16] Geophysics and Community Plan at Watauga (31MA89), a postContact Cherokee Town

Recent geophysical surveys at Watauga (31MA89), a postContact Cherokee town site located in the upper Little Tennessee River Valley in Macon County, North Carolina have revealed aspects of large-scale community organization that include references to astronomical alignments. Comparison of patterning evident at Watauga with excavated village plans and accounts of community organization provided by Cherokee elders suggest considerable variation in community plans but adherence to core design principles.

Riggs, Brett (see Webb, Paul A.)

Rivera, Georgette (see Barnes, Jodi A.)

Roark, Sierra S. (ssr@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[16] Plants, Pottery, and Precarity in the Piedmont: Siouan Resilience during the Contact Period

This poster addresses Native American experiences and responses to destabilizing factors using data collected from UNC's Siouan Project. Started in 1983, the Siouan Project is a long-term endeavor of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology which investigates Native lifeways before and after European contact in the North Carolina Piedmont. The project has resulted in a wealth of data, making it a viable study for identifying evidence of the impacts of the shatter zone. This poster addresses how Siouan communities encountered and responded to the physical, social, and cultural components of instability resulting from challenges, including epidemic disease.

Roberts, Dane (roberts.dane@rocketmail.com), **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[20] A Preliminary Examination of a Short-Term Logistical Camp: The View from the George Smith Site, Bartow County, Georgia

The Middle Woodland period witnessed elaborate social and economic networks that involved a number of different type sites. While the Hopewell Interaction Sphere typifies the level of trade and exchange among large sites like Leake located in north Georgia, smaller sites were engaged in resource extraction activities. Investigations at the George Smith Site, located in Bartow County, Georgia near the Leake and Hardin Bridge sites, have revealed significant quantities of lithic material that identify it as a short-term logistical camp. This paper seeks to examine the lithic data to address the socio-economic relationship between these three sites.

Roberts Thompson, Amanda (arobthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology), **RaeLynn Butler** (Muscogee Nation), **Meghan Buchanan** (Auburn University), **Ellen Lofaro** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Meg Cook** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), **Kimberly Swisher** (University of Michigan), **Turner Hunt** (Muscogee Nation), **LeeAnne Wendt** (Muscogee Nation), **Emman Spain** (Muscogee Nation)

[16] Creating Conversations: The Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP)

Cultivating a NAGPRA Community of Practice for the southeastern United States is essential to connecting tribes, museums, agencies, and other institutions to create dialogue and establish relationships concerning NAGPRA. Regionally in the southeast, NAGPRA practitioners are at various stages with different levels of knowledge, however, all face similar issues with implementation. One way to work through issues is through relationships that extend beyond consultation to active engagement and collaboration. The Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP) enables NAGPRA practitioners to connect and have conversations that focus on common issues, practical advice, potential solutions, and the everyday realities of implementing NAGPRA.

Robinson, Jeffery (jar112@students.uwf.edu, University of West Florida/Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] Terrestrial Laser Scanning as an Aid to Heritage Monitoring

In contributing to a dire need for monitoring sites at risk from sea-level rise, researchers at the University of West Florida are combining the use of terrestrial laser scanners and photogrammetric data to document archaeological resources. This study explores whether the combination of these data capture methods can be used to monitor erosive changes to at-risk historic sites and if they can be used to assess the impact of erosive changes on the archaeological record over time. To answer these questions, researchers are making multiple visits to three imperiled archaeological sites in Northwest Florida over the course of a year.

Rodning, Chris (croding@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[14] Native American Water Travel in the Gulf South

Much of the Gulf South landscape is water, or is periodically inundated, or is close to water and wetlands. For Native Americans in coastal areas of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the

best way to travel in the past was probably often by boat. The principal watercraft for Indigenous peoples of this area in the Southeast have traditionally been dugout canoes. This paper outlines the start of an attempt to synthesize archaeological knowledge about dugout canoes, artificial canals, and cultural practices related to water travel in the Southeast, and associations between watercraft and water travel and patterns of culture change.

Rodning, Christopher (see Pigott, Michelle)

Rooney, Clete (see Morgan, David)

Rooney, Matthew (mro96@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[28] Chickasaws and Missionaries: What Was the Habitus of Civilization?

Charity Hall in northeastern Mississippi was one of the first religious mission schools to be established using funding provided by the Civilization Fund Act of 1819. This congressional act was the latest in a series of legislative moves designed to exert control and influence over the vast areas occupied by indigenous peoples then dwelling on the frontiers of the newly founded United States. Historical and archaeological data are here presented to answer the primary question: what material tools and practices did missionaries use to develop a “habitus of civilization” among Chickasaw children and their families prior to Indian removal?

Ropp, Allyson (NC OSA; East Carolina University), **Mary Elizabeth Fitts** (NC OSA), **Melissa Timo** (NC OSA)

[24] By Land and by Sea: Developing a Holistic Approach to Assessing Impacts of Storms and Climate Change on North Carolina’s Maritime Legacies

The North Carolina Shorescape Survey is being implemented to identify and assess coastal archaeological resources in counties impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael in 2018. Adopting a holistic approach, this project will investigate resources on the shoreline, within the littoral zone, and submerged in adjacent waterways. This combination of terrestrial and underwater methodologies will provide a baseline for understanding differential climate change and storm effects on coastal sites. Here we discuss the prioritization model developed to identify at-risk sites associated with diverse maritime communities and how this effort builds on the Office of State Archaeology’s Sea Level Rise Project.

Ropp, Allyson (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Rudolph, Nigel (see Moates, Jeffrey)

Russ, Jon (see Davis, Jera)

Sanger, Matthew (sangerm@si.edu, National Museum of American Indian)

[19] Rethinking Ritual in North America

This paper proposes links between ritual activities taking place in the Archaic Southeast U.S. and deep-seated understandings of world proposed by modern Native American philosophers. The recent expansion of Native American Philosophy provides an unparalleled opportunity to rethink the ontological, epistemological, and moral underpinnings that drive and inform the cosmological lives of

many modern Native Americans, and, as I argue, the lives of past peoples as well. This paper focuses on several key underpinnings including; 1) relationality, 2) expansive definition of personhood, 3) importance of direct experience, 4) life within a moral universe, and 5) connection with place and alternative views of time

Santana, Kelly (ksantana@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[16] Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of the Middle Woodland Pigeon Phase of the Magic Waters Site (31JK291)

The Magic Waters site (31JK291) is located in Cherokee, North Carolina. Prompted by the expansion of Harrah's Cherokee Hotel and Casino, excavations in 2018 uncovered hundreds of pits and other features, including postholes and an enclosed ditch. The radiocarbon dates from pit features and a post marker place it in the early Middle Woodland Pigeon phase. Here I present the results and interpretations of the paleoethnobotanical analysis of the macroremains collected, and compare them to other Middle Woodland plant assemblages in the region to better understand these farming mountain communities.

Sassaman, Kenneth (sassaman@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[19] The Seahorse Key Meridian: World Renewal in the Context of Rising Sea

With sea water transgressing land since the late Pleistocene, coastal settlements and cemeteries were abandoned and relocated repeatedly over ensuing millennia. Beyond the practical concerns of displacement were the needs to rebalance a world disrupted. Along the northern Gulf Coast of Florida, world renewal attending displacement indexed movements of the sun, notably the north-south path of its annual journey. Arising from solar orientations was a meridian anchored to a remnant dune with the highest elevation in the greater region. The Seahorse Key Meridian is an imaginary of long-term human experience with rising sea that has archaeological implications worth investigating.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Bartz, Emily R.)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. [27] Discussant

Sattes, Corey A.H. (cheyward@draytonhall.org, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust), **Jon Bernard Marcoux** (Clemson/College of Charleston Graduate Program in Historic Preservation)

[27] Applying Digital Image Analysis to the Study of Colonoware at Late 17th- and Early 18th-Century Sites in the Lowcountry

Past research into Colonoware assemblages across the Lowcountry has documented a high degree of variation in attributes including temper particle size, method of manufacture, vessel shape, and surface treatment. Building upon this work, we present new quantitative techniques for operationalizing the choices potters made while creating vessels. These techniques are based on digital image analysis applied to high resolution scans of sherd profiles. We conduct our study using seven Lowcountry pottery assemblages recovered from the late 14th to early 18th century contexts. The results not only demonstrate the effectiveness of this new methodology at identifying diagnostic choices made by colonoware potters, but also indicate significant differences in these choices between precolonial and

colonial periods. We conclude by contextualizing these changes within the emerging colonial landscape and the systems of oppression acting on marginalized communities in the Southeast.

Saul, Tiffany B. (see Eubanks, Paul N.)

Savage, Sheila (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Schaefer, Jordan (jschae12@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Jan Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (Atlanta, GA)

[20] An Overview of 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee

This paper provides an overview of 12th Unnamed Cave, a dark-zone cave art site in Tennessee that was used during the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods. Nearly 300 individual petroglyphs are currently documented inside the cave, which include abstract, naturalistic, and cosmological imagery. Current research suggests that these images were not randomly distributed across the cave's walls, but were instead placed in specific locations based on proximity to features of the cave itself. Some of these associations, many of which are suggestive of world renewal symbolism, are explored in this paper.

Schreiner, Nina (University of South Carolina)

[16] Identifying Lithic Artifacts in a Nineteenth-Century Collection

Analyses of pre-existing collections are frequently constrained by incomplete or absent documentation. This project explores methods for restoring provenance to nineteenth-century antiquarian collections by combining archival research with analysis of the Wrenshall Collection at Woodville Plantation (36AL29). The Wrenshalls surface-collected and excavated objects across the Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern U.S. from ca. 1840 to 1920, but did not record detailed locational data. In this pilot study, a sample of five lithic projectile points from their collection is identified using regional typologies, then correlated with artifact descriptions extracted from historical correspondence, and examined for material and use-wear to triangulate communities of origin.

Schroeder, Sissel (see Goldstein, Lynne)

Schroll, Andrew G. (see Ward, Grace M. V.)

Schweickart, Eric (eschweicka@cwf.org, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[15] Identifying and Analyzing an Unmarked Historic Burial Ground in Williamsburg, Virginia

Last year Archaeologists at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation identified a portion of an undocumented and unmarked cemetery beneath a parking lot in Williamsburg's historic core. We mechanically removed the asphalt and parking lot base in order to expose 22 possible graveshafts most likely dating to the 19th century and outlined the historic boundaries of the cemetery. In this presentation I will contextualize the cemetery by comparing the spatial layout of the graves to other burial grounds in the Williamsburg area present the results of our experiment to determine the ideal conditions for identifying unmarked historic burials using ground penetrating radar.

Sea, Claiborne (cdsea@crimson.ua.edu, The University of Alabama), **Eileen Ernenwein** (ernenwei@mail.etsu.edu)

[15] Electromagnetic Induction: An Efficient Method for Large Archaeological Surveys and the Study of Site Organization

Issues in geophysical survey efficiency and data quality have caused many to render electromagnetic induction an inefficient method for archaeology. Despite corrective innovations in instrumentation and data processing, it remains highly underutilized by North American archaeologists. This paper employs electromagnetic induction survey as a primary approach for the study of the Singer-Hieronymus site, an expansive Fort Ancient settlement complex in central Kentucky. We found this to be an effective method for mapping trends in archaeological deposits across broad areas, allowing us to identify previously undocumented occupations as well as their size, shape, and internal uses of space.

Seaton, Connor (see McGill, Dru)

Seeber, Katherine (katherica.seeber@gmail.com, New South Associates), **Samuel Bourcy** (Binghamton University), **Caleb Hutson** (New South Associates), **Shawn Johns** (Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park)

[16] Preliminary Results from Recent 8.2 acre Remote Sensing Survey at Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park

Historic Mitchelville Freedom Park (HMFP) is a 27 acre park on Hilton Head Island, SC dedicated to preserving and promoting the heritage of Mitchelville, the first free Black town in America. The park area is all that remains protected from development out of the original 1.5 square miles. As part of HMFP's development plan, a massive 8.2 acre remote sensing survey was completed in an effort to locate any potential archaeological resources. Preliminary results suggest prehistoric and historic features are abundant throughout the park.

Seeber, Katherine (see Heckman, Benjamin)

Severts, Patrick (Friends of Troup Factory), **Ethan Gilbert** (Georgia State University, Department of Anthropology), **Jeffery Glover** (Georgia State University, Department of Anthropology), **Terry Powis** (Department of Geography and anthropology, Kennesaw State University)

[5] Archaic Habitation at the Traversant Site, Troup County, Georgia

Our understanding of Archaic occupations in west central Georgia is unclear. Few sites have been thoroughly investigated. Excavations at Traversant (Pine Mountain, Georgia) offer insight into the lifeways of the site's inhabitants during the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic subperiods. Our research has attempted to determine the site's chronological history, define the nature and extent of the Archaic camps, and make general observations about the subsistence strategies utilized over the period. This presentation summarizes our research to date and provides a tentative assessment on the level of settlement organization that existed at the site during Archaic times.

Shaneyfelt, Ashleigh Bennett (bshnyflt@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[16] Faunal Remains at the Foster Rockshelter Site (1CT678)

A moderate amount of faunal remains were recovered by the University of Memphis 2021 Field School. The Foster Rockshelter Site is located near Tusculumbia, Alabama in Colbert County. Diagnostic cultural material recovered indicates an occupation during the Woodland period and possibly the late terminal

Archaic. The majority of faunal remains excavated were long bones from bovids. Suggesting that certain portions of the carcasses were carried into the site. A preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage gives us additional information about subsistence activities, site use, and occupation length.

Shanks, Jeffrey (jshanks@gmail.com, National Park Service), **Dawn Lawrence** (US Forest Service)

[15] Landslide Archaeology: Emergency Recovery of Endangered Burials at Vicksburg National Cemetery

In Spring of 2020, heavy rains at Vicksburg National Cemetery led to a landslide that caused the collapse of two rows of graves. At the height of the pandemic, NPS archaeologists responded, using creative methodological approaches to identify and recover disturbed burials on the destabilized, uneven ground of the active landslide. This innovative methodology allowed for the reunification of remains from burials that had been displaced, as well as providing the ability to re-associate any skeletal elements that might be later displaced prior to the stabilization of the landslide.

Shanks, Jeffrey (see McFeaters, Andrew)

Sharp, Kayeleigh (sharpka@siu.edu, Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIUC), **Mark Wagner** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIUC)

[11] Meaningful Places: Virtual Experience of Rock Art in Southern Illinois

Ancient Native American peoples lived in a world of natural and cultural features including rock art that held varying degrees of spiritual meaning. In this paper we use mapping, 3D modeling and VR development data to create a baseline for our analyses of the iconographic, locational and historical data associated with such sites. We also examine how rock art sites changed over time, linking the past, present and the future together. As such, our virtual experience of regional rock art sites illuminates the complex intersections of place and meaning shared or contested by indigenous and migrant peoples within Southern Illinois.

Sheldon, Craig (csheldon@aum.edu, Auburn University Montgomery, Emeritus)

[28] Historic Upper Creek Colonowares in Alabama

Large scale excavations in central Alabama have identified inventories of historic household ceramic vessels of deep historic origins. A minority subset of vessels are consumable under term Colonoware in manifesting attributes copied from European sources. The historic Upper Creek examples are distinctive in their aboriginal manufacture, local functions, mortuary contexts, the use of non-ceramic as well as ceramic European prototypes and the lack of local colonial markets. Brief explanations using middle-ground ideas of practice and agency and factors such as ceramic craft production of mortuary and display objects and experimental "whimsies" are explored.

Sherard, Jeff (see Poplin, Eric)

Sherman, Simon (Simonsherman13@gmail.com, University of Memphis), **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[29] Sourcing Chert Artifacts from the Cowpen Slough (16CT147) Site

The analysis of chert artifacts from non-burial contexts at the Cowpen Slough site helps illuminate past exchange and/or distribution networks similar to those that exploded during the Poverty Point period (3800-3100 BP). The site is located within the lowlands of the Catahoula basin in east-central Louisiana. Two different occupational episodes are present between 4500 and 2900 yrs BP. Reflectance spectroscopy successfully identified the provenance of tool stone utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants and is the first methodology applied to analytically source chert artifacts at the site. Chipped stone artifacts made from non-local chert illustrate raw material selection diversity.

Sherwood, Sarah (see Simek, Jan)

Sigafoos, Rebecca A. (rebeccasigafoos@gwu.edu, AECOM), **Matthew Jorgenson** (AECOM), **Mary Glenn Krause** (AECOM), **Peter Sittig** (AECOM)

[14] *Against the Grain: The Shifting Cultural Landscape of a 19th Century Mill Complex in Cumberland Co., NC*

Gillis Mill is a historic site in Cumberland County, North Carolina that has been owned by the Gillis Family for eight generations. Two mills on a single pond and dam were an integral part of the Gillis family farmstead in the 19th and early-20th centuries. Data recovery excavations sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Transportation documented the dam's construction and further evaluated the mill as one element within the family's larger agricultural complex. This paper presents the preliminary results of both the excavations and landscape studies of this relatively unique mill site.

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (Atlanta, GA), **Jeremy Price** (Winchester, TN), **Sarah Sherwood** (Sewanee – The University of the South)

[11] *An Introduction to the Sewanee Style: A Precontact Rock Art Style from the American Southeast*

In recent years, a large number of precontact Native American rock art sites have been recorded in the southern Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee and north Alabama. These sites share important characteristics. All occupy similar geographic locations. Most have similar orientations to the sky. All contain painted pictographs made with red pigments. Subject matter, while variable, is dominated by anthropomorphic images, animals, and abstract shapes. Chronological information is limited but indicates a late precontact (Mississippian period) manufacture. Because of these similarities, we propose to recognize a distinct style, the "Sewanee Style," as the first rock art style defined for the Southeast.

Simek, Jan (see Carroll, Beau)

Simek, Jan (see Schaefer, Jordan)

Simmons-Jenkins, Representative Glenda (Gullah/Geechee Nation), **Sarah Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emma Dietrich** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Queen Quet** (Gullah/Geechee Nation)

[13] *Sacred Sand: Gullah/Geechee Burial Areas along the Gullah/Geechee Nation's Shores*

Human burial sites are increasingly at risk from environmental disasters, vandalism, and development. African-American sites face additional threats of obscurity, lost continuity of geographic memory, inability to maintain land ownership, and the devaluing of their burial grounds as treasured consecrated

spaces. This paper will introduce the scale Gullah/Geechee Nation human burial sites at risk and present a case study in Nassau County, Florida. The Nation worked with FPAN to identify sites in need of recording, and alarmingly discovered 70 cemeteries that require corrections to the Florida Master Site File, impacting what we already thought we knew about these vulnerable sites.

Sipe, Ryan O. (see Moss, Richard A.)

Sittig, Peter (peter.sittig@aecom.com, AECOM)

[16] Middle to Late Woodland Transitional Pottery at Three Sites in the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee

This poster investigates three technological attributes of prehistoric pottery production in the Sequatchie Valley of southeastern Tennessee at sites 40SQ115/40BS101, 40BS103, and 40BS107 as a means to understand the sociopolitical influences on residential populations during the transitional Middle to late Woodland period (1400-1250 BP). An assemblage of 282 sherds were analyzed to assess technofunctional aspects of pottery production. Limestone temper grain size, average temper density, and prevalence of exterior surface treatments are analyzed to investigate the sociopolitical influences on residential populations.

Sittig, Peter (see Jorgenson, Matthew)

Sittig, Peter (see Sigafoos, Rebecca A.)

Skains, Ashley (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Skipper, Sophie (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

Skipton, Tara (taraskipton@utexas.edu, University of Texas at Austin), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **Bryan Haley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[28] The Past, Present, and Future of Evergreen Plantation, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana

A National Historic Landmark, Evergreen Plantation offers not only a unique glimpse into the past due to its 37 preserved and unremoved buildings, including 22 cabins of enslaved and, later, free communities, but also a point of reflection for the future. So far combining oral histories, ground penetrating radar (GPR), and archaeological excavations, researchers have only begun piecing together the experiences of those who lived here between 1800 and 1950. This paper highlights the findings and interpretations from the first two seasons of work at Evergreen and introduces what the future of this interdisciplinary and communally engaged project can be.

Skousen, Jacob (bskousen@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[2] Crafting Regalia, Making Subjects: The Skilled Crafters of Greater Cahokia

There is little doubt that the things humans make shape who they are, in large part because making requires bodily/sensorial engagement with the qualities of the materials and substances being manipulated. While human-thing engagement is crucial, relationships with other phenomena that exist before, during, and after the process of making also shape human subjects. In this paper I discuss how places, time, and emotions were vital in forming individuals who crafted religious regalia in the Cahokia region. This example demonstrates that archaeologists must consider broader assemblages of relationships, not just human-thing relations, when considering the construction of human subjects.

Smallwood, Ashley (see Jennings, Thomas)

Smallwood, Ashley (see Miller, Shane)

Smith, Caleb (chgsmith@ncdot.gov, NC Department of Transportation)

[14] *Green Gold: The "Virginia Creeper" Railroad in Ashe County, North Carolina*

From approximately 1900 to 1970, "the Virginia Creeper" railroad ran from Abingdon, Virginia to Todd in Ashe County, North Carolina. It carried the "green gold" of lumber and wood products, as well as other freight and passengers. It was quirky and slow, yet served a crucial role in the mountainous, undeveloped region. Damaged by floods and bypassed by paved roads, it was dismantled in the 1970s. Several of the author's NCDOT transportation projects have included parts of it. This paper describes its history, its physical remains, and asks whether this resource is National Register eligible.

Smith, Hayden [3] Discussant

Smith, Hayden R. (College of Charleston)

[27] *Rice Culture and Topography Within Francis Marion National Forest*

This paper discusses the diversity of inland rice cultivation related to the landscape within Francis Marion National Forest. Inland rice cultivation provided a foundation for the South Carolina colonial plantation complex and enabled planters' participation in the Atlantic economy, dependence on enslaved labor, and dramatic alteration of the natural landscape. By emphasizing the varied terrain within the boundaries of Francis Marion National Forest, this paper will explain how people altered the inland topography through a variety of agricultural methods to meet the demands of the local environment.

Smith, Karen (smithky@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Keith Stephenson** (University of South Carolina), **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia State College)

[20] *Swift Creek Design Organization at the Woodland Period Ring Community of Hartford (9PU1)*

Hartford (9PU1) is a Swift Creek period mound and residential site along the lower Ocmulgee River in south-central Georgia. Archaeological investigations conducted intermittently between 1988 and 1993 revealed a village midden comprised of thirteen discrete refuse deposits of river mussel shell, animal bone, pottery, and lithics. In this paper, we examine the distribution of reconstructed Swift Creek paddle designs across midden deposits. Although we expected individual designs to be restricted to one or at most two adjacent middens, the results paint a more nuanced picture. We discuss the implications for ring midden and Swift Creek design research.

Smith, Karen (see Gaillard, Meg)

Smith, Kevin (see Giles, Bretton)

Smith, Morgan (morgan-f-smith@utc.edu, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga), **Jessi Halligan** (Florida State University), **Shawn Joy** (SEARCH, Inc.), **David Thulman** (Archaeological Research Cooperative)

[18] *Submerged Landscape Use in the Early Holocene Southeast: A Perspective from Florida*

The State of Florida hosts the largest concentration of submerged Early Holocene sites in the Western Hemisphere. These sites are found in the Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, coastal bays and estuaries, and inland lakes, springs, rivers, sinks, and ponds throughout the state. While some of these sites have been thoroughly studied individually, the bigger picture of submerged landscape use has seen comparatively little review. This paper will explore the submerged Early Holocene record in terms of what we know, what is uncertain, and what data is needed to further our understanding of submerged landscape use in Florida and the greater Southeast.

Smith, Timothy (Office of State Archaeology/QAR Lab)

[17] Sometimes the Simplest Solutions are the Best Solutions: Re-Conserving the Lake Phelps Canoes

In 1986, four canoes were recovered from Lake Phelps in Pettigrew State Park in eastern North Carolina. These canoes were treated with sugar as a bulking agent to prevent serious damage upon drying. After many years of being stored in uncontrolled conditions, some of these canoes have become unstable with sugar leaching to the surface and crystallizing. This causes major concerns for the long-term preservation of these artifacts. This presentation will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of treating waterlogged archaeological wood with sugar, using the Lake Phelps canoes as a case study, reviewing their history, treatment, and retreatment.

Snitker, Grant (grant.snitker@uga.edu, Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE); US Forest Service, Southern Research Station), **Angelina G. Perrotti** (Department of Earth, Environmental, and Planetary Sciences, Brown University; Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison), **Carla S. Hadden** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia), **Matthew R. Levi** (Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, University of Georgia)

[3] A Multi-proxy Reconstruction of Paleo-fire, Vegetation Change, and Historic Livestock Activity in Hell Hole Swamp, South Carolina

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

Snitker, Grant (see Moser, Jason)

Snow, Frankie (see Smith, Karen)

Snyder, Brian J. (bsnyder@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **M. Jared Wood** (Georgia Southern University), **Van D. King, Jr.** (Robert E. Perry and Associates), **Michael D. Glascock** (University of Missouri), **Pamela A. J. Baughman** (National Park Service), **Rachel E. Bowen** (Georgia Department of Transportation)

[11] Finding the Way: Investigations and Experimentation at Site 9TO294, A Soapstone Quarry and Petroglyph Site on the Choestoe Trail

Soapstone quarry sites are a well-known component of the Late Archaic period in Georgia within the Piedmont physiographic province but are relatively understudied in the upland settings of the Blue Ridge in North Georgia. Site 9TO294, a soapstone quarry and petroglyph site located along the ancestral Cherokee footpath known as the Choestoe Trail, was identified and investigated as part of a GDOT bypass construction project in Towns County, GA. Using a multi-technique approach including excavation, LiDAR mapping, geochemical analysis, and experimental archaeology, New South Associates has generated valuable information about soapstone vessel and petroglyph production in North Georgia.

Sorresso, Dominique (dsorresso@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **C. Trevor Duke** (University of Florida), **Charles Cobb** (University of Florida), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **Edmond A. Boudreaux III** (Mississippi State University), **Anthony Krus** (University of South Dakota)

[16] Making and Breaking and Re-Making: A Petrographic Analysis of Grog Tempered Ceramics from the Middle Cumberland Drainage, Tennessee

Mississippian sites in the Nashville Basin region of Tennessee are characterized by extremely high percentages of shell-tempered ceramics. Our petrographic analyses of pottery from three Middle Cumberland sites have revealed, however, the presence of grog, or crushed potsherds, in shell-tempered pastes in over 40% of our specimens. Grog temper has been only occasionally noted in the regional literature, but the lack of widespread recognition may be due to the difficulty of identification without the assistance of a petrographic microscope. Numerous questions remain regarding possible functional advantages for the co-occurrence of grog and shell tempering in regional Late Mississippian vessels.

Southerlin, Bobby (bobbysoutherlin@archcon.org, ACC)

[5] Thom's Creek in North Carolina: What's Going On?

Thom's Creek pottery is one of the oldest ceramic types in the Southeast and is commonly found along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. The settlement pattern here includes large shell rings, shell middens, and smaller sites with and without shell. Thom's Creek sites are also present in North Carolina, but shell rings are not part of the settlement pattern. Absolute dates for Thom's Creek components in North Carolina indicate that they include some of the oldest Thom's Creek sites recorded. This paper discusses details of Thom's Creek occupations in coastal North Carolina.

Southerly, Chris (chris.southerly@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology - Underwater Branch)

[17] Hidden Beneath the Waves: North Carolina's Underwater Cultural Heritage

North Carolina has rich maritime history. Over 300 miles of coastline, vast inland sounds, and thousands of miles of navigable rivers provided the people of NC transportation, trade, and livelihood. However, treacherous geography, violent storms, and armed conflicts, claimed thousands of ships over hundreds of years. For six decades the Underwater Archaeology Branch has managed this underwater cultural heritage, documenting over 1000 underwater archaeological sites and compiling research files on over 5,000 historically documented shipwrecks, in addition to a wide variety of water-related subjects including ferry crossings, historic ports, plantation landings, riverine and coastal trade, harbor development and navigational improvements.

Southerly, Chris (see Mintz, John)

Spain, Emman (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Stauffer, Grant (g.stauffer@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[20] *The Nature and Pace of Mound Building in Cahokia's Ramey Field, Illinois* **

The 11th century revival of mound building at Cahokia involved earth-moving events that were rapid-paced and large-scale. This paper investigates the nature and timing of the "Bareis Mounds" construction, before episodes of plaza levelling occurred in the Ramey Field. The examined geophysical, micromorphological, and chronometric data indicates a rapid sequence of mound construction efforts occurred before massive artificial fills for levelling the East Plaza eventually buried it. Both mound and plaza constructions represent the mobilization of surplus labor for ambitiously planned events that anticipated Cahokia's 12th century florescence and likely resembled labor-feasts not unlike historic Siouan and Muskogean examples.

Steen, Carl (see Funk, Chan)

Steere, Benjamin (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University)

[21] *Preserving Watauga Town*

Watauga (31MA89) is a well-documented eighteenth-century Cherokee town located in Macon County on the Little Tennessee River in southwestern North Carolina. In July 2020, Mainspring Conservation Trust conserved 40 acres of this site, including two mounds and portions of an adjacent village. Preserving the site was a years-long process that included compliance archaeology, volunteer fieldwork and advocacy, and partnerships among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, local landowners, and a land trust. While successful, the process was delicate and complex, and highlights the challenges of preserving large archaeological sites from development in rural areas.

Stephenson, Keith (see Milner, Brian)

Stephenson, Keith (see Smith, Karen)

Stevens, Bill (see Barnes, Jodi A.)

Stine, Linda [9] Discussant

Straub, Elizabeth (elizabeth.straub@uky.edu, University of Kentucky), **Christopher Moore** (University of Indianapolis)

[16] *Variation in Guale and Yamasee Pottery: Preliminary Impressions*

Potters produced Irene and Altamaha ceramics in many communities across southern South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida. Each group of potters had their own unique histories of learning and systems of interaction that resulted in subtle variation across the region, even as they held many practices in common. This poster presents preliminary impressions of variability in 17th and early 18th Century ceramics from three sites – Altamaha Town near Bluffton, SC; Sapala on Sapelo Island, GA; and Talaje in Darien, GA. We note variation in decoration and paste, which may reflect distinct, but related, communities of practice.

Straub, Elizabeth (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Straub, Elizabeth (see Moore, Christopher)

Strawn, James (University of Georgia), **Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[18] Early Holocene Landscape Use in the Upper Tombigbee River Valley

We draw on the distribution of recorded archaeological sites, temporally diagnostic projectile points, sources of lithic raw material, and fossil pollen to evaluate existing models for Early Holocene landscape use in the Tombigbee River Valley in northeast Mississippi. We then discuss the applicability of Anderson and Hanson (1988), Daniel (2001), and Hollenbach (2007) in gaining a better understanding of early hunter-gatherer mobility and settlement in the region and discuss future directions for research.

Sturdevant, Clark H. (csturde@siue.edu, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[16] Field-Related Career Interest Survey among Undergraduate Students

The lack of diversity in STEM careers has received significant attention. Few studies have focused on when students career goals are directed to or away from STEM fields in their education trajectory. This research examines the career interests of undergraduate students taking introductory courses in archaeology and physical geography. Students, both majors and non-majors, taking introductory courses offered at a regional comprehensive institution in the Midwest, completed surveys at the beginning and end of these courses. Results indicate that while overall career interests in these disciplines increase over the course, it decreases in non-white students specifically.

Sturdevant, Clark H. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Sturdevant, Clark H. (see Lambert, Shawn)

Sturdevant, Clark H. (see Rayburn, Cassidy J.)

Swisher, Kimberly (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Taylor Gonzalez-Garcia, Debra (taylorgg.dl@gmail.com, Friends of Geer Cemetery)

[13] Geer Cemetery: Preserving with Dignity

Geer Cemetery is one of the oldest and largest public burial grounds for African Americans in Durham, NC. This lecture includes the history of Geer Cemetery and the efforts to preserve what was once neglected. With no active burials since the 1930s and no perpetual care plan established for the cemetery, preservation is being done by the labor of passionate and caring community members through the Friends of Geer Cemetery. The Friends of Geer Cemetery was established in early 2000 as a grassroots organization to restore and reclaim the legacy of the cemetery, and it was reformed in 2019 as a non-profit organization. This lecture also includes strategic plans used by Friends of Geer Cemetery to move towards a perpetual care plan for the cemetery based on sound preservation principles.

Taylor, Samantha (New South Associates)

[1] Archaeology of a Nineteenth Century Piedmont Farmstead: A Case Study at the Westmoreland-Snow Farmstead (31FY1053), Forsyth County, North Carolina

In 2019, Taylor et al. (2020) conducted intensive data recovery investigations for NCDOT to mitigate adverse effects from road construction. The investigations were multidisciplinary and included metal detection, ground-penetrating radar survey, shovel testing, large block excavation, ethnobotanical and faunal analysis, mean ceramic dating, ceramic cost indexing, and oral history. The investigations yielded numerous datasets including abundant artifacts, features, ethnobotanical samples, and ground-penetrating radar slice maps. Taylor et al. (2020) analyzed the datasets in different levels beginning with the overall site, then individual blocks, and then specific features. The goal was to identify temporally and spatially distinct archaeological deposits, identify refuse disposal and subsistence patterns, establish if the occupants belonged to the Moravian Church, and to determine the farmsteads association with the broader Wachovia and Daisy Station communities.

Thacker, Paul (thackep@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University)

[16] Authenticity, Community Narratives, and Pervasive Neoliberalism: Preservation Insights from Extremes of Disaster

To make substantial progress toward greater public relevance, archaeology must identify and address the narratives, values, and decision-making priorities that undergird regional resistance to preservation actions. Damage caused by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans provided an opportunity to study the conjunction of constructed heritage authenticities and grassroots opposition to preservation. A detailed content-analysis of the public process determining the preservation action for, and eventual demolition of, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini Church demonstrates significant differences in respondent values and decision-making. This poster explores local preservation positions as structured by variables including education level, income, gender, residence, regional employment, and community engagement.

Tharp, Brent (see Hadden, Carla S.)

Thomas, Stephanie (see Jones, KC)

Thompson, Rich (see Allen, Megan M.)

Thompson, Victor (see LeFebvre, Michelle)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Jefferies, Richard W.)

Thulman, David (see Halligan, Jessi)

Thulman, David (see Smith, Morgan)

Timo, Melissa (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Timo, Melissa (see Ropp, Allyson)

Timo, Melissa A. (mtimo18@yahoo.com, NC Office of State Archaeology), **Maeve Herrick** (New South Associates), **Descendants of the Enslaved Community of Clearview Plantation**

[13] Giving Voice to Legacy: A Successful Case Study of Descendant and Professional Collaboration in Warren County, NC

In 2019, an enslaved community's cemetery came under threat in advance of a solar farm installation. What could have ended in yet another tragedy for a traditionally African American cemetery instead instigated a local movement with the help of GPR, archaeological field work, historical research, oral histories, inclusion, and advocacy. This paper will discuss how two descendant communities, a solar company, CRM professionals, the NC Historic Preservation Office, and the NC Office of State Archaeology came together to protect and celebrate the legacy of "The Slave Cemetery at Clearview Plantation" (31WR298) and its people.

Torrens, Shannon (storrens@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[29] Drilling Down: Stone Bead Production at Poverty Point

Poverty Point was a major mound center built by archaic hunter gatherers. Its lapidary artefacts stand to elucidate much on early craft industries among hunter-gatherers. To this end, I analyzed 73 stone beads from the site to evaluate the relationship between drilling method, bead shape, and material type. My results show that inhabitants drilled straight, thin-walled beads using hollow canes and thicker, shorter beads using stone drills. This pattern suggests they possessed an organized tool kit used to mass produce specific bead shapes.

Tune, Jesse W. (jwttune@fortlewis.edu, Fort Lewis College)

[18] Landscape Use during the Early Holocene in Tennessee

In spite of what the name implies, the Tennessee Fluted Point Survey is a rich source of data extending into the Early Holocene. Data pertaining to the distribution and material types of Dalton, Greenbriar, and Harpeth River points are used here to investigate mobility strategies developed by Early Holocene hunter-gatherers in Tennessee. Preliminary results suggest that landscape use was becoming increasingly linked to river systems during the Early Holocene. These riverine corridors dissecting wooded upland environments would have promoted seasonally-based resource scheduling, while enabling relatively easy access to abundant lithic sources.

Upchurch, Sam (see Goodyear, Albert)

Wagner, Gail (see Judge, Christopher)

Wagner, Mark (see Sharp, Kayeleigh)

Waitt, Kyra (see Riggs, Brett)

Walker, Cameron (University of Maryland), **Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman** (University of Maryland), **Elizabeth Reitz** (University of Georgia)

[3] Shifting Economies in the Charleston Hinterland: New Observations at Grange Plantation (9Ch137)

The Musgrove cowpens and trading post (AD 1734-1746, Grange Plantation, 9Ch137), excavated by Southeastern Archaeology, Inc., reveals important insights into the rural economies that contributed to the development of colonial Charleston (SC). Preliminary analysis of zooarchaeological remains excavated from a cellar feature indicates a shift from deerskin trading to cattle ranching and dairying

over time, as reflected in a decrease in the proportion of deer to cattle. These preliminary results highlight the role that rural communities played in the development of Charleston as a colonial economy, and illuminate shifting human-animal socio-economic relationships in the colonial South.

Walker, Emily (see Quinn, Colin)

Wallis, Neill (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu, University of Florida), **C. Trevor Duke** (University of Florida)

[2] How Objects Make Subjects: Bodily Subjectivities and Mortuary Vessel Rechnology in Woodland Period Florida

Mortuary objects are commonly viewed by archaeologists as representations, the product of ritual actions that have no effect in the physical world of bodies and persons. We counter this position by viewing objects of mortuary rituals and the technical actions they permit as integral in establishing what Warnier (2009) calls “efficacious action” on human subjects. Following a Maussian concept of technology as a dialectic process through which subjects and objects are co-constructed, we consider how technologies of containment evidenced by pottery vessels from mounds on the Gulf coast of Florida enabled new and alternative subjectivities and concepts of the body.

Wallis, Neill J. (see Farace, Anthony P.)

Walls, Lauren (see Gregory, Danny)

Wamack, Garrett (gwamack@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

*[21] Examining Children's Toys of Mid-19th to Early 20th Century Knoxville, TN ***

Site 40KN223, an urban archaeological site in Knoxville, Tennessee, is situated within a residential, commercial, and industrial block that experienced rapid demographic and economic change from the mid-19th to early 20th century. The ceramic assemblage provides a unique window to analyze the role and function of toys in an increasingly industrialized cityscape. This contemporary research hopes to provide insight regarding children and toys in the archaeological record. Themes of consumerism, learned behaviors, gender, and ritual performances are but a few of the possible avenues of future research at this site.

Ward, Grace M. V. (g.m.ward@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis), **Seth B. Grooms** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Andrew G. Schroll** (Tulane University), **Tristram R. Kidder** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[29] Poverty Point and the Problems of Culture History

Poverty Point and other Late Archaic (ca. 5000-3000 BP) sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley are commonly interpreted according to a culture historical framework in which traits derived from the type site are used to interpret regional history. We discuss problems with this approach: (1) focusing on type site-derived traits fails to explain intersite variability; (2) assuming regional homogeneity introduces assumptions about social structure; and (3) culture historic units are heuristic devices, not reflections of real events and practices in the past. We assess how these problems have affected Poverty Point research and offer recommendations for moving beyond them.

Ware, Megan (mware4@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia)

[16] Examining the Effects of Fertilizer on Bone, Stone, and Ceramic Artifacts

Chemical fertilizers may have a long term effect on aspects of the material culture such as bone, stone, and ceramics. There are few studies that examine how artifacts are affected by a change in pH of the surrounding soil. This project seeks to conduct a variety of tests to address: how exposure to an acidic environment affects the integrity of bone, stone, and pottery. Animal bones, clay briquettes, and lithic sherds will be subjected to acid baths containing major fertilizer components and analyzed under a microscope. Multiple types of each material will be tested over the course of this study.

Ware, Megan (see Lawres, Nathan)

Waselkov, Gregory A. [3] Discussant

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

Webb, Paul A. (pwebb@trcsolutions.com, TRC Environmental Corporation), **Damon Jones** (NCDOT), **Michael Nelson** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Brett Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

[1] Continuity and Change: Forty Years of Transportation Archaeology in Southwestern North Carolina

Forty years of large-scale archaeological surveys exemplify both continuity and change in research approaches and results for transportation projects in southwestern North Carolina. The A-9 (Corridor K) project in Graham County has seen decades of work, including four intensive surveys and more targeted investigations of Removal-era Cherokee resources. Recent survey along US 19 through the Qualla Boundary included geomorphic, geophysical, and archaeological work at the Kituwah site complex. This paper highlights how changes in project approaches and methodology have led to differing results, and ultimately provided a more detailed and multi-faceted understanding of the rich cultural history of this region.

Weber, Kiersten (kierstenweber@gmail.com, SC Department of Natural Resources)

[16] A Comparative Study of Bone Pins from South Carolina

Animal bone pins are one of the few organic tools recovered from Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,500 cal BP) shell sites along the southern Atlantic Coast. Often incised with geometric designs, bone pins provide a glimpse into decorative styles that are distinct from decorations exhibited on contemporary pottery. This research quantifies morphological and stylistic pin attributes from five sites located in South Carolina. Recently recovered specimens from Pockoy Island (38CH2533) and Spanish Mount (38CH62) are included in this study as are bone pins from legacy assemblages of Daws Island (38BU9), Chester Field (38BU29), Fig Island (38CH42), Spanish Mount (38CH62).

Welch, Caleb (see Griffin, Gabriel)

Wellings, Amber (see Davis, Jordan)

Wellings, Amber (see Jones, Eric)

Wendt, LeeAnne (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda)

Wettstaed, James (james.wettstaed@usda.gov, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests)

[11] An Updated Perspective on Rock Feature Sites in North Georgia

Rock features are a common type of archaeological site that Georgia archaeologists have long struggled with. Some are American Indian and many date to the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests recently completed a comprehensive overview of past research on rock feature sites and updated criteria for differing between American Indian and historic features. One significant issue that needs to be addressed is that archaeologists are still focused on pre-contact rock features as burials, but many may be sacred landscapes. Management actions that focus on recovering burials as “mitigation” may not be appropriate.

Whyte, Thomas (whytetr@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University)

[19] Structural Resurrection in the Middle Woodland/Hopewell of the Appalachian Summit

Postholes that were filled with sand or rocks after pulling the posts have been found on two Middle Woodland period sites with Hopewell connections in the Appalachian Summit of western North Carolina. Previous interpretations are that the dismantling of the structures and filling of the postholes represented an act of ritual closure or termination of the structures’ lives. Experimental replication of posthole excavation, filling, and re-excavation support the hypothesis that these structures were dismantled with the intent of rebuilding them as part of a ritual cycle, possibly related to seasonal or cosmological events.

Wilkerson, Matt (mtwilkerson@ncdot.gov, North Carolina Department Of Transportation)

[1] Opening Remarks

The North Carolina Department of Transportation’s Archaeology Team along with our state, federal and tribal partners have shared stewardship responsibilities associated with cultural resources that may be impacted by a variety of transportation undertakings including highway, bridge, rail, ferry, and aviation projects throughout the state. Operating largely under the auspices of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we seek to meet the needs of NCDOT's transportation infrastructure program while implementing our investigations using a variety of modern tools and techniques to further the understanding of North Carolina’s rich archaeological record.

Wood, M. Jared (see Snyder, Brian J.)

Wright, Alice (wrightap2@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University), **Caroline Boerger** (Appalachian State University), **Ann-Marie Mignone** (Appalachian State University)

[16] Online Crowd-Sourcing for At-Risk Heritage: Lessons from Linville Gorge

In the Linville Gorge Wilderness Area of Pisgah National Forest, rock shelter sites are vulnerable to vandalism, looting, and impacts from prescribed burns and public recreation. To mitigate these threats, we need to know where rock shelters are located, but finding them across nearly 12,000 acres of rugged terrain is no small task. We undertook an online crowd-sourcing campaign to meet this challenge and learn shelter locations from hikers and climbers familiar with and invested in Linville Gorge. Here, we

discuss our strategy, preliminary results, and its benefits and potential pitfalls as a complement to traditional archaeological survey.

Wright, Alice (see Quinn, Colin)

Wright, Alice (see Whyte, Thomas)

Wright, Crystal (crystal95wright@gmail.com, University of South Florida)

*[28] An Edgefield Ceramic Assemblage from the Lost Town of St. Joseph, Northwest Florida ***

From 1836-1844, the Depot Creek Depot site served the historic lost town of St. Joseph in the Florida Panhandle. At this site, imported goods arrived by railway and were shipped up the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River system. A stoneware crockery collection was recovered underwater from Depot Creek Depot, and loaned to USF by a generous collector for analysis and digital curation. Research goals are to study this collection's American origins, modest social contexts, and international production techniques. Analysis reveals details about the daily lives of workers and the enslaved, their involvement in pottery production and their economic contributions to early Florida.

Wright, Kevin (Pierce) (kpwright15@gmail.com, The University of Oklahoma)

*[15] Building Relationships: The Value of Indigenous Archaeologies in the Southeast ***

Indigenous archaeologies are seldom practiced in Southeastern archaeology. However, Indigenous archaeologies are a worthwhile endeavor that can produce holistic knowledge through community engagement and building relationships. This presentation explores the various ways that students in degree-seeking programs can engage in Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) and Indigenous archaeologies by actively working with Tribal institutions. As a case study, I reflect on my involvement with Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation's (CNHP) efforts to identify, document, and protect Choctaw homesteads in Oklahoma. By engaging in Indigenous archaeologies, I argue that students can practice a fulfilling form of archaeology that directly benefits descendant communities.

Wyatt, Andrew R. (see Eubanks, Paul N.)

Yerka, Stephen (see Riggs, Brett)

Young, Stacey (stacslyyoung@hotmail.com, South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism)

[27] From Fields to Forest: An Examination of 18th-19th Century Plantation Sites Around the Francis Marion National Forest

Hampton Plantation State Historic Site is nestled within the boundaries of Francis Marion National Forest in Charleston County, South Carolina. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the Horry family owned a system of plantations along the South Santee River. Francis Marion National Forest now encompasses many of these former plantation sites. Recent archaeological and historical research concerning Hampton Plantation has sought to document the historical landscape of this area and engage local communities in these endeavors. This paper will examine archaeological sites associated with the Horry family ownership highlighting the contributions of both the National Forest and State Parks.

Zierden, Martha (mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org, The Charleston Museum)

[3] The Archaeology of Charleston as it relates to the Colonial Cattle Economy: With Special Reference to the Value of Legacy Collections

The NSF-sponsored research on the cattle economy builds on decades of archaeological excavation in Charleston, South Carolina. The study uses faunal samples from urban site collections of The Charleston Museum and those from rural coastal South Carolina, newly excavated and long-curated. Two Charleston sites produced faunal assemblages that are remarkable. The Heyward-Washington house assemblages reflect 18th century activities. A third dig under the Nathaniel Russell House kitchen produced a 19th century sample unparalleled in density and quantity. These assemblages, one excavated in the 1970s and the other retrieved this summer, demonstrate the value of revisiting sites and legacy collections.

Zierden, Martha (see Jones, KC)

Zierden, Martha [27] Discussant