



BULLETIN 60

2017

Proceedings and Abstracts of the
74th Annual Meeting
November 8-11, 2017
Hyatt Regency
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Organized by: Thomas Foster, Scott Hammerstedt, Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier, Miriam Belmaker, Bobi Deere, Paige Ford, Kara Foster, Shawn Lambert, Alicia Odewale, Danielle Macdonald, Kim Ivey, and Katie Williams

Cover: Map of Indian Territory, 1837-1855. Image ITMAP.0152 is used with permission of the Research Division of the Oklahoma Historical Society



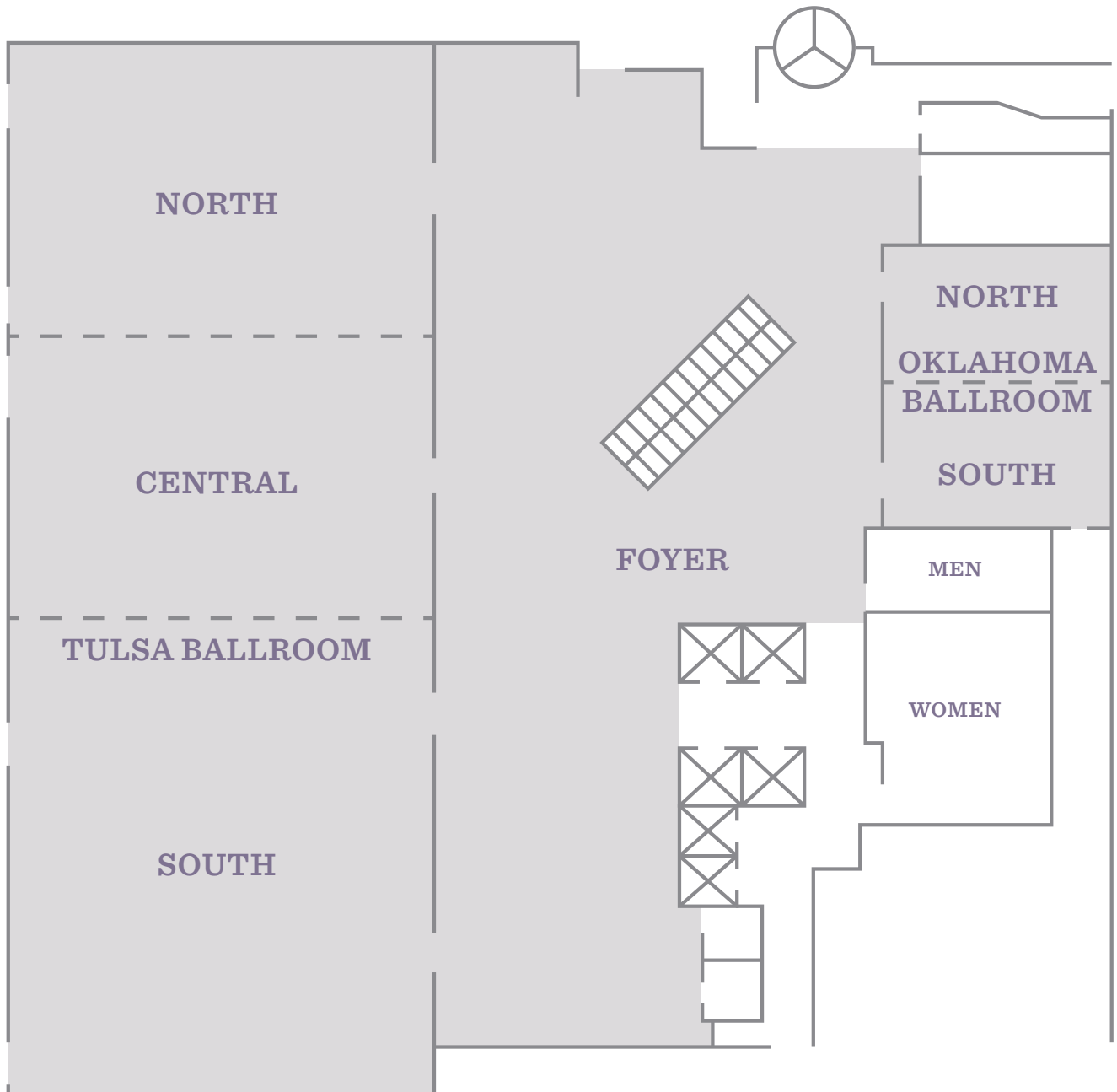
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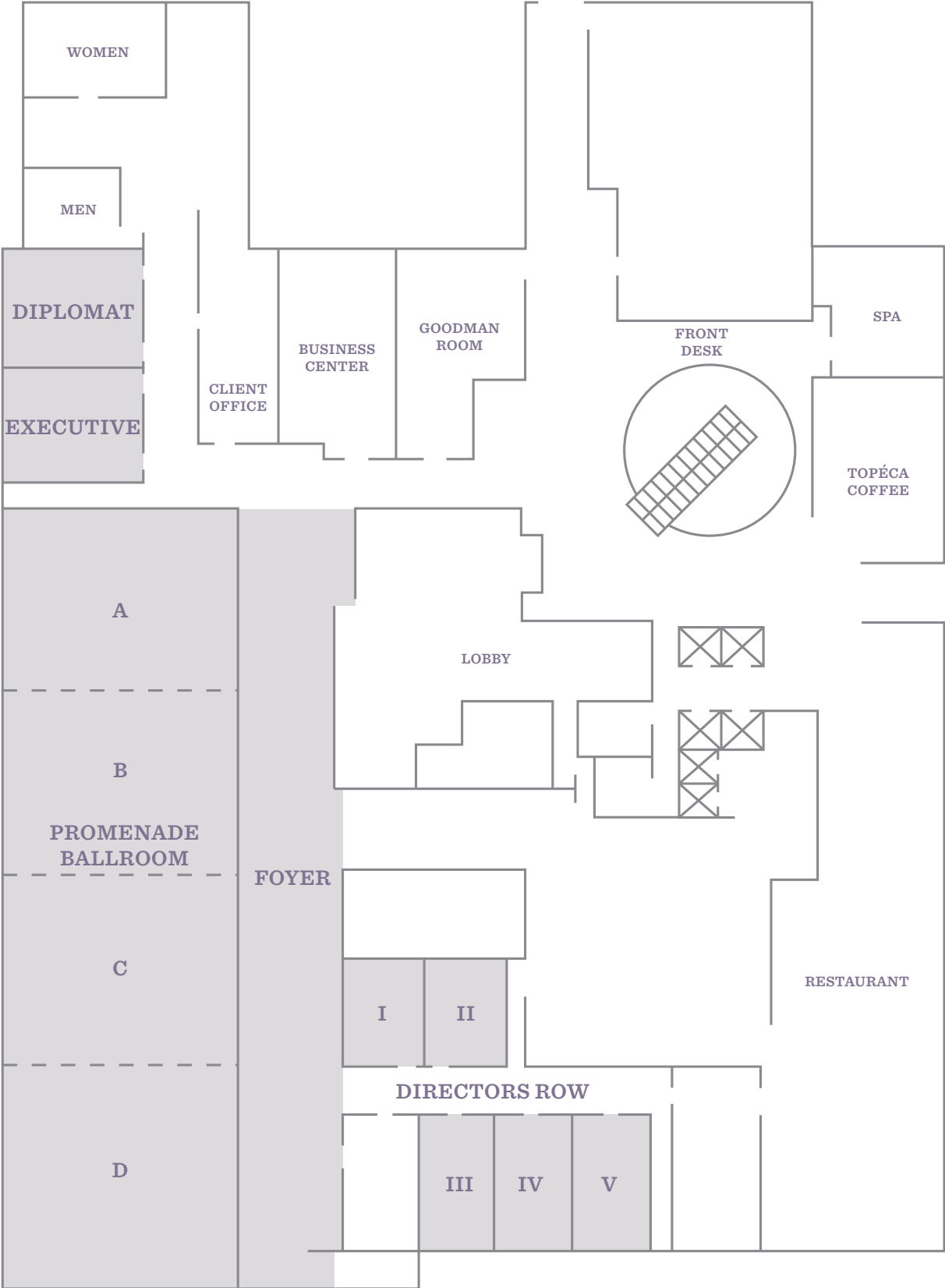
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Hyatt Regency Floor Plan

FIRST FLOOR LOWER LOBBY LEVEL



SECOND FLOOR LOBBY LEVEL



List of Donors (as of October 4, 2017)

Institutional Support

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| Room | Thursday Morning | Thursday Afternoon | Friday Morning | Friday Afternoon | Saturday Morning |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Oklahoma Ballroom S | [11] Symposium: Current Research at Menard-Hodges | [12] General Session: Woodland Studies | [16] General Session: Methodological Advances | [23] General Session: Historical Archaeology | [28] Symposium: Katrina, Mound Trail, Tenant Houses, and Other Challenges: Papers Presented in Thanks to Pam Lieb |
| Oklahoma Ballroom N | [4] General Session: Contact Period I | Reserved for consultation meeting | [20] Symposium: Cahokia's Diaspora: Mississippian Identities and Material Linkages across the Eastern Woodlands | | [27] Symposium: Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology: Marking Ten Years |
| Director's Row III | [5] Panel Discussion: How a Section 106 Fail was Saved | [5] Panel Discussion: Many Pathways to Stewardship (Sponsored by Student Affairs Committee) | | | |
| Director's Row IV | [8] Symposium: Innovative and Best Practice Approaches to Legacy Collections-Based Research in the Southeast | | | | |
| Executive Suite | [2] Symposium: Ozark Bluff Shelters: Past, Present and Future Research | [9] Symposium: The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology | [21] Symposium: Tribal Historic Preservation | [22] Panel Discussion: Repatriation Discussion with Southeast Tribes [21] Symposium: Tribal Historic Preservation | [29] General Session: Public Archaeology [30] General Session: Paleoindian and Archaic |
| Diplomat Suite | | [11] General Session: Contact Period II | [15] Symposium: The Organization of Mississippian Craft Production | [24] Symposium: Archaeology Matters: Celebrating 50 Years of Public Archaeology | [26] Symposium: Beyond Contact: Exploring the Lived Histories of Cross-Cultural Encounters |
| Promenade Salon A | [3] General Session: Mississippian/Late Precontact Studies I | [10] General Session: Mississippian/Late Precontact Studies II | [19] Symposium: A Golden Bough in the Southeast: Papers in Honor of Gregory A. Waselkov | | |
| Promenade Salon B | [7] Symposium: Recovering Ancient Spiro: Art and the Mississippian World | | [18] Symposium: The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years, 1996-2016 | | |
| Promenade Salon C&D | [6] Poster Session I Book Room | [14] Poster Session II Book Room | [17] Poster Session III Book Room | [25] Poster Session IV Book Room | |

Preface

Welcome to Tulsa!

For the first time ever, the Southeastern Archaeology Conference will be in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Modern Tulsa is within the boundaries of the Creek, Osage, and Cherokee Nations but is surrounded by many of the Nations of the Southeastern Tribes and we will have a greater attendance from those communities. The conference will host 284 papers and posters this year along with SEAC traditions and new events that take advantage of this unique location.

Situated in Green Country along the Arkansas River and Route 66, you will find Tulsa to be an international, diverse, musical city full of arts and history with a population of about 1,000,000 in the greater Tulsa region. The New York Times recently listed Tulsa as one of the 52 places to visit because of the Art Deco architecture, downtown revitalization, and museums such as the Woody Guthrie Center, Philbrook, and Gilcrease.

We are excited to be bringing SEAC to Tulsa, one of many Native American communities that were settled in what was Indian Territory in the nineteenth century. Tulsa is within the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and borders the Cherokee Nation. The name Tulsa is derived from the Creek word for Old Town, Talwa Hassee/Tallahasee/Tulsi.

Arrive early! Given the location and the unique opportunity to participate with the Tribal Nations in Oklahoma, we are going to have an opening ceremony Wednesday night 7:00 to 10:00 PM. There will be a drum and dancing from a variety of local tribes to participate with and begin our Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The drum will be performed by Oliver Littlecook. Dancing will be with the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Social Dancers, the Chickasaw Nation Dance Troupe, The Muscogee Creek Stomp Dancers, Ryan Mackey and the Squirrel Ridge Ceremonial Grounds, and the Littlecook Family.

Join us for a Bar Crawl in Downtown Tulsa's Arts District and Blue Dome District. The Tulsa Arts district is a diverse, culturally robust district in Downtown Tulsa. Grown from an historic oil-rich past with icons including the Brady Theater and Cain's Ballroom, the District has evolved over time to become a creative, community-driven engine of the Tulsa economy. The Blue Dome district is one of Tulsa's most popular entertainment districts, anchored by the 1924 Blue Dome building, it offers a great nightlife scene and nice selection of restaurants, often considered to place to go before and after a big show or just to relax with friends. Free, No registration required.

In honor of American Indian cultures, a Native Art Market will be held in conjunction with the 74th Annual SEAC meeting. Southeastern and Woodlands native artists will be exhibiting in a special room in the conference space with art works for sale in various media from paintings and textiles to metalwork and miniatures.

The Thursday night reception is at the nationally renowned Gilcrease Museum from 6:00 to 8:00 PM. The Gilcrease is home to a wide collection of Native American ethnographic samples, artifacts, and documents relating to the discovery of the Americas and the recently acquired Bob Dylan collection.

Following the business meeting Friday from 9:00 to 12:00 PM, a local, existential indie rock band from Oklahoma City, The So Help Me's, will play covers and original music from their latest album, *Relativity*. Formed in 2014, and hailing from the Flaming Lips helmed Academy of Contemporary Music, the band prides itself on elaborate avant-garde live performances often featuring costumes and 3D light shows. Musically, the band fuses elements of math rock, indie pop, and shoe gaze. The band's rhythm section is heavily influenced by modern jazz-funk grooves and is grounded by two female lead singers with indie pop vocals and harmonies.

We will have two field trips Saturday afternoon, one to Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park and another to a local ceremonial grounds for stickball and a traditional dinner. View the arbors, ceremonial grounds, stick ball field, and camps while being hosted by one of the many communities that maintain traditional ceremonies.

Thomas Foster
Program Chair
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Statement on Photographs of Human Remains

We welcome all of you to the 74th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. This is the leading conference for professional archaeologists working in this region. This conference organizing committee thinks that it is important for professionals be able to communicate with each other at settings like this about mortuary contexts. However, this particular meeting is intentionally seeking a wider and more diverse audience than usual. Understanding that not all of the guests at this meeting may want to see photographs of human skeletal remains, we have asked all presenters to indicate if they are going to show such photographs. Thus, papers with photographs of human remains have been marked in this program and on the room signs so that no attendee is surprised by such images.

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION

Business Center

Wednesday 4 pm - 7 pm

Thursday 8 am - 4 pm

Friday 8 am - 4 pm

Saturday 8 am - 12 pm

CHILDCARE

Director's Row V

Thursday 8 am - 5 pm

Friday 8 am - 5 pm

Saturday 8 am - 12 pm

BOOKS & EXHIBITS

Promenade Room D

Thursday 8 am - 5 pm

Friday 8 am - 5 pm

Saturday 8 am - 12 pm

SPECIAL EVENT SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

Opening Ceremony - 7:00-10:00 pm
Hyatt Regency, Promenade A

SEAC Board Meeting - 4:45-6:45 pm
Executive Room

Tulsa Bar Crawl - 5:00 pm
Tulsa Arts District, meet at Hyatt Regency, First floor Lobby.

THURSDAY

Student Affairs Luncheon - 12:00 to 1:00 pm
Director's Row IV

Student Reception - 5:00 to 6:00 pm
Helmerich Center for American Research (Buses to reception will be outside Hyatt Regency, First floor lobby)

General Reception - 6:00 to 8:00 pm
Gilcrease Museum (Buses to reception will be outside Hyatt Regency, First floor lobby)

FRIDAY

Workshop: Native Artists Bring Past to Present: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Mississippian Culture Pottery at the Gilcrease Museum - 11:00 am to 1:00 pm
Helmerich Center for American Research at the Gilcrease Museum

Native Artist Market - 5:00 am to 5:00 pm
Tulsa Ballroom South

SEAC Business Meeting - 6:00 to 8:00 pm
Tulsa Ballroom North and Central

SEAC Dance - 9:00 pm to 12:00 am
Tulsa Ballroom South

SATURDAY

Native Artist Market - 5:00 am to 5:00 pm
Tulsa Ballroom South

Spiro Mounds Field Trip - Depart hotel at 12:30 pm

Stickball and Dinner at Ceremonial Grounds - Depart hotel at 1:00 pm

PROGRAM

THURSDAY MORNING

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM S

[1] Symposium: Current Research at Menard-Hodges

Organizers: Dawn Bringelson and Timothy Schilling

- 8:00 **House, John H.**, *Discovering Menard*
- 8:20 **Lockhart, Jami J. and Timothy S. Mulvihill**, *GIS and Archaeogeophysics at Prehistoric to Protohistoric Osotouy*
- 8:40 **Bringelson, Dawn**, *Understanding Landscape: Excavations at Menard-Hodges*
- 9:00 **Feathers, James**, *Luminescence Dating At Menard-Hodges*
- 9:20 **Goodwin, Graham**, *Image-based Modeling of Artifacts from Menard-Hodges*
- 9:40 **Monaghan, G. William and Timothy Schilling**, *The Chronology and Construction of Mounds A and B at Menard-Hodges*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Kanaski, Rick**, *Osotouy as Landscape*
- 10:40 **Discussion**

EXECUTIVE SUITE

[2] Symposium: Ozark Bluff Shelters: Past, Present and Future Research

Organizers: Jamie Brandon and Lydia Rees

- 8:00 **Brandon, Jamie and Lydia Rees**, *Beyond the Bluff Dweller: A History of Archeology in Arkansas Ozark Bluff Shelters*
- 8:20 **Fritz, Gayle**, *Collections That Keep on Giving: Ozark Bluff Shelter Plant Remains and the Study of Agriculture in Eastern North America*
- 8:40 **Horton, Elizabeth T.**, *Threads of Time: The Paleoethnobotany of Perishable Technologies in the Ozark Plateau*
- 9:00 **Mueller, Natalie and Logan Kistler**, *New Directions in Ozark Bluff Shelter Paleoethnobotany*
- 9:20 **Rees Jr., James A.**, *A Survey of Sound-Making Artifacts from Bluff Shelter Sites in the Ozark Plateau Region*
- 9:40 **Pettigrew, Devin and Jared Pebworth**, *Ancient Weaponry from Ozark Bluffs*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Kay, Marvin and Jerry Hilliard**, *Younger Dryas and Later Geoarchaeology, AMS Chronology, and Early Holocene Technology of Breckenridge Shelter, Arkansas*
- 10:40 **Andrews, Brian**, *Recent Research at Goodson Shelter in Northeastern Oklahoma*
- 11:00 **Rees, Lydia, Jared Pebworth and Jamie Brandon**, *Saltpeter Cave and its Potential for Better Understanding Archaic Chronology in the Ozarks*
- 11:20 **Sabo III, George**, *Discussant*

PROMENADE SALON A

[3] General Session: Mississippian/Late Precontact Studies I

Chair: Ramie Gougeon

- 8:00 **Baumann, Timothy and Valerie Alitzer**, *Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*): An Indicator of Stress, Conflict, and*

Migration in Southeastern Mississippian Communities

- 8:20 **Briggs, Rachel**, *Hominy, Cooking Jars, and Women: A Historical, Practice-Based Model for Understanding "Mississippianization"*
- 8:40 **Wagner, Gail E.**, *Mississippian Diet at Mulberry (38KE12)*
- 9:00 **Lulewicz, Isabelle**, *Big Deer: The Regional Movement of Food across the Deep South in the Context of Environmental Change*
- 9:20 **Kles, Maranda, Kelsey Fox, McKenzie Jennings and Hadley Fuller**, *To Keep or Not To Keep and Where to Keep it: Examination of the Factors that Influence Demographic Analysis*
- 9:40 **Semon, Anna**, *Investigating Late Mississippian Complicated Stamped Designs from St. Catherines Island, GA*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Lambert, Shawn**, *A Provenance and Stylistic Study of Formative Caddo Vessels: Implications for Specialized Ritual Craft Production and Long-Distance Exchange*
- 10:40 **Giles, Bretton, Shannon Koerner and Eric Skov**, *The Budenbender Headpot and the Adoption of Shell Tempering in the Flint Hills*
- 11:00 **Lippincott, Kerry**, *Ornamentation on Northern Plains Marine Shell Mask Gorgets*
- 11:20 **Gougeon, Ramie**, *Coastal Frontiers: Where Expectations Meet Realities*
- 11:40 **Boren, Courtney R.**, *Refining the Pensacola Culture in the Western Florida Panhandle*

DIPLOMAT SUITE[4] General Session: Contact Period I*Chair: Emily Clark*

- 9:20 **Graham, Anna**, *Playing with Fire(wood): A Study of Human-Environmental Relationships in the North Carolina Piedmont at Contact*
- 9:40 **Rooney, Matthew P. and Nicolas Delsol**, *The Failure of Modern Temporalities Regarding European Contact: Faunal Comparisons of the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Allen, Christian**, *Archaeological Detection of Late Contact Cherokee Coalescent Communities and Investigating Subsistence Shifts in the Little Tennessee River Valley*
- 10:40 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**, *The Glass Beads of Arkansas: An Overview*
- 11:00 **Bolte, Christina L. and John E. Worth**, *A Sixteenth Century Spanish-Mexican Artifact Assemblage in the Southeast: The 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement, Pensacola, Florida*
- 11:20 **Clark, Emily**, *The Analysis of Contact-era Settlements In Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties In Northeast Mississippi*
- 11:40 **Smith, Allison M.**, *Making Connections: An Analysis of a Ceramic Assemblage from the Early Contact Period in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi*

DIRECTOR'S ROW III[5] Panel Discussion: The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail on the Cherokee National Forest: How a Section 106 Fail was Saved: 8:00-10:30am*Organizer: Melissa Twaroski*

Participants: Eric Oosahwee-Voss (United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee), Tony Tooke (Chief of the U.S. Forest Service), RaeLynn Butler (Historic and Cultural Preservation Department Manager – Muscogee [Creek] Nation), Michael Tarpley (Deputy THPO, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana), Brett Riggs (Sequoyah Chair, Center for Cherokee Studies, Western Carolina University), Shawn Patch (Principal Investigator, New South Associates), Ian Ritchie (Regional Tribal Relations Program Manager, USFS, Southern Region), Melissa Twaroski (Regional Heritage Program Manager, U.S. Forest Service), Katry Harris (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), Quentin Bass (Forest Archaeologist, Cherokee National Forest), Russell Townsend (THPO, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)

PROMENADE SALON C&D

[6] Poster Session I: 8:00-12:00pm

- 6.1 **Tochtrop, Emily and Danielle Macdonald**, *The Right Tool for the Job: Identification of Multifunctional Tools through Use-wear Analysis*
- 6.2 **McKenna, Kathryn, Brooke Dyer, Martin P. Walker and David G. Anderson**, *Where Do We Fit In? Morphometric Analyses of Triangular Projectile Points from the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 6.3 **Kinison, George L.**, *Household Lithic Production at the King Site*
- 6.4 **Jones, Eric, Maya Krause and Caroline Watson**, *Piedmont Village Tradition Lithic Economy along the Mississippian Border*
- 6.5 **Helton, Deseray, Elizabeth Sobel, Scott Wormsn, Jack Ray and Jennifer Bengtson**, *Household Flaked Stone Technology at South Cape (23CG8): A Mississippian Hinterland Site in Southeast Missouri*
- 6.6 **Oscarson, Cody, Hunter Saunders, D. Shane Miller, Derek T. Anderson, Kelsey Meer and Ryan Young**, *The Swag Site (38AL137): Examining the Possibility of a Paleo-Indian Quarry Site*
- 6.7 **Strawn, James L., D. Shane Miller, Derek T. Anderson, Caleb Hutson, Tony Boudreaux and Stephen Harris**, *Preliminary Results from the 2017 Excavations at the Hester Site (22MO569)*
- 6.8 **Clark, Ryan, Jan Campbell, Jim Morehead and Prentice Thomas**, *Unraveling the Myth of Late Archaic Occupation on East Peninsula, Bay County, FL*
- 6.9 **Ervin, Kelly**, *Poverty Point Chronology Building and Settlement Intensity*
- 6.10 **Warner, Vincent and John Bybee**, *34MY336: A Multicomponent Archaic Burned-rock Midden in Mayes County, Oklahoma: Ceremonial or Everyday Life?*
- 6.11 **Webb, Dan**, *A Comparative Multiple Proxy Analysis of Human-Environment Interactions at the Patrick Site (40MR40), a Prehistoric Archaeological Site in the Little Tennessee River Valley of East Tennessee*
- 6.12 **Gilliland, Lindsay and Eric Jones**, *Using Sediment Loss on Ignition to Identify Late Woodland Housefloors at the Redtail Site (31YD173)*
- 6.13 **Ritchison, Brandon T., Isabelle H. Lulewicz and Victor D. Thompson**, *Investigating the Usefulness of Marsh Periwinkle (*Littorina irrorata*) for Radiocarbon Dating*
- 6.14 **Perrotti, Angelina and Christopher R. Moore**, *Non-pollen Palynomorphs Reveal Terminal Pleistocene Environmental Change at White Pond, South Carolina*
- 6.15 **Hartley, James**, *Paleoindian Subsistence in the Southeastern United States: A Preliminary Study*
- 6.16 **Lamson, Hazel and Mallory Melton**, *Native Foodways Outside of the Mission System: A Comparative Analysis of Archaeobotanical Remains from Two Sites in Northwest Florida*
- 6.17 **Peles, Ashley and Robert Lyerly**, *Examining Fishing Strategies through Vertebral Diameter at Three Late Woodland Mound Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 6.18 **Stanco, Alyxandra**, *Vertebral Pathologies and Implications for Economic Lifestyle Changes in Two Prehistoric Skeletal Populations*

PROMENADE SALON B

[7] Symposium: Recovering Ancient Spiro: Art and the Mississippian World

Organizer: Kent Reilly

- 10:20 **Regnier, Amanda, Scott Hammerstedt, Patrick Livingood and Sheila Bobalik Savage**, *Placing Spiro in Archaeological Context*
- 10:40 **Burnette, Dorian, David Dye and Arleen Hill**, *Climate Change, Ritual, and Environmental Impacts at Spiro*
- 11:00 **Brown, James, Scott Hammerstedt and Sheila Bobalik Savage**, *Spiro Archaeology and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex*
- 11:20 **Sharp, Robert V.**, *The Human Figure in Mississippian Art: Before and After Spiro*

11:40 **Diaz-Granados, Carol and James Duncan**, *Spiro Ear Spools and Ear Ornaments*

DIRECTORS' ROW IV

[8] Symposium: Innovative and Best Practice Approaches to Legacy Collections-Based Research in the Southeast

Organizers: Dru McGill, Melody Pope and April Sievert

10:20 **McGill, Dru**, *What to do with 1+ Million Plain Potsherds? The Angel Mounds Legacy Collection*

10:40 **Duke, C. Trevor and Neill J. Wallis**, *Tempering the Cushing Effect: Ceramic Variation and Mortuary Practice at Safford Mound (8PI3)*

11:00 **Hall, Amanda**, *The Lamar-like Stamped Clay Objects: The Research Potential in Using Extant Archaeological Collections*

11:20 **Bloch, Lindsay, Neill Wallis and George Kamenov**, *Elemental Characterization of St. Johns Pottery*

11:40 **Davis, Jera R., Stephen Carmody, Jon Russ, Ryan Hunt and Natalie Prodanovich**, *Old Excavations, Older Residues: Legacy Collections and the Earliest Evidence for Tobacco in North America*

Student Affairs Luncheon – Running a Field Project – Director's Row IV - 12:00 to 1:00 pm (Panelists: Maureen Meyers, University of Mississippi, Alice Wright, Appalachian State University, Shane Miller, Mississippi State University, Ashley Dumas, University of West Alabama)

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

PROMENADE SALON B

[7] Symposium (continued): Recovering Ancient Spiro: Art and the Mississippian World

1:00 **Dye, David and Ryan Parish**, *Symbolic Weaponry at Spiro*

1:20 **Trubitt, Mary Beth D.**, *The Spiro Arrow Points*

1:40 **Ehrhardt, Kathleen, Laura Bryant and Katherine Galatian**, *Visual Examination of an Extraordinary Copper Artifact from Spiro*

2:00 **Kelly, John**, *Cahokia and Spiro: The Role of the 1956 Gilcrease Investigations*

2:20 **King, Adam**, *Spiro's Spirit Lodge: Gathering the Sacred Power of Cahokia*

2:40 **Stauffer, J. Grant**, *Reliquaries of the Late Mississippian Period – Spiro's Craig Mound and Lake Jackson's Mound 3*

3:00 **Break**

3:20 **Lankford, George E.**, *Spiro Name Games*

3:40 **Reilly, Kent**, *Dancing the Cosmos into Existence: Iconographic Interpretations of Several of the Spiro Shell Cups Rendered in the Craig and Braden Styles*

DIRECTORS' ROW IV

[8] Symposium (continued): Innovative and Best Practice Approaches to Legacy Collections-Based Research in the Southeast

1:00 **Lyle, Erika, Sierra Bow and Eleanora Reber**, *Hiwassee Island Pottery: Pilot Studies in Absorbed Residue and pXRF Analyses*

1:20 **Smith, Karen, Carl Steen, Keith Stephenson and Adam King**, *Novel Approaches to Collections-Based Research at the University of South Carolina*

1:40 **Gage, Matthew and Eugene Futato**, *Tennessee Valley Authority Legacy Collections at The University Of Alabama*

2:00 **Pope, Melody**, *From Research to Exhibit Development and Beyond: Unleashing the Impact of Legacy Collections at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology*

- 2:20 **Sievert, April**, *Repatriation, Records, and the Legacies of Collecting*
- 2:40 **Early, Ann M.**, *Securing a 50 Year Legacy for Current and Future Research, Preservation, and Public Education*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Davis Jr., R. P. Stephen, C. Margaret Scarry, Vincas P. Steponaitis and Heather A. Lapham**, *Strategies to Improve the Accessibility of Legacy Collections for Scholarly Research*
- 3:40 **Discussion**

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

EXECUTIVE SUITE

[9] Symposium: The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Robbie Ethridge and Eric Bowne

- 1:00 **Bowne, Eric and Robbie Ethridge**, *Introduction: The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology*
- 1:20 **Randall, Asa**, *Purveyors of Deep Time on the Eternal River: How Archaic Communities of the St. Johns River Evangelized their own Histories*
- 1:40 **Pluckhahn, Thomas, Neill Wallis and Victor Thompson**, *From Small Histories to Big History on the Woodland-Period Gulf Coast*
- 2:00 **Alt, Susan**, *Histories of Greater Cahokian Assemblages*
- 2:20 **Cook, Robert**, *Space, Time, Being, and Becoming: The Evolving Historical-Processual Continuum in Archaeological Theory*
- 2:40 **Rodning, Christopher B.**, *An Archaeology of Cherokee Placemaking in the Southern Appalachians*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Marcoux, Jon**, *Centering the Margins of "History": Reading Material Narratives of Identity Along the Edges of the Colonial Southeast (ca. 1650-1720)*
- 3:40 **Worth, John**, *Tying it All Together: History, Process, and the Nature of Culture*
- 4:00 **Beck, Robin A.**, *Historical Anthropology: A Manifesto*
- 4:20 **Sassaman, Kenneth**, *Discussant*
- 4:40 **Pauketat, Tim**, *Discussant*

PROMENADE SALON A

[10] General Session: Mississippian/Late Precontact Studies II

Chair: Sarah Luthman

- 1:00 **Nowak, Jesse**, *Disappearing Waters, A Reappearing Past: A Settlement History of the Lake Jackson Site in Florida*
- 1:20 **Porth, Erik**, *Bayesian Modeling of the Terminal Occupation of Moundville*
- 1:40 **Blitz, John**, *Social Coercion, the Bow, and the Rise of Mississippian*
- 2:00 **Luthman, Sarah E.**, *Using a Spatial Analysis of Lithics to Investigate Mississippian Mound Activities at the Pevey Site (22LW510)*
- 2:20 **Buchner, Andrew**, *Investigations at The Sherman Mound: A Fortified Middle Mississippian Village In Northeast Arkansas*
- 2:40 **Patch, Shawn, Sarah Lowry and Lynne Sullivan**, *New Data from the 2017 Archaeological Investigations at Hiwassee Island (40MG31), Meigs County, Tennessee*
- 3:00 **Break**

- 3:20 **Beasley, Virgil, John Connaway and Jessica Crawford**, *A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey near Mound 11 at Carson Mounds, Coahoma County, Mississippi, 2017*
- 3:40 **Pursell, Corin and Paul Welch**, *Ridge-top Burial Mounds at Kincaid*
- 4:00 **Schubert, Ashley**, *Garden Creek: Social Memory and Persistent Place in Appalachia* *Archaeology*
- 4:20 **Krause, Richard**, *Kinship and Social Inequality in the Prehistory of the Tennessee Valley*

DIPLOMAT SUITE

[11] General Session: Contact Period II

Chair: *Mary Beth Fitts*

- 1:00 **Nelson, Clay**, *The Hightower Village Site (1Ta150): The Kymulga Phase (AD 1500-1650) and its Place in the Coosa River Valley*
- 1:20 **Fitts, Mary Beth**, *Yssa Reconsidered*
- 1:40 **Milner, George R.**, *The Transition from Late Precontact To Immediate Postcontact Population Histories and Intergroup Warfare*
- 2:00 **Johnson, Patrick**, *Authority via Mobility: Interpreting Yamasee Ceramics*
- 2:20 **Cranford, David**, *"Earthenware Pots, Prettily Colored": The Practice and Evolution of Catawba Painted Ceramics*
- 2:40 **Blaber, Thomas**, *Pipe Assemblages of St. Catherines Island, GA*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Pigott, Michelle**, *Apalachee Resilience: Moving beyond Socio-Ecological Systems*
- 3:40 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.**, *Ethnohistoric Native American Baby Naming Ceremonies: the Prehistoric Links*

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM S

[12] General Session: Woodland Studies

Chair: *Edward Henry*

- 1:00 **Hill, Kristina M. and I. Randolph Daniel Jr.**, *Reconstructing the Culture-History of Squires Ridge (31ED365)*
- 1:20 **White, Nancy Marie**, *Early Archaic Through Late Woodland and Creek at the Montgomery Fields Site 9DR10, Lower Flint River, Georgia*
- 1:40 **Henry, Edward, Natalie Mueller and Mica Jones**, *Developing a Site History for the Winchester Farm Enclosure in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region*
- 2:00 **Howell, Cameron S.**, *Ritual Circuits and the Distribution of Exotic Sherds in Hopewell Contexts*
- 2:20 **Wallis, Neill and Thomas Pluckhahn**, *The Role of Travel and Gathering Events in Woodland Site Histories and Ritual Concordance*
- 2:40 **Trufley, Briana, Savana Deems and Terry G. Powis**, *Middle Woodland Ceramics at the Lower Dabbs Site, Bartow County, GA*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Hadden, Carla S., Margo Schwadron, Alexandra Parsons and Taesoo Jung**, *Preliminary Findings: Paleocology and Paleoclimate at the Turner River Mound Complex, Everglades National Park*
- 3:40 **Walker, Martin, David Anderson, Christian Allen, Cayla Colclasure, Jennifer Green and Heather Woods**, *Continuity and Change of Subsistence and Social Landscapes: Contextualizing Late Precontact Occupations at the Topper Site*
- 4:00 **Terry, Ashley L.**, *Fishing at Smith Creek (22Wk526): Evidence from a Coles Creek Flank Midden*

DIRECTOR'S ROW III

[13] Panel Discussion: Many Pathways to Stewardship (Sponsored by Student Affairs Committee): 1:00-4:00pm

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Paige Ford, Grace Riehm, and Patrick Johnson

Participants: Karen Brunso, Kary Stackelbeck, LeeAnne Wendt, Ian Thompson, Eric Oosahwee-Voss

PROMENADE SALON C&D

[14] Poster Session II: 1:00-5:00pm

- 14.1 **Azar, Madelaine**, *Quantifying Variation in Ramey Incised Motifs: A Stylistic Evaluation of Cahokian Authority in the American Bottom*
- 14.2 **Gadus, Eloise**, *Variation in Caddo Ceramic Vessel Motifs*
- 14.3 **Lansdell, Michael Brent, Alleen Betzenhauser and Tamira K. Brennan-Blodgett**, *Wings, Warriors, and Weeping Eyes: Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Ramey Incised Motifs at the East St. Louis Mound Precinct*
- 14.4 **Jolly, Hillary**, *A Multi-Scalar Analysis of Pensacola Incised Ceramics On The Northern Gulf Coast*
- 14.5 **Betzenhauser, Alleen, Victoria Potter and Sarah Harken**, *Investigating Stumpware: Evidence for Pre-Mississippian Nixtamalization in Illinois*
- 14.6 **Farace, Anthony**, *A Use-Wear Analysis of Wickliffe Thick in the Southeastern U.S.*
- 14.7 **Melby, Autumn**, *An Experimental Study of Potter Handedness in the Pre-Contact Period of the Appalachian Summit*
- 14.8 **Pujazón, Michel, Rebecca Saunders, Franz-Josef Hormes and Gudrum Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois**, *An X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopic Analysis of Fiber-Tempered Pottery: A Case Study of Lower Mississippi River Valley Pottery during the Late Archaic*
- 14.9 **Raymond, Tiffany, Carl Lipo, Nolan O'Hara and Hannah Elliott**, *Porosity Properties of Prehistoric Vessel Ceramics in the American Southeast*
- 14.10 **Wright, K. Pierce and Elliot H. Blair**, *Hidden in the Matrix: Preliminary Elemental sourcing of Choctaw Ceramics from Kemper County, Mississippi*
- 14.11 **Muntz, Alice Eileen**, *Interpreting Ritual in Late Mississippian Pottery: Preliminary Results of an Analysis of Millstone Bluff and Dillow's Ridge Ceramic Assemblages*

THURSDAY EVENING

Student Reception - Helmerich Center for American Research - 5:00 to 6:00 pm

General Reception - Gilcrease Museum - 6:00 to 8:00 pm

FRIDAY MORNING

Workshop: Native Artists Bring Past to Present: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives for Mississippian Culture Pottery at the Gilcrease Museum, Helmerich Center for American Research at the Gilcrease Museum, 11:00 am to 1:00 pm

DIPLOMAT SUITE

[15] Symposium: The Organization of Mississippian Craft Production

Organizer: Maureen S. Meyers

- 8:00 **Thacker, Paul**, *Understanding Late Prehistoric Production and Decision-Making: Contextualizing Chaînes Opératoire along the Upper Yadkin*
- 8:20 **Lulewicz, Jacob**, *The Multiscalar Properties of a Chaîne Opératoire: Ceramic Production and the Relational Dimensions of Southern Appalachian Societies, A.D. 900-1150*

- 8:40 **Stallings, Richard and Michael French**, *Craft Specialization at the Shippingport Site? A Closer look at Two Mississippian Dwellings*
- 9:00 **Hill, William**, *Evaluating Lithic Tool Production and Flintknapping Skill within Protohistoric Cherokee Households*
- 9:20 **Kozuch, Laura**, *The Cost of Crafting Beads**
- 9:40 **Meyers, Maureen**, *Evidence of Different Stages of 14th Century Shell Bead Production at a Southern Appalachian Frontier*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Bryant, Hamilton**, *Crafting Stone Discoidals on the Frontier: Production and Identity in Southwest Virginia*
- 10:40 **Eubanks, Paul**, *Specialization and Salt Production in Contact-era Louisiana*
- 11:00 **Welch, Paul and Brian Butler**, *Crafting Fluorite at Kincaid*
- 11:20 **Brown, James**, *Discussant*

* This paper will show photographs of human remains. Please see the statement on page 11 of this Bulletin.

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM S

[16] General Session: Methodological Advances

Chair: John Samuelsen

- 8:00 **Macdonald, Danielle**, *Traces of the Past: 3D Microscopy and Lithic Microwear*
- 8:20 **Hormes, Josef, Gudrun Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois, Diana Greenlee and Rebecca Saunders**, *What Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques Can Tell Us about Poverty Point Objects (PPOs)*
- 8:40 **Samuelsen, John and Adriana Potra**, *Biologically Available Lead Isotopes in the Southcentral US: A Pilot Study for Ancient Human Sourcing*
- 9:00 **Anderson, David, Thaddeus Bissett, Martin Walker, Stephen Yerka, Eric Kansa and Sarah Kansa**, *Large Scale Data Management and the Future of Southeastern Archaeology*
- 9:20 **Moore, Michael C., Kevin E. Smith, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Emily L. Beahm and Sierra M. Bow**, *An Update on Crystalline Artifact Research in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee**
- 9:40 **Schaefer, Jordan**, *Rock Art in the Ozarks: A Comparison of Predictive Models Using GIS*

* This paper will show photographs of human remains. Please see the statement on page 11 of this Bulletin.

PROMENADE SALON C&D

[17] Poster Session III: 8:00-12:00pm

- 17.1 **Colclasure, Cayla, Stephen Yerka, Martin Walker and David Anderson**, *The Application of Ground Penetrating Radar in the Atlantic Coastal Plain: A Case Study from the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, South Carolina*
- 17.2 **Ezer, Brittany and Eric Jones**, *Developing and Testing a Model for Settlement Types in the Piedmont Southeast Based on Surface Artifact Scatters*
- 17.3 **Mersmann, Joy**, *Central Posts as Community-Wide Axes Mundi at Cahokia, As Modeled Via LIDAR-based Viewshed*
- 17.4 **Greenlee, Diana and Alesha Marcum-Heiman**, *Beyond the Boundaries: Siteless Survey of the Poverty Point Landscape*
- 17.5 **Marcum-Heiman, Alesha and Diana Greenlee**, *Beyond the Boundaries: Preliminary Results from Survey of the Poverty Point Landscape*
- 17.6 **French, Christopher**, *Mississippian Settlement Patterns at Ames Plantation, Fayette County, Tennessee*
- 17.7 **Livingood, Patrick**, *GIS Dataset for Making Better and More Attractive Maps of U.S. Rivers*
- 17.8 **Perez, Gano**, *Utilizing GNSS, GIS, and GPR in the Recordation of Historic Creek Cemeteries in Oklahoma*

- 17.9 **Velasquez, Lizbeth J., John R. Underwood and Robert J. Myrick**, *How's the View?: Using Historic Maps to Reconstruct and Interpret the Historic Landscape for Transportation Projects*
- 17.10 **Wynn, Hayley, Cala Castleberry and Alice Wright**, *The Role of Magnetic Susceptibility in Multi-Method Geophysical Survey: Recent Results from the Johnston Site, Tennessee*
- 17.11 **Yerka, Stephen J., Sarah W. Kansa, Kelsey Noack Myers, David G. Anderson, Eric C. Kansa and Joshua J. Wells**, *Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA): A Community-Spanning Database*
- 17.12 **Wilson, Parker, Alex Fuller, Martin Walker and David Anderson**, *Managing Digital Archaeology: A Data Flow Model from the Ongoing Late Precontact Project at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC*
- 17.13 **Douglas, Allison, Shawn Lambert, Kary Stackelbeck, Bonnie Pitblado and Meghan Dudley**, *Oklahoma Archaeology Month 2017: Many Pathways to Stewardship of Oklahoma's Past and Present*
- 17.14 **Brown, Teresa L.**, *Guarding the Sacred: Using Trail Cameras to Monitor NAGPRA Reburial Sites*
- 17.15 **Love, Sarah, Aimee Bouzigard, Rachel Black, Emma Mason and Jennifer Reutershan-Weber**, *Public Archaeology at Wormsloe State Historic Site*
- 17.16 **Warner, Kathryn, Vincent Warner, Susan Andrews, Hank McKelway and Jeremy Bolyard**, *Camp Gruber Through the Years*
- 17.17 **Wiewel, Rebecca Fritsche and Aaron McArthur**, *Give the People What They Want: Revitalizing a Campus Museum*

PROMENADE SALON B

[18] Symposium: The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years, 1996-2016

Organizers: D. Shane Miller, Ashley Smallwood and Jesse Tune

- 8:00 **Miller, D. Shane, Ashley Smallwood and Jesse Tune**, *Five Big Questions for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*
- 8:20 **Thulman, David**, *Southeastern Paleoindian and Early Archaic Chronologies*
- 8:40 **Meredith, Steven M.**, *An Overview of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Archaeology in Alabama, 2017*
- 9:00 **Gillam, J. Christopher, Juliet E. Morrow and Brandy A. Dacus**, *Paleoindians of Arkansas: From the Mountains to the Mississippi of the Interior Southeast*
- 9:20 **Smallwood, Ashley, Thomas Jennings, K.C. Jones, Jerald Ledbetter, Sydney O'Brien and Charlotte Pevny**, *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: Twenty Years of Georgia Archaeology*
- 9:40 **Halligan, Jessi J., David K. Thulman and Grayal E. Farr**, *Sodden Sinkholes and Sandy Shorelines: The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record of Florida*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Pevny, Charlotte, Thomas Jennings, Alesha Marcum Heiman and Ashley Smallwood Jennings**, *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record in Louisiana: Recent Research Advances*
- 10:40 **Anderson, Derek T., James L. Strawn, Sam Brookes and D. Shane Miller**, *A Summary of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in Mississippi in the 21st Century*
- 11:00 **Daniel Jr., I. Randolph and Christopher R. Moore**, *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years in North Carolina, 1996-2016*
- 11:20 **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara, J. Christopher Gillam and Christopher R. Moore**, *Paleoindian and Early Archaic South Carolina: An Update*
- 11:40 **Tune, Jesse W., Jay Franklin and Lauren Woelkers**, *The First Tennesseans: A Review of the Last 20 Years*

PROMENADE SALON A

[19] Symposium: A Golden Bough in the Southeast: Papers in Honor of Gregory A. Waselkov

Organizers: Ashley A. Dumas, Sarah E. Price and Phil Carr

- 8:00 **Dumas, Ashley and Sarah E. Price**, *An Introduction to the Golden Bough*

- 8:20 **Brown, Ian W.**, *A Consideration of Gregory A. Waselkov's Many Contributions to Material Culture Studies*
- 8:40 **Price, Sarah E. and Philip J. Carr**, *Technological Analysis of Paleoindian Projectile Points: Greg Waselkov's "Early" Work in Alabama*
- 9:00 **Reitz, Elizabeth, Carla Hadden, Maran Little, Gregory Waselkov, Fred Andrus and Evan Peacock**, *Woodland-period Seasonality on the Northern Coast of the Gulf of Mexico*
- 9:20 **Drooker, Penelope B.**, *Sources and Significance of Pipestone Artifacts from Fort Ancient Sites*
- 9:40 **Moore, David G., Robin A. Beck and Christopher B. Rodning**, *"About Fifteen Feet High and Unexplored": The Berry Site Mound in Western North Carolina*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet**, *Bears, Bear-Grounds, and Bovines in the Lower Southeast*
- 10:40 **Ethridge, Robbie**, *Who Knew What, and When: Tracking Information Flows through the Mississippian World at the Time of the Soto Entrada*
- 11:00 **Cordell, Ann**, *Petrographic Variability in Local Choctowan Pottery at Old Mobile, 1Mb94*
- 11:20 **Bradley, James**, *Onondaga and Empire:1650-1711, a Preview*
- 11:40 **Gremillion, Kris**, *Taking out the Trash in Eighteenth Century New Orleans: Challenges for the Archaeobotanist*

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM N

[20] Symposium: Cahokia's Diaspora: Mississippian Identities and Material Linkages across the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: Jayur Mehta, Sarah Baires, Elizabeth Watts Malouchos, and Melissa Baltus

- 8:40 **Baltus, Melissa and Sarah Baires**, *Defining Diaspora: A View from the Cahokia Homeland*
- 9:00 **Emerson, Thomas E., Kristin M. Hedman, Tamira K. Brennan and Timothy R. Pauketat**, *Contextualizing Diaspora within an Urbanized Cahokia*
- 9:20 **Bardolph, Dana, Gregory Wilson, and Duane Esarey**, *The Legacy of Cahokian Cultural Influence in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 9:40 **Skousen, Jacob**, *Diaspora and Reinventing Cahokia in the Vincennes Region*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Bamforth, Douglas and Kristen Carlson**, *Post-Cahokian Migration and Ethnogenesis on the East-Central Plains*
- 10:40 **Mehta, Jayur and John Connaway**, *Trade Diaspora as Considered through Household Archaeology at Carson*
- 11:00 **Pauketat, Timothy, Thomas Emerson and Tamira Brennan**, *More Than Diaspora: The Implications of Cahokian Precincts, Shrines, and Outliers*
- 11:20 **Steponaitis, Vincas**, *Discussant*
- 11:40 **Sullivan, Lynne**, *Discussant*

EXECUTIVE SUITE

[21] Symposium: Tribal Historic Preservation

Organizers: RaeLynn Butler and Eric Oosahwee-Voss

- 8:00 **Thompson, Ian A. and Ryan L. Spring**, *Choctaw Place Names*
- 8:20 **Hinson, Joshua**, *Chickasaw Cultural Identity and the Heart of Chickasaw Language Revitalization*
- 8:40 **Miyar, Kathryn and Emman Spain**, *Ocmulgee National Monument: A Repatriation 15 Years in the Making*
- 9:00 **Lieb, Brad**, *Chikasha Nanna Hoyo: The Chickasaw Explorers Program*
- 9:20 **Oosahwee-Voss, Eric**, *Why Cultural Resource Managers Should Care about Traditional Cultural Properties*

- 9:40 **Wendt, LeeAnne**, *Cultural Resource Investigations on Tribal Trust Land in McIntosh County, Oklahoma*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Cast, Robert and Nick Wallace**, *Tribal Archaeology and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma*
- 10:40 **Pritchard, Erin, RaeLynn Butler and Corain Lowe**, *Geophysical Assessment at Hiwassee Island: Tribal Participation and Field School*
- 11:00 **Brown, LaDonna F.**, *Chickasha Poya: Chickasaw Cultural Identity*
- 11:20 **Fedoroff, Michael and Ian Thompson**, *Reconnecting Ancestors: Choctaw Cultural Keystone Resources in the USACE Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway*
- 11:40 **Mustonen, Heather**, *Beyond Data Recovery: Tribal Partnerships and Public Education as Creative Mitigation*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

PROMENADE SALON B

[18] Symposium (continued): The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years, 1996-2016

- 1:00 **Smith, Morgan, Shawn Joy, Jessi Halligan, Michael Faught and Ryan Duggins**, *"Liquid Landscapes" - A New Wave of Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology and its Contributions to the Southeastern Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record*
- 1:20 **Parish, Ryan and Adam Burke**, *Paleoindian Lithic Resources, Mobility, and a Model for the Southeast*
- 1:40 **Walker, Renee B. and Derek T. Anderson**, *Searching for Megafauna in the Southeast during the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition*
- 2:00 **Carmody, Stephen B. and Kandace D. Hollenbach**, *Stalking the Most Predictable Prey: Early Gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands*
- 2:20 **Sherwood, Sarah**, *Dust Cave: A Retrospective*
- 2:40 **Carr, Philip and Katherine Barry**, *The Organization of Early Archaic Chipped-Stone-Tool Technology*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **White, Andrew and David Anderson**, *Structure, Density, and Movement: Large-Scale Datasets and Basic Questions about Early Foraging Societies in the Eastern Woodlands*
- 3:40 **Kidder, T. R.**, *Discussant*
- 3:40 **Holliday, Vance**, *Discussant*

PROMENADE SALON A

[19] Symposium (continued): A Golden Bough in the Southeast: Papers in Honor of Gregory A. Waselkov

- 1:00 **Morgan, David, Gregory Waselkov and Billie Coleman**, *Ceramics and Glass Beads as Symbolic Mixed Media in Colonial Native North America*
- 1:20 **Galloway, Patricia**, *Smoking Other Men's Pipes: Gayoso's Negotiations at Nogales, 1793*
- 1:40 **Potter, Stephen R. and John Bedell**, *Searching for King Opeesa's Town in the Upper Potomac Valley*
- 2:00 **Braund, Kathryn**, *"Description of the Battle Ground": American Mapmakers and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend*
- 2:20 **Shorter, George**, *Old St. Stephens/Twenty Years of Archaeological Research*
- 2:40 **Saunt, Claudio**, *Speculating in Deportation: Capital Markets and Indian Removal*
- 3:00 **Smith, Marvin**, *Iron Celts in the Protohistoric Southeast*
- 3:20 **Sheldon, Craig**, *Discussant*
- 3:40 **Waselkov, Greg**, *Discussant*

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM N[20] Symposium (continued): Cahokia's Diaspora: Mississippian Identities and Material Linkages across the Eastern Woodlands

- 1:00 **Holt-Mehta, Haley**, *Trade, Migration, and Diaspora: A Counterpoint from Central Mexico*
- 1:20 **Connaway, John M., Ryan M. Parish and Jay K. Johnson**, *Carson, Cahokia, and Lithic Raw Material*
- 1:40 **Ashley, Keith and Robert Thunen**, *St. Johns River Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers: Cahokia's Connection to Florida*
- 2:00 **Barnes, Benjamin**, *"Bootheel Shawnees": Ethnography Informing Archaeological Expectations in the Cahokia Diaspora*
- 2:20 **Buchanan, Meghan**, *Common Field: A Cahokian Diaspora to Southeast Missouri?*
- 2:40 **Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth**, *Angel Ethnogenesis and the Cahokian Diaspora*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Lekson, Stephen**, *The Vacant Quarter and the Abandonment of the Four Corners*
- 3:40 **Ellis, Elizabeth**, *Rejecting Coalescence: Petites Nations' Strategies to Maintain Cultural and Political Autonomy in the Mississippi Shatter Zone*
- 4:00 **Alt, Susan**, *Discussant*
- 4:20 **Peregrine, Peter**, *Discussant*

EXECUTIVE SUITE[22] Panel Discussion: Repatriation Discussion with Southeast Tribes: 1:00-3:00 pm

Organizer: RaeLynn A. Butler

Participants: Emman Spain, (Muscogee Creek Nation), Kirk Perry (Chickasaw Nation), Bryant Celestine (Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas), Ted Isham (Seminole Nation of Oklahoma), Ian Thompson (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), Andrea Hunter (Osage Nation), Charles Coleman (Thlopthlocco Tribal Town)

EXECUTIVE SUITE[21] Symposium (continued): Tribal Historic Preservation

- 3:20 **Micozzi, Mark**, *The Chickasaw Nation Cemetery Preservation Program: It's More Than Just a Manicure*
- 3:40 **Webb, Paul and LeeAnne Wendt**, *The Importance of Tribal Involvement in Pipeline Projects: A Southeastern Case Study*
- 4:00 **Baugh, Timothy**, *Chickasaw Cultural Center*

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM S[23] General Session: Historical Archaeology

Chair: Joe Herbert and Linda Carnes-McNaughton

- 1:20 **Goldstein, Amy and Joel Butler**, *Working on the Cotton Belt Railroad: Discovery of a Section Foreman House in Plano, Texas*
- 1:40 **Bubp, Rebecca**, *Put What (?) in Your Pipe and Smoke It*
- 2:00 **Braly, Bobby and Kimberly Pyszka**, *Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Cane Hill, Arkansas*
- 2:20 **Pyszka, Kimberly and Bobby Braly**, *The Archaeology and Preservation of Cane Hill College, Cane Hill, Arkansas*
- 2:40 **Herbert, Joe, Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Michelle Hagstrom Parsons and Jonathon Schleier**, *Anatomy of a Tar Kiln*
- 3:00 **Break**

- 3:20 **McCarty, Rita, Bryan Haley and Heide Stinson**, *Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Identify the Location of a World War I Bakery, Camp Shelby, MS*
- 3:40 **O'Leary, Matthew and William Balco**, *All Ditches Should Lead to the Mine: Historic Mining Ditches in Lumpkin County, Georgia*

DIPLOMAT SUITE

[24] Symposium: Archaeology Matters: Celebrating 50 Years of Public Archaeology

Organizer: Jodi Barnes

- 1:10 **Symposium Introduction**
- 1:20 **Cleland, Charles E**, *Getting to Know Bob and Hester*
- 1:40 **Knapp, Marilyn, George Sabo III and Ann Early**, *The Training Program in Archeology: Citizens Supporting Science*
- 2:00 **McGimsey, Chip**, *The Louisiana Regional and Station Archaeology Program: An Obituary*
- 2:20 **Beahm, Emily**, *Interpreting Imaginary Cultures: The Project Dig Program*
- 2:40 **Lees, William**, *FPAN as Part of Bob and Hester's Legacy*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Pirtle, Jenna**, *Abby the ArchaeoBus: Georgia's Mobile Archaeology Classroom - A Decade of Public Outreach*
- 3:40 **Odevale, Alicia, Alexandra Jones, Ayana Flewellen and Justin Dunnivant**, *Sustainable Archaeology in the Caribbean: The 2017 Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School in St. Croix, US Virgin Islands*
- 4:00 **Barnes, Jodi A., Emily Beahm, Elizabeth Horton and George Sabo**, *Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: Public Archaeology, Education, and the Future*

PROMENADE SALON C&D

[25] Poster Session IV 1:00-5:00pm

- 25.1 **Eastman, Jane**, *An Early Pisgah Phase Component from the Cross Site, 31JK159, Jackson County, North Carolina*
- 25.2 **King, Kathryn**, *A Survey of the Use of Kinship Terminology on Grave Markers in Central Arkansas*
- 25.3 **Martin, Melinda**, *Mississippian Cultural Period Iconography and Ethnohistoric Accounts of Tornado Folklore*
- 25.4 **Mickelson, Andrew**, *The Obion Site: New Insights from the Reevaluation of Old Museum Collections*
- 25.5 **Thorpe, Amber, Hannah Hoover and Christopher Rodning**, *Mississippian Settlement at the Catawba Meadows Site, Burke County, North Carolina*
- 25.6 **Belcher, Megan E., Cayla B. Colclasure, Anna K. Breeden, Martin P. Walker and David G. Anderson**, *Smokin' Hot Artifacts: Contextualizing Pipe Fragments from the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 25.7 **Purcell, Gabrielle**, *Engaged Archaeology: Cherokee Foodways Past and Present*
- 25.8 **Nowak, Matthew and Jack Ray**, *Excavation Results from a Probable Osage Indian Hunting Camp in Christian County, Missouri*
- 25.9 **Oesch, Karla and C. Andrew Buchner**, *19th Century Clay Pipes From Jacksonport State Park, Arkansas*
- 25.10 **Bashore, Zachary and Susan Andrews**, *Tea Time on the Mountain: Exploring the Role of Women in a 19th Century Household*
- 25.11 **Williams, Nancy and Thomas Foster**, *Seminole Town: A Historical and Archaeological Synthesis of fourteen Seminole Towns Through Time*
- 25.12 **Warner, Emily, Erin Cagney and Dalton Capps**, *Building and Burning: Excavations of a Southern Appalachian Mississippian House*

FRIDAY EVENING

SEAC Business Meeting – North Central Ballroom - 6:00 to 8:00 pm

SEAC Dance – South Ballroom – 9:00pm to 12:00 am

SATURDAY MORNING

DIPLOMAT SUITE

[26] Symposium: Beyond Contact: Exploring the Lived Histories of Cross-Cultural Encounters

Organizers: Mallory Melton and Christina Friberg

- 8:00 **Friberg, Christina**, *Localizing Cahokia's Mississippianization of the North: a Perspective from the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley*
- 8:20 **Melton, Mallory A.**, *Foreigners in a Mississippian World: Oneota Culinary Practices in the Bold Counselor Phase Central Illinois River Valley*
- 8:40 **Wright, Alice**, *Producing Pigeon, Crafting Connestee: The Material Culture of Hopewellian Contact in Western North Carolina*
- 9:00 **Wilson, Gregory, Jeremy Wilson, Duane Esarey and Robert McCullough**, *Two Early Cahokian Outposts in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 9:20 **Blair, Elliot**, *Networked Lives: The Individual and the Group at 17th Century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale*
- 9:40 **Marrinan, Rochelle A.**, *The Franciscan Missions of Apalachee Province, Spanish Florida*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Waselkov, Gregory**, *The Redstick Prophets' Movement as Lived History*
- 10:40 **Wesson, Cameron**, *Discussant*

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM N

[27] Symposium: Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology: Marking Ten Years

Organizers: Ashley Stewart and Camille Morgan

- 8:00 **Thompson, Brandon**, *Current Analysis of WPA Era Osteological Collections from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*
- 8:20 **Stewart, Ashley**, *Stressing Health: Understanding the Relationship between Stress, Dental Asymmetry, and Lifelong Morbidity*
- 8:40 **DeVore, William, Keith Jacobi and Ashley Stewart**, *A Brutal End: The Torture and Death of Captives at Mulberry Creek (1Ct27) North Alabama*
- 9:00 **Schrenk, Alecia**, *After the Violence: A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Health-care and Trauma at Carrier Mill, Illinois in the Middle Archaic (5000 – 6000 BP)*
- 9:20 **Simpson, Diana S.**, *Synthesizing Care and Violence During the Archaic Period in North Alabama*
- 9:40 **Byers, Steven**, *Bioarchaeological (Un)Change During the Woodland Period Of Louisiana*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Osterholt, Amber**, *The Bioarchaeology of Instability: Trauma and Disease at Hardin Village**
- 10:40 **Hodge, Shannon**, *Discussant*
- 11:00 **Discussion**

* This paper will show photographs of human remains. Please see the statement on page 11 of this Bulletin.

OKLAHOMA BALLROOM S

[28] Symposium: Katrina, Mound Trail, Tenant Houses, and Other Challenges: Papers Presented in Thanks to Pam Lieb

Organizer: Jay K Johnson

- 8:00 **Johnson, Jay K**, *A Reexamination of the Transition from Woodland to Mississippian in the Northern Yazoo Basin Using Mississippi Mound Trail Data*
- 8:20 **Kassabaum, Megan, Anna Graham and Susannah Fishman**, *Smith Creek and the Mysterious Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition*
- 8:40 **Kowalski, Jessica**, *Polity History in the Southern Yazoo Basin*
- 9:00 **Jackson, H. Edwin**, *The Occupational History of Winterville Mounds: A Look at the Radiocarbon Dating*
- 9:20 **Myrick, Robert, John R. Underwood and Lizbeth Velasquez**, *Results of MDOT Controlled Surface Collections from Parker Bayou II (22Ho626)*
- 9:40 **Olin, Susan and David Abbott**, *Equalizing Historical Archaeology: Telling Everyone's Story*
- 10:00 **Brookes, Sam**, *Middle Archaic Effigy Beads: the Horned Owl Motif*
- 10:20 **Crawford, Jessica and John Connaway**, *Revisiting the Denton Site: Mississippi's Middle Archaic Marvel*
- 10:40 **Boudreaux, Tony**, *Building and Using Earthen Monuments at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi (AD 600-700)*
- 11:00 **Underwood, John**, *I Request Your Concurrence: Recollections and Remembrances of Collaborations with Pam Lieb*
- 11:20 **Nelson, Erin and John W. O'Hear**, *As-Built: A Retrospective on the Mississippi Mound Trail Project, 2008 to 2016*
- 11:40 **Lieb, Pam**, *Discussant*

EXECUTIVE SUITE

[29] General Session: Public Archaeology

Chair: Benjamin Steere

- 8:00 **Murray, Emily Jane and Sarah Miller**, *Shell Middens, Hurricanes and Heritage Monitoring Scouts: A Case Study of Citizen Science at Shell Bluff Landing (8SJ32)*
- 8:20 **Wagner, Mark, Mary McCorvie, Heather Carey and Kayeligh Sharp**, *The Trail on Which They Cried: Preserving and Interpreting the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Southern Illinois*
- 8:40 **Seeber, Katherine**, *Mitchelville Preservation Project; Addressing Erasure with Public Archaeology*
- 9:00 **Watt, David**, *Intersecting Archaeology, Culture, and Linguistic Revitalization*
- 9:20 **Garrison, Ervan**, *What Native Scholars Talk about when Archaeologists Aren't Listening*
- 9:40 **Steere, Benjamin**, *Cherokee Mounds and Towns in the Era of #NoDAPL*

EXECUTIVE SUITE

[30] General Session: Paleoindian and Archaic

Chair: Zackary Gilmore

- 10:20 **Jones, Scott, Mark Norton, and John B. Broster**, *Paleoindian Archaeology at the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40Bn190)*
- 10:40 **Ray, Jack H., Rolfe D. Mandel and Neal H. Lopinot**, *Paleoindian Deposits at the Spring Valley Site near Big Spring, Southeast Missouri*
- 11:00 **Woelkers, Lauren and Jay D. Franklin**, *Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Lithic Flake Debris at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40Pt209)*

- 11:20 **Friedl, Alexandra J., Elic M. Weitzel, Sierra M. Bow, Stephen B. Carmody and Sarah C. Sherwood**, *Life Histories at Two Upland Rockshelters on the Southern Cumberland Plateau*
- 11:40 **Gilmore, Zackary and Kenneth Sassaman**, *Stallings Pottery Provenance and Late Archaic Community Structure along the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers*

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Spiro Mounds Field Trip - *Depart hotel at 12:30 pm*

Stickball and Dinner at Ceremonial Grounds - *Depart hotel at 1:00 pm*



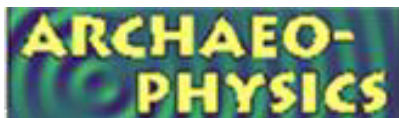
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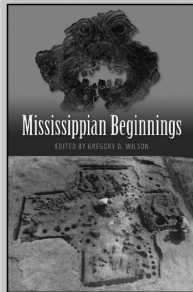
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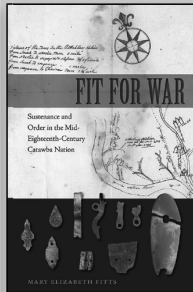
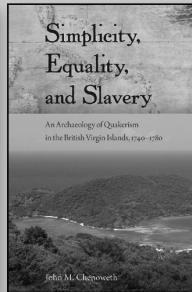


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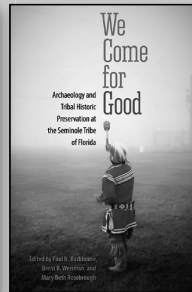
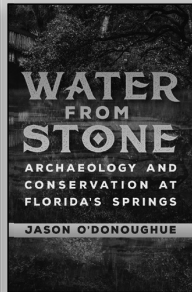
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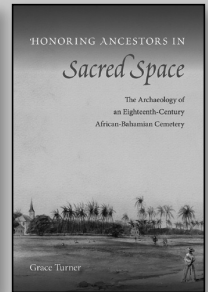


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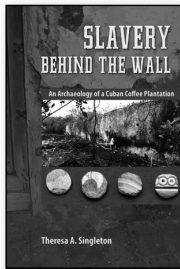
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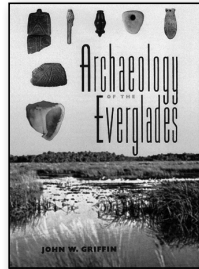
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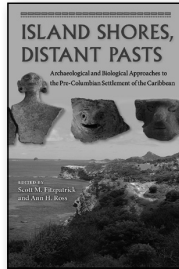
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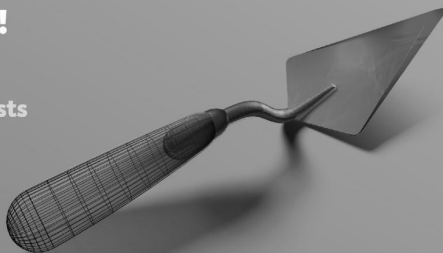
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ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

[1] Current Research at Menard-Hodges

Organizers: Dawn Bringelson and Timothy Schilling

The Menard-Hodges site holds a pivotal place in our understanding of Southeastern prehistory and the history of the Quapaw Tribe. The Quapaw were living there when French explorers founded the Arkansas Post and still consider the site sacred. This site is part of the Osotuooy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial. Recently, the NPS sponsored multiple, low-impact investigations designed to understand the cultural and landscape history of the site. These interdisciplinary investigations provide for sound interpretation and management, address geographic and temporal connections, and shed new light on issues of interest to archeologists as well as descendant communities.

[2] Ozark Bluff Shelters: Past, Present and Future Research

Organizers: Jamie Brandon and Lydia Rees

Ozark bluff shelters are an incredible archeological resource providing both deep, stratified deposits and often the preservation of perishable materials. As we are rapidly heading toward 100 years of archeology in Ozark bluff shelters, it is time to take stock of this class of site and attempt to summarize the history of investigations, discuss current work and to contemplate the directions that future archeological inquiry may take.

[5] The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail on the Cherokee National Forest : How a Section 106 Fail was Saved

Organizer: Melissa Twaroski

In 2014, the U.S. Forest Service undertook an erosion control and stream channel restoration project along a mile-long segment of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail in Monroe County, Tennessee, without Section 106 compliance, Tribal consultation, or National Park Service notification. The damage was discovered by the Forest Archaeologist and National Park Service employees during a design charrette in July 2015. Since that time, the U.S. Forest Service has been consulting and working with the three federally recognized Cherokee Tribes and seven Tribes of the Creek Confederacy to fully assess the damage and chart a course forward.

[7] Recovering Ancient Spiro: Art and the Mississippian World.

Organizer: Kent Reilly

Scholarly investigations of the origin and spread of the symbolism associated with Central Chamber within the Craig Mound and the art objects and other artifacts found within that chamber illustrates that these materials, were in fact, the major focus for the layout of sacred space within this constructed precinct. Objects of clay, shell, wood and stone as well as fabrics and woven baskets, originating from several areas of the eastern woodlands were perceived as the home of much of the spiritual power that the ancient Spiroian people understood as inherent within the cosmological structure of the cosmos.

[8] Innovative and Best Practice Approaches to Legacy Collections-Based Research in the Southeast

Organizers: Dru McGill, Melody Pope and April Sievert

Archaeologists have a professional ethical obligation to prioritize analysis of our extant, destructively acquired, collections - to demonstrate their research potential, comply with regulations (e.g. NAGPRA, 36CFR79), and to justify their future curation. This session highlights innovative and best practice approaches to research with existing archaeological collections in the Southeast, from better organizing artifacts and associated records with modernized databases, to tackling metadata considerations, rehousing needs, and the use of new analytical techniques on legacy objects. A secondary goal of the

session is to encourage collections-research by highlighting unique and significant collections available for study in facilities across the region.

[9] The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Robbie Ethridge and Eric Bowne

Southeastern archaeologists increasingly use an historical approach to ask fresh questions and open up new ways of understanding the deep past. Archaeologists now see that processes were certainly at play shaping the ancient past, but that the deep past was also a product of long- and short-term events, people making choices, migration, coalescence, ethnogenesis, ideology, place making, memory constructs, contingency, and structures of the *longue durée*, among other things. For this panel, scholars examine the historical turn in archaeology, exploring how re-conceiving of the ancient past as not “prehistory” but “history” fundamentally reshapes our understanding of pre-colonial indigenous people.

[13] Many Pathways to Stewardship: Establishing interdisciplinary relationships through collaborative discussion (Sponsored by Student Affairs Committee)

Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Paige Ford, Grace Riehm, and Patrick Johnson

Conversations about archaeological heritage attract a variety of interest groups, each serving a common goal of stewardship of the past. With this panel, we will bring together a range of perspectives, including tribal representatives, state officials, and university affiliates. Conversation will center around several topics, including definitions of stewardship and ways to facilitate it, how our perspectives can change through time and experience, and other matters of community collaboration. A question and answer panel format will afford the opportunity for open conversation between all audience members and panel participants.

[15] The Organization of Mississippian Craft Production

Organizer: Maureen S. Meyers

Craft production of different household items reveals information about the organization of labor within hierarchies. This symposium examines production of different crafts found in the Mississippian world, including more common items like pottery, lithics, and shell and less common items like salt and ornamental goods. These papers will focus on identifying stages of production within single households and across households within a site by examining the object of production, associated artifacts used in production, and the provenience of all the items in relation to one another and may also examine different stages in the *chaîne opératoire* of production.

[18] The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years, 1996-2016

Organizers: D. Shane Miller, Ashley Smallwood and Jesse Tune

In 1996, David Anderson and Kenneth Sassaman edited “The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast” (University of Alabama Press), a collection of chapters that have provided a valuable compendium of resources for studying the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene record of the region. This symposium consists of papers that will provide a state-by-state update on research that has occurred in the last twenty years since the volume was published, as well as updates on thematic topics including dating and chronology, subsistence, demography, and technological organization.

[19] A Golden Bough in the Southeast: Papers in Honor of Gregory A. Waselkov

Organizers: Ashley A. Dumas, Sarah E. Price and Phil Carr

After nearly thirty years at the University of South Alabama, following nine years at Auburn University, Gregory A. Waselkov retired from teaching in May 2017. The contributions of Greg to Southeastern archaeology are indisputably significant. His prolific works investigate life across thousands of years and the entire region, from his dissertation work on Virginia’s tidewater shell middens, to Paleoindians in the Tennessee Valley, to the colonial world, particularly at Old Mobile, and Creek Indian religious revitalization. The scholars in this symposium reflect the diverse body of work inspired and nourished by Greg’s unceasing research, collegiality, and mentorship.

[20] Cahokia's Diaspora: Mississippian Identities and Material Linkages across the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: Jayur Mehta, Sarah Baires, Elizabeth Watts Malouchos, and Melissa Baltus

This session approaches diaspora – wherein there is a homeland and enclaves outside of the homeland – to explore the intersection of Cahokia's history, Mississippian culture, and late prehistoric complexity preceding European contact. Examining diaspora theory, hybridity, and creolization in the context of Mississippian trade, migration, socio-political interaction, and the material-historical implications in the contemporary Native American diaspora, papers trace material and non-material relationships between archaeological sites, phases, and/or enclaves outside of Cahokia's homeland. Further, this session evaluates components of Cahokian identity preserved and maintained outside of the homeland that possibly informed contemporary indigenous experience and culture-making.

[21] Tribal Historic Preservation

Organizers: RaeLynn Butler and Eric Oosahwee-Voss

The preservation of cultural resources has been, and continues to be, a priority of every Federally Recognized Tribe. The NHPA gives Tribes the right to protect and identify historic properties of religious and cultural significance within their current and former homelands. Although many were removed in the early nineteenth century and are no longer living in the southeast, Tribes continue to preserve and protect sites. This symposium will highlight a few ways that Tribes are able to accomplish historic preservation. This includes protecting their culture through customs, reviving their languages, conducting archaeological fieldwork, consultation and collaboration, and repatriation.

[22] Repatriation Discussion with Southeast Tribes

Organizer: RaeLynn A. Butler

The repatriation of Native American cultural items, including human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony continues to be an ongoing campaign by Tribes that involves interdisciplinary cooperation between Federal agencies, museums, universities, and many academic and professional fields. This panel discussion as a part of the Tribal Historic Preservation Symposium will discuss repatriation, inadvertent discoveries, curation, and tribal consultation with appropriate descendant communities. Representatives from seven different southeast Tribal nations will address these topics as well as their success stories and challenges, twenty-seven years after the NAGPRA law was established.

[24] Archaeology Matters: Celebrating 50 Years of Public Archaeology

Organizer: Jodi Barnes

The Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2017. Act 39 of 1967 authorized the ARAS to 'mutually assist and cooperate with the Arkansas Archeological Society in furthering the purposes of public archeological education.' The ARAS, the first formal public archaeology program in the United States, has been practicing citizen science and encouraging collaboration, communication, and education as tools for engaging local communities since the 1960s. Programs like FPAN and the Louisiana Archaeological Survey were modeled after it. This symposium celebrates the history of the Survey and explores current trends and new directions in public archaeology.

[26] Beyond Contact: Exploring the Lived Histories of Cross-Cultural Encounters

Organizers: Mallory Melton and Christina Friberg

Studies of culture contact are enhanced by shifting focus from a top-down perspective emphasizing the short-term impacts of initial contacts to the lived histories of cross-cultural encounters. Presenters investigate these encounters through a data-driven examination of their lasting impacts on local groups and the practices through which social connections/boundaries were negotiated and reinforced. Reflecting on the broader significance of daily practices for understanding the sociopolitical relationships forged between interacting groups and how exotic traditions become localized, this

symposium explores an approach that considers the complex implications of contact that only emerge through expanding our perspectives and datasets into the beyond.

[27] Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology: Marking Ten Years

Organizers: Ashley Stewart and Camille Morgan

Recent increased repatriation efforts have intensified the need for bioarchaeological research in the Southeast, leading to more interdisciplinary research and innovative methodologies. Current research is wide-ranging, and includes topics such as paleopathology, migration, demography, genetics, diet, and trauma. Collectively, these investigations allow for regional understandings of anthropological questions in the prehistoric and historic Southeast. This symposium serves as an opportunity for dissemination and discussion of recent research in southeastern bioarchaeology, as well as a touchstone for the next ten years of research. Collaboration and communication will be essential as the field changes to reflect NAGPRA compliance efforts.

[28] Katrina, Mound Trail, Tenant Houses, and Other Challenges; Papers Presented in Thanks to Pam Lieb

Organizer: Jay K Johnson

Pam Lieb recently left her position as State Archaeologist at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. In addition to establishing new standards for recording archaeological sites, she guided Archives through the aftermath of Katrina; found funding for five major, pure research projects on the Gulf Coast; established an annual archaeological small grants program; and administered the Mississippi Mound Trail project. All of this while dealing with the daily demands of a difficult job with grace and efficiency. Although she is too young for a festschrift, we have put together this session to thank her for a job well done.

2017 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Shawn Lambert (University of Oklahoma)

A Provenance and Stylistic Study of Formative Caddo Vessels: Implications for Specialized Ritual Craft Production and Long-Distance Exchange

Isabelle Lulewicz (University of Georgia)

Big Deer: Environmental Change and the Regional Movement of Food across the Deep South

Michelle Pigott (Tulane University)

Apalachee Resilience: Moving Beyond Socio-Ecological Systems

Jordan Schaefer (University of Arkansas)

Rock Art in the Ozarks: A Comparison of Predictive Models Using GIS

Anna Semon (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Investigating Late Mississippian Complicated Stamped Designs from St. Catherine's Island, GA

Diana Simpson (The University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Synthesizing Care and Violence during the Archaic Period in North Alabama

Allison Smith (University of Mississippi)

Making Connections: An Analysis of a Ceramic Assemblage from the Early Contact Period in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(ENTRIES IN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION MARKED WITH AN *)

Abbott, David (See **Olin, Susan**)

Alitzer, Valerie (See **Baumann, Timothy**)

Allen, Christian (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, allen@utk.edu)

[4] Archaeological Detection of Late Contact Cherokee Coalescent Communities and Investigating Subsistence Shifts in the Little Tennessee River Valley

I consider the plant remains and ceramics at Mialoquo (40MR3) an eighteenth century Overhill Cherokee community collected through archaeological excavations during the 1970s. Drawing on archaeological and ethnohistoric data from this site and surrounding sites, I examine how plant remains and ceramic assemblages recovered from occupational surfaces and midden deposits represent the relative change in frequency of overall plant use throughout the English contact era (1670-1780). I argue that this data presents evidence of the coalescence of Cherokee communities and demonstrates a changing role in the subsistence economies for Cherokee populations beginning in the English Contact era.

Allen, Christian (See **Walker, Martin**)

Alt, Susan (Indiana University Bloomington, susalt@indiana.edu)

[9] Histories of Greater Cahokian Assemblages

Uncovering ancient Native American histories requires more than considering people, places and events. Understanding ancient communities entails recognizing the full assemblage of human and nonhuman agents, forces, powers, affects and atmospheres—and how such were entangled with each other. Uncovering these histories requires considering the processes that drove them, but more, it requires recognizing places and things that particularly resonated because of special powers and vibrancies, that evoked powerful human responses. I consider Cahokian assemblages-- mounds, caves, water, fire, stone, clay, human and nonhuman persons to explore how history can be enriched and altered by historicizing an expanded assemblage.

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee, dander19@utk.edu), **Thaddeus Bissett** (University of Northern Kentucky), **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Eric Kansa** (The Alexandria Archive Institute/Open Context), **Sarah Kansa** (The Alexandria Archive Institute/Open Context)

[16] Large Scale Data Management and the Future of Southeastern Archaeology

The southeastern archaeological record includes hundreds of thousands of sites with extensive associated field notes, photographs, reports, and collections. Finding and using this data for research, resource management, and public education is a major challenge facing the profession. While some state or federal agencies have done a superb job of compiling and integrating these records, integration at larger geographic scales has rarely occurred. The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) is one of several emerging solutions to the challenge, and stands as a positive example of multi-organizational collaboration facilitating access to heritage data from multiple sources and data sets.

Anderson, David G. (See **Belcher, Megan E.**)

Anderson, David G. (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

Anderson, David G. (See **McKenna, Kathryn**)

Anderson, David G. (See **Walker, Martin**)

Anderson, David G. (See **White, Andrew**)

Anderson, David G. (See **Wilson, Parker**)

Anderson, David G. (See **Yerka, Stephen J.**)

Anderson, Derek T. (Mississippi State University, dta49@msstate.edu), **James L. Strawn** (Mississippi State University), **Sam Brookes** (U.S. Forest Service (retired)), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[18] A Summary of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in Mississippi in the 21st Century

From 1968 to 1996, research on the late Pleistocene and early Holocene human occupants of Mississippi resulted in over 2,100 projectile points being recorded in a statewide database, and the professional excavation of a

handful of archaeological sites with diagnostic points and tools dating to this time period. This paper summarizes the previous research in Mississippi, and reviews new finds and developments over the past 20 years, including preliminary results from the 2017 field school at the Hester Site.

Anderson, Derek T. (See **Oscarson, Cody**)

Anderson, Derek T. (See **Strawn, James L.**)

Anderson, Derek T. (See **Walker, Renee B.**)

Andrews, Brian (Rogers State University, bandreww@rsu.edu)

[2] *Recent Research at Goodson Shelter in Northeastern Oklahoma*

Goodson Shelter is a small sandstone overhang situated along a tributary to the Verdigris River in Craig County Oklahoma. The site was known by collectors, and was initially investigated by professionals in 2013. These initial test excavations revealed dense and largely undisturbed archaeological deposits, and more extensive excavations were undertaken in 2014 through 2016. Initial analysis of the site and the recovered assemblage indicated repeated occupation throughout the Holocene. Over 700 projectile point and point fragments, thousands of flakes and faunal specimens, and several thermal features have been identified from 13 square meters of excavation, offering a dynamic picture of the Archaic in Oklahoma.

Andrews, Susan (See **Bashore, Zachary**)

Andrews, Susan (See **Warner, Kathryn**)

Andrus, Fred (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida, kashley@unf.edu) and **Robert Thunen** (University of North Florida)

[20] *St. Johns River Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers: Cahokia's Connection to Florida*

The most compelling material evidence in Florida for any kind of connection to Cahokia comes from the Mill Cove Complex and Mt Royal along the St Johns River. Situated about 80 km from one another, these two fisher-hunter-gatherer communities were recipients of copper and stone artifacts that likely originated in the American Bottom, some 1200 km away. While no evidence exists for a Cahokian outpost or diaspora into Florida, the presence of American Bottom materials along the St Johns could have involved more than simple down-the-line-exchange. This paper explores issues of exchange, direct contact, and diplomacy between these geographically disparate peoples.

Azar, Madelaine (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, madelaineazar@gmail.com)

[14] *Quantifying Variation in Ramey Incised Motifs: A Stylistic Evaluation of Cahokian Authority in the American Bottom*

Temporal and spatial variation among Ramey Incised motifs found in the American Bottom are analyzed to improve understandings of standardization, elite control, and Cahokian influence involved in production and distribution processes. Motif data indicate that Ramey Incised manufacturing was likely not concentrated within one central site. Many vessels were probably produced at the site from which they were recovered. Further results suggest the existence of stylistic independence, political autonomy, and intracultural diversity among Cahokia's satellite settlements. Contrary to models of far-reaching, hierarchical Cahokian authority, American Bottom sociopolitical organization throughout the Stirling Phase may be better viewed as a decentralized heterarchy.

Baires, Sarah (See **Baltus, Melissa**)

Balco, William (See **O'Leary, Matthew**)

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

[20] *Defining Diaspora: A View from the Cahokia Homeland*

"Diaspora" is typically used in reference to large scale population dispersals across borders of modern nation-states; however, similar movements of people who retain an identity of a collective "homeland" may be useful for understanding cultural influence and complexity in the Native Southeast. Here we consider the debate over concepts of "diaspora" and "homeland", identifying aspects of diaspora that provide a useful lens through which to understand Cahokia's impact in the greater Southeast. We will then consider the material evidence for Cahokian interactions and population movements while describing pertinent historical moments at which we see people moving outwards from Cahokia.

Bamforth, Douglas (U of Colorado Boulder, bamforth@colorado.edu) and **Kristen Carlson** (Augustana University)

[20] Post-Cahokian Migration and Ethnogenesis on the East-Central Plains

Substantial population shifts after AD 1200 occurred in the context of profound political decline and depopulation of Cahokia. A series of sites in northeastern Nebraska show blended patterns of ceramic design suggesting that inhabitants lived together, interacting and forming new communities with distinct identities. The assemblage from the Lynch Site (25BD1) includes classic Oneota shell-tempered pottery, likely imported, classic Oneota and Central Plains Tradition pots made locally, and pots that blend elements of Oneota and CPT styles. We present data on inter-household variation in pottery derived from excavations at Lynch in 1936 and 1959 and consider implications for community formation.

Bardolph, Dana (Cornell University, dbardolph@cornell.edu), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Duane Esarey** (ISAS)

[20] The Legacy of Cahokian Cultural Influence in the Central Illinois River Valley

It is now clear that culture contact among Mississippians from the greater Cahokia area and local Woodland groups was a brief but intense phenomenon in several portions of the 11th century Midwest. Less understood is the political quality and socioeconomic character of the negotiations among these groups. It is also unclear how these initial interactions impacted the subsequent history of Mississippian occupation of the region. This study considers these issues through an examination of the long-term trajectory of Mississippianization in the Central Illinois River Valley of west-central Illinois.

Barnes, Benjamin (Shawnee Tribe, ben.barnes@gmail.com)

[20] "Bootheel Shawnees": Ethnography Informing Archaeological Expectations in the Cahokia Diaspora

Examination of Shawnee peoples' deep connections with the Quapaw, reveals that a cross-pollination of ideas between Fort Ancient and Cahokia become not only probable, but should be expected following the Cahokia diaspora. Thoughtful consideration of the ethnographic record of Shawnee migrations into the Missouri "bootheel" while examining the ethnogenesis of contemporary Shawnees, will reveal examples of the cultural interchange between two discrete cultures. It is hoped that by examining real communities, archaeologists, as well as other academics, will seek out outcomes borne of cultural understanding that might create opportunities for collaborative, engaged scholarship with Tribal nations as equal partners.

Barnes, Jodi A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jabarnes@uark.edu), **Emily Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Elizabeth Horton** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **George Sabo** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[24] Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: Public Archaeology, Education, and the Future

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has practiced citizen science and developed new tools for engaging local communities in the study of the past since the 1960s. A SEAC Public Outreach grant supported the development of the 5th grade social studies curriculum, *Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: Plant-based Foodways in the Southeastern United States*. This paper provides an overview of the curriculum and the teacher's workshops developed to help educators increase content knowledge and students improve scientific literacy, while emphasizing the important contributions that southeastern Indians and African, European, and early American populations made to the ways in which people use plants today.

Barry, Katherine (See Carr, Philip)

Bashore, Zachary (The University of the South), **Susan Andrews** (AMEC Foster Wheeler, Cultural Resources Division)

[25] Tea Time on the Mountain: Exploring the Role of Women in a 19th Century Household

Archaeological excavations at a 19th century site in the upland south included a house from the antebellum and a second built postbellum, each occupied by families of important founders of the University of the South. We focus on the ceramic and glass assemblages of the site's relatively wealthy occupants. These assemblages show a larger percentage of porcelain vessels and medicinal bottles compared to contemporary sites in the region. While the historic narrative focuses on the founding men, we explore the complex role of women at the site as caretakers in a rural setting and hostesses to the southern elite.

Baugh, Timothy (Chickasaw Nation, timothy.baugh@chickasaw.net)

[21] Chickasaw Cultural Center

The Chickasaw Cultural Center opened in 2010 and since that time more than 600,000 people have visited the campus. A recent addition to the Cultural Center is the Aa-aschaa' building, at 22,000 square feet. It houses both the art and archaeological collections. Currently the archaeological collections include sites investigated by the

Chickasaw Nation, Division of Homeland Affairs and various academic institutions. We have one of the largest collections of seventeenth century English gun parts from the Southeast that represents our alliance with that Empire. This paper will address how we, as a museum, are similar to and different from other museums.

Baumann, Timothy (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), **Valerie Alitzer** (Archaeology Research Lab, University of Tennessee)

[3] *Beans (Phaseolus vulgaris): An Indicator of Stress, Conflict, and Migration in Southeastern Mississippian Communities*

Arriving in the 14th century, the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) was the last domesticated crop to be introduced into the prehistoric Southeast. The arrival of beans into the south can be linked to a prolonged drought in the midcontinent from AD 1250 to 1350. This rainfall shortage reduced the maize yield and was a prime factor for Mississippian sociopolitical tension, manifested by the appearance of palisades with bastions around towns. After 1350, the major Mississippian sites in the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi river valleys were abandoned, with many of their occupants moving south and bringing their beans with them.

Beahm, Emily (Arkansas Archeological Survey, beahm@uark.edu)

[24] *Interpreting Imaginary Cultures: The Project Dig Program*

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has long developed educational resources and presented educational content to primary schools and other venues. Recent trends in the Survey's public education includes intentionally implementing principles of learning from educational theory to improve the effectiveness of our public outreach efforts. In this paper I will discuss the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute Research Station's Project Dig program, a semester long program aimed at exploring the concept of culture and how archeologists study culture with gifted and talented fifth and sixth grader students. I will describe the program's learning objectives and plans for assessing the program's educational efficacy.

Beahm, Emily (See **Barnes, Jodi A.**)

Beahm, Emily (See **Moore, Michael C.**)

Beasley, Virgil (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, duke@tvaresearch.com), **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), **Jessica Crawford** (The Archaeological Conservancy)

[10] *A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey near Mound 11 at Carson Mounds, Coahoma County, Mississippi, 2017*

Recently, TVAR conducted GPR survey near the extrapolated location of Mound 11. This survey utilizes a new type of digital antenna that employs hyperstacking, substantially increasing data resolution. Blocks were placed on the east (5x10m, 18x25m) and west (5x10m) sides of a trench that intersects a "pit house" structure, designed to determine further dimensions of the feature, and, to provide a known example to aid recognition of additional structures in our dataset. Limited testing of our results utilized soil probe testing. Our project demonstrates the utility of GPR to locate structural signatures at Carson Mounds >meter below surface.

Beck, Robin A. (University of Michigan, rabeck@umich.edu)

[9] *Historical Anthropology: A Manifesto*

Archaeology's historical turn is now more than two decades in our collective rearview mirrors. A corrective shift from the earlier scientific turn and its search for general laws and attachment to ahistorical types, the historical turn seems to have straightened these days onto a course that is new, if poorly defined. Here I offer my own attempt to describe where this turn has delivered us, and in doing so shamelessly appropriate a concept that remains poorly defined in its own right: historical anthropology. In this paper, I advocate for a historical anthropology that is specific yet general, empirical yet narrative.

Beck, Robin A. (See **Moore, David G.**)

Bedell, John (See **Potter, Stephen R.**)

Belcher, Megan E. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville, mbelche4@vols.utk.edu), **Cayla B. Colclasure** (University of Alabama), **Anna K. Breeden** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **Martin P. Walker** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

[25] *Smokin' Hot Artifacts: Contextualizing Pipe Fragments from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

An analysis of the multiple pipe fragments recovered during the 2017 University of Tennessee excavation at the Topper Site in Allendale County, South Carolina have opened a discussion about social and ceremonial practices amongst the site's Woodland inhabitants. The form and design of these fragments is compared to other examples

from across the region. Here we discuss the multifaceted role smoking played at the individual and civic levels in the Precontact Southeast, and what implications these artifacts have for the understanding of village life at the Topper site and how these practices situate Topper within the broader southeast.

Bengtson, Jennifer (See **Helton, Deseray**)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, betzenha@illinois.edu), **Victoria Potter** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Sarah Harken** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[14] *Investigating Stumpware: Evidence for Pre-Mississippian Nixtamalization in Illinois*

Stumpware is an unusual ceramic utensil that appears abruptly at the beginning of the Terminal Late Woodland period (AD 900) in the American Bottom region of Illinois. Several functions have been postulated but the timing of its introduction (coincident with the beginning of maize horticulture in the region) and the prevalence of white residue are suggestive of their role in the production of quicklime for use in the nixtamalization of corn (see Benchley 2003). We present the initial results of our efforts to test this hypothesis by creating replica stumpware and using them to convert limestone to quicklime.

Betzenhauser, Alleen (See **Lansdell, Michael Brent**)

Bissett, Thaddeus (See **Anderson, David**)

Blaber, Thomas (American Museum of Natural History, tblaber@amnh.org)

[11] *Pipe Assemblages of St. Catherines Island, GA*

Excavations over the last four decades on St. Catherines Island, GA have recovered over 200 pipe fragments and a dozen nearly complete pipes. These pipes are both historic and native made and cover a wide range of sites and occupational periods on the island. In this paper, I will present the results of recent and previous analyses and consolidate this information to explore the island-wide distribution and temporal trends of pipes on St. Catherines Island.

Black, Rachel (See **Love, Sarah**)

Blair, Elliot (University of Alabama, ehblair@ua.edu)

[26] *Networked Lives: The Individual and the Group at 17th Century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale*

The place of the individual as an entity in the past and an object of anthropological and archaeological study has often been debated. Here I consider the presence and role of the individual as an actor within colonial contexts, specifically drawing on archaeological data from 17th-century Mission Santa Catalina de Guale (St. Catherines Island, GA). I utilize the methods of social network analysis to identify and analyze the roles of mission neophytes engaging in sociopolitical negotiations and interactions, arguing that archaeological data can be used to identify individuals and interrogate the roles of unnamed and undocumented individuals in colonial contexts.

Blair, Elliot (See **Wright, K. Pierce**)

Blitz, John (University of Alabama, jblitz@ua.edu)

[10] *Social Coercion, the Bow, and the Rise of Mississippian*

Political organization is a response to the problem of order. When order cannot be managed, communities fission, placing limits on the scale of social complexity. Social coercion theory proposes that expansion of social complexity is a consequence of the ability to maintain order by coercive threat, and that each new weapon that extended the range of social coercion was accompanied by a major increase in the scale of social complexity. I evaluate this claim by reviewing the archaeological record of the bow, with implications for why Hopewell ended, why maize production intensified, and where, when, and why Mississippian complexity developed.

Bloch, Lindsay (Florida Museum of Natural History, lbloch@floridamuseum.ufl.edu), **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **George Kamenov** (Department of Geological Sciences, University of Florida)

[8] *Elemental Characterization of St. Johns Pottery*

St. Johns Series pottery is commonly recovered from sites throughout peninsular Florida. Identified by chalky texture and dense freshwater sponge spicule inclusions, this ware persisted from the late Archaic to Contact period, with a variety of vessel forms and decorative techniques. While often assumed to originate in the St. Johns drainage for which it is named, the ware's prevalence in other locations presents the possibility of independent production in multiple places. We conducted elemental analysis of St. Johns pottery from three legacy collections in Florida along with comparative clay samples in order to clarify the origins of this ware.

Bohte, Christina L. (University of West Florida) and **John E. Worth** (University of West Florida)

[4] *A Sixteenth Century Spanish-Mexican Artifact Assemblage in the Southeast: The 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement, Pensacola, Florida*

Artifact assemblages from sixteenth century Spanish sites in the Southeast are normally characterized by materials produced in Spain. However, the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna expedition originated and was resupplied out of Mexico. Documentary evidence from the expedition indicates that supplies dispatched to Luna's settlement included items produced in Mexico, as well as items adopted by Spaniards from indigenous Mexican cultures. Utilizing the documentary record and artifacts recovered from the site since its 2015 discovery, we argue that the Luna settlement's artifact assemblage will be more "Mexican" in character than other contemporaneous sixteenth century assemblages in the Southeast.

Bolyard, Jeremy (See **Warner, Kathryn**)

Boren, Courtney R. (University of West Florida, cboren1@uwf.edu)

[3] *Refining the Pensacola Culture in the Western Florida Panhandle*

Pensacola Bay falls within the eastern extent of the Pensacola culture area that endured during the Mississippian, Contact, and Protohistoric periods. To refine our understanding of material culture changes during this overly long cultural historical construct, optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) has been applied to ceramic materials recovered from two sites on Pensacola Bay: the Luna Settlement and a small site located on a nearby barrier island. This study serves as a proof-of-concept that lays the groundwork for teasing out the sequence of archaeological cultures and identities of Pensacola's Native inhabitants immediately before and after Spanish contact.

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

[28] *Building and Using Earthen Monuments at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi (AD 600-700)*

The Early Late Woodland Jackson Landing site, which includes a platform mound and semicircular earthwork, is one of the most impressive sites on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. This site was investigated in 2010 as a large-scale, alternative-mitigation, Section 106 project in Mississippi following Hurricane Katrina. This was one of several such projects envisioned, championed, and realized by Pam Edwards Lieb. Although Jackson Landing had been investigated multiple times before, the investigations enabled by this project fundamentally changed our understanding of this important site. This paper presents some of the results of these investigations.

Boudreaux, Tony (See **Strawn, James L.**)

Bouzigard, Aimee (See **Love, Sarah**)

Bovenkamp-Langlois, Gudrun Lisa (See **Hormes, Josef**)

Bovenkamp-Langlois, Gudrun Lisa (See **Pujazón, Michel**)

Bow, Sierra M. (See **Friedl, Alexandra J.**)

Bow, Sierra M. (See **Lyle, Erika**)

Bow, Sierra M. (See **Moore, Michael C.**)

Bowne, Eric (University of Central Arkansas) and **Robbie Ethridge** (University of Mississippi)

[9] *Introduction: The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology*

Southeastern archaeologists increasingly use an historical approach to ask fresh questions and open up new ways of understanding the deep past. Archaeologists now see that processes were certainly at play shaping the ancient past, but that the deep past was also a product of long- and short-term events, people making choices, migration, coalescence, ethnogenesis, ideology, place making, memory constructs, contingency, and structures of the longue durée, among other things. The authors examine the historical turn in archaeology, exploring how re-conceiving of the ancient past as not "prehistory" but "history" fundamentally reshapes our understanding of pre-colonial indigenous people.

Bradley, James (ArchLink, jbradley@archlink.org)

[19] *Onondaga and Empire:1650-1711, a Preview*

Between 1650 and 1711, the Onondaga Iroquois were caught between two aggressive neighbors - France under Louis XIV and Restoration England. These years were marked by invasive trade, inter-tribal warfare, and population loss. As a result, the definition of who and what was Onondaga in 1711 was substantially different

than it had been in 1650. I examine two artifact classes – marine shell gorgets and cast lead medallions. Both provide material cultural evidence for how identity was maintained at the end of the seventeenth century through hybrid and syncretic solutions, with a particular focus on authority, power, and spirituality.

Braly, Bobby (Historic Cane Hill) and **Kimberly Pyszka** (Auburn University at Montgomery)

[23] Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Cane Hill, Arkansas

Founded in 1827 by Cumberland Presbyterians, Cane Hill, located in Northwest Arkansas, was once a thriving community centered on agriculture, religion, education, and its milling industry. Since 2013, the non-profit organization, Historic Cane Hill, Inc., has led preservation efforts in the community and surrounding areas. In this paper, we present Historic Cane Hill's preservation and public interpretation projects, as well as the role archaeology has played in both. As a case study, we focus on the archaeology and restoration of the 1859 Methodist "Manse," the town's former Methodist Church.

Braly, Bobby (See **Pyszka, Kimberly**)

Brandon, Jamie (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jbrando@uark.edu) and **Lydia Rees** (University of Arkansas)

[2] Beyond the Bluff Dweller: A History of Archeology in Arkansas Ozark Bluff Shelters

This paper will provide an overview of the interpretive frames that have been used by researchers over the almost 100 years of archeology in the Arkansas Ozarks—from the formulation of the problematic "Bluff Dweller" culture by M. R. Harrington in 1922 to the publication of Brown's Prehistoric Southern Ozark Marginality: A Myth Exposed to more recent work on rock art, plant domestication and textiles in the region.

Brandon, Jamie (See **Rees, Lydia**)

Braund, Kathryn

[19] "Description of the Battle Ground": American Mapmakers and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend

On March 27, 1814, in the final battle of the Creek War of 1813-14, American forces defeated the Red Sticks at Tohopeka, in modern Alabama. The victorious Americans produced a plethora of manuscript maps describing the compelling setting: a horseshoe bend in the Tallapoosa River and the Creek fortification across the neck of the bend. This paper will examine how archaeologists have used these battle maps in an attempt to uncover this unique feature and will explore how these cartographic descriptions and "plans" of the battlefield contribute to our understanding of the battle.

Breeden, Anna K. (See **Belcher, Megan E.**)

Brennan, Tamira K. (See **Emerson, Thomas E.**)

Brennan, Tamira K. (See **Pauketat, Timothy**)

Brennan-Blodgett, Tamira K. (See **Lansdell, Michael Brent**)

Bridgman Sweeney, Kara (Armstrong State University, kara.b.sweeney@gmail.com), **J. Christopher Gillam** (Winthrop University), **Christopher R. Moore** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[18] Paleoindian and Early Archaic South Carolina: An Update

In 1996, Kenneth Sassaman introduced a model of Early Archaic settlement, using data from the South Carolina Collectors Survey to infer the geographic range of macrobands. Sassaman called for more regional-scale analyses, and for greater attention to social factors underlying Early Archaic assemblage variability. Over the past 20 years, many researchers have addressed those broad suggestions. Significant Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene sites have been recorded in South Carolina, and GIS-based analyses have evaluated hypotheses and remodeled patterns of mobility and settlement. Ongoing efforts to document assemblage integrity and variability are adding to our understanding of a dynamic landscape.

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

[3] Hominy, Cooking Jars, and Women: A Historical, Practice-Based Model for Understanding "Mississippianization"

We have long understood that the origins of many Mississippian societies in the Southeastern United States are rooted in a synergistic relationship between the adoption of maize and social complexity. While this relationship has traditionally been modeled using a political economic lens, recent research into the hominy foodway and the important relationship between the preparation of hominy and the Mississippian standard jar at the ritual-

ceremonial center of Moundville suggests a different model for understanding this relationship, one that centers on women learning, adopting, and ultimately practicing the hominy foodway. This paper outlines that model.

Bringelson, Dawn (National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, dawn_bringelson@nps.gov)

[1] *Understanding Landscape: Excavations at Menard-Hodges*

The Midwest Archeological Center recently partnered with the Arkansas Archeological Survey for two seasons of limited test excavations. These efforts were part of a project to explore resource distribution and landscape evolution at the Osotouy Unit of Arkansas Post National Memorial, which cares for Menard-Hodges and nearby sites. Excavations sampled several potential feature locations identified by an 11-acre geophysical inventory. Field results and artifact analysis provide data to better understand how the cultural landscape developed and the role Menard-Hodges played in the region over time, which will be key to the interpretation and management of this important place.

Brookes, Sam (US Forest Service - retired, sambrookes@bellsouth.net)

[28] *Middle Archaic Effigy Beads: the Horned Owl Motif*

Effigy beads are now a documented index artifact of the Middle Archaic time period. This paper will attempt to define a recurring motif on some of these beads; the horned owl motif. The horned owl motif is interpreted as an iconographic motif and this paper will attempt to place this motif in Middle Archaic religion.

Brookes, Sam (See **Anderson, Derek T.**)

Broster, John B. (See **Jones, Scott**)

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

[19] *A Consideration of Gregory A. Waselkov's Many Contributions to Material Culture Studies*

Over the course of a career of four decades, Gregory Waselkov has written upon many subjects. In this paper I will be limiting my focus to those works that relate directly to his material culture studies. There are a dozen of his writings that specifically zero in on how materials can be used to illuminate the past. In the 1980s and 1990s most of these works relate to interaction between Europeans and the Indians of the Southeast. In the last couple of decades, however, his interests have expanded to exploring French material culture in the whole of North America.

Brown, James (Northwestern University, jabrown@northwestern.edu), **Scott Hammerstedt** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Sheila Bobalik Savage** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)

[7] *Spiro Archaeology and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex*

A restudy of the WPA era documents has clarified the history of cultic practices at Spiro and related centers in the North Caddoan area. While the appearance of the SECC takes place around 1200, this set of cultic practices fits within an older set of established practices that forefront hypertrophic display objects and ritual paraphernalia (masks, shell cups, and elaborated smoking pipes). After 200 years of stylistic development certain specific ritual equipment was deliberately entombed in the Craig mound hollow chamber. This major event signaled the end of one cult and the beginning of presumably another.

Brown, LaDonna F. (the Chickasaw Nation, ladonna.brown@chickasaw.net)

[21] *Chickasha Poya: Chickasaw Cultural Identity*

The focus of this discussion will present a linear perspective of a southeastern tribal culture from the pre-contact cultural period to modern society. This will include features of the Mississippian cultural period, proto-historic, historic and modern views of the change in culture over time. Most importantly, the focus is on the tribal perspective, how a modern tribe understands that change through time and reveals a change yet solid understanding of cultural identity.

Brown, Teresa L. (Colorado State University-Tyndall AFB, teresa.brown.8.ctr@us.af.mil)

[17] *Guarding the Sacred: Using Trail Cameras to Monitor NAGPRA Reburial Sites*

Reburial is a common decision for the repatriation of NAGPRA cultural items. However, a major concern with this type of repatriation is the potential for reburial sites to be disturbed by looting or other invasive events. Frequent monitoring of these locations is often a challenge, and when disturbance is found, it is often weeks or months after the incident. Since regular monitoring is not always possible or sufficient, Tyndall Air Force Base decided to explore using trail cameras to monitor site conditions and use. This poster describes the preliminary results of utilizing this technology.

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

[15] Crafting Stone Discoidals on the Frontier: Production and Identity in Southwest Virginia

Stone discoidals are widely recognized as a class of artifacts uniquely associated with the Mississippian cultural tradition and even some of its various descendant communities. Although craft production has received much attention in Mississippian period research, little attention has been given to the actual production of stone discoidals themselves. Evidence for their production at the Carter Robinson site provides insight into the method and organization of production, and the role their production and attendant uses may have played in the Mississippianization of southwestern Virginia.

Bryant, Laura (See **Ehrhardt, Kathleen**)

Bubp, Rebecca (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, rlbubp@gmail.com)

[23] Put What (?) in Your Pipe and Smoke It

Ceramic pipe fragments excavated from a prolific and successful early 19th century plantation in the southeastern United States are analyzed to better understand the local smoking culture. Several methods are used, including X-ray fluorescence spectrometer analysis to determine local sourcing of the ceramic element and residue analysis providing plant and material content of the pipe fragments, and a pipe typology identification. Residue analysis yields late 18th and early 19th century plant and material species associated with smoking and plantation life.

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

[20] Common Field: A Cahokian Diaspora to Southeast Missouri?

As Cahokia experienced its prolonged abandonment and violence spread throughout the Midwest and Southeast, thousands of people left the American Bottom region and either established new communities or integrated into others. Tracing where Cahokians went has been difficult to discern archaeologically, begging the questions: How do we distinguish between diaspora and other kinds of population movements? And what might a diasporic community born of 13th and 14th century violence look like? This presentation discusses the Common Field site in southeast Missouri and explores the possibility and utility of considering Common Field a diasporic community.

Buchner, Andrew (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., datum994@aol.com)

[10] Investigations at The Sherman Mound: A Fortified Middle Mississippian Village In Northeast Arkansas

Archaeological interest in the Sherman Mound (3MS16) developed during the late nineteenth century, however most of the past work at this large three-tiered mound has been largely superficial. The mound and village was recently the subject of a research project that resulted in obtaining the first radiocarbon dates from the site, and a geophysical survey of >100 ac. the resulted in the identification of a palisade wall with bastions, and numerous features inside the enclosure. Additionally drone was used to produce a topographic map of the site, and to photograph it using variety of camera types.

Buchner, Andrew (See **Oesch, Karla**)

Burke, Adam (See **Parish, Ryan**)

Burnette, Dorian (University of Memphis, djbrntte@memphis.edu), **David Dye** (University of Memphis), **Arleen Hill** (University of Memphis)

[7] Climate Change, Ritual, and Environmental Impacts at Spiro

Recent climate studies based on tree-ring analysis reveal the onset of long-lasting droughts in the Lower Arkansas Valley during the late fourteenth century. These multi-decadal climatic conditions contributed to transformations in political and ritual practice, which have been documented through archaeological studies. Environmental impacts in the Spiro region prompted a reorientation in ritual efforts resulting in the construction of the spirit lodge around AD 1400, but a continuation of long-standing practices that focused on apotropaic rituals. Climatic conditions appear to have been one factor in the collapse of the Spiro political economy and a widespread downturn in regional cultural developments.

Butler, Brian (See **Welch, Paul**)

Butler, Joel (See **Goldstein, Amy**)

Butler, RaeLynn (See **Pritchard, Erin**)

Bybee, John (See **Warner, Vincent**)

Byers, Steven (UNM-Retired, stevebyers2000@yahoo.com)

[27] Bioarchaeological (Un)Change During the Woodland Period Of Louisiana

Skeletal biological data from four Woodland period sites in Louisiana were analyzed to elucidate any bioarchaeological trends that might have occurred through time. The teeth and bones of 493 mainly incomplete individuals from Little Woods, Lafayette, Crooks and Greenhouse were observed for the usual bioarchaeological traits. Analysis revealed a number of inter-site differences, but only one fairly clear trend: an increase in frequency of artificial cranial deformation from the earliest to the latest site. Thus, the data gathered in this study indicates very little human biological change during the Woodland period of Louisiana, despite culture changes elucidated by archaeology.

Cagney, Erin (See Warner, Emily)

Campbell, Jan (See Clark, Ryan)

Capps, Dalton (See Warner, Emily)

Carey, Heather (See Wagner, Mark)

Carlson, Kristen (See Bamforth, Douglas)

Carmody, Stephen B. (Troy University, scarmody@troy.edu) and **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[18] Stalking the Most Predictable Prey: Early Gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands

Contributions from paleoethnobotany have recently changed the ways archaeologists view the lifeways and subsistence patterns of Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples. While traditionally portrayed as highly nomadic groups subsisting primarily on the successes of big-game hunters, today we understand that plant foods and those responsible for their procurement played a much more substantial role in everyday life than previously believed. Here, we summarize these recent findings from across the Southeast and discuss the implications of these contributions towards a more complete understanding of lifeways during the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods across the region.

Carmody, Stephen B. (See Davis, Jera R.)

Carmody, Stephen B. (See Friedl, Alexandra J.)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (See Herbert, Joe)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama, pcarr@southalabama.edu) and **Katherine Barry** (Pellissippi State)

[18] The Organization of Early Archaic Chipped-Stone-Tool Technology

The seminal Band/Macroband Model encouraged recognition of the influence of biocultural needs on the organization of settlement and technology. This model has retained a powerful influence on studies of Early Archaic technology in the Southeast, despite challenges from the Uwharrie-Allendale model. Both perspectives highlight significant facets of technological organization, but apply specifically to the South Atlantic slope. Here, we reconsider the organization of Early Archaic lithic technology and mobility, broadening discussion beyond the Carolinas. We discuss benchmark sites for inferring Early Archaic technological organization, and consider the role of these sites in refining old models, and advancing new perspectives.

Carr, Philip (See Price, Sarah E.)

Cast, Robert (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, rcast@choctawnation.com) and **Nick Wallace** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[21] Tribal Archaeology and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department has been engaged in archaeological projects that are of importance not only to the Choctaw Nation and their tribal history but on a broader scale to the state of Oklahoma and to southeastern archaeology in general. This paper will briefly cover aspects of some of the technologies we use to assist us in performing cultural resource surveys to document historic properties, examples of some the types of sites we have recorded in the past year, along with some of the projects we hope to work on in 2018.

Castleberry, Cala (See Wynn, Hayley)

Clark, Emily (University of Mississippi)

[4] The Analysis of Contact-era Settlements In Clay, Lowndes, And Oktibbeha Counties In Northeast Mississippi

European colonialism, in both the Southeast and worldwide, had profound consequences for native peoples. Although the effects of colonialism are better understood elsewhere, we currently do not know the full extent of how native peoples of northeast Mississippi coped with contact after Hernando de Soto entrada left in 1540. This paper examines archaeological settlements to see how people reacted to their changing worlds, both socially and physically. To examine the reactions, criteria analyzed include as the possible existence of discernible polities in the archaeological record, how these polities changed in size, location, and dispersal due to geopolitical forces.

Clark, Ryan (Prentice Thomas & Associates, rclark@pta-crm.com), **Jan Campbell** (Prentice Thomas & Associates), **Jim Morehead** (Prentice Thomas & Associates), **Prentice Thomas** (Prentice Thomas & Associates)

[6] Unraveling the Myth of Late Archaic Occupation on East Peninsula, Bay County, FL

East Peninsula (Bay County, FL), a promontory overlooking a pass to the Gulf of Mexico Currently home to Tyndall AFB, the archaeological record of burial mounds and rich village ring middens indicates the landform was a desirable landscape for prehistoric populations Till the 1990s, researchers believed those occupations dated no earlier than the Deptford culture of the Early Woodland, and peaked in Middle and Late Woodland times Discovery of the probable Middle/Late Archaic Morehead site (8BY804) challenged that Subsequent surveys show substantial evidence of Late Archaic settlement, rivaling those of the later and better known Swift Creek, Weeden Island cultures.

Cleland, Charles E (Michigan State University emeritus, ccleland02@gmail.com)

[24] Getting to Know Bob and Hester

Charles R. (Bob) McGimsey and Hester Davis were instrumental in bringing about enormous changes in the practice of archaeology in the United States. While their roles in this process are well known, their characters, personalities and methods of operation are less well understood. This paper is based upon the personal relationship between the author and Bob and Hester during the early 1960s and 1970s when they were formulating the system of public archaeology which we now enjoy.”

Colclasure, Cayla (University of Alabama, cbcolclasure@crimson.ua.edu), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee), **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee)

[17] The Application of Ground Penetrating Radar in the Atlantic Coastal Plain: A Case Study from the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, South Carolina

When soil conditions and other variables are adequately accounted for, ground penetrating radar is an excellent avenue for archaeological investigation. We discuss the potential for this technique to inform archaeologists about the presence of subsurface features in the Atlantic Coastal Plain and consider the unique challenges faced in interpreting GPR data from such environments. GPR data and excavation results from several sites are compared to a GPR survey from the Topper Site in Allendale County, South Carolina. The resulting interpretations improve our understanding of the scope of human activity at Topper and will aid in the precision of future excavations.

Colclasure, Cayla (See **Belcher, Megan E.**)

Colclasure, Cayla (See **Walker, Martin**)

Coleman, Billie (See **Morgan, David**)

Connaway, John M. (Mississippi Department of Archives and History, connaway@mdah.ms.gov), **Ryan M. Parish** (University of Memphis), **Jay K. Johnson** (University of Mississippi)

[20] Carson, Cahokia, and Lithic Raw Material

Archaeologists have long recognized the introduction of a white tabular chert at the Carson Mounds as an important marker of the beginning of the Mississippian Period in the northern Yazoo Basin. This material is macroscopically similar to Burlington chert which was intensely used by the residents of Cahokia. However recent trace element analysis suggests a broader source area. This paper will document the way in which this white chert was utilized in three very different assemblages from Carson and present the results of a reflectance spectrographic analysis of a large sample of Carson white chert and Burlington formation geological samples.

Connaway, John M. (See **Beasley, Virgil**)

Connaway, John M. (See **Crawford, Jessica**)

Connaway, John M. (See **Mehta, Jayur**)

Cook, Robert (Ohio State University, robertcook526@gmail.com)

[9] *Space, Time, Being, and Becoming: The Evolving Historical-Processual Continuum in Archaeological Theory*

Over the course of the discipline, archaeological investigations have toggled between historical and processual emphases, with the current focus increasingly on historical aspects. Rather than seeing this as a choice to make, I agree with those that view both as necessary to more fully understand the human subjects we investigate. To illustrate this philosophy, I explore a Fort Ancient/Mississippian case showing clear fits with perennial processual concerns such as environmental niche utilization, scalar thresholds, and climate change, as well as common historical concerns such as migration and emplacement in different locales involving varying degrees of mound reuse and cultural hybridity.

Cordell, Ann (Florida Museum of Natural History, cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu)

[19] *Petrographic Variability in Local Choctowan Pottery at Old Mobile, 1Mb94*

I had the honor of collaborating with Greg Waselkov on his remarkable, multifaceted investigation of French Colonial Old Mobile by conducting a comprehensive study of paste variability in vessel assemblages from five French style structures. My focus then had been documenting continuity and change in Old Mobile's Apalachee-made wares, especially the colonowares. I now focus on the local shell-tempered Choctawan or Mobilian wares that make up 36% (n=146) of the total vessel assemblage of 405 vessel lots. I relate paste variability to established local pottery typology and quantify the variability with comparative petrographic data from a thin-sectioned subsample.

Cranford, David (University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill)

[11] *"Earthenware Pots, Prettily Colored": The Practice and Evolution of Catawba Painted Ceramics*

Nineteenth century accounts of the Catawba pottery trade repeatedly mention brightly painted vessels, though recent investigations demonstrate this practice began abruptly around 1760. The introduction of painted designs, most notably fluorescent red dots and lines derived from melted sealing wax, coincided with broader transformations of ceramic practice as Catawbans experimented with European-inspired colonoware production. In this paper, I document the Catawba tradition of painting pottery and how this decorative technique continued to change over time. I examine sherd and vessel assemblages from several Catawba domestic sites dating 1760-1820 and consider the role painted ceramics played in Catawba society.

Crawford, Jessica (The Archaeological Conservancy, tacsoutheast@cableone.net) and **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[28] *Revisiting the Denton Site: Mississippi's Middle Archaic Marvel*

Located in the northwestern portion of Mississippi's Yazoo River Basin, the Denton Site (22QU522) is known for a surface collection of approximately 20 stone effigy beads, two stone turtles and two oversized bifaces. Excavations were conducted at the site in 1969 by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and in 1972 by Mississippi State University. This paper will discuss both excavations, the significance of the surface collections, and suggest potential research avenues for future scholars.

Crawford, Jessica (See **Beasley, Virgil**)

Dacus, Brandy A. (See **Gillam, J. Christopher**)

Daniel Jr., I. Randolph (East Carolina University, danieli@ecu.edu) and **Christopher R. Moore** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[18] *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: The Last 20 Years in North Carolina, 1996-2016*

Two decades have passed since the publication of *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*. Since then, significant advances have occurred with respect to our understanding of Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene archaeology in North Carolina. In this paper, we summarize those developments in three parts. First, to provide some context, we briefly recount North Carolina's contributions in the PEAS volume. Second, we highlight new data that have emerged from a collections survey and excavations in North Carolina since 1996. Finally, we review two new contentious studies in which North Carolina has played a role.

Daniel Jr., I. Randolph (See **Hill, Kristina M.**)

Davis Jr., R. P. Stephen (University of North Carolina, rpsdavis@unc.edu), **C. Margaret Scarry** (University of North Carolina), **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina), **Heather A. Lapham** (University of North Carolina)

[8] Strategies to Improve the Accessibility of Legacy Collections for Scholarly Research

The Research Laboratories of Archaeology at UNC-Chapel Hill maintains a collection of more than 8 million artifacts acquired over 80 years of field investigations, mostly in North Carolina. To promote and facilitate research using this collection, the RLA has undertaken a multi-faceted, prioritized program involving the organization and repackaging of the physical collection, the digitization of associated records, and development of web-based tools for searching and querying the collection and associated photographs. This paper describes those efforts as a case study in collections management and highlights some of the ways our legacy collections have been used productively for scholarly research.

Davis, Jera R. (New South Associates, Inc., jdavis@newsouthassoc.com), **Stephen Carmody** (Troy University, Social Science Department), **Jon Russ** (Rhodes College, Department of Chemistry), **Ryan Hunt** (University of Minnesota, Department of Chemistry), **Natalie Prodanovich** (Rhodes College, Department of Chemistry)

[8] Old Excavations, Older Residues: Legacy Collections and the Earliest Evidence for Tobacco in North America

In North America, no other entheogen - or psychoactive plant - has been assigned more importance than tobacco. While smoking pipes appear early in the archaeological record there, their direct association with tobacco has only been scientifically demonstrated for pipes made much later. This paper describes our identification of nicotine by GC/MS from a 4000-year-old pipe that had until recently resided in the WPA-era collection curated at the University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Research. This new evidence - the oldest in North America by a substantial margin - has significant implications for the story of tobacco on the continent.

Deems, Savana (See **Trufley, Briana**)

Delsol, Nicolas (See **Rooney, Matthew P.**)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (See **Moore, Michael C.**)

DeVore, William (The University of Alabama), **Keith Jacobi** (The University of Alabama), **Ashley Stewart** (The University of Alabama)

[27] A Brutal End: The Torture and Death of Captives at Mulberry Creek (1Ct27) North Alabama

The Prehistoric Middle Tennessee River Valley of North Alabama was a dangerous place. An example of this violence, from the Mulberry Creek site (1Ct27), involves burials 1Ct27-83 through 85, and shows "beyond normal" brutal behavior. Blows directed to the head and face, beating and stabbing of the torsos, intentional lower-body paralysis, breaking of arms, throat slitting with hyperextension of the head, dismemberment, scalping and secondary mutilations are all manifested on these individuals. The evidence suggests that there were at least two assailants conducting a suite of both physical and psychological torture. Genetic similarities also indicate familial relationship among the victims.

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO) and **James Duncan**

[7] Spiro Ear Spools and Ear Ornaments

Why did the people at Spiro, and over a broad region of the Midwest and East, wear ear spools? What were the dynamics for acquiring ear spools, and what were the meanings behind the multiple designs and motifs? The imagery on the ear spools was surely encoded with meaning important to the wearer -- as well as for the viewer -- that is, anyone encountering the wearer. It advertised just who the wearer was. This preliminary paper presents a few of the ideas we are developing for chapters in the 2019 Spiro Exhibition catalogue.

Douglas, Allison (University of Oklahoma, allison.douglas@ou.edu), **Shawn Lambert** (University of Oklahoma), **Kary Stackelbeck** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Bonnie Pitblado** (University of Oklahoma), **Meghan Dudley** (University of Oklahoma)

[17] Oklahoma Archaeology Month 2017: Many Pathways to Stewardship of Oklahoma's Past and Present

True to the title of the 2017 Oklahoma Archaeology Month poster, its creation involved an extensive collaborative effort. From selecting a theme celebrating both the long-standing education and outreach efforts of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and the founding of the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network; to recruiting the poster artist; to the content contributed by American Indian nations, state and federal agencies, professional archaeologists, and avocationalists, the poster embodies myriad voices. The authors emerged from this process

feeling like we had been part of a unique experience worth sharing with others passionate about inclusive archaeology.

Drooker, Penelope B. (New York State Museum, pdrooker@hotmail.com)

[19] Sources and Significance of Pipestone Artifacts from Fort Ancient Sites

Analysis and sourcing of a sample of pipestone artifacts excavated at early-18th-century Old Mobile and a nearby Native American house allowed Greg Waselkov and colleagues to examine their role in evolving French-Native relationships. Likewise, determining sources of pipestone from artifacts at 15th-17th-century Central Ohio Valley Fort Ancient sites has provided insight into inter-regional and intra-regional relationships over time. Thanks to PIMA analysis by Tom Emerson and colleagues, we now know the pipestone source areas for almost 150 artifacts, primarily pipes, from 14 Fort Ancient sites and localities. This paper discusses the results and some implications of the project.

Dudley, Meghan (See **Douglas, Allison**)

Duggins, Ryan (See **Smith, Morgan**)

Duke, C. Trevor (Florida Museum of Natural History, trevarch88@ufl.edu) and **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[8] Tempering the Cushing Effect: Ceramic Variation and Mortuary Practice at Safford Mound (8PI3)

Archaeologists over the last several decades have avoided unprovenienced collections as a rule of thumb. While reconstructing archaeological contexts in proper stratigraphic sequence serves as a cornerstone of most contemporary archaeological research, archaeologists have recently reevaluated the research potential of extravagant, albeit poorly recorded “legacy” collections. We specifically present an overview of the Safford Mound (8PI3) ceramic assemblage to demonstrate that the benefits of using these types of collections greatly outweigh the drawbacks. What this assemblage lacks in contextual detail, it makes up for in sheer size and artifact completeness, both of which are typically unattainable through standard recovery methods.

Dumas, Ashley (University of West Alabama, adumas@uwa.edu) and **Sarah E. Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[19] An Introduction to the Golden Bough

In 1890, Sir James George Frazer published a wide-ranging, cross-cultural study of the history of religion and its intersection with the natural world. His multi-volume treatise inspired artists, writers, and scientists at the turn of the twentieth century and, much later, caught the attention of a young scholar from Ohio. Greg Waselkov’s interest in the intersection of spiritual and material life continues today and, along the way, his work has broadened our understanding of the effects of cultural and environmental change across many centuries. Here, we provide a brief overview of his contributions and introduce the papers that follow.

Duncan, James (See **Diaz-Granados, Carol**)

Dunnavant, Justin (See **Odevale, Alicia**)

Dye, David (University of Memphis) and **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

[7] Symbolic Weaponry at Spiro

Ritual weaponry assumed a central role in Spiro society rituals throughout the duration of the Great Mortuary at the Craig Mound. While weaponry styles changed over time, the employment of highly crafted clubs and knives from exotic materials were instrumental in ritual performances and practice for over two hundred years. Specific types of cherts and igneous rocks were obtained from far-flung realms of the Mississippian world based on sourcing studies. In this chapter we address the locations from which symbolic weaponry were exchanged to the Spiro Mounds between approximately A.D. 1200 and 1400.

Dye, David (See **Burnette, Dorian**)

Dyer, Brooke (See **McKenna, Kathryn**)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, amearly@uark.edu)

[8] Securing a 50 year Legacy for Current and Future Research, Preservation, and Public Education

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has undertaken more than 1500 projects in the last half century. Documents and collections from published and unfinished research are dispersed in regional offices and at the central office.

A statewide initiative is underway to organize, inventory, and archive the millions of documents and artifacts, and to marry this information to the 48,000 site database. One current project illustrates the multiplier effect that legacy data offer to enhance future research.

Early, Ann M. (See **Knapp, Marilyn**)

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

[25] An Early Pisgah Phase Component from the Cross site, 31JK159, Jackson County, North Carolina

This poster presents ongoing research at a likely early Mississippian Early Pisgah phase component at the Cross site, 31JK159. Work at the site and with existing collections is aimed at clarifying the site stratigraphy and chronology and exploring a pottery surface treatment historically identified as “woven reed or quill impressed.” This is a minor surface treatment in some Pisgah phase assemblages from Western North Carolina and may be a marker for Early Pisgah. Experimental archaeology and 3D imagery are used to better define the surface treatment and an attempt is made to replicate it.

Ehrhardt, Kathleen (Illinois State Museum, kathy@eclipse.net), **Laura Bryant** (Gilcrease Museum), **Katherine Galatian** (Gilcrease Museum)

[7] Visual Examination of an Extraordinary Copper Artifact from Spiro

Among the extraordinary artifacts from Spiro housed at the Gilcrease Museum is a previously undocumented agglomeration of copper discs held together by copper corrosion products. Recently, we conducted an in-depth examination of this artifact using a variety of visual techniques. Through these investigations, we discovered previously unrecognized features of the copper itself and its relationships to many other materials, including shell, basketry, textiles, and pigments. Results contribute significantly to recontextualizing objects like these and demonstrate the value of a multidisciplinary analytical approach to artifacts in museum collections.

Elliott, Hannah (See **Raymond, Tiffany**)

Ellis, Elizabeth (New York University and Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma)

[20] Rejecting Coalescence: Petites Nations' Strategies to Maintain Cultural and Political Autonomy in the Mississippi Shatter Zone

Using archival and archaeological evidence, this paper examines Native political formation at the turn of the eighteenth century in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and argues that small polities consciously rejected coalescence. When French newcomers entered the Gulf Coast, they found a region that was full of tiny nations with distinct cultures and social structures. Unlike their Mississippian predecessors, and unlike many other Southeastern Native polities, the “petites nations” did not coalesce. Rather as many groups migrated into the region, these polities developed diplomatic and economic strategies that allowed them to preserve both their political autonomy and distinct cultural legacies.

Emerson, Thomas E. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, teee@illinois.edu), **Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira K. Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Timothy R. Pauketat** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[20] Contextualizing Diaspora within an Urbanized Cahokia

Bioarchaeological research and extensive excavations at East St. Louis precinct revealed the urban character of Greater Cahokia's fluid and dynamic populations between AD 1050 and 1200. The emerging picture from archaeological remains and stable isotopes depicts a community of heterogeneous immigrants and locals that were culturally, ethnically, and probably linguistically diverse. These relocated people were assembled within a Cahokian-imagined landscape of densely packed interdigitated elite and commoner homes, religious buildings, monumental constructions, and public and sanctified spaces. The reordering of space and material culture and immigrant communities, assuredly reordered social, political and spiritual relations creating a uniquely Cahokian diasporic dynamic.

Emerson, Thomas E. (See **Pauketat, Timothy**)

Ervin, Kelly (Washington University in St Louis, kellyervin@wustl.edu)

[6] Poverty Point Chronology Building and Settlement Intensity

Certainly one of the largest hunter-gatherer sites in the world, Poverty Point is among the most puzzling of North American archaeological sites. During the summer of 2017, excavations were undertaken on Ridge 3 West within the ridge complex. Fundamental goals of the project were to apply modern geoarchaeological techniques to obtain high-resolution stratigraphic and chronologic data to assess the pace and timing of ridge construction

and occupation. This type of geoarchaeological analysis within large monumental earthworks provides necessary information to understand the history of political, social and economic organization at Poverty Point.

Esarey, Duane (See **Wilson, Gregory** and **Bardolph, Dana**)

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

[19] *Who Knew What, and When: Tracking Information Flows through the Mississippian World at the Time of the Soto Entrada*

The flow of information is one of the ties that bind multiple, disparate polities and people into a single world system. Although we now understand the polities of the Mississippian Period to have constituted such a world, the flow of information is difficult to reconstruct from the archaeological record alone. It is safe to assume that pre-colonial information flows followed trade and transportation routes; this paper takes this question further by using the Soto chronicles and the rich archaeological record of the sixteenth-century Southeast to track how information moved through the Mississippian world.

Ethridge, Robbie (See **Bowne, Eric**)

Eubanks, Paul (Middle Tennessee State University)

[15] *Specialization and Salt Production in Contact-era Louisiana*

In the late prehistoric Southeast, salt served a variety of economic, political, religious, and culinary functions. Given the importance of this mineral, it has been argued that the specialized production of salt often went hand in hand with the development of economic and political complexity. Despite the massive depopulation and subsequent decrease in complexity brought about by European contact, the Red River Valley of northwest Louisiana witnessed an apparent increase in specialized salt production during this time. To help explain this phenomenon, this paper suggests that the European demand for salt resulted in the development of a standardized salt-making process.

Ezer, Brittany (Wake Forest University, ezerbe14@wfu.edu) and **Eric Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[17] *Developing and Testing a Model for Settlement Types in the Piedmont Southeast Based on Surface Artifact Scatters*

This research seeks to develop and apply a model for the prediction of settlement type for Late Woodland (AD 800-1600) sites in the Upper Yadkin River Valley (UYRV) using surface scatter characteristics. The Redtail Site (31Yd173), a 2-3-household site dating to AD 1300-1400, is our model. Controlling for land-use history, we compared sites using GIS-based spatial analyses of artifact types, density, and distribution. The comparison of scatters shows a marked difference between the sites, mainly in the density of pottery. Core testing, however, indicated the presence of a site, challenging the assumption that similar surface scatters indicate similar sites.

Farace, Anthony (Southern Illinois University Carbondale, afarace@siu.edu)

[14] *A Use-Wear Analysis of Wickliffe Thick in the Southeastern U.S.*

The Wickliffe Thick pottery type, an unusual vessel with a globular body, thick wall, and funnel-like opening at the bottom, has been assumed to be related to salt production and/or juice pressing. The following project presents the results of a use-wear analysis in order to understand Wickliffe Thick's possible uses demonstrating that past conclusions likely need revision. A systematic, macroscopic analysis of ceramic sherds from more than 20 Mississippian sites throughout Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois are included in the study. The project also yields new information pertaining to its style, production, and distribution within Mississippian societies.

Farr, Grayal E. (See **Halligan, Jessi J.**)

Faught, Michael (See **Smith, Morgan**)

Feathers, James (University of Washington, jimf@uw.edu)

[1] *Luminescence Dating At Menard-Hodges*

Based on anomalies detected by multi-sensor geophysical remote sensing in the Osotouy unit of the Arkansas Post National Memorial, several ceramics and burned daub were collected for luminescence dating, which in this context dates a heating event. Excavated from test pits dug to explore the anomalies, the samples were collected from a possible burned structure; an amorphous pit feature; and a shallow pit of large ceramics and bone fragments. Both TL and OSL ages are reported. The results contribute to an understanding of occupation chronology and type age-ranges.

Fedoroff, Michael (USACE Tribal Nations Technical Center, michael.p.fedoroff@usace.army.mil) and **Ian Thompson** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[21] Reconnecting Ancestors: Choctaw Cultural Keystone Resources in the USACE Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

In order for a cultural group to maintain identity in the face of changing landscapes, a connection to the land and ecosystem is paramount. In light of colonialism, globalization, environmental change, and dietary delocalization this connection is as important as ever to indigenous peoples. The levels of complexity involved in reconnecting to these ancestral landscapes can be daunting due to geographic restrictions and governmental policies. This paper presents ways in which Federal Agencies and Tribal Nations can work together to cultivate these connections and foster new vehicles for the transmission of cultural knowledge that benefit both parties.

Fishman, Susannah (See **Kassabaum, Megan**)

Fitts, Mary Beth (NC Office of State Archaeology, mbfitts@gmail.com)

[11] Yssa Reconsidered

The paths traveled by sixteenth-century Spanish expeditions through the Carolina Piedmont went up the Catawba River valley into the Appalachian foothills. One of the polities along this route was Yssa, antecedent to the modern Catawba Nation. Although Yssa is thought to have been located in Gaston County, North Carolina, no late sixteenth-century contexts have been identified in the vicinity. This study of existing collections containing complicated-stamped pottery seeks to better understand post-A.D. 1300 occupation in the area using correspondence analysis and GIS mapping to assess and track patterns in attribute distribution, and thereby constellations of practice in ceramic production.

Flewellen, Ayana (See **Odewale, Alicia**)

Foster, Thomas (See **Williams, Nancy**)

Fox, Kelsey (See **Kles, Maranda**)

Franklin, Jay D. (See **Woelkers, Lauren**)

Franklin, Jay D. (See **Tune, Jesse W.**)

French, Christopher

[17] Mississippian Settlement Patterns at Ames Plantation, Fayette County, Tennessee

This research investigated a late Mississippian period hamlet discovered during a multi-staged strategy pilot survey that was conducted to locate homestead settlements and other outlying sites possibly related to the Ames town site (40FY7). This specific study utilized data collected from controlled surface surveys, geophysical, as well as excavations to analyze this late Mississippian hamlet located away from the Ames town site in order to have a better understanding of this region's settlement patterning. This study also investigates the diachronic change in Mississippian settlement patterns at Ames Plantation.

French, Michael (See **Stallings, Richard**)

Friberg, Christina (University of California, Santa Barbara, christinafriberg@umail.ucsb.edu)

[26] Localizing Cahokia's Mississippianization of the North: a Perspective from the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley

The 'Mississippianization' of the Midwest unfolded during the 12th century as interactions with Cahokia influenced aspects of local community organization, ceremonialism, material culture, and access to exotic raw materials. For local peoples, these encounters and affiliations also facilitated interactions between Mississippian groups beyond Cahokia. New data from the Audrey North site (11Ge20) in the neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley illustrate a narrative of the localization of Mississippian practices in a village uniquely positioned within a vast network of interregional exchange and sociopolitical interaction. This paper seeks to demonstrate the complexity of cross-cultural encounters and the value of the local perspective.

Friedl, Alexandra J. (Colorado State University, ajfriedl@mail.colostate.edu), **Elic M. Weitzel** (University of Connecticut), **Sierra M. Bow** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee: University of the South)

[30] Life Histories at Two Upland Rockshelters on the Southern Cumberland Plateau

Located on the Southern Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee, Uzzelle and Michaels Rockshelters were occupied from the Early Archaic through the Woodland period. Detailed analysis of the plant assemblages from both shelters

indicated that while close in proximity, their subtly different landscape positions directly affected plant extraction practices. Michaels contained only evidence for mast processing while Uzzelles included mast byproducts and seeds from various native cultigens. Lithic, ceramic, and faunal analysis, on the other hand reveal very similar patterns including later stage stone tool production, fragmentary ceramics, and faunal remains dominated by deer.

Fritz, Gayle (Washington University in St. Louis, gjfritz@wustl.edu)

[2] *Collections That Keep on Giving: Ozark Bluff Shelter Plant Remains and the Study of Agriculture in Eastern North America*

Desiccated plants from dry Ozark shelters have been mined for information about pre-Columbian agriculture since they were excavated during the early 1900s. I summarize research on rockshelter crop remains, highlighting insights gained as new methods were applied. These collections hold considerable untapped potential because of the ancient DNA preserved in them, and also because many specimens have not been examined closely using previously available techniques. Unresolved issues include the domesticatory status of maygrass, the genetic and morphological diversity of maize and beans, the introduction of Mexican/Southwestern squashes, and the decline of four members of the Eastern Agricultural Complex.

Fuller, Alex (See **Wilson, Parker**)

Fuller, Hadley (See **Kles, Maranda**)

Futato, Eugene (See **Gage, Matthew**)

Gadus, Eloise (Prewitt and Associates, Inc, egadus@paiarch.com)

[14] *Variation in Caddo Ceramic Vessel Motifs*

Particular Caddo ceramic vessels from northeast Texas display motifs that appear to be disjointed renditions of classic Ripley Engraved vessel motifs. The vessels on which these “crazy” motifs occur are well-made and are often found with high-status burials indicating that they most likely do not stem from inept potters but from potters intentionally breaking the rules of motif construction. Similar motif rule breaking has been noted for Braden C style shell cups from the Spiro site. This penchant for rule breaking within the Caddo sphere suggests the operation of certain societal mechanisms of which this presentation aims to foment discussion.

Galatian, Katherine (See **Ehrhardt, Kathleen**)

Galloway, Patricia (University of Texas at Austin, galloway@ischool.utexas.edu)

[19] *Smoking Other Men's Pipes: Gayoso's Negotiations at Nogales, 1793*

In 1793 Manuel Gayoso de Lemos negotiated to achieve a confederation of Southeastern Indian nations at the Spanish fort of Nogales on the Mississippi. Three different Indian-made stone tobacco pipes were used in the ceremonies, two of them introduced by Gayoso and a third brought by the Indian negotiators. The significance of the tradition of smoking a pipe during important negotiations was signaled by the ancientness of one of the pipes Gayoso used. In this paper I will discuss the additional dimension of meaning lent to the proceedings at Nogales by which pipe governed which part of the formal discussions.

Garrison, Ervan (egarriso@uga.edu)

[29] *What Native Scholars Talk about when Archaeologists Aren't Listening*

This paper addresses disconnects between modern native scholarship and modern American archaeology. Native scholarship tends to focus almost exclusively on contemporary indigenous issues whereas American archaeology addresses the past of indigenous cultures. While American archaeology has been more cognizant of contemporary native cultures and their relevance to understanding the past, it has been relatively ignorant of modern native scholarship on the same populations. An example is presented to illuminate the difference in approaches to a common topic - native ceramics. The native scholarly approach, illustrated herein, is largely anthropological but rooted in traditional knowledge as illustrated by the modern Dine/Navaho.

Giles, Bretton (CEMML, Colorado State University, brettongiles@yahoo.com), **Shannon Koerner** (CEMML, Colorado State University), **Eric Skov** (CEMML, Colorado State University)

[3] *The Budenbender Headpot and the Adoption of Shell Tempering in the Flint Hills*

In this presentation, we reexamine the Budenbender headpot from northeastern Kansas and consider its significance. We compare the morphology of the Budenbender headpot to Mississippian headpots, and conclude that these vessels are closely related. This headpot therefore has important implications for when Budenbender dates and its inhabitants' interregional interaction. Accordingly, we consider whether the Budenbender headpot

was a trade ware, based on the distribution of these Late Mississippian vessels. Additionally, we use this headpot as an entry point into the production of shell tempered pottery in the Flint Hills and whether this was part of a Late Prehistoric horizon.

Gillam, J. Christopher (Winthrop University, gillamc@winthrop.edu), **Juliet E. Morrow** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), **Brandy A. Dacus** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[18] Paleoindians of Arkansas: From the Mountains to the Mississippi of the Interior Southeast

In the past two decades, advancing methodologies and the recovery of new cultural materials have expanded our knowledge of the earliest cultures of the Ozarks, Ouachita Mountains and Mississippi Valley of Arkansas. In the late 1990's, GIS analyses in the Mississippi Valley of northeastern Arkansas highlighted the significant association of early cultures to the lithic resources of the landscape and subsequent collaboration with PIDBA in the past decade has put this state-level record in continental context. Ongoing documentation of fluted-points and their geographic distributions continues to shed new light on these earliest cultures of the interior Southeast.

Gillam, J. Christopher (See **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara**)

Gilliland, Lindsay (Wake Forest University, gillilk14@wfu.edu) and **Eric Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[6] Using Sediment Loss on Ignition to Identify Late Woodland Housefloors at the Redtail Site (31YD173)

This research uses loss on ignition (LOI) of sediment samples to test for additional housefloors at a Late Woodland settlement site in the upper Yadkin River Valley (URYV). Previous research identified housefloors as areas having high organic content but few artifacts. Sediment samples were taken from three localities and subjected to LOI. Based on the results of these sediment tests, postmold patterns, and artifact concentrations, our previous interpretation of Redtail as a single household appears to be incorrect. This research suggests it was multiple households arranged in a linear pattern, similar to sites in adjacent river valleys.

Gilmore, Zackary (Rollins College, zgilmore@rollins.edu) and **Kenneth Sassaman** (University of Florida)

[30] Stallings Pottery Provenance and Late Archaic Community Structure along the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers

The culture history of Late Archaic Stallings societies is relatively well-known; however, the permanence and scale of Stallings communities, the nature of the connections among them, and the extent to which they changed over time remain poorly understood. This paper presents NAA results from 450 Stallings vessel lots and 24 raw clay samples from the Savannah and Ogeechee River valleys. Although we infer a high degree of continuity in overall community structure, data from carinated vessels point to novel Classic Stallings mortuary traditions that gathered pots and people from across the river valley into a few select locations.

Goldstein, Amy (AmaTerra Environmental, Inc., agoldstein@amaterra.com), **Joel Butler** (AmaTerra Environmental, Inc.)

[23] Working on the Cotton Belt Railroad: Discovery of a Section Foreman House in Plano, Texas

AmaTerra Environmental, Inc. conducted an archeological survey in advance of Dallas Area Rapid Transit's (DART) Cotton Belt Corridor Project. Archeologists uncovered structural remains and artifacts associated with a railroad section foreman house in Plano, Texas. Two trenches excavated at the site revealed artifacts dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as well as two foundation footings. Historical records show that this house was built between 1888 and 1890 by the St. Louis, Arkansas, and Texas Railway. Future testing at the site has the potential to address research questions relating to the life of railroad workers and their families.

Goodwin, Graham (University of Nebraska-Lincoln, gram.goodwin@gmail.com)

[1] Image-based Modeling of Artifacts from Menard-Hodges

Photogrammetric modeling is already widespread in cultural heritage institutes and offers a number of benefits when used appropriately. This photo-based tool can be integrated into research processes even with limited resources, offering support in artifact conservation, reconstruction, and analyses. As a result, researchers can better analyze materials and enhance how they represent the results. In this case study, image-based models of ceramic sherds and faunal remains derived from recent NPS excavations at Arkansas Post National Monument demonstrate the potential of this technology when combined with existing methods of archaeological analysis.

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

[3] Coastal Frontiers: Where Expectations Meet Realities

The native inhabitants of sixteenth century Pensacola Bay were some of the first people to have the potential for sustained contacts with Spanish settlers. The Spaniards under Tristan de Luna were greatly affected by the

conditions of Mississippian peoples on the Gulf Coast, peoples who had once again become a frontier of the Mississippian world. From the perspectives of colonizers and natives, unforeseen or unsurmountable conditions on the ground affected models brought to these areas, whether they be riverine-oriented models for how to set up a chiefdom (“Mississippianization”) or Spanish models for standing up a colony with local support.

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

[4] *Playing with Fire(wood): A Study of Human-Environmental Relationships in the North Carolina Piedmont at Contact*

This paper considers Contact Period interactions between Native peoples and the local environment in the North Carolina Piedmont. Examinations of human-environmental relations in the Contact Period Southeast have not been fully considered, but have the potential to shed light on people’s daily lives and experiences. The relationship between humans and their surroundings, mediated through subsistence practices and daily routines, creates landscapes. I use archaeological wood charcoal as a proxy for these human-landscape interactions. I analyzed wood charcoal from three sites in the North Carolina Piedmont that span A.D. 1400-1750 and the results are presented and interpreted alongside major contact-related factors.

Graham, Anna (See **Kassabaum, Megan**)

Green, Jennifer (See **Walker, Martin**)

Greenlee, Diana (University of Louisiana - Monroe, greenlee@ulm.edu) and **Alesha Marcum-Heiman** (University of Louisiana - Monroe)

[17] *Beyond the Boundaries: Siteless Survey of the Poverty Point Landscape*

The monumental core of Poverty Point (16WC5) has been the focus of considerable archaeological research, particularly since the early 1980s, but the broader spatial context of the site is less well known. Indeed, it has been estimated that < 12% of the Poverty Point Compatible Use Zone (PPCUZ), a nearly 5-km radius catchment area around the site, has been formally surveyed. In 2017, the ULM Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program initiated a systematic investigation of the PPCUZ. Working with volunteers and local landowners, a siteless survey approach is used to acquire data necessary to characterize past uses of the PPCUZ.

Greenlee, Diana (See **Hormes, Josef**)

Greenlee, Diana (See **Marcum-Heiman, Alesha**)

Gremillion, Kris (Ohio State University, gremillion.1@osu.edu)

[19] *Taking out the Trash in Eighteenth Century New Orleans: Challenges for the Archaeobotanist*

Investigation of European colonial sites poses some special challenges for the archaeobotanist. In many such settings, charred plant remains are typically scattered and sparse outside special contexts such as privies or burned structures. This pattern reflects the European practice of recycling food refuse as forage or fertilizer rather than burning it. However, the relatively young age of colonial deposits means that uncarbonized material need not be automatically ruled out as later contamination. Careful assessment of both charred and uncharred plant material offers an opportunity to better understand the household ecology of early settlement I illustrate the potential of this approach.

Hadden, Carla S. (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia, hadden@uga.edu), **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center), **Alexandra Parsons** (National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center), **Taesoo Jung** (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)

[12] *Preliminary Findings: Paleoecology and Paleoclimate at the Turner River Mound Complex, Everglades National Park*

We report preliminary findings on the chronology, zooarchaeology, and stable isotope sclerochronology of a shell midden excavated at the Turner River Mound Complex, Everglades National Park. Radiocarbon assays (n=8) on shell indicate that midden accumulation began ca. AD 260–630 and ended ca. AD 780–1180, and that vertical mixing has occurred within the 110-cm stratigraphic column. Oxygen isotope sclerochronology on modern and archaeological oysters indicate changes in climatological and hydrological conditions at the Turner River locale over time. Vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains indicate a subsistence strategy that focused on animals that were well-suited to dynamic coastal environs.

Hadden, Carla S. (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

Hagstrom Parsons, Michelle (See **Herbert, Joe**)

Haley, Bryan (See **McCarty, Rita**)

Hall, Amanda (University of Florida)

[8] The Lamar-like Stamped Clay Objects: The Research Potential in Using Extant Archaeological Collections

Salvage archaeology conducted during the 1950s to the 1980s in the Florida panhandle has resulted in the recovery of Lamar-like stamped clay objects also referred to as stamped clay balls. Only a small number of objects were thought to exist until a recent inquiry into various Florida collections documented hundreds of samples. Their apparent rarity and limited excavation documentation have hampered any in-depth analysis. Using the objects as a case study, this paper emphasizes on the importance and potential of using extant collections for research.

Halligan, Jessi J. (Florida State University, Department of Anthropology, jhalligan@fsu.edu), **David K. Thulman** (George Washington University; Archaeological Research Cooperative), **Grayal E. Farr** (Florida State University)

[18] Sodden Sinkholes and Sandy Shorelines: The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record of Florida

The Paleoindian and Early Archaic record of Florida is a study in contrasts. Well-preserved paleoenvironmental data and osseous artifacts from freshwater submerged sites provide clues about the earliest inhabitants of the Southeast and their subsequent lifeways. Terrestrial sites, however, suffer from problems common to the Southeast: poor organic preservation, poor separation of components, poor visibility, and site destruction from looting and development. Further, much of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic record was submerged by sea level rise, so we know little about any early coastal adaptations. Even so, a century of research has revealed some significant patterns about early Floridians.

Halligan, Jessi J. (See **Smith, Morgan**)

Hammerstedt, Scott (See **Brown, James**)

Hammerstedt, Scott (See **Regnier, Amanda**)

Harken, Sarah (See **Betzenhauser, Alleen**)

Harris, Stephen (See **Strawn, James L.**)

Hartley, James (University of Tulsa, jch484@utulsa.edu)

[6] Paleoindian Subsistence in the Southeastern United States: A Preliminary Study

Clovis people (13,400-12,800 cal. yrs. BP) are often interpreted as big game hunters. Some Clovis kill sites also have smaller taxa, but they were not always hunted. This poster reviews Clovis sites in the southeastern United States, focusing on faunal remains. Results suggest that Clovis hunters targeted many different taxa (not just megafauna). Some sites have only yielded large mammals, but other sites have yielded both large and small taxa. Among the southernmost sites, Clovis people even hunted turtles. This suggests that (for the southeastern United States) Clovis hunters were generalists (and not always specialists) in their prey choice.

Hedman, Kristin M. (See **Emerson, Thomas E.**)

Helton, Deseray (Missouri State University, Deseray2014@live.missouristate.edu), **Elizabeth Sobel** (Missouri State University), **Scott Wormsn** (Missouri State University), **Jack Ray** (The Center for Archaeological Research), **Jennifer Bengtson** (Southeast Missouri State University)

[6] Household Flaked Stone Technology at South Cape (23CG8): A Mississippian Hinterland Site in Southeast Missouri

Mississippian archaeology is characterized by a longstanding bias towards large, mound-bearing sites as opposed to small hinterland sites. Although this bias has diminished in recent decades, research on hinterland sites is still relatively uncommon. This study helps correct that bias through an analysis of flaked stone technological organization at South-Cape (23CG8), a hinterland site in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A sample of flaked stone artifacts from two house features at the site was analyzed to test four hypotheses concerning flaked stone reduction at the site.

Henry, Edward (Washington University in St. Louis, edward.henry@wustl.edu), **Natalie Mueller** (Cornell University), **Mica Jones** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[12] Developing a Site History for the Winchester Farm Enclosure in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region

Adena-Hopewell enclosures have inspired much conjecture and some well-supported inferences concerning the nature of Middle Woodland ceremonialism, interaction, and social organization in the Eastern Woodlands. However, rarely are the long-term histories of these sites realized. Recent research at Winchester Farm provided datasets necessary to developing a long-term perspective on site construction, use, and abandonment. In this presentation, we argue the enclosure was built and used by Adena-Hopewell societies for ritual gatherings that included small-

scale feasting, and later ritually 'closed' through intentional refilling of the ditch. The site history we introduce suggests Adena-Hopewell ceremonialism occurred longer than thought in this region.

Herbert, Joe (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg, joseph.m.herbert8.ctr@mail.mil), **Linda Carnes-McNaughton** (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg), **Michelle Hagstrom Parsons** (Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Fort Bragg), **Jonathon Schleier** (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg)

[23] Anatomy of a Tar Kiln

Tar kilns are common historical features in the Carolina Sandhills and elsewhere across the Southeast where hundreds are known, but few excavated. This paper describes the emergency salvage of a circular tar kiln dating to the second half of the 19th century that was located in an artillery impact area at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Details of the kiln floor, plank-lined drain trench and catchment basin, together with in-situ stacks of unburned light-wood aptly illustrate the structure of some of the kiln's architectural features, and answer many questions about how they functioned.

Hill, Arleen (See **Burnette, Dorian**)

Hill, Kristina M. (Greening Youth Foundation, kmhill_19@hotmail.com) and **I. Randolph Daniel Jr.** (East Carolina University)

[12] Reconstructing the Culture-History of Squires Ridge (31ED365)

Sites within the Coastal Plain of North Carolina, such as Barber Creek (31PT259) and Squires Ridge (31ED365), have archaeological data that can refine the region's stratigraphic sequence. In this study, the stratigraphic sequence of Squires Ridge was explored using artifact back-plot, artifact frequency distributions, and artifact refitting analyses from additional material recovered during the 2011-2012 field seasons. The results of this analysis confirm the presence of Early Archaic through Early/Middle Woodland occupations on the site. Through the continued analysis of Squires Ridge, the culture history of the North Carolina Coastal Plain as a region can be better understood.

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

[15] Evaluating Lithic Tool Production and Flintknapping Skill within Protohistoric Cherokee Households

While archaeological studies of apprenticeship and skill have gained traction in recent years, such studies are uncommon for the protohistoric southeast. Recent examination of several Qualla phase Cherokee households indicates that lithic tool production activities, geared towards producing small multi-functional bifaces, were segregated to potentially socially prescribed spaces within winter structures. In conjunction, experimental flintknapping studies designed to explore technology and skill, have revealed that the organization of labor within Cherokee households, and the proficiency of lithic tool production, may have shifted in tandem with the height of the Indian slave trade and later involvement in the deer skin trade.

Hilliard, Jerry (See **Kay, Marvin**)

Hinson, Joshua (Chickasaw Nation, joshua.hinson@chickasaw.net)

[21] Chickasaw Cultural Identity and the Heart of Chickasaw Language Revitalization

The Chickasaw language is a central aspect of Chickasaw cultural identity - the key to accessing the worldview of our elders and our ancestors. Language is a transformative power in our daily lives, drawing Chickasaws far and wide into what it means to be Chickasaw. This paper traces the development of the Chickasaw Language Revitalization Program from 2007 to present. By focusing on the core concerns of our native speakers, we have been able to maintain our core cultural identity while growing the language to accommodate the modern world around us, just as our ancestors did hundreds of years ago.

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (See **Carmody, Stephen B.**)

Holt-Mehta, Haley (Tulane University)

[20] Trade, Migration, and Diaspora: A Counterpoint from Central Mexico

Nearly 800 years before the explosion of settled agricultural life in the American Bottom and the spread of Cahokian culture and peoples throughout the Southeast, similar phenomena were occurring in the highlands of central Mexico. This paper will address the Classic-period Zapotec Diaspora and the archaeological evidence demonstrating the myriad ways in which different ethnic groups in central Mexico interacted. This paper will highlight the agency and flexibility of humans involved in complex multi-cultural interactions in highland Mexico, with the goal of comparison to the similarly diverse types of Cahokian interactions in the southeastern United States.

Hoover, Hannah (See **Thorpe, Amber**)

Hormes, Josef (Louisiana State University (LSU/CAMD), Hormes@LSU.edu), **Gudrun-Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois** (Louisiana State University (LSU/CAMD)), **Diana Greenlee** (University of Louisiana at Munroe), **Rebecca Saunders** (Louisiana State University)

[16] *What Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques Can Tell Us about Poverty Point Objects (PPOs)*

Synchrotron radiation (SR) based techniques allow detailed, non-destructive chemical characterization of cultural heritage objects. SR excited XRF allows the determination of elemental composition and X-ray absorption near edge structure spectroscopy provides information about the chemical speciation of elements of interest. In this study, PPOs and when possible also corresponding soil samples from various sites were included. Systematic investigations are carried out for determining which spatial resolution is necessary for spectroscopic measurements for obtaining representative results and if the speciation of elements is the same at the inside and close to the surface of PPOs (depth profiles) It is also investigated

Hormes, Josef (See **Pujazón, Michel**)

Horton, Elizabeth T. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, ethorton@uark.edu)

[2] *Threads of Time: The Paleoethnobotany of Perishable Technologies in the Ozark Plateau*

From the paucity of regional comparative date to the low-profile of textiles and basketry in the archaeology of Eastern North America, researchers have faced challenges to meaningfully incorporating these materials into a broader understanding of Ozark prehistory. This paper explores the potential and challenges of paleoethnobotanical approaches to understanding material culture and perishable technologies. Here I present case-studies in fiber use that help link these rare, but data-rich, artifacts to broader transitions in social organization, shifts in food pathways, and the management of plant resources and landscapes in the Ozark Plateau over the course of 3,000 years of occupation.

Horton, Elizabeth T. (See **Barnes, Jodi A.**)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[1] *Discovering Menard*

The Menard Mounds (renamed the Menard-Hodges site in 1980) has attracted archaeological attention since the nineteenth century with visits from major institutions and leading scholars. The site's connection to the Quapaw and French presence on the Arkansas River has been a dominant theme of research at Menard-Hodges since the 1940s. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma has taken an active role in research and preservation in the Menard locality. Field investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society in the late 1990s began systematic investigation of physical and cultural contexts at Menard-Hodges and exploration of the site's environs.

Howell, Cameron S. (ERM, Cameron.Howell@erm.com)

[12] *Ritual Circuits and the Distribution of Exotic Sherds in Hopewell Contexts*

The exchange of exotic goods between disparate geographic and cultural groups across the Midwest and Southeast is a hallmark of the Hopewell Period. Ceramics are recognized by archaeologists as an important component of this interaction sphere. This exchange is usually conceptualized as whole vessels moving across the landscape. In this paper, it is posited that sherds could be the unit of exchange instead. Using ritual circuits as a theoretical framework, this preliminary paper seeks to lay a foundation for how sherds can be reinterpreted as imbued objects on their own, and representative of complex social interactions during the Hopewell Period

Hunt, Ryan (See **Davis, Jera R.**)

Hutson, Caleb (See **Strawn, James L.**)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi, ed.jackson@usm.edu)

[28] *The Occupational History of Winterville Mounds: A Look at the Radiocarbon Dating*

Excavations since 2005 by the University of Southern Mississippi at Winterville Mounds, a 23 mound Mississippian center in the Mississippi Delta, have produced radiocarbon dates from a variety of contexts. These, along with other evidence, offer the opportunity to examine interpretations of site chronology and the spatial distribution of occupation over time proffered by Jeffrey Brain, based on his excavations in the 1960s. While it is clear that the bulk of mound construction dates to the Winterville phase (AD 1200-1350), it is not so clear that the Lake George phase (AD1350-1500) represented a protraction of occupation and mound abandonment.

Jacobi, Keith (See DeVore, William)

Jennings, McKenzie (See Kles, Maranda)

Jennings, Thomas (See Pevny, Charlotte)

Jennings, Thomas (See Smallwood, Ashley)

Johnson, Jay K. (See Connaway, John M.)

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

[28] *A Reexamination of the Transition from Woodland to Mississippian in the Northern Yazoo Basin Using Mississippi Mound Trail Data*

Philip Phillips' monumental formulation of ceramic phases for the Yazoo Basin suggests an abrupt shift from grog tempering to shell tempering which marks the beginning of the Mississippian Period in the region. Assemblages that contain both shell and grog tempered sherds are understood to be a mix of Mississippian material with a preceding Woodland component. Ceramic and radiocarbon data recovered from slope trenches dug at several mound sites in northwestern Mississippi make it possible to reconsider this assumption.

Johnson, Patrick (College of William and Mary, patrickj86@gmail.com)

[11] *Authority via Mobility: Interpreting Yamasee Ceramics*

Yamasees worked as non-missionized laborers in Spanish Florida, raided for Charleston traders, fought to expand Georgia, lived with Creek Indians, and worked as diplomats and traders in Pensacola. Letters, speeches, and testimony demonstrate that this mobility— often leading them to outnumber local occupants— allowed Yamasees to dictate terms to and take vengeance against other Native Americans as well as Europeans. Despite such authority, pottery assemblages demonstrate the frequent adoption of local practices. In so doing, Yamasees demonstrate that assemblages do not necessarily identify communities and that communities may gain local cohesion and perhaps therefore regional authority by adopting new practices.

Jolly, Hillary (University of West Florida, hjolly@uwf.edu)

[14] *A Multi-Scalar Analysis of Pensacola Incised Ceramics On The Northern Gulf Coast*

This study offers a multi-scalar analysis of Pensacola Incised pottery, a symbolically-charged ceramic type found along the Gulf Coast which played a large role in the expression of what has been termed Pensacola culture (1100 to 1700 CE). The Hickory Ridge cemetery site is compared to sites around Mobile Bay and beyond. Through careful attention to the contexts in which Pensacola Incised ceramics are recovered across a three-tiered analytic scale (intra-site, local, and regional), this study aims to provide a better understanding of interactions taking place within the Pensacola culture area and across the greater Southeast during the Mississippian period.

Jones, Alexandra (See Odewale, Alicia)

Jones, Eric (Wake Forest University, jonese@wfu.edu), **Maya Krause** (Vanderbilt University), **Caroline Watson**

[6] *Piedmont Village Tradition Lithic Economy along the Mississippian Border*

This research examines Piedmont Village Tradition (PVT) lithic economic behavior in the upper Yadkin River Valley (UYRV), 1200-1600 CE by describing and explaining the acquisition, distribution, and use of non-local and local lithic materials at settlement sites. We compare the relative counts and weights of materials between fifteen sites and analyzed the reduction characteristics of flake assemblages at three sites. The results suggest that UYRV communities did not have equal access to rhyolite sources, which were shared between PVT groups. Two later sites had higher concentrations of Appalachian chert, suggesting interactions shifted toward Mississippian neighbors over time.

Jones, Eric (See Ezer, Brittany)

Jones, Eric (See Gilliland, Lindsay)

Jones, K.C. (See Smallwood, Ashley)

Jones, Mica (See Henry, Edward)

Jones, Scott (University of Kentucky/Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants, jsjones@midsouthcrc.com), **Mark Norton** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **John B. Broster** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[30] Paleoindian Archaeology at the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40Bn190)

Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190) is a multi-component Paleoindian site located in the Lower Tennessee Valley situated near the Tennessee-Duck River confluence. Concentrations of artifacts along with exposed features were observed on deflated secondary levees that are separated from the Tennessee River main channel by the active modern levee. Investigations include piece-plotting of artifacts in relation to exposed features on the secondary levees as well as test unit excavation. Test unit excavation revealed intact subsurface deposits of late Pleistocene age. This paper presents a discussion of the natural and cultural formation processes and spatial distributions/stratigraphy.

Joy, Shawn (See **Smith, Morgan**)

Jung, Taesoo (See **Hadden, Carla S.**)

Kamenov, George (See **Bloch, Lindsay**)

Kanaski, Rick (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Region, richard_kanaski@fws.gov)

[1] Osotouy as Landscape

Osotouy, long known as one of the four 17th century Quapaw towns, has another meaning - bottomland with trees near a river or a village in the bottomland with timber. This paper seeks to place the Menard locality into a broader landscape context drawing upon past ecological investigations in southeast Arkansas and the large contiguous bottomland hardwood forest present in the adjacent White River watershed.

Kansa, Eric C. (See **Yerka, Stephen J.**)

Kansa, Eric (See **Anderson, David**)

Kansa, Sarah W. (See **Anderson, David**)

Kansa, Sarah W. (See **Yerka, Stephen J.**)

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

[28] Smith Creek and the Mysterious Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition

Despite long-standing interest in the origins of Mississippian society, archaeological data pertaining to the Coles Creek-Plaquemine transition in the Lower Mississippi Valley have been difficult to come by. Recent investigations at Smith Creek (22Wk526), a mound-and-plaza center in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, suggest the occupation of the site spans the Woodland and Mississippi periods. This paper presents the results of preliminary stratigraphic, radiocarbon, stylistic ceramic, petrographic, and paleobotanical analyses of the Smith Creek collections. In doing so, we demonstrate shifts in mound-building practices, domestic habitation patterns, ceramic decorative motifs, firing technology, and agricultural crop production.

Kay, Marvin (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville, mkay@uark.edu) and **Jerry Hilliard** (University of Arkansas-Fayetteville)

[2] Younger Dryas and Later Geoarchaeology, AMS Chronology, and Early Holocene Technology of Breckenridge Shelter, Arkansas

1960s units re-excavated in 2012 further illuminate Packard and Dalton components sealed beneath massive roof collapse and hill slope colluvium. These 3 m deep deposits span early Holocene episodic usage and abandonment of the shelter. Abandonment appears to correlate with major cold snaps in early Holocene climate after the Younger Dryas. Dalton chipped stone artifacts allow for a production chain model of localized upslope lithic resource acquisition, heat treatment and manufacture of projectile points and other tools.

Kelly, John (Washington University)

[7] Cahokia and Spiro: The Role of the 1956 Gilcrease Investigations

The origins of some themes and iconographic styles expressed in material at Spiro and the Great Mortuary have their roots in the larger landscape surrounding the site of Cahokia. The story underlying this genesis begins in the tenth century and eventually is incorporated into Cahokia's emergence by the beginning of the eleventh century. By the beginning of the thirteenth century the complex known as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex was fully

in place. This paper explores the role of the 1956 Gilcrease Investigations into Mound 34 and our understanding of the relationship between Cahokia and the Great Mortuary at Spiro.

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

[7] *Spiro's Spirit Lodge: Gathering the Sacred Power of Cahokia*

It has long been understood that the objects recovered in Spiro's Craig Mound were made across a wide area of the Southeast, sometimes centuries before their placement at 1400 CE. How and why they found their way to Spiro at that particular moment has always been a subject of interest. In this paper I propose that the creation of the Spirit Lodge found in the hollow chamber of the Craig Mound was one moment in a historical stream that played out across the Southeast and was set in motion by the dissolution of the great Cahokian polity after 1200 CE.

King, Adam (See **Smith, Karen**)

King, Kathryn (University of Arkansas at Little Rock, kaking@ualr.edu)

[25] *A Survey of the Use of Kinship Terminology on Grave Markers in Central Arkansas*

Grave markers for 1,331 individuals from 18 cemeteries in central Arkansas were analyzed for demographic information, iconography usage, and epitaph wording. One of the variables collected was the presence and absence of kinship terminology such as "mother", "husband", and "son". The use of kinship terms was more common in females than in males and was slightly more common in cemeteries associated with a religion than in secular cemeteries. Additionally, there is a temporal trend in the use of kinship terms in epitaphs; they are more common on markers placed before 1941 than on more recently placed ones.

Kinison, George L. (University of West Florida, glk2@students.uwf.edu)

[6] *Household Lithic Production at the King Site*

This study provides an analysis of lithic debitage found in soil samples taken from the intact floors of three Barnett phase primary domestic structures at the King Site (9FL5) located in northwest Georgia along the Coosa River. A majority of the soil samples from these floors had been processed via chemical flotation, but not catalogued, offering an opportunity to examine micro-debitage categories not often collected or discussed. Data recovered was also used to test existing theories about tool manufacture methods, maintenance, and the spatial distribution of debitage within winter home style structures.

Kistler, Logan (See **Mueller, Natalie**)

Kles, Maranda (University of Louisiana at Lafayette, mkles09@gmail.com), **Kelsey Fox** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **McKenzie Jennings** (none), **Hadley Fuller** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[3] *To Keep or Not To Keep and where to Keep it: Examination of the Factors that Influence Demographic Analysis*

This paper will present the results of the demographic analysis of a collection of human skeletal remains excavated in 1930 by Matthew and Gene Stirling from the Safety Harbor Site (8PI02) in Florida. The analysis suggests that mortality was higher in older sub-adults (aged 10-19), while fertility was fairly constant across comparable sites. Review of the excavation and collection strategies and the collection history, or provenance, suggest that although these results are interesting they should be viewed with caution. This paper will draw particular attention to the importance of reviewing collection strategies and a collection's history when examining demographic profiles.

Knapp, Marilyn (Arkansas Archeological Survey, mxj02@uark.edu), **George Sabo III** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Ann Early** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[24] *The Training Program in Archeology: Citizens Supporting Science*

Arkansas's Training Program in Archeology began in 1964, supervised by the University of Arkansas Museum. Sponsorship transferred to the Arkansas Archeological Survey when it was created in 1967. In 1972 the program expanded to a 16 day field project and an option allowed participants to earn "certification" for training in field and lab skills. In light of modern professional certification standards, the Survey's training program now centers on providing enrichment opportunities for citizens interested in supporting archeological science.

Koerner, Shannon (See **Giles, Bretton**)

Kowalski, Jessica (University of Alabama, jakowalski@crimson.ua.edu)

[28] Polity History in the Southern Yazoo Basin

Mississippian mound centers in the Southern Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley are large in scale, closely spaced, and home to small residential populations. This pattern of settlement is reminiscent of Late Woodland Coles Creek mound centers that were occupied just prior to the explosion of Mississippian mound construction in the region. Using data collected through the Mississippian Mound Trail project, I argue that Mississippian sites in the region were integrated outside a strongly hierarchical political system and this kind of political organization can perhaps be explained by the persistence of communal traditions with a deep history.

Kozuch, Laura (University of Illinois, shellwoman1@gmail.com)

[15] The Cost of Crafting Beads

Lightning whelk shells were used to craft the great majority of disk and columella (barrel) beads at Mississippian sites. Little attention has been paid to the amount of time, energy, and trade cost of whelk shells brought from the coast. Newly evidence indicates a Florida coast source. Shells were not a constant, reliable resource, and during certain times they were not available for as-yet-unknown reasons. I hypothesize that Florida peoples stockpiled shells in order that they be available for trade negotiations with northerly Mississippians. Beads were crafted near their final deposition areas and this allows us to estimate costs.

Krause, Maya (See **Jones, Eric**)

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

[10] Kinship and Social Inequality in the Prehistory of the Tennessee Valley

Sub-regional syntheses should be test sections against which the broader sweep of prehistory can be evaluated and understood. This will require a guiding theme. I have chosen as a theme the origin and development of social inequality in the prehistoric social systems of those who occupied the middle reaches of the Tennessee Valley from ca. 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1500. In so doing I will use a kinship based mode of production and the role of kinship in human affairs as key issues for providing an understanding of the creation and maintenance of social inequality.

***Lambert, Shawn** (University of Oklahoma, splambert@ou.edu)

[3] A Provenance and Stylistic Study of Formative Caddo Vessels: Implications for Specialized Ritual Craft Production and Long-Distance Exchange

Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis is used to determine whether Formative Caddo finewares were made locally in the Arkansas River Basin or produced by their Gulf Coastal Plain neighbors to the south. The preliminary INAA results, in concert with a stylistic study indicating very few potters had the knowledge to produce them, show that Formative Caddo finewares were made in the southern Caddo region and exported north to Arkansas River Basin mound centers strictly for mortuary use. These findings suggest an extensive history of specialized ritual production and long-distance exchange between two diverse areas of the Caddo much earlier than expected.

Lambert, Shawn (See **Douglas, Allison**)

Lamson, Hazel (UC Santa Barbara) and **Mallory Melton** (UC Santa Barbara)

[6] Native Foodways Outside of the Mission System: A Comparative Analysis of Archaeobotanical Remains from Two Sites in Northwest Florida

This poster reports on archaeobotanical remains collected from Yon Mound and Village (8Li2) and Lighthouse Bayou (8Gu114), two Lamar phase (A.D. 1650-1730) sites located in northwest Florida. The inland and coastal settings of these sites provide insights into the influence of local ecology on the foodways of Native inhabitants. As all occupants lived outside of the mission system, our results facilitate important comparisons to the foodways of contemporary Native peoples of Florida who directly experienced missionization. Finally, we use our results to consider possible consequences of the intensification of the Atlantic colonial economy for Lamar-phase inhabitants of northwest Florida.

Lankford, George E. (georgeelankford@gmail.com)

[7] Spiro Name Games

When interpretation of a site depends on artifacts that probably belong in the heirloom category, the problems of dating, function, and identification of the content become crucial. This paper explores some of the nuances of

naming involved in making sense of Spiro, including alternate interpretations of specific artifacts.

Lansdell, Michael Brent (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, mblansd@illinois.edu), **Alleen Betzenhauser** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira K. Brennan-Blodgett** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[14] *Wings, Warriors, and Weeping Eyes: Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Ramey Incised Motifs at the East St. Louis Mound Precinct*

Ramey Incised jars are a well-established diagnostic marker of the Stirling phase (A.D. 1100–1200) in the American Bottom. The motifs they display are thought to represent various aspects of a Mississippian worldview. The recovery of a large sample of these jars from the East St. Louis Mound Precinct during recent excavations offers the opportunity to evaluate their chronological and spatial distributions. Using statistical analysis, we assess if and how the Ramey motifs at East St. Louis reflect our current understanding of the historical trajectory of the Cahokian polity, and identify chronologically sensitive design elements.

Lapham, Heather A. (See **Davis Jr., R. P. Stephen**)

Ledbetter, Jerald (See **Smallwood, Ashley**)

Lees, William (University of West Florida, wlees@uwf.edu)

[24] *FPAN as Part of Bob and Hester's Legacy*

As a Tulsa native and a 1976 graduate of the University of Tulsa, the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, and Bob McGimsey and Hester Davis, were important intellectual neighbors whose influences I have felt my entire career. I was fortunate to have been picked to develop the Florida Public Archaeology Network in 2005, which is a direct organizational descendant of ARAS. FPAN has benefited from the ARAS legacy but our founders, who included Hester Davis, added innovations to address the particular needs of Florida. Innovation itself has remained a hallmark of FPAN.

Lekson, Stephen (University of Colorado Museum of Natural History, Lekson@colorado.edu)

[20] *The Vacant Quarter and the Abandonment of the Four Corners*

The parallel careers of Chaco and Cahokia (and their regions) offer an opportunity for comparative analyses and insights. Both regions were densely occupied in the 10th through 13th centuries; both regions were empty when Europeans arrived. The abandonment of the Four Corners has been extensively researched. We know quite a bit about its political and environmental causes, the history and processes of its diaspora(s), and the consequent social reorganizations that led, ultimately, to the modern Pueblos. Recent research on these themes is reviewed, and compared to the history of the Cahokia diaspora.

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

[21] *Chikasha Nanna Hoyo: The Chickasaw Explorers Program*

The Chickasaw Explorers program provides Chickasaw college students with an immersive experience in anthropological archaeology through participation in two weeks of archaeological fieldwork each summer in collaboration with leading university researchers and field schools. Current research includes exploration of the Chickasaw migration process through the Blackland Prairie of Northeast Mississippi in the western headwaters of the Tombigbee River. Approaches and interests include culture history, settlement patterns, landscape archaeology, historical cultural ecology, and sociopolitical and economic organization and adaptation. Additional participation in Chickasaw heritage tourism ensures that Chickasaw students gain a richer understanding of what it means to be Chickasaw.

Lipo, Carl (See **Raymond, Tiffany**)

Lippincott, Kerry (Consulting Archaeologist, lippincotts@live.com)

[3] *Ornamentation on Northern Plains Marine Shell Mask Gorgets*

Marine shell face gorgets are relatively to absolutely rare artifacts in the Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and even Historic contexts on the Northern Great Plains. There are currently about two dozen known to have been recovered from Manitoba, Montana, and North and South Dakota. They are impressive and unmistakable representations of a human face in shape and detail. In the Southeast the inner side is seldom decorated but for those from the Northern Plains inner surface decorations occur much more frequently. This presentation will illustrate those markings and provide a tentative identification for the significance of one of them.

Little, Maran (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma, patrickl@ou.edu)

[17] GIS Dataset for Making Better and More Attractive Maps of U.S. Rivers

Waterways are one of the most common elements of archaeological maps. However, most GIS layers of waterways contain either too many or too few features at a given scale and don't have any associated data for efficiently including or excluding features. Further, most commonly available rivers datasets contain modern features such as manmade lakes, which are anachronistic for premodern maps. A little known, but freely available dataset known as NHDPlus makes it possible to create better archaeological basemaps and this author has created an easy to use distillation of these data specifically for easy use in premodern map making.

Livingood, Patrick (See **Regnier, Amanda**)

Lockhart, Jami J. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jlockhar@uark.edu) and **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[1] GIS and Archaeogeophysics at Prehistoric to Protohistoric Osotouy

This paper details the development of a landscape-scale, GIS-enabled database used to examine the broader Osotouy (3AR4) vicinity near the confluences of the Arkansas, White, and Mississippi Rivers. The prehistoric component of this work focuses on a habitation/ceremonial mound center occupied through initial contact with 17th century French explorers who established the original Arkansas Post nearby. Integrated data types include precision mapping, bare-ground DEMs from LiDAR, sequential aerial photography, historic maps, and multisensor near-surface remote sensing with sitewide gradiometry. These data have guided two recent field seasons of archeological excavation identifying burned posts, pits, pottery, and bone indicative of feasting.

Lopinot, Neal H. (See **Ray, Jack H.**)

Love, Sarah (Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division, sarah.love@dnr.ga.gov), **Aimee Bouzigard** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division), **Rachel Black** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division), **Emma Mason** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division), **Jennifer Reitershan-Weber** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division)

[17] Public Archaeology at Wormsloe State Historic Site

In fall of 2017, the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources partnered with State Parks and Historic Sites to reinvigorate the division's public archaeology program. Beginning with Wormsloe State Historic Site, archaeologists with HPD designed a public archaeology day that included shovel testing in the proximity of Wormsloe's tabby ruins, a shoreline tour, a history of the site, and an introduction to the field of archaeology. This poster will present the results of shovel testing and artifact analysis in addition to focusing on how visitor feedback can shape the future of our public archaeology program.

Lowe, Corain (See **Pritchard, Erin**)

Lowry, Sarah (See **Patch, Shawn**)

***Lulewicz, Isabelle** (University of Georgia - Department of Anthropology, ihlul@uga.edu)

[3] Big Deer: The Regional Movement of Food across the Deep South in the Context of Environmental Change

Since the time of initial human occupation of the southeastern United States, people utilized white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) for a variety of purposes, most notably as an important food resource. Deer body size has, to an extent, been used to examine past environmental change, patterns of human predation, and population dynamics, to name a few. Here, I compare astragalus measurements from individuals, along with their associated ceramic and lithic assemblages, from sites across Georgia during the Mississippian period to develop preliminary inferences about the regional movement of food in the context of environmental change.

Lulewicz, Isabelle (See **Ritchison, Brandon T.**)

Lulewicz, Jacob

[15] The Multiscalar Properties of a Chaîne Opératoire: Ceramic Production and the Relational Dimensions of Southern Appalachian Societies, A.D. 900-1150

A chaîne opératoire for pottery production references a particular series of decisions that are inherently linked to the social contexts within which a potter produces pottery and, by extent, the web of relationships within which a potter is embedded. In this paper, through petrographic analyses at the community scale and formal network analyses situated at the regional scale, I evaluate stylistic and technological aspects of Terminal Late Woodland pottery across northern Georgia to identify and evaluate the relational scales influencing particular links in the

chaîne opératoire. This study highlights how diverse relationships structure the organization of craft production within communities.

Luthman, Sarah E. (University of Oklahoma, Sarah.E.Luthman-1@ou.edu)

[10] Using a Spatial Analysis of Lithics to Investigate Mississippian Mound Activities at the Pevey Site (22LW510)

The Pevey site's distinctive U-shaped configuration of mounds has led some to propose that its layout may have reflected the social organization of the people who constructed it. Drawing on comparisons to other sites, including Moundville to the east and Plaquemine sites to the west, this lithic analysis will illuminate how the mounds might have been used. Differences in lithic assemblages excavated from each mound may suggest that the largest mounds were used for elite activities, or that the site may have been occupied by two or more corporate groups.

Lyerly, Robert (See **Peles, Ashley**)

Lyle, Erika (McClung Museum-University of Tennessee), **Sierra Bow** (University of Tennessee), **Eleanora Reber** (University of North Carolina-Wilmington)

[8] Hiwassee Island Pottery: Pilot Studies in Absorbed Residue and pXRF Analyses

The ability to collect new data from legacy collections was tested with pilot studies in absorbed residue and portable X-ray fluorescence analyses (pXRF). Absorbed residue analysis was conducted to determine its value with regards to legacy collections. Results indicated that although interpretation can be difficult, absorbed residue analysis can provide insight into vessel use for legacy collection ceramics. A pXRF study was conducted to determine if the paste differed between ceramic types found within the platform mound (37MG31). This research demonstrates that new types of data can be gathered from legacy collections, enhancing their research potential.

Macdonald, Danielle (University of Tulsa, danielle-macdonald@utulsa.edu)

[16] Traces of the Past: 3D Microscopy and Lithic Microwear

Microscale traces on material culture offer a unique window to an object's biography. Lithic microwear analysis characterizes these traces, and recent developments in the field apply surface metrology methods to lithic assemblages, creating microscopic three-dimensional 'landscapes' of tool surfaces. These are powerful visualization and measurement tools that allow new ways to characterize material culture. This presentation focuses on how we interpret use-traces and the epistemological challenges faced when asking questions related to human behavior from microscopic data. Understanding the applications of new three-dimensional microscopy techniques is integral to the continued development of quantitative microscopy methods for archaeological material culture.

Macdonald, Danielle (See **Tochtrop, Emily**)

Mandel, Rolfe D. (See **Ray, Jack H.**)

Marcoux, Jon (Salve Regina University, jon.marcoux@salve.edu)

[9] Centering the Margins of "History": Reading Material Narratives of Identity Along the Edges of the Colonial Southeast (ca. 1650-1720)

Not long ago, our "historical" narratives concerning 17th and 18th-century southeastern Indian communities read like colonial maps with neatly depicted "Tribal" territories and towns. Like those maps, the narratives presented a timeless "history" for groups whose identities were rooted to specific locations. This paper traces a shift in our perspective as we have grown to appreciate the mutability and fluidity of the late 17th and early 18th century colonial landscape. I explore artifact data from a number of sites to identify material traces of the social "reshuffling" that unfolded during this period - a process materialized as "improvised" diasporic communities.

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha (University of Louisiana, Monroe, alesha.marcum@ou.edu), **Diana Greenlee** (University of Louisiana, Monroe)

[17] Beyond the Boundaries: Preliminary Results from Survey of the Poverty Point Landscape

In 2017, the ULM Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program initiated a systematic investigation of lands surrounding Poverty Point World Heritage Site (16WC5). The survey area, or Poverty Point Compatible Use Zone (PPCUZ), encompasses a 5 km radius around the site and represents a hypothesized daily range of foraging activities. Since most archaeological investigation has been aimed toward understanding the site's monumental core, much remains to be understood about the site peripheries. This poster presents the results of the first season of investigation and preliminary observations regarding patterns of land use, settlement, and organization.

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha (See **Greenlee, Diana**)

Marcum-Heiman, Alesha (See **Pevny, Charlotte**)

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

[26] The Franciscan Missions of Apalachee Province, Spanish Florida

The Apalachees of northwest Florida experienced direct European contact from the expeditions of Narvaez in 1528 and DeSoto in 1539. Because these encounters were hostile, direct contact with the Apalachees was limited until the establishment of missions in 1633. At the height of missionization, some fourteen missions were active. Mission life continued until the destructive Anglo-Creek raids of 1702 and 1704 dispersed the congregations. Investigations provide insights regarding foodways, architecture, trade, and the incorporation of European-derived material culture in their lives. This paper considers the Apalachees from the late prehistoric period to the end of the missions in 1704.

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

[25] Mississippian Cultural Period Iconography and Ethnohistoric Accounts of Tornado Folklore

The research centers on how pre-Columbian societies, such as the Mississippian culture of eastern North America, perceived and reacted to acute weather conditions generated by ENSO oscillations, in this case tornadoes. Archaeologists are often at a disadvantage in interpreting and understanding how past cultures viewed the world around them. Data sources used to construct interpretations included the archaeological record itself, ethnohistoric accounts, folklore, iconography, and instrumental data. The concurrent research shows natural environmental conditions played an important part in Native American cosmology and should be further evaluated.

Mason, Emma (See **Love, Sarah**)

Gage, Matthew (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, mdgage@alan.ua.edu),
Eugene Futato (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums)

[8] Tennessee Valley Authority Legacy Collections at The University Of Alabama

The University of Alabama manages several thousand cubic feet of archaeological collections belonging to TVA. The legacy collections are those acquired prior to the mid-1980s. In 2015, we began two long term projects with these collections. The first project is bringing the legacy collections up to the standards of 36 CFR 79. The second project is for verification and improvement of TVA's NAGPRA inventory. The initial inventory, based on 1930's data, was determined to be inadequate, particularly in regard to the number of individuals represented. The methods and results of these efforts will be described.

McArthur, Aaron (See **Wiewel, Rebecca Fritsche**)

McCarty, Rita (Mississippi Army National Guard, rita.d.mccarty.nfg@mail.mil), **Bryan Haley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Heide Stinson** (Mississippi Army National Guard)

[23] Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Identify the Location of a World War I Bakery, Camp Shelby, MS

Camp Shelby was established on July 18, 1917 as a World War I training camp. The camp boasted over 2000 buildings and included its own bakery school. The bakery school was located along the Mississippi Central Railroad yard and consisted of 17 in-ground bread ovens and baker tents. In September 2016, Coastal Environments Inc. performed a geophysical survey on 1.78 acres in the probable bakery location. The goal was to identify buried cultural features related to World War I bakery activities. In spring 2017, MSARNG archaeologists excavated anomalies identified by the GPR survey. This paper presents survey and excavation results.

McCorvie, Mary (See **Wagner, Mark**)

McCullough, Robert (See **Wilson, Gregory**)

McGill, Dru (North Carolina State University, demcgill@ncsu.edu)

[8] What to do with 1+ Million Plain Potsherds? The Angel Mounds Legacy Collection

Nearly 80 years of archaeological research at the Mississippian site of Angel Mounds (12Vg1) in southern Indiana has resulted in a massive legacy collection of over 2.6 million objects. Of those, about 1.8 million artifacts are plainware pottery sherds and vessels. The Angel plainware assemblage is both a collections management challenge, and a uniquely rich and potentially significant data set. This paper explores recent efforts to establish a replicable methodology for working with and curating such collections, both to demonstrate the analytical utility

of Angel plainwares by documenting their culturally significant variability, and to inspire future scholarship with the collection.

McGimsey, Chip (Louisiana Division of Archaeology, cmcgimsey@crt.la.gov)

[24] *The Louisiana Regional and Station Archaeology Program: An Obituary*

The Louisiana Regional Archaeology program began in 1989 as an effort to provide an effective response to public interest in archaeology while also conducting research around the state. Over time it grew to include four Regional Archaeologists and three Station Archaeologists that undertook significant research around the state. Funding, however, was always a challenge and with the financial crisis of 2008-2015, all but the Poverty Point Station Program was eliminated. This paper offers a brief history of the program, its goals and achievements, and the challenges of maintaining a state-wide program.

McKelway, Hank (See Warner, Kathryn)

McKenna, Kathryn (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, mmckenn3@vols.utk.edu), **Brooke Dyer** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Martin P. Walker** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[6] *Where Do We Fit In? Morphometric Analyses of Triangular Projectile Points from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

Over the past three years, more than 150 small triangular projectile points have been recovered from the University of Tennessee excavations targeting the Late Precontact occupations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC. This assemblage will be compared with similar collections within the region. Intra-site and inter-site multivariate analyses of attribute measurements will examine potential morphological patterns both at the Topper site as well as regionally. Additionally, a spatial multivariate analysis will be employed to examine site-level and regional groupings to further situate the material culture practices of the Late Precontact at the Topper site within the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Meer, Kelsey (See Oscarson, Cody)

Mehta, Jayur (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, jayur@illinois.edu) and **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[20] *Trade Diaspora as Considered through Household Archaeology at Carson*

The Carson site in northwest Mississippi is a mile-long Mississippian center with evidence of large and small mounds and an extensive palisaded village and mortuary complex. The discovery of numerous household structures bearing resemblance to Mississippian structures from the American Bottom, namely Cahokia, has provoked continued discussion on the nature of interactions between these two centers. Herein, Gil Stein's trade diaspora model is used as a framework to describe material culture, architecture, identity, and the interaction of communities at Carson and Cahokia.

Melby, Autumn (Appalachian State University, melbyar@appstate.edu)

[14] *An Experimental Study of Potter Handedness in the Pre-Contact Period of the Appalachian Summit*

This project was undertaken to determine if potter handedness could be identified on vessel rims from the late Pre-Contact Ward Site (31WT22) in the Watauga County, North Carolina. Preliminary results suggest that evidence of potter handedness can be seen within the angles and directionality of punctations, and that potters at the Ward Site may have consisted of both left and right handed individuals. It is hoped that through future research within this study, further information may be shed regarding communities of practice and concepts of identity at the Ward Site, with even the potential to be able to identify individual potters.

Melton, Mallory A. (University of California, Santa Barbara, melton@umail.ucsb.edu)

[26] *Foreigners in a Mississippian World: Oneota Culinary Practices in the Bold Counselor Phase Central Illinois River Valley*

This paper uses foodways to elucidate Oneota daily life in the Bold Counselor phase (A.D. 1300-1425) Central Illinois River Valley. Although the appearance of Oneota houses and material culture affirm their arrival during this period, less understood is the nature of social negotiations between Oneota newcomers and local Mississippians. I use a practice-oriented approach to examine macrobotanical remains and pottery containers from the C.W. Cooper site, comparing my findings to known cultural traditions. In doing so, I present an unprecedented synthesis of contemporary archaeobotanical data from Oneota Heartland and American Bottom sites to assess broader implications of Oneota presence.

Melton, Mallory A. (See **Lamson, Hazel**)

Meredith, Steven M. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., mered003@gmail.com)

[18] *An Overview of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Archaeology in Alabama, 2017*

Twentieth-century understanding of Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlements in Alabama was due largely to a concentration by scholars on the density of sites and artifacts in the northern part of the state. Over the past two decades, our understanding of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods in Alabama has benefited from cultural resource management, cooperation between professional and avocational archaeologists, and data synthesis. We now have more data for early human occupation in a large portion of the Gulf Coastal Plain. This paper summarizes recent significant discoveries and the potential developing hypotheses.

Mersmann, Joy (Washington University in St. Louis)

[17] *Central Posts as Community-Wide Axes Mundi at Cahokia, As Modeled Via LIDAR-based Viewshed*

An architectural grammar is a culture-specific set of organizational rules which combine architectural elements to convey sociopolitical, or religious meaning. Studies in the past have attempted to define Cahokia's architectural grammar, and a number of principles have been established, including centrality around specific points often marked by a central post. Excavations at Cahokia have established the existence of large posts which may have functioned as centralizing points during different phases of construction. DEMs of Cahokia during these phases of construction were created and viewsheds run, modeling how the visibility of these central posts may have influenced and predicted site layout.

Meyers, Maureen (University of Mississippi, memeyer1@olemiss.edu)

[15] *Evidence of Different Stages of 14th Century Shell Bead Production at a Southern Appalachian Frontier*

Interaction at frontier areas often leads to social integration between groups by creating social, economic, and political ties. Craft production can enable successful social integration by providing finished objects to symbolize these ties; however, integration also occurs during the production of goods. At the Mississippian-period Carter Robinson frontier site shell bead production is concentrated in one area. Evidence of all stages of shell bead production are presented including shell waste, drills, flake tools, and beads, I discuss how this production served as an integrative mechanism among other houses at the site and between other groups in the region.

Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis, amickl@memphis.edu)

[25] *The Obion Site: New Insights from the Reevaluation of Old Museum Collections*

The Obion site, an Early-Middle Mississippian site located in northwestern Tennessee, has long been known to archaeologists as a large mound complex. However, the recent rediscovery of artifacts and notes from extensive surface collections conducted at Obion in the 1970s, indicates that Obion also had a considerable residential component. The new collections allow for a reassessment of the architectural layout of Obion at both the site scale and in broader regional context.

Micozzi, Mark (The Chickasaw Nation, mark.micozzi@chickasaw.net)

[21] *The Chickasaw Nation Cemetery Preservation Program: It's More Than Just a Manicure*

The Chickasaw Nation Cemetery Preservation Program provides clean-up, identification and documentation for abandoned Chickasaw family cemeteries within the Chickasaw Nation boundaries. In addition to regular maintenance, the incorporation of geospatial technologies, data collection, and detailed research methods provides added value to historic preservation. Locations with historical significance are mapped, preserved and documented for future reference. The program expands the role of a typical cemetery and its services to become places of heritage by connecting contemporary sites to where Chickasaw families once lived. Strengthening the memorialization of the past brings added life to the Chickasaw culture and another form of respect.

Miller, D. Shane (Mississippi State University, dsm333@msstate.edu), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of West Georgia), **Jesse Tune** (Fort Lewis College)

[18] *Five Big Questions for the Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*

In 1996, Anderson and Sassaman edited "The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast" a collection of chapters that have provided a valuable compendium of resources for studying the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene record of the region. In the 20 years since its publication, five major questions continue to be at the forefront of the archaeology in the region: 1) When did people first arrive? 2) Where did they come from? 3) Who were they? 4) How did they adapt to local resources and environmental changes? and 5) How did this shape subsequent cultures in the Holocene?

Miller, D. Shane (See **Anderson, Derek T.**)

Miller, D. Shane (See **Oscarson, Cody**)

Miller, D. Shane (See **Strawn, James L.**)

Miller, Sarah (See **Murray, Emily Jane**)

Milner, George R. (Pennsylvania State University, ost@psu.edu)

[11] The Transition from Late Precontact To Immediate Postcontact Population Histories and Intergroup Warfare

Late precontact population trajectories and intergroup conflict set the stage for immediate postcontact events in eastern North America. What initially took place following ca. AD 1500 in the midcontinent was strongly influenced by widespread depopulation that originated in the precontact period and the distribution of societies that for centuries were heavily involved in warfare. The transition was relatively seamless, rather than discontinuous. Archaeological evidence is reviewed in terms of its implications for early historic population decline, group movement, and the initial European exploration of the midcontinent.

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

[4] The Glass Beads of Arkansas: An Overview

Archaeology in Arkansas has uncovered evidence of many episodes of European contact with the original inhabitants of the state. This interaction began with the arrival of the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1541, and continued with later French, Spanish, and English contact, either directly or indirectly through Native trade. One of the best artifact classes for studying these different periods and agents of culture contact is glass beads. An overview of known glass beads from Arkansas archaeological sites is presented, along with what we can learn from them.

Miyar, Kathryn (National Park Service, Department of Interior), **Emman Spain** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Historic and Cultural Preservation Department)

[21] Ocmulgee National Monument: A Repatriation 15 Years in the Making

In efforts spanning 15 years, the National Park Service, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, and 12 other Tribal Nations have completed the complex repatriation of 110 individuals and 42,500 funerary objects split in the 1960s between three federal institutions— Smithsonian, Ocmulgee National Monument, the Southeast Archeological Center. These collections originated from 1940s archaeological investigations under the Works Progress Administration work-relief program. Following the Smithsonian's Ocmulgee repatriation, it has been a three year effort to re-associate and repatriate the split collections. This paper outlines the project's complexity and highlights the efforts of all parties involved to bring into fruition this historic repatriation.

Monaghan, G. William (Indiana University, Bloomington, gmonagha@indiana.edu), **Timothy Schilling** (the Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska)

[1] The Chronology and Construction of Mounds A and B at Menard-Hodges

Mounds A and B are the most prominent architectural features at the Menard-Hodges site. Past investigations assigned their construction to either the Baytown or Mississippi Periods. Recent research on the mounds by Indiana University and the Midwest Archeological Center yielded stratigraphic and chronologic data that support a Mississippi Period construction during the late 14th or 15th century. Our work also revealed that large trees on the mound sides accelerated slumping during the 20th century, particularly the steep-sided Mound A. In this paper, we discuss these data and present a strategy for the long-term preservation of the mounds.

Moore, Christopher R. (See **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara**)

Moore, Christopher R. (See **Daniel Jr., I. Randolph**)

Moore, Christopher R. (See **Perrotti, Angelina**)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College, dmoore@warren-wilson.edu), **Robin A. Beck** (University of Michigan), **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University)

[19] "About Fifteen Feet High and Unexplored": The Berry Site Mound in Western North Carolina

Cyrus Thomas (1891) reported an earthen mound at the Berry site, in the upper Catawba River Valley of western North Carolina, and he described it as "about 15 feet high and unexplored." The mound was leveled during the early-to-mid twentieth century, although a remnant of the mound is still intact. Topographic mapping, excavations, coring, geophysical survey, and memory of local residents have contributed to our current understanding and continuing investigations of the Berry site mound and its chronological and spatial

relationships to the Native American settlement of Joara and the mid-sixteenth-century Spanish colonial town of Cuenca and Fort San Juan.

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, mike.c.moore@tn.gov), **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Sierra M. Bow** (University of Tennessee)

[16] An Update on Crystalline Artifact Research in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee

This paper presents new and revised information on our crystalline artifact research project initially presented to SEAC in 2014. At that time, our worked and raw crystal assemblage was identified as calcite through visual techniques. Subsequent FORS (Fiber Optic Reflectance Spectroscopy) analysis determined all assemblage specimens are in fact fluorite. Also, our modest 2014 sample of six worked crystal artifacts increased 50% over the past year through the recovery of two earplugs and one bead from three Mississippian period sites (only one site had previously yielded crystal artifacts). FORS analysis determined these three artifacts are fluorite as well.

Morehead, Jim (See **Clark, Ryan**)

Morgan, David (National Park Service, david_morgan@nps.gov), **Gregory Waselkov** (University of South Alabama), **Billie Coleman** (Ocmulgee National Monument Association)

[19] Ceramics and Glass Beads as Symbolic Mixed Media in Colonial Native North America

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Native Americans rarely adorned ceramic objects with glass beads, despite the millions of beads introduced by Europeans. Bead-decorated ceramics have been reported from only nine sites in North America. These 40 artifacts represent divergent ethnic groups separated from each other culturally, spatially, and temporally. Yet they are consistent in terms of bead pattern and color use. Colored beads serve as human eyes in effigy smoking pipes, and white beads encircle mouths of pottery vessels. Crafters of these objects communicated broadly related worldviews, which speaks to centuries of intercommunication involving mutually intelligible symbolic metaphors.

Morrow, Juliet E. (See **Gillam, J. Christopher**)

Mueller, Natalie (Cornell University, ngmueller@gmail.com) and **Logan Kistler** (National Museum of Natural History)

[2] New Directions in Ozark Bluff Shelter Paleoethnobotany

The plant remains from the Ozark Bluff shelters began yielding information about pre-Columbian agricultural almost a century ago, but there is still more to be learned. Morphometric approaches were used to document domesticated sub-species, and can now be used to reveal variation in crop morphology that is an artifact of ancient agricultural practice. Ancient DNA analysis has previously been used to corroborate morphological evidence of domestication, and to explore the phylogeography of ancient crops. New genomic and epigenomic methods will also allow us to explore domestication syndromes that are not expressed morphologically, and to explore crops' plastic response the environment.

Mueller, Natalie (See **Henry, Edward**)

Mulvihill, Timothy S. (See **Lockhart, Jami J.**)

Muntz, Alice Eileen (Southern Illinois University Carbondale, alice.muntz@siu.edu)

[14] Interpreting Ritual in Late Mississippian Pottery: Preliminary Results of an Analysis of Millstone Bluff and Dillow's Ridge Ceramic Assemblages

This research focuses on ritual phenomena exhibited at two Late Mississippian Period settlements in southern Illinois: Millstone Bluff (11PP3) and Dillow's Ridge (11U635). Millstone Bluff has been interpreted as a site of public ritual and unusual symbolic importance evidenced by its topographic location, spatial organization, and distinctive rock art. Though Dillow's Ridge was the locale for an inordinate level of chert tool production, in other ways the site is understood to be typical of Mississippian villages for this region and time. Ceramics from each site are analyzed to understand whether and how ritual manifests in Late Mississippian ceramic remains.

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

[29] Shell Middens, Hurricanes and Heritage Monitoring Scouts: A Case Study of Citizen Science at Shell Bluff Landing (8SJ32)

Shell Bluff Landing (8SJ32) is a dense coastal shell midden that spans 6,000 years, located in the Guana Tolomato

Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida. The site is threatened by climate change impacts and coastal dynamics, most notably erosion exacerbated by wave action from the Intracoastal Waterway. In 2016, the Florida Public Archaeology Network partnered with the Reserve to monitor the site through the Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida) program. The site serves as a training venue for engaging the public in citizen science through documenting changes, including meters of shoreline loss following Hurricane Matthew.

Mustonen, Heather (Georgia Department of Transportation, hmustonen@dot.ga.gov)

[21] *Beyond Data Recovery: Tribal Partnerships and Public Education as Creative Mitigation*

Over the past two decades, the Georgia Department of Transportation has worked to build relationships with federally-recognized tribes and establish effective methods of meaningful consultation. Efforts to develop trust and collaboration have resulted in information sharing amongst tribes and archaeologists working on transportation projects throughout ancestral homelands in Georgia. Thinking beyond data recovery excavations as the only method of mitigation, GDOT has developed public outreach initiatives created in partnership with federally-recognized tribes. Two such efforts geared towards educational opportunities for tribal members and the general public will be discussed: the American Indian Guidebook and the Long Swamp Traveling Exhibit.

Myers, Kelsey Noack (See **Yerka, Stephen J.**)

Myrick, Robert (Mississippi Department of Transportation, rmyrick@mdot.ms.gov), **John R. Underwood** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Lizbeth Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[28] *Results of MDOT Controlled Surface Collections from Parker Bayou II (22Ho626)*

Surface collections have long been used as a guide to locating subsurface materials and features/deposits and as a sample of overall assemblage composition at sites. At the Parker Bayou II site, MDOT archaeologists were afforded the opportunity to conduct a controlled surface collection across the site in order to refine our understanding of the site's horizontal limits, to minimize planned impacts to significant archaeological deposits, and provide a foundation for the mitigation of the impacted portions of the site. This allowed us the opportunity to more fully explore the assemblage distribution and more effectively plan further mitigation efforts.

Myrick, Robert (See **Velasquez, Lizbeth J.**)

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

[11] *The Hightower Village Site (1Ta150): The Kymulga Phase (AD 1500-1650) and its Place in the Coosa River Valley*

The 16th and 17th centuries were times of great cultural change for southeastern Native Americans. In the Coosa River Valley of Alabama, groups would ultimately coalesce to form the Creek Confederacy. The Hightower Village site (1Ta150) is a Kymulga phase occupation that dates to AD 1500-1650. I present preliminary results from a comparison of ceramic attributes from this site to other contemporaneous sites in the Coosa River Valley. Such a comparison will help understand how the Kymulga phase fits into the larger cultural landscape of the 17th-century Coosa River Valley.

Nelson, Erin (University of South Alabama, erinnelson@southalabama.edu) and **John W. O'Hear** (University of Mississippi)

[28] *As-Built: A Retrospective on the Mississippi Mound Trail Project, 2008 to 2016*

The Mississippi Mound Trail was arguably the largest Indian mound-centered research project since the 1882 to 1886 work by the Mound Exploration Division, Bureau of American Ethnology. But the Mound Trail research almost didn't happen; at least in a form that most southeastern archaeologists would recognize. This paper presents some of the highlights of this work and chronicles Pamela Edwards Lieb's critical role in making sure the research was adequately funded, carried out in a professional and collegial manner, and remained the centerpiece of the larger public interpretation project.

Norton, Mark (See **Jones, Scott**)

Nowak, Jesse (University of Oklahoma, j.nowakttu@gmail.com)

[10] *Disappearing Waters, A Reappearing Past: A Settlement History of the Lake Jackson Site in Florida*

This presentation chronicles the results from field excavations and archaeological research at the Lake Jackson Site in Leon county, Florida. This multiple mound site was the largest in the region during the Fort Walton (Mississippian) period and has yielded fantastic discoveries and a storied research history. Recent archaeological work aimed to assess and organize the available data of off-mound prehistoric activity as well as conduct new excavations, remote sensing, and digital cartography. The multivalent data was amassed to present our current

understanding of how Lake Jackson was designed and utilized, including possible functions, and associations with the landscape and earthworks.

Nowak, Matthew (Missouri State University, mvn24@live.missouristate.edu) and **Jack Ray** (Missouri State University)

[25] Excavation Results from a Probable Osage Indian Hunting Camp in Christian County, Missouri

Field schools conducted in 2016 and 2017 by Missouri State University attempted to find evidence of an Osage hunting camp along Swan Creek in Christian County, Missouri where Henry Rowe Schoolcraft documented a deserted camp in 1818. Metal detection and test excavations were undertaken. The investigations recovered a few possible Osage artifacts, including a chunk of raw galena, a fragment of a possible trade knife, a possible native gun flint, an array of lead bullets, and possible gun parts. These artifacts indicate a possible early nineteenth century Osage encampment. Evidence of a probable civil war encampment was also discovered.

O'Brien, Sydney (See **Smallwood, Ashley**)

Odewale, Alicia (University of Tulsa, alicia-odewale@utulsa.edu), **Alexandra Jones** (Archaeology in the Community), **Ayana Flewellen** (University of Texas at Austin), **Justin Dunnivant** (University of California, Santa Cruz)

[24] Sustainable Archaeology in the Caribbean: The 2017 Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School in St. Croix, US Virgin Islands

In collaboration with NGOs, archaeologists, and heritage professionals, the Estate Little Princess Archaeological Field School, expands the practice of community-engaged archaeology into the realm of capacity building. This innovative program centralizes community engagement to not only bring communities into the design, implementation, and dissemination of the research but to specifically train local youth in archaeology and heritage management, providing unprecedented access to training in both terrestrial and underwater archaeology for free. Under the Society of Black Archaeologists, this program allows students to explore careers in archaeology and gain a deeper appreciation for the cultural and natural heritage of St. Croix.

Oesch, Karla (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., koesch@panamconsultants.com), **C. Andrew Buchner** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[25] 19th Century Clay Pipes From Jacksonport State Park, Arkansas

Excavations at the Jacksonport State Park over the 2014-2015 field season produced over 65,000 artifacts. This material has provided information about the lives of Jacksonport's residents from its prominence (1852-1892) and on to the subsequent poor house era (1910-1953). Within this extensive collection are several campaign/ president pipes imported from Germany from circa 1830 to circa 1870. The identifiable specimens include presidential candidates Lewis Cass and Henry Clay as well as a 'philosopher' style. This poster will discuss these unique artifacts and how they might shed some light on the politics and economy during Jacksonport's heyday.

O'Hara, Nolan (See **Raymond, Tiffany**)

O'Hear, John W. (See **Nelson, Erin**)

O'Leary, Matthew (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, matthew.d.oleary@gmail.com) and **William Balco** (University of North Georgia)

[23] All Ditches Should Lead to the Mine: Historic Mining Ditches in Lumpkin County, Georgia

Historic maps are an invaluable resource recording features once present or currently hidden on the landscape. Historic mining maps from Lumpkin County, Georgia, record extensive features associated with gold-rush era hydraulic mining operations. These features are resistant to destructive post-abandonment transformation processes and remain preserved across undeveloped areas. Though important, employing historic mining maps to facilitate archaeological study of these features remains challenging, particularly in north Georgia where many historic maps are not readily georeferenced to modern ones. We discuss the associated problems and present novel solutions to re-locate these features on the landscape, permitting archaeological recordation and study.

Olin, Susan (New South Associates, Inc., solin@newsouthassoc.com) and **David Abbott** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[28] Equalizing Historical Archaeology: Telling Everyone's Story

When one looks at the tenure of Pam Lieb's career in Mississippi, changes to historical archaeology does not automatically come to mind, but Pam's commitment to historical archaeology has profoundly shaped the practice of archaeology in Mississippi. In this paper, I explore the history of what doing historical archaeology

in Mississippi has looked like, while discussing the impact that Pam's influence has had on bringing historical archaeology to an equal footing.

Oosahwee-Voss, Eric (United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov)

[21] Why Cultural Resource Managers Should Care about Traditional Cultural Properties

Archaeologists and many cultural resource managers focus on the tangible, the artifacts that you can touch, hold, inspect and analyze. However, many historic properties are not addressed when we fail to consider the tangible and intangible qualities of Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians encourages cultural resource managers to reach out to the tribes to work towards protecting all types of historic properties. This presentation will discuss why agencies and cultural resource managers need to work with tribes to protect all types of cultural resources.

Oscarson, Cody (Mississippi State University, Cao122@msstate.edu), **Hunter Saunders** (Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Kelsey Meer** (National Forest Service), **Ryan Young** (Texas A&M University)

[6] The Swag Site (38AL137): Examining the Possibility of a Paleo-Indian Quarry Site

The Swag Site (38AL137) was recorded during the initial survey of the Allendale chert quarries by Albert Goodyear and Tommy Charles in 1984. Following a systematic survey in May 2015, Mississippi State University conducted further excavations in May 2016 and March 2017. This poster presents the results of a mass, refit, and spatial analysis of the lithic debitage in order to assess the impact of post-depositional processes on the archaeological deposits at the site.

Osterholt, Amber (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, oster1@unlv.nevada.edu)

[27] The Bioarchaeology of Instability: Trauma and Disease at Hardin Village

Hardin Village is a Fort Ancient village located on the Ohio River, occupied between 1000 and 1650 AD. This period marks a time of instability in the region: resources are less predictable, violence is increasing, and disease and nutritional stress are common. For the 403 individuals from Hardin Village, their story is one of repeated experiences of trauma, stress and disease, cutting across age and sex boundaries. Nearly one third of the individuals from Hardin Village show some evidence of disease or stress. Overall, the skeletal remains from Hardin Village show a community stressed by environmental and sociocultural instability.

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis, rmparish@memphis.edu) and **Adam Burke** (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

[18] Paleoindian Lithic Resources, Mobility, and a Model for the Southeast

Viewing lithic resources as a fluid landscape of variety, access, movement, and choice can be transformative. Lithic provenance data is one powerful proxy in reconstructing past lifeways provided that the full expanse of potential lithic availability is modeled. In order to adequately describe lithic raw material consumption, a renewed emphasis on regional geology and geography is proposed. This paper discusses the 'lithic landscape' as a theoretical and methodological framework upon which to continue Paleoindian studies in the Southeast. By highlighting the environmental and geologic context, we stress the importance of regional geology and lithic technology in understanding past human behavior.

Parish, Ryan (See Connaway, John M.)

Parish, Ryan (See Dye, David)

Parsons, Alexandra (See Hadden, Carla S.)

Patch, Shawn (New South Associates, Inc., spatch@newsouthassoc.com), **Sarah Lowry** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Lynne Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

[10] New Data from the 2017 Archaeological Investigations at Hiwassee Island (40MG31), Meigs County, Tennessee

This paper discusses results of archaeological investigations of the Hiwassee Island site (40MG31) in Meigs County, Tennessee. The 2017 investigations were guided by a research design based largely on geophysical datasets and conducted within the parameters of an archaeological field school for Native American tribal participants. Multiple features were identified, including posts, shell midden, palisades, and a ditch. Radiocarbon dates combined with comparative data from other sites indicate the Mississippian village underwent dramatic changes toward the end of the Hiwassee Island phase (A.D. 1100-1300) with a rapid expansion and coalescence.

Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois, pauketat@illinois.edu), **Thomas Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[20] More Than Diaspora: The Implications of Cahokian Precincts, Shrines, and Outliers

Excavations at Cahokia's ESTL precinct and beyond in the last 10 years have produced clear indications of novel 11th and 12th century AD politico-religious practices and a rigid architectural module. The scale of anthropogenic landscape modifications there and at shrine complexes to the east are now clear, as is the infiltration of domestic zones by public institutions. Cahokians were actively centering themselves vis-à-vis both the regional landscape and distant places/powers as far south as Carson and Lake Providence. Surely there was diaspora, including early expatriate settlements and later émigrés. However, Cahokia's historical impacts involved more than diaspora.

Pauketat, Timothy (See **Emerson, Thomas E.**)

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (University of Maryland, bpavao@umd.edu)

[19] Bears, Bear-Grounds, and Bovines in the Lower Southeast

In the late 18th century, Benjamin Hawkins noted that Muscogee ancestral communities maintained "beloved bear-grounds" to preserve habitat for the animals, but he also reported that cattle were gaining a foothold in these reserves. Hawkins' observation is borne out in the zooarchaeological record, which suggests a decrease in the proportional representation of bear relative to cattle from the 17th through the 19th centuries. This research draws from, and is a tribute to, the foundational work of Greg Waselkov on zooarchaeology, colonialism, and bears in the interior Southeast.

Peacock, Evan (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

Pebworth, Jared (See **Pettigrew, Devin**)

Pebworth, Jared (See **Rees, Lydia**)

Peles, Ashley (UNC Chapel Hill, apeles@live.unc.edu) and **Robert Lyerly** (UNC Chapel Hill)

[6] Examining Fishing Strategies through Vertebral Diameter at Three Late Woodland Mound Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Fish vertebrae are an often recovered but overlooked component of faunal collections. Here, we use vertebrae from modern reference collections to estimate the size of commonly identified archaeological specimens. By translating centra measurements to fish length, we examine the size ranges of fish targeted for mound gatherings. We compare fish vertebrae from three Late Woodland mound sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley: Feltus, in southwestern Mississippi; Osceola, in northeastern Louisiana; and Taylor, in southeastern Arkansas. While fishing environment certainly impacted fish availability, people also made conscious decisions concerning the technology they employed, choices reflected in the archaeological record.

Perez, Gano (Muscogee Creek Nation Citizen and Employee, gperez@mcn-nsn.gov)

[17] Utilizing GNSS, GIS, and GPR in the Recordation of Historic Creek Cemeteries in Oklahoma

The Muscogee Creek Nation (MCN) has documented over 250 historic Creek cemeteries in our eleven county jurisdiction in northeast Oklahoma. The utilization of GNSS, GIS, and GPR has aided the MCN in locating, recording, and defining the boundaries of our citizens' cemeteries. By employing these tools, the Historic and Cultural Preservation Department at the MCN is able to protect and preserve historic Muscogee cemeteries.

Perrotti, Angelina (Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, angelina.perrotti@tamu.edu), **Christopher R. Moore** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)

[6] Non-pollen Palynomorphs Reveal Terminal Pleistocene Environmental Change at White Pond, South Carolina

Non-pollen palynomorphs (such as fungal spores) are often overlooked in palynological analyses, but can be indicators of environmental changes such as fluctuations in plant and animal communities, erosion and fire events. This paper demonstrates the utility of fungal spores as paleoenvironmental proxies at White Pond, South Carolina. Coprophilous fungi fluctuations may reflect a decline in herbivore populations at the onset of the Younger Dryas, consistent with the timing of megafaunal extinction elsewhere in North America. These results demonstrate the utility of fungal spores as proxies for paleoenvironmental change, and contextualize changes in human behavior at the onset of the Holocene.

Pettigrew, Devin (University of Colorado Boulder, dpettig08@gmail.com) and **Jared Pebworth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[2] Ancient Weaponry from Ozark Bluffs

Artifacts found under bluff shelters in the Ozark Plateau include complete weapons and weapon components, many of which are in exceptional states of preservation. Weapons include atlatls and darts of similar form to artifacts from the Southwest, bows and arrows, and a war club. The latter is perhaps best described as a functional version of a Mississippian ceremonial mace. Experimental research offers additional insight into weapon construction and use. This presentation will provide an overview of the weaponry and experimental archaeology completed thus far.

Pevny, Charlotte (SEARCH, Inc., charlotte@searchinc.com), **Thomas Jennings** (University of West Georgia), **Alesha Marcum Heiman** (University of Louisiana, Monroe), **Ashley Smallwood Jennings** (University of West Georgia)

[18] The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record in Louisiana: Recent Research Advances

Until recently, the considerable potential of Louisiana's Paleoindian and Early Archaic archaeological record has remained largely untapped. New studies incorporating paleoenvironmental data, the launch of a projectile point database, reanalyzing collections from previously excavated sites, and identifying new sites in portions of the state heretofore unknown are advancing our understanding of Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene archaeology in Louisiana. Much of this research is the result of greater public engagement with avocational archaeologists and collectors. We hope new data will serve as a baseline for, and inspire, future studies and further delineate the relationship of Louisiana's early record to the greater Southeast.

Pevny, Charlotte (See **Smallwood, Ashley**)

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

[11] Apalachee Resilience: Moving beyond Socio-Ecological Systems

In the past two decades Resilience Theory has gained traction in archaeological interpretations concerned with human's adaptations to a changing environment, driving socio-cultural innovations and transformations. This paper will attempt to expand on resilience through its original definition, broadening the reach of resilience to include more than just environmental change. Implementing a Resilience Theory that demonstrates contact and colonialism as the main drivers behind the theory's adaptive cycle, this paper will discuss if archaeologists examining contact and colonialism can use this framework to interpret indigenous adaptation and agency in the Americas post-1492, demonstrated through the experience of the Apalachee people.

Pirtle, Jenna (New South Associates, jpirtle@newsouthassoc.com)

[24] Abby the ArchaeoBus: Georgia's Mobile Archaeology Classroom - A Decade of Public Outreach

For nearly 10 years the Society for Georgia Archaeology has been the proud owner of "Abby" the ArchaeoBus - Georgia's mobile archaeology classroom. Over the years, the ArchaeoBus has traveled around the state of Georgia to schools, parks, and public events with a crew of volunteer archaeologists to introduce Georgians of all ages to the science and history right under their feet. Join us in celebrating our piece of public outreach by reviewing the people and communities that we've been able to reach with Abby and the impact the program has had on everyone involved.

Pitblado, Bonnie (See **Douglas, Allison**)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (University of South Florida, tpluckhahn@usf.edu), **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[9] From Small Histories to Big History on the Woodland-Period Gulf Coast

Gordon Willey's enduring cultural history for the Woodland-period Gulf Coast, framed as "historical reconstructive," emphasized uniformity, stasis, and longer-term processes. The historical turn in archaeology has brought a focus on site biographies, particularly the manner in which communities were dynamically transformed over shorter intervals. Nevertheless, these accumulated biographies have now begun to reveal a record of concordant change across the region, including a sudden restructuring in the sixth and seventh centuries. Although details uncertain, we are beginning to understand this "Weeden Islandization" as a historical process that involved the movement of people, materials, ideas, and practices across large areas.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (See **Wallis, Neill**)

Pope, Melody (Indiana University Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, melpope@iu.edu)

[8] From Research to Exhibit Development and Beyond: Unleashing the Impact of Legacy Collections at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology

As research centers, repositories and museums our mission challenges us to align research, exhibition, and stewardship. This is no small challenge when legacy collections often need comprehensive organization, documentation work, and research. How do we align collections work with research and exhibition development that will demonstrate impact of discovery and improve visitor experience? Two case studies are presented that illustrate pathways forward, challenges that can arise, and some potential solutions.

Porth, Erik (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, esporth@crimson.ua.edu)

[10] Bayesian Modeling of the Terminal Occupation of Moundville

The disruption of social practices in ancient societies is often described as a collapse of complexity, but persistent practices are often ignored. This paper addresses social continuity and change during the terminal Mississippian occupation of Moundville, located in west-central Alabama. It evaluates short-term temporalities through Bayesian modeling of radiocarbon dates from recently excavated mound midden assemblages dating to the fifteenth century, when socio-political changes were occurring throughout the Southeast. Some practices at Moundville ceased, but others continued, indicating that the collapse of the political order was a structural shift that relied on the persistence of certain symbols and ritual practices.

Potra, Adriana (Department of Geoscience, University of Arkansas) (see **Samuelsen, John**)

Potter, Stephen R. (National Park Service retired, stephen.potter4@verizon.net) and **John Bedell** (Louis Berger)

[19] Searching for King Opessa's Town in the Upper Potomac Valley

Intensive historical and archaeological investigations were undertaken from 2008 to 2010 at two locations in the vicinity of Oldtown, Maryland, to locate a circa 1722 Shawnee village. Despite these efforts, "King Opessa's Town" remains unidentified. There are at least three explanations for this failure: 1) it is not within the bounds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park; 2) it is located somewhere that has not been surveyed; or 3) it is in a place that has been searched but has not been recognized. The latter explanation is a distinct possibility that is discussed further.

Potter, Victoria (See **Betzenhauser, Alleen**)

Powis, Terry G. (See **Trufley, Briana**)

Price, Sarah E. (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting, seprice7@yahoo.com) and **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

[19] Technological Analysis of Paleoindian Projectile Points: Greg Waselkov's "Early" Work in Alabama

The scale of chipped stone tool analysis often correlates with the effort of analyst invest in studying individual pieces. Context plays a role, large assemblages with useful contextual data receive minimal analysis due to time/funding constraints, and/or employment of methods designed to provide the most data for the buck. We work from the opposite end of the spectrum by investigating Paleoindian points from north Alabama surface contexts collected during one of Greg Waselkov's projects. In doing so, we seek to elucidate what a technological analysis can inform us concerning questions regarding decision making of the makers/users of these stone tools.

Price, Sarah E. (See **Dumas, Ashley**)

Pritchard, Erin (Tennessee Valley Authority, eepritchard@tva.gov), **RaeLynn Butler** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation), **Corain Lowe** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)

[21] Geophysical Assessment at Hiwassee Island: Tribal Participation and Field School

Hiwassee Island, located in Meigs County, Tennessee, contains well known archaeological deposits that have been investigated and studied extensively for over a century. To improve its management of the remaining resources on the island, TVA conducted non-invasive geophysical testing to determine the extent of these intact deposits and in 2017 the agency partnered with Federally recognized tribes to ground truth the results. These efforts were significant not only for the archaeological information that has resulted from the completed work, but the perspectives and opportunities gained from TVA and tribes working together.

Prodanovich, Natalie (See **Davis, Jera R.**)

Pujazón, Michel (Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, mpujaz1@lsu.edu), **Rebecca Saunders** (Department of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University), **Franz-Josef Hormes** (Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices (CAMD), Louisiana State University; Institute of Physics, Bonn University), **Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois** (Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices (CAMD), Louisiana State University)

[14] *An X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopic Analysis of Fiber-Tempered Pottery: A Case Study of Lower Mississippi River Valley Pottery during the Late Archaic*

This research introduces the results of x-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy on fiber-tempered pottery from Late Archaic sites to determine if vessels were locally produced or imported. The first research component compares fiber-tempered pottery from six Late Archaic, Lower Mississippi River Valley sites with those of the Metzger Site (22CL502) in northern Mississippi, and the Reddick Bluff (8WL1108) and Tick Island/Harris Creek (8VO24) sites in Florida. The second component is a comparison of portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) data with Synchrotron radiation excited x-ray fluorescence (SR-XRF) data to evaluate any differences in the concentration of trace elements found in the sherds.

Purcell, Gabrielle (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gpurcell@live.unc.edu)

[25] *Engaged Archaeology: Cherokee Foodways Past and Present*

In this project, I engage in a community-based participatory approach to studying Cherokee foodways during the colonial period. I will examine how European-introduced foods moved through Cherokee town areas via trade and were adopted into Cherokee households, and whether these foods had an impact on traditional foodways and culture. I believe that Cherokees assigned meaning to these foods within their own cultural context. Collaborating with modern Cherokees will aid in the analysis of these meanings and how Cherokees in the past negotiated the introduction of these foods as they were traded into the region, independent of European colonists.

Pursell, Corin (Stay at Home Parent, corincopursell@gmail.com) and **Paul Welch** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

[10] *Ridge-top Burial Mounds at Kincaid*

The 1951 book, *Kincaid: A Prehistoric Illinois Metropolis*, gave brief information about three to four linear mounds or ridges along the edge of Avery Lake, bordering the Kincaid (Mississippian) site. Test excavations in the 1930s explored these ridges primarily to see whether there was a palisade along the lake margin; the results were (and are still) inconclusive. Examination of the field records reveals that at least one of these features was a ridge-shaped burial mound, a kind of mound not known elsewhere at the site.

Pyszka, Kimberly (Auburn University at Montgomery, kpyszka@aum.edu) and **Bobby Braly** (Historic Cane Hill)

[23] *The Archaeology and Preservation of Cane Hill College, Cane Hill, Arkansas*

For the Cumberland Presbyterians who founded Cane Hill in 1827, education was an important part of their plans for the community. In 1834, they established a school that later became Cane Hill College, Arkansas's first four-year college degree granting institution. During the Civil War, Union troops destroyed the campus and subsequent college buildings were constructed nearby. For much of Cane Hill's history, the College stood as the center of the community. Here we review the results of a recent archaeological survey to locate the 1859 college. Additionally, we discuss the recent restoration of the surviving 1886 college building.

Pyszka, Kimberly (See **Braly, Bobby**)

Randall, Asa (University of Oklahoma, ar@ou.edu)

[9] *Purveyors of Deep Time on the Eternal River: How Archaic Communities of the St. Johns River Evangelized their own Histories*

Archaic hunter-gatherers of the St. Johns River basin were once considered the history-less multitudes par excellence, who flourished for millennia with little change. However, mortuary traditions, object itineraries, biographies of place, and footprints of landscape terraforming reveal how Archaic communities actively cultivated associations with ancient social landscapes whose relevance was deeply imbricated with the cosmology of watery underworlds. In this paper, I consider how Archaic communities uncovered and recreated their own histories as modes of social change. Even at the scale of the southeast, communities leveraged their historical entanglements with a sacred geography to structure and provide rationale to gatherings.

Ray, Jack H. (Missouri State University), **Rolfe D. Mandel** (University of Kansas), **Neal H. Lopinot** (Missouri State University)

[30] Paleoindian Deposits at the Spring Valley Site near Big Spring, Southeast Missouri

The Odyssey Research Project (University of Kansas) recently conducted test excavations at the Spring Valley site located near Big Spring on the Current River in Ozark National Scenic Riverways National Park. The goal of the Odyssey Project is to search for pre-Paleoindian sites. Approximately 2-3 m of deposits were removed from the site or disturbed by the construction of a CCC showerhouse. Nevertheless, undisturbed deposits contain a relatively thick (1.2 m) Dalton horizon and an underlying fluted point component. Preliminary lithic and archaeobotanical analyses indicate a long-lived Paleoindian habitation near the largest single-outlet spring in the western hemisphere.

Ray, Jack H. (See **Helton, Deseray**)

Ray, Jack H. (See **Nowak, Matthew**)

Raymond, Tiffany (Binghamton University, traymon2@binghamton.edu), **Carl Lipo** (Binghamton University), **Nolan O'Hara** (Binghamton University), **Hannah Elliott** (Binghamton University)

[14] Porosity Properties of Prehistoric Vessel Ceramics in the American Southeast

One measure of the relative thermal and durability performance of ceramic vessels is porosity. The porosity of vessel walls is determined by temper, firing temperature and other manufacturing steps. Porosity of clay will vary as a function of tradeoffs made in use contexts, the choice of materials, formation steps, and the details of firing. Importantly, the degree of variability in porosity will reflect the strength of selection acting on the range of performance requirements for vessels. In this study, we measure porosity variability in prehistoric ceramic samples from the American Southeast using a simple liquid nitrogen technique.

Reber, Eleanora (See **Lyle, Erika**)

Rees Jr., James A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jrees45@att.net)

[2] A Survey of Sound-Making Artifacts from Bluff Shelter Sites in the Ozark Plateau Region

In the 1920s and 1930s there were a number of bluff shelter sites excavated by professional archaeologists across the Ozark Plateau region. Recently there has been renewed interest in studying the collections resulting from these excavations. This revival of interest has led to the rediscovery of a small, but varied collection of sound-makers, all made from perishable materials that were preserved in some of the drier shelters. This paper will examine the structure and cultural significance of a small sample of these remarkable artifacts, including the oldest known example of a two-chambered Native American Flute.

Rees, Lydia (University of Arkansas, lrees@uark.edu), **Jared Pebworth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jamie Brandon** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[2] Saltpeter Cave and its Potential for Better Understanding Archaic Chronology in the Ozarks

The Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted excavations at Saltpeter Cave in Newton County in 1969 and 1970. Ken Cole conducted two seasons of excavation into this shelter that had been previously visited by the University of Arkansas Museum in 1934. Cole excavated nine test units, the deepest of which contained 4.11 meters of archeological deposits representing at least 9,000 years of Arkansas history. Research our now beginning to revisit these collections with toward its potential for refining our chronological understanding of the Early and Middle Archaic in the Arkansas Ozarks.

Rees, Lydia (See **Brandon, Jamie**)

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

[7] Placing Spiro in Archaeological Context

Due to the quantity of remarkable artifacts, the Great Mortuary and Spirit Lodge in the Craig Mound have largely been considered part of a singular phenomenon centered at Spiro. In this paper, we consider Spiro and nine additional mound sites in the Arkansas drainage system. We demonstrate that, while Spiro was certainly the largest and most elaborate of these sites, it was part of broadly-shared system of ritual practice. We elaborate on similarities in mound construction, mortuary ritual, and landscape use across the Arkansas drainage to place Spiro in archaeological context.

Reilly, Kent (fr04@txstate.edu)

[7] *Dancing the Cosmos into existence: Iconographic Interpretations of Several of The Spiro Shell Cups Rendered in the Craig And Braden Styles*

Iconographic studies focused on certain Shell Cups and gorgets recovered from the Hollow Chamber in the Craig Mound at Spiro reveals structured compositions that appear to be narrative vignettes reflecting ritual activity, specifically dance. A structural analysis of this limited carved shell cup corpus also reveals leg and hand postures as well as regalia accouterments and ritual vessels that reflect preternatural actors and ritual locations for the creation of cosmic power through the ritual act of dance.

Reitershan-Weber, Jennifer (See Love, Sarah)

Reitz, Elizabeth (University of Georgia, ereitz@uga.edu), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Maran Little** (University of Georgia), **Gregory Waselkov** (University of South Alabama), **Fred Andrus** (University of Alabama), **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State University)

[19] *Woodland-period Seasonality on the Northern Coast of the Gulf of Mexico*

In 2009, Greg Waselkov suggested that a multi-proxy study could resolve seasonal aspects of Woodland settlement patterns and resource use on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which presumably differed from Mississippian settlement and subsistence strategies. We approached the problem by examining materials from two recently excavated Woodland sites. Answers were not clear-cut, of course, but essentially some, not all, of coastal Alabama's Woodland residents were mobile, mostly within the coastal strand. Seasonal aspects of this mobility depended upon variable and subtle behaviors of oysters, coquinas, sea catfishes, mullets, and drums, and on factors unrelated to animal behavior.

Ritchison, Brandon T. (University of Georgia, britch@uga.edu), **Isabelle H. Lulewicz** (University of Georgia), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[6] *Investigating the Usefulness of Marsh Periwinkle (*Littorina irrorata*) for Radiocarbon Dating*

Short-lived species are highly valued as ideal samples for radiocarbon dating. Nut shells, seeds, and other botanicals are often chosen to date when available, although poor preservation often means that these fragile specimens are missing from the archaeological record. Marsh Periwinkle (*Littorina irrorata*) is ubiquitous in both the salt marshes and middens of the coastal Southeast. We evaluate the utility of *L. irrorata* as a target for radiocarbon dating by comparing dated shell samples to dates from charred botanicals occurring in the same contexts from sites on the Georgia Coast.

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University, crodning@tulane.edu)

[9] *An Archaeology of Cherokee Placemaking in the Southern Appalachians*

Archaeology contributes material perspectives and temporal dimensions to the study of placemaking, and this paper explores relationships between people and place in Cherokee town areas of the southern Appalachians. How did Cherokee towns situate themselves within the southern Appalachian landscape during the period just before and after European contact? How did practices of placemaking shape Cherokee responses to encounters and entanglements with Spanish conquistadors and English traders and military expeditions? As evident from archaeology, oral tradition, and placenames, many places within the Cherokee landscape of the southern Appalachians were sources of resilience and stability and points of resistance to change.

Rodning, Christopher B. (See Moore, David G.)

Rodning, Christopher B. (See Thorpe, Amber)

Rooney, Matthew P. (University of Florida, mprooney@ufl.edu) and **Nicolas Delsol** (University of Florida)

[4] *The Failure of Modern Temporalities Regarding European Contact: Faunal Comparisons of the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage*

The division of archaeology in North America into pre- and post-contact periods oversimplifies the dialectical nature of the relationships between Native peoples and their environments. Research emerging from the upper Tombigbee River drainage in eastern Mississippi shows more gradual changes that occurred over centuries following European contact, and data show that some aspects of everyday life were little changed until the 18th century. This paper presents a faunal data comparison spanning multiple sites collectively occupied between AD 1200 and 1700 that demonstrates the need for alternative temporalities beyond the traditional prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic division.

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc., ross-stallingsnancy@kih.net)

[11] Ethnohistoric Native American Baby Naming Ceremonies: the Prehistoric Links

Infants come into the world in many societies as little beings who, through a ceremony or series of ceremonies, are integrated into the group, and begin their transition into full-fledged members of their society. Through an analysis of ethnographic and historic contact accounts of infant naming ceremonies, coupled with an examination of prehistoric patterns of interment of infants on the Mississippi Delta and adjoining areas, there are indications that baby naming ceremonies extended back in time into at least the Mississippian Period. An examination of the timing of baby naming ceremonies is presented.

Russ, Jon (See **Davis, Jera R.**)

Sabo III, George (See **Barnes, Jodi A.**)

Sabo III, George (See **Knapp, Marilyn**)

Samuelsen, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey/University of Arkansas, jsamuel@uark.edu) and **Adriana Potra** (Department of Geoscience, University of Arkansas)

[16] Biologically Available Lead Isotopes in the Southcentral US: A Pilot Study for Ancient Human Sourcing

Archaeologists are increasingly using advances in isotope geochemistry to source ancient human remains. A combination of different elements (e.g. Sr/Pb) can be used to source where people lived. While Sr isotopes are a well-established technique, it has limitations when similar isotope ratios are found in many regions. Lead isotope ratios still require a clear method for evaluating geographic origins that takes advantage of their linear nature. Although more work is needed to fully establish the method, this pilot study outlines a method to evaluate the origins of ancient human remains utilizing human and animal remains from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Sassaman, Kenneth (See **Gilmore, Zackary**)

Saunders, Hunter (See **Oscarson, Cody**)

Saunders, Rebecca (See **Hormes, Josef**)

Saunders, Rebecca (See **Pujazón, Michel**)

Saunt, Claudio (University of Georgia, csaunt@uga.edu)

[19] Speculating in Deportation: Capital Markets and Indian Removal

In the 1830s, New York and Boston banks spent millions of dollars speculating in Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw lands, and they sold thousands of Mississippi and Alabama state bonds through their brokerage partners in London. In so doing, they financed one of the first state-sponsored mass deportations in the modern era.

Savage, Sheila Bobalik (See **Brown, James**)

Savage, Sheila Bobalik (See **Regnier, Amanda**)

Scarry, C. Margaret (See **Davis Jr., R. P. Stephen**)

***Schaefer, Jordan** (University of Arkansas, jlschaefer@email.uark.edu)

[16] Rock Art in the Ozarks: A Comparison of Predictive Models Using GIS

This paper uses geographic information systems to analyze environmental patterns among rock art locations in the northeast portion of the Arkansas Ozarks. Outputs include predictive models that allow archaeologists to identify areas with high probability for exhibiting rock art. Two different techniques are applied: The first uses rock art sites as an input while the second uses individual motifs. The resulting models are then compared to assess which approach is more effective at rock art location prediction. This data is significant because it helps us to understand what environmental preferences prehistoric American Indians had for rock art location selection.

Schilling, Timothy (See **Monaghan, G. William**)

Schleier, Jonathon (See **Herbert, Joe**)

Schrenk, Alecia (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, schrenk@unlv.nevada.edu)

[27] *After the Violence: A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Health-care and Trauma at Carrier Mill, IL in the Middle Archaic (5000 - 6000 BP)*

Evidence of ancient healthcare provides unique insights into human agency for both the care-provisioner and -receiver. An elderly male with a completely remodeled cranial depression fracture to the left frontal bone is analyzed to explore the possibility for healthcare from Middle Archaic (5000 - 6000 BP) Illinois. Remodeling of his injuries indicates survival for some time after the event indicating time to recover from his injury requiring some level of food provisioning. This study explores the resources and agency available in a Middle Archaic population for providing healthcare to its injured and wounded.

Schubert, Ashley (University of Michigan, ashley.schubert@gmail.com)

[10] *Garden Creek: Social Memory and Persistent Place in Appalachia Archaeology*

At the Garden Creek Site in Haywood County, NC, early excavations in the 1960s revealed two separate occupations and mound-building episodes in the Middle Woodland phase (300BC- AD1000) and the Late Pisgah phase (AD1200-1500). Recent work has refined the chronology and extent of these settlements, including revealing more ceremonial landscape use during the Middle Woodland period. The accrued physical markings of this landscape indicate it was a place of importance, worth commemorating. This paper considers a social memory perspective at this one local and how the foundation of some traditional practices and identity are often rooted in place.

Schwadron, Margo (See **Hadden, Carla S.**)

Seeber, Katherine (MAPA at Binghamton University, kseeber2@binghamton.edu)

[29] *Mitchelville Preservation Project; Addressing Erasure with Public Archaeology*

Mitchelville is an important, yet under appreciated Civil War site in South Carolina This site was a post-emancipation freedman's town established on Hilton Head Island in 1862 In 1861, former enslaved individuals began to pour onto the island seeking refuge with the Union Army Mitchelville had a school, several churches, businesses and workshops. As a settlement built by and for former bondsmen and women it encapsulated what so many of its residents had risked everything to obtain. This paper outlines a program of public archaeology, designed to begin long-term engagement with the local community through outreach and education at Mitchelville.

***Semon, Anna** (UNC-Chapel Hill and American Museum of Natural History, asemon@amnh.org)

[3] *Investigating Late Mississippian Complicated Stamped Designs from St. Catherines Island, GA*

Complicated stamped pottery dominates Late Mississippian ceramic assemblages on the Georgia coast. The most prolific design is the filfot cross, which is symmetrical and comprised of four basic elements. Although the overall filfot design does not change, the basic elements can differ to create unique combinations that can be used to track filfot variation and paddles. In this paper, I present new data and methods used to investigate filfot cross variation from village and mortuary contexts on St. Catherines Island, GA. These data expand our knowledge of Late Mississippian pottery practices and social interactions along the Georgia coast.

Sharp, Kayeligh (See **Wagner, Mark**)

Sharp, Robert V. (Independent Researcher, robert.v.sharp@gmail.com)

[7] *The Human Figure in Mississippian Art: Before and After Spiro*

The ongoing examination of the arrangement of sacred objects on the floor of the hollow chamber within the Craig Mound at Spiro—including caches of ritual objects, items of elite regalia and adornment, and sociotechnic lithic materials, as well as extraordinary individual examples of anthropomorphic figurative sculptures and ceremonial pipes—provides a fitting opportunity for reflection on the very nature of Mississippian art of the human figure. This presentation will draw upon recent efforts to identify, describe, and exhibit anthropomorphic figurative art and look for changes in the treatment of such artifacts throughout the Mississippian era.

Sherwood, Sarah (Sewanee - University of the South, sherwood@sewanee.edu)

[18] *Dust Cave: A Retrospective*

At the end of the 20th century Dust Cave lead the way in innovative archaeological field schools in the Southeastern US. These excavations revealed occupations spanning 7000 years beginning around 12,900 cal B.P. and produced an unprecedented data set for the study of foragers in the Midsouth. Through the years numerous theses, dissertations, articles and books have utilized the Dust Cave collections. This paper is a retrospective

beginning with the 2004 overview in *American Antiquity*, proceeding through the next 13 years of significant contributions in the areas of geoarchaeology, subsistence, seasonality, lithic technology, landscape reconstruction and ritual behavior.

Sherwood, Sarah (See **Friedl, Alexandra J.**)

Shorter, George (University of South Alabama, Center for Archaeological Studies , gshorter43@gmail.com)

[19] *Old St. Stephens/Twenty Years of Archaeological Research*

Established in present-day southwest Alabama in the 1780s by the Spanish, St. Stephens was a frontier boomtown until the 1820s and, today, offers a well-documented view of diverse frontier life during a period of rapid culture change. This pristine site retains numerous undisturbed walls, cellar pits, and other features. As an archaeologist with the Center for Archaeological Studies directed by Greg Waselkov, I began work in 1997 at St. Stephens. Little did I realize then that my infatuation with the project would continue for over 20 years. During all these years Greg has supported and encouraged my research. For this, and for his dedication to archaeological and historical research, I will always be extremely grateful.

Sievert, April (Glenn Black Laboratory Indiana University)

[8] *Repatriation, Records, and the Legacies of Collecting*

Archaeological collections generally enter repositories via three processes: early-period antiquarian pursuits, systematic excavation to address anthropological questions, or data recovery in response to compliance. For institutions receiving federal funding, all such collections have one consideration in common—they are subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Differences, changes or idiosyncrasies in recordkeeping challenge archaeologists with frustrating gaps and inconsistencies. NAGPRA brings questions about provenience and association into sharp focus, forcing archaeologists to look critically at how well records demonstrate clear chain of custody, create meaningful artifact histories, and inform on possible cultural affiliation.

***Simpson, Diana S.** (University of Nevada Las Vegas, dianassimpson13@gmail.com)

[27] *Synthesizing Care and Violence During the Archaic Period in North Alabama*

This study applied the bioarchaeology of care methodology to the entire available Archaic period component of 1Ct27, a site in North Alabama, to explore possible trends in care. A combination of skeletal, artefactual, mortuary, and ethnohistorical analysis revealed several interesting trends in survival, suggesting a possible link between care and violence, and that the decision to provide care was likely linked to complex factors of individual and group identity. These results provide valuable insight into the treatment of disabled individuals in the past, and suggests that this method has high potential value for additional studies within the Southeastern US.

Skousen, Jacob (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, bskousen@illinois.edu)

[20] *Diaspora and Reinventing Cahokia in the Vincennes Region*

Diaspora involves population dispersal, maintaining connections to a homeland, and group identity preservation, though some argue that it is also a process of negotiation between the various groups involved. In this paper, I discuss this process of reinvention for Vincennes phase peoples, or populations who lived in the Wabash Valley and its tributaries between 1100 and 1500 A.D., in the wake of Cahokian diaspora. Despite early influence from Cahokia, pottery, settlement, and household data indicate that Wabash Valley groups reinvented themselves by adopting a mix of cultural traits from surrounding populations, forming what archaeologists now recognize as the Vincennes phase.

Skov, Eric (See **Giles, Bretton**)

Smallwood, Ashley (University of West Georgia, ashleys@westga.edu), **Thomas Jennings** (University of West Georgia), **K.C. Jones** (University of Georgia), **Jerald Ledbetter** (Southeastern Archeological Services), **Sydney O'Brien** (University of West Georgia), **Charlotte Pevny** (SEARCH Inc.)

[18] *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast: Twenty Years of Georgia Archaeology*

Over twenty years have passed since O'Steen and Ledbetter et al.'s chapters in *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast*, and since then, a great deal of work on the earliest occupations of Georgia has occurred. In this paper, we review recent field work and collections research that have contributed to our understanding of Georgia's early record, update distributional data of Paleoindian and Early Archaic points across the state, and use this data to consider models for the Pleistocene and Early Holocene occupations of Georgia.

Smallwood, Ashley (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

Smallwood, Ashley (See **Pevny, Charlotte**)

***Smith, Allison M.** (University of Mississippi: Center for Archaeological Research, asmith11@olemiss.edu)

[4] *Making Connections: An Analysis of a Ceramic Assemblage from the Early Contact Period in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi*

The Starkville Archaeological Complex (SAC) is an archaeological pattern of early contact dispersed settlements located across upland ridges in the Blackland Prairie region of Northeast Mississippi. This complex was first defined by the presence of European trade items in association with ceramics that exhibit Mississippian curvilinear or angular surface decorations on historic Chickasaw sandy pastes. This paper discusses the ceramic assemblage recovered from four features at Site 22OK778 in 2016. This analysis shows that the distinct ceramic wares of the SAC can further define connections between the Mississippian chiefdoms and historic native tribes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Smith, Karen (University of South Carolina, smithky2@mailbox.sc.edu), **Carl Steen** (The Diachronic Research Foundation), **Keith Stephenson** (University of South Carolina), **Adam King** (University of South Carolina)

[8] *Novel Approaches to Collections-Based Research at the University of South Carolina*

Researchers at the University of South Carolina's South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and our collaborators, are involved in several innovative projects that are increasing the interpretive currency of legacy collections. In this paper, we offer a series of vignettes that showcase this work. Two projects, pottery residue identification and paddle-design matching, involve innovative technological applications. A third project stands out for the use of a relational database to capture and then reanalyze artifact data. Finally, we highlight a recent effort to reexamine legacy collections from a single military installation and present the data in a synthetic format.

Smith, Kevin E. (See **Moore, Michael C.**)

Smith, Marvin (Retired, mtsmith@valdosta.edu)

[19] *Iron Celts in the Protohistoric Southeast*

This paper reviews the evidence for the use of iron celts in the Protohistoric Southeast, focusing on typology, metrics, distribution in time and space, and documentary references. Data from outside of the Southeast are also considered.

Smith, Morgan (Texas A&M University, mfsmith1964@tamu.edu), **Shawn Joy** (Florida State University), **Jessi Halligan** (Florida State University), **Michael Faught** (Florida State University), **Ryan Duggins** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[18] *"Liquid Landscapes" - A New Wave of Submerged Prehistoric Archaeology and its Contributions to the Southeastern Paleoindian and Early Archaic Record*

Inundated archaeological sites in the Southeast United States play a critical role in our understanding of the region's Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. Underwater sites are buffered from destructive agents common to terrestrial sites, like hot/cold cycles, consistent rainfall, and acidic pHs. Thus, underwater sites often yield datable organic material and artifacts from stratified deposits, qualities less frequent on terrestrial sites from the same time period. We summarize previous and current underwater work in the region, highlight methodological and theoretical advances in submerged prehistory, and discuss what the future holds for submerged prehistoric archaeology in the Southeast.

Sobel, Elizabeth (See **Helton, Deseray**)

Spain, Emman (See **Miyar, Kathryn**)

Spring, Ryan L. (See **Thompson, Ian A.**)

Stackelbeck, Kary (See **Douglas, Allison**)

Stallings, Richard (Amec Foster Wheeler, richard.stallings@amecfw.com) and **Michael French** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[15] *Craft Specialization at the Shippingport Site? A Closer look at Two Mississippian Dwellings*

Excavations at the Shippingport site in Louisville, Kentucky revealed a substantial cal A.D. 1310-1400 Middle Mississippian village. Included among the numerous features were those associated with Houses 2 and 3. In the original report, it was argued that these structures could have been residences for elite members of the society. In this paper, the faunal and ceramic assemblages are combined with data from the macro- and microscopic analysis

of the bone and stone tools to examine the hypothesis that one or both dwellings may have been occupied by craft specialists who produced specific items for regional exchange or local consumption.

Stanco, Alyxandra (University of Alabama)

[6] Vertebral Pathologies and Implications for Economic Lifestyle Changes in Two Prehistoric Skeletal Populations

Numerous studies have been conducted regarding the influence of activity-related stress on post-cranial elements such as the knees, hips, and shoulders, but few studies have considered the vertebral column. This study examined the vertebral columns of two prehistoric skeletal populations, Indian Knoll (n=98) and Moundville (n=58). Data were collected and analyzed based on type and location of pathologies to determine if economic lifestyle led to inter-population differences in vertebral pathologies including osteoarthritic and osteophytic development and vertebral compression fractures. Results indicate a relationship between economic lifestyles with compression fractures in both populations, but not with osteoarthritis and osteophytosis.

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

[7] Reliquaries of the Late Mississippian Period – Spiro’s Craig Mound and Lake Jackson’s Mound 3

At the peripheries of the Mississippian exchange sphere in late prehistory (A.D. 1250-1500), the Spiro site in Eastern Oklahoma and Lake Jackson site in North Florida both hosted mounded repositories for symbolically endowed objects. This paper explores two in particular—Mound 3 at Lake Jackson and the Craig Mound at Spiro—to highlight significant similarities and differences between them. Burial furniture arrangements and structures at both locations have been interpreted as divinatory constructs for practicing sympathetic magic. Both locations also hosted objects rendered in the Braden Style, suggesting that their cross-ethnic occupants shared common ideological beliefs and practices. Considering these loosely shared connections between the two disparate sites, does similarity of configuration necessitate a similarity of function? Do shared traditions cause similar manifestations of specialized mortuary architectures?

Steen, Carl (See **Smith, Karen**)

Steere, Benjamin (Western Carolina University, bensteere@gmail.com)

[29] Cherokee Mounds and Towns in the Era of #NoDAPL

In the ancestral Cherokee heartland of western North Carolina, late prehistoric and historic period mound and village sites remain prominent places in many small towns and rural communities. These sites are the focus of complex and competing narratives and claims of stewardship by diverse stakeholders. In this paper I consider the role that these sites play in the contemporary social and cultural landscape of the region. More broadly, I discuss new challenges to heritage management that indigenous communities and archaeologists face in a national atmosphere of tense, high-stakes public debates about the preservation of sacred Native American sites.

Stephenson, Keith (See **Smith, Karen**)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (See **Davis Jr., R. P. Stephen**)

Stewart, Ashley (University of Alabama)

[27] Stressing Health: Understanding the Relationship between Stress, Dental Asymmetry, and Lifelong Morbidity

Previous studies have found a link between fluctuating dental asymmetry and different environmental and physiological stressors. These types of stressful events can have long-term consequences, which may lead to greater overall ill-health for those individuals. This study seeks to examine the varying levels of fluctuating asymmetry present in the Mississippian component of 1LU25, the Perry site. People with abnormally high levels of dental asymmetry are then compared to others at the site to determine if those early stressful events caused significantly greater levels of morbidity in the lifetimes of those individuals than their less stressed counterparts.

Stewart, Ashley (See **DeVore, William**)

Stinson, Heide (See **McCarty, Rita**)

Strawn, James L. (Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Caleb Hutson** (Mississippi State University), **Tony Boudreaux** (University of Mississippi), **Stephen Harris** (University of Mississippi)

[6] Preliminary Results from the 2017 Excavations at the Hester Site (22MO569)

Archaeological sites in the Southeastern United States with Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene occupations are rare. Previous excavations by Sam Brookes at the Hester Site (22MO569) revealed a site containing Paleoindian/Early Archaic deposits. The 2017 Mississippi State University excavation field school identified a buried soil containing

Paleoindian/Early Archaic diagnostic flaked stone tools, including Dalton, Jude, and Big Sandy point types. This poster presents preliminary results of the excavation and analyses to identify post-depositional processes that may have affected the site.

Strawn, James L. (See **Anderson, Derek T.**)

Sullivan, Lynne (See **Patch, Shawn**)

Terry, Ashley L. (University of Pennsylvania, ashleylterry@gmail.com)

[12] Fishing at Smith Creek (22Wk526): Evidence from a Coles Creek Flank Midden

Patterning in zooarchaeological assemblages can reveal information about cultural practices, including food acquisition. This analysis focuses on a mound-flank midden at Smith Creek, a Coles Creek (AD 700-1200) site in Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Fish comprised the majority of the recovered zooarchaeological remains by NISP. The proportions of different fish families represented in this midden suggest that the inhabitants of Smith Creek fished oxbow lakes and seasonal pools. Moreover, analyses of three screen size fractions — 1/2", 1/4", and 1/16" — revealed that fish of all sizes were exploited there, which points to non-selective fishing techniques.

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University, thackep@wfu.edu)

[15] Understanding Late Prehistoric Production and Decision-Making: Contextualizing Chaînes Opératoire along the Upper Yadkin

Archaeologists employing a chaine operatoire approach must contextualize past manufacturing actions when investigating the organization of prehistoric production. This presentation explores prehistoric decision-making at the large Donnaha village site through an understanding of intrasite and local resource availability. Very low levels of non-local pottery exchange occurred along the upper Yadkin River from CE 900-1400, yet a comprehensive geochemical characterization study reveals extensive embedded household clay procurement within field maintenance and foraging activities several kilometers from the village. Faunal assemblages detail the organized production of turtle shell bowls and more specialized craft activities involving turkey feathers and turkey phalanx beads.

Thomas, Prentice (See **Clark, Ryan**)

Thompson, Brandon (The University of Alabama, brandon.s.thompson@ua.edu)

[27] Current Analysis of WPA Era Osteological Collections from the Middle Tennessee River Valley

In 2017, The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research, as part of an ongoing data enhancement project, analyzed more than 1,100 sets of human osteological remains. This year's work included ten sites, adding to the 48 from the previous two years, with Site 1Lu25 providing the bulk of our data set. These sites were excavated in the 1930s and 1940s by the WPA within the Middle Tennessee River Valley of north Alabama. This paper continues the discussion with an examination of health and conflict while providing preliminary syntheses of patterns seen throughout the river valley.

Thompson, Ian A. (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, ithompson@choctawnation.com) and **Ryan L. Spring** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[21] Choctaw Place Names

The landscapes of the Choctaw homeland and of Oklahoma Choctaw country are blanketed by traditional knowledge in the form of descriptive place names in the Choctaw language. These names record an Indigenous relationship with the land that existed before colonization. This presentation follows the journey of the Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation department to create a database of Choctaw place names using GIS. Included is a discussion of the ways that this information is used by the Department, ranging from educational outreach with Tribal members, to adding an Indigenous layer of information in cultural resources surveys and Section 106 review.

Thompson, Ian A. (See **Fedoroff, Michael**)

Thompson, Victor (See **Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

Thompson, Victor (See **Ritchison, Brandon T.**)

Thorpe, Amber (Tulane University, athorpe@tulane.edu), **Hannah Hoover** (Tulane University), **Christopher Rodning** (Tulane University)

[25] Mississippian Settlement at the Catawba Meadows Site, Burke County, North Carolina

Catawba Meadows is attributed to the Burke phase (A.D. 1400-1600) in the upper Catawba River Valley of western North Carolina. It is located within the province of Joara, the chiefdom visited by and colonized by the Juan Pardo expeditions between 1566 and 1568. The site may represent the kind of settlement that was typical for Native Americans in this province at the point of Spanish contact in the Southeast. Mississippian architecture at Catawba Meadows provides a basis for comparisons with structures at other Burke-phase sites, including the Berry site, and sites in other areas of the greater southern Appalachians.

Tulman, David (George Washington University, dtulman@gmail.com)

[18] Southeastern Paleoindian and Early Archaic Chronologies

In the last few decades, we have been blessed with a building database of quality radiocarbon dates for Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites in the Southeast. Using Bayesian techniques, we can now develop some robust regional chronologies, from which we can begin to see details of local developmental trajectories. In the process, we can rethink and revise our standard views of early cultural history in the region.

Tulman, David (See **Halligan, Jessi J.**)

Thunen, Robert (See **Ashley, Keith**)

Tochtrop, Emily (University of Tulsa) and **Danielle Macdonald** (University of Tulsa)

[6] The Right Tool for the Job: Identification of Multifunctional Tools through Use-wear Analysis

Archaeological lithic artifacts are often described as single purpose objects: scrapers, projectile points, knives. However, ethnographic evidence suggests that many modern people use tools for multiple functions, either designing them as multipurpose tools or opportunistically using tools for the task at hand. Despite this, most use-wear experiments are focused towards single purpose tools, and many analysts argue that the use-traces on tools reflect only the final task. In these experiments, we explore how tools can be used for multiple functions related to food processing, and the different microscopic traces that these functions leave on the surface of stone tools.

Trubitt, Mary Beth D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, mtrubitt@uark.edu)

[7] The Spiro Arrow Points

Quivers of arrows, and sometimes bows, were included in mortuary and ritual deposits across the Caddo area. Arrow points chipped from chert, novaculite, and jasper placed in Spiro's Craig Mound represented ties to the wider social and sacred landscapes of the Mississippian world. Quivers of arrows, made on raw material from the Ozarks, Ouachita Mountains, Red River valley, and beyond, were distinctive material reminders of journeys from distant locations and connections with other communities. Depositing and redepositing small stone points brought these identifiers of people and places from different times in the past together in the Craig Mound.

Trufley, Briana (Kennesaw State University), **Savana Deems** (Kennesaw State University), **Terry G. Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[12] Middle Woodland Ceramics at the Lower Dabbs Site, Bartow County, GA

Recent excavations at the Lower Dabbs Site have revealed an abundant mix of Middle Woodland period ceramics, lithics, shell, and bone. This small village is located in the Etowah Valley Archaeological District across the Etowah River from the Leake Site. Ceramic analysis indicates that the Lower Dabbs Site dates mainly to the latter part of the Middle Woodland period (300 BC- AD 700), a period of intense ceremonial activity at Leake. Our main goal is to investigate the relationship(s) between Lower Dabbs and the Leake Site through their shared ceramic histories.

Tune, Jesse W. (Fort Lewis College, jwtune@gmail.com), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), **Lauren Woelkers** (East Tennessee State University)

[18] The First Tennesseans: A Review of the Last 20 Years

The last two decades have seen significant developments in Paleoindian and Early Archaic research in Tennessee. Since 1996 the statewide database has more than doubled in size to include over 5,500 points, making it one of the most comprehensive databases in the country. Early chert quarries have been documented across the mid-state. Investigations of sites throughout the higher elevations of eastern Tennessee indicate that early geographic territories were more diverse than previously thought. Recent studies have relied on Tennessee's archaeological

record to shed light on topics ranging from colonization models and regional adaptations, to technological innovation and point morphology studies.

Tune, Jesse (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

Underwood, John (Mississippi Department of Transportation, junderwood@mdot.ms.us)

[28] *I Request Your Concurrence: Recollections and Remembrances of Collaborations with Pam Lieb*

Upon joining the Mississippi Department of Transportation in 2004, I inherited several projects in various stages of development. One of the single, largest projects involved the proposed widening of Mississippi Highway 6 between the communities of Clarksdale and Batesville in northwest Mississippi. Over the course of SHPO consultation with that project, I was introduced to Pamela Edwards Lieb. In the years to follow, we became friends and colleagues with shared interests in seeing Mississippi's archaeological heritage recognized and celebrated not only across the state but region as well. This paper offers some reflections on of Pam Lieb's tenure.

Underwood, John (See **Myrick, Robert**)

Underwood, John (See **Velasquez, Lizbeth J.**)

Velasquez, Lizbeth J. (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **John R. Underwood** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Robert J. Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[17] *How's the View?: Using Historic Maps to Reconstruct and Interpret the Historic Landscape for Transportation Projects*

Because the recognition/definition of archaeological resources is broad and not always well-defined, the identification and evaluation of landscapes at the Phase I level must be made carefully, especially in Section 106 compliance. The use of various historic cartographic sources has proven extremely valuable in identifying, defining, and assessing these sources. While generally true that historic maps afford us snapshots of specific time periods, these same map sources provide a sequence into the use and evolution of the historic landscape from a "Bird's Eye" perspective. Such is needed in transportation archaeology given the restricted, linear nature of the project footprints.

Velasquez, Lizbeth J. (See **Myrick, Robert**)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina, gail.wagner@sc.edu)

[3] *Mississippian Diet at Mulberry (38KE12)*

This report from the Mississippian Mulberry (38KE12) mound town on the Wateree River in central South Carolina examines plant remains from multiple contexts through time, including probable mound precinct deposits and non-precinct village deposits. Animal bone indicating feasting has been identified from the probable mound precinct context.

Wagner, Mark (SIU Carbondale, mjwagner@siu.edu), **Mary McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest), **Heather Carey** (Shawnee National Forest), **Kayeligh Sharp** (SIU Carbondale)

[29] *The Trail on Which They Cried: Preserving and Interpreting the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Southern Illinois*

During 1837-1839 over 10,00 Cherokee traveled along the Trail of Tears through Illinois as part of their forced removal from their homes in the east to west of the Mississippi River. Over the past decade the Illinois TOT chapter, Southern Illinois University, and Shawnee National Forest have been engaged in documenting the route the Cherokee traveled through southern Illinois. This has involved archaeological research, public outreach, interpretive signage, GIS studies, and the listing sites in the National Register of Historic places. Our paper presents an overview of these projects as well as plans for future TOT-related research within the region.

Walker, Martin (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, mwalke63@vols.utk.edu), **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Christian Allen** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Cayla Colclasure** (University of Alabama), **Jennifer Green** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Heather Woods** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[12] *Continuity and Change of Subsistence and Social Landscapes: Contextualizing Late Precontact Occupations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC*

Three field seasons directed to the extensive Precontact occupations at the Topper Site (38AL23) have documented hundreds of features and a rich material record dominated by cross cord marked pottery and small triangular arrow points, and the widespread presence of maize. What was occurring on the site and when it occurred is the subject of a suite of specialized analyses, and are helping reshape thinking about late prehistoric occupations in

the central Savannah River Valley, and on a site formerly best known for its extensive Paleoindian archaeological record.

Walker, Martin (See **Anderson, David**)

Walker, Martin (See **Belcher, Megan E.**)

Walker, Martin (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

Walker, Martin (See **McKenna, Kathryn**)

Walker, Martin (See **Wilson, Parker**)

Walker, Renee B. (SUNY Oneonta, renee.walker@oneonta.edu) and **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[18] Searching for Megafauna in the Southeast during the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition

Despite the existence of megafauna throughout much of the southeast during the Pleistocene and Early Holocene, the use megafauna by early human foragers was rare. Examples of specialized megafaunal kill sites in western North America exist, but few cases in the Southeast. Habitation sites occupied during the Pleistocene/Early Holocene, such as Dust Cave, contained fauna that were primarily small game and waterfowl. Research reveals that megafauna were present, but either were not utilized much, are not as well preserved as at western sites, have not been identified as culturally modified, or were butchered and consumed outside of regular habitation areas.

Wallace, Nick (See **Cast, Robert**)

Wallis, Neill (University of Florida, nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu) and **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[12] The Role of Travel and Gathering Events in Woodland Site Histories and Ritual Concordance

Intense intraregional connectivity characterized Middle Woodland civic-ceremonial centers and residential sites in Florida and Georgia. Detailed chronologies reveal simultaneous shifts in settlement, material culture, mound construction, and mortuary ritual, while materials analysis shows frequent transport of objects among sites. We address regional-scale affinities through detailed histories of Block-Sterns and Hughes Island, sites with numerous "Swift Creek" connections, and trace biographies of their feature contents. Both sites show the signature of ritual events that drew people from afar across dozens of generations. We argue that the frequency, scale, and persistence of such journeys significantly shaped individual site histories and regional equivalencies.

Wallis, Neill (See **Bloch, Lindsay**)

Wallis, Neill (See **Duke, C. Trevor**)

Wallis, Neill (See **Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

Warner, Emily (University of Mississippi, ewarner@go.olemiss.edu), **Erin Cagney** (American University), **Dalton Capps** (University of Mississippi)

[25] Building and Burning: Excavations of a Southern Appalachian Mississippian House

The fourteenth-century Carter Robinson site (44LE10) is a Mississippian frontier in southwestern Virginia. Summer 2017 excavations at Structure 2 uncovered the second of three sequentially built houses located east of the mound. Remains of the third (upper) house sequence were uncovered in 2007-2008. This year's fieldwork focused on the second house sequence which uncovered an intentionally burned eastern-facing wall covered with midden. This poster will present the findings of these excavations and discuss the structure and its artifacts in relation to the other five houses uncovered at the site.

Warner, Kathryn (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Vincent Warner** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Susan Andrews** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Hank McKelway** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Jeremy Bolyard** (Oklahoma Military Department)

[17] Camp Gruber Through the Years

The Oklahoma Army National Guard has conducted Phase I and Phase II investigations at Camp Gruber, Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Camp Gruber is composed of 33,027 acres and includes a total of 224 archaeological sites with occupations from the Paleoindian through modern military times. The distribution of these archaeological sites across the landscape is explored, utilizing data from surveys and significance evaluations. The GIS system developed by the Oklahoma National Guard is integral in synthesizing data and beginning to understand human settlement and subsistence patterns across the northeastern Oklahoma landscape.

Warner, Vincent (Amec Foster Wheeler) and **John Bybee** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[6] *34MY336: A Multicomponent Archaic Burned-rock Midden in Mayes County, Oklahoma: Ceremonial or Everyday Life?*

The upper midden component of the site is Late Archaic in age. The lower component dates to the Early Archaic period, as a Calf Creek barb was recovered with a radiocarbon date of 7539-7476 BC. Unmodified lithic flakes with isolated polish and great quantities of burned rock were contained within each component. Polished flakes likely represent jam hafted wood working tools. The site may have served as a lithic procurement/tool manufacturing local or for food processing. Similar Woodland sites have been interpreted as ceremonial. This poster addresses site function through artifact patterns and regional comparative literature for the periods.

Warner, Vincent (See **Warner, Kathryn**)

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama, gwaselkov@southalabama.edu)

[26] *The Redstick Prophets' Movement as Lived History*

The rise of the Redstick Creek faction in 1811 has long been recognized as a revitalization movement based primarily on religious teachings of the Shawnee Prophet, Tenskwtawwa, and the Alabama Prophet, Hillis Hadjo. This militaristic movement explicitly rejected American culture and efforts by the US government to impose a "plan of civilization" on American Indians. Yet, aspects of American material culture remained in use by Redstick Creeks, even during the ensuing Creek War of 1813-1814. Excavations at the site of the Alabama Prophet's town, Holy Ground, furnish an opportunity to understand the Redstick religion as lived history.

Waselkov, Gregory (See **Morgan, David**)

Waselkov, Gregory (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

Watson, Caroline (See **Jones, Eric**)

Watt, David (Tulane University, Djwatt31@gmail.com)

[29] *Intersecting Archaeology, Culture, and Linguistic Revitalization*

This paper considers how archaeology can be used to engage with linguistic and cultural revitalization programs. By taking archaeological collections and presenting them in terms of indigenous language, the material culture of the past is used simultaneously for preservation and revitalization. Museum outreach resources, educational materials, community programming, and heritage outreach events are used as examples of how archaeology supports collaborative revitalization efforts and to impress the importance of Native American language, culture, and heritage across a variety of communities and settings.

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University, eliwatts@indiana.edu)

[20] *Angel Ethnogenesis and the Cahokian Diaspora*

Archaeologies of diaspora must consider the inherent processes of ethnogenesis, that is, the ever emergent making of new communities and maintenance of group identities outside of, but in reference to, the homeland. Drawing on the works of Craig Cipolla and Oliver Harris, I approach Mississippian communities through a relational framework that considers communities as assemblages of human and other than human actors in a perpetual state of becoming. Here, I explore material connections between Angel and Cahokia, in particular, architectural practices oriented to the Cahokia homeland integral to the creation and recreation of Angel communities.

Webb, Dan (University of Tennessee, mgq282@utk.edu)

[6] *A Comparative Multiple Proxy Analysis of Human-Environment Interactions at the Patrick Site (40MR40), a Prehistoric Archaeological Site in the Little Tennessee River Valley of East Tennessee*

Evidence from Early Woodland deposits in the Little Tennessee River Valley suggests increased investment in plant cultivation and an increase in population density relative to earlier periods. Alluvial sediment records from the area demonstrate that such increases coincided with the stabilization of the river and floodplain ecosystem. The University of Tennessee's excavations at the Patrick Site (40MR40) revealed Archaic and Early Woodland period contexts ranging from approximately 7500 BCE to 200 CE. Analysis of sediments, plant remains and micro artifacts in curated profiles from the site will contextualize local occupational and subsistence patterns while addressing broader questions of human resilience.

Webb, Paul (TRC Environmental Corporation, pwebb@trcsolutions.com) and **LeeAnne Wendt** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)

[21] The Importance of Tribal Involvement in Pipeline Projects: A Southeastern Case Study

This presentation discusses the Muscogee (Creek) Nation's (MCN) THPO's involvement in a large natural gas pipeline project in the Southeast. Drawing on perspectives of MCN's staff, the project's CRM consultants, and the pipeline company, we discuss how consultation evolved over four years of fieldwork, reporting, and construction. In the project's construction phase, all parties worked together to implement a monitoring program that would aid in avoiding impacts to historic areas of interest within the MCN's homeland. Although all projects present their own challenges, we believe some of what we learned may be useful to others involved in similar projects.

Weitzel, Elic M. (See **Friedl, Alexandra J.**)

Welch, Paul (Southern Illinois University Carbondale, pwelch@siu.edu) and **Brian Butler** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

[15] Crafting Fluorite at Kincaid

The Kincaid site contains a precinct that has abundant evidence for crafting of fluorite objects. This area has been examined by magnetometry, controlled surface collection, and small scale excavations. The artifact assemblage is focused largely on the crafting of beads, pendants, and perhaps figurines from fluorite, with additional minor evidence for crafting of cannel coal, shell, copper, and possibly wood. Although this is clearly a nonresidential precinct devoted to craft production, it is not clear whether this production should be seen as primarily economic (beads as wealth), social (beads as status markers), or ritual/ceremonial (beads as ceremonial regalia).

Welch, Paul (See **Pursell, Corin**)

Wells, Joshua J. (See **Yerka, Stephen J.**)

Wendt, LeeAnne (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)

[21] Cultural Resource Investigations on Tribal Trust Land in McIntosh County, Oklahoma

Conducting archaeological surveys on Tribal Trust lands are important to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation (MCN), as it allows us to note the cultural landscape of an area on lands that have never been surveyed. The MCN has been in Oklahoma for less than 200 years, so most sites that are found pertain to cultures that came before us. This presentation will discuss recent preliminary work and research on a particular site in McIntosh County and how a survey for a groundwater exploration study revealed a multi-component indigenous site.

Wendt, LeeAnne (See **Webb, Paul**)

White, Andrew (University of South Carolina, aawhite@mailbox.sc.edu) and **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee)

[18] Structure, Density, and Movement: Large-Scale Datasets and Basic Questions about Early Foraging Societies in the Eastern Woodlands

Distributions of diagnostic projectile points show that the Paleoindian and Early Archaic societies of the Eastern Woodlands were spatially-extensive, occupying vast and varied landscapes stretching from the Great Lakes to the Florida Peninsula. The scales of these societies present analytical challenges to understanding both (1) their organization and (2) how and why the densities and distributions of population changed during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. We integrate several large datasets - point distributions, site locations, and radiocarbon dates - to address basic questions about the structure and demography of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic societies of the Eastern Woodlands.

White, Nancy Marie (University of South Florida, nmw@usf.edu)

[12] Early Archaic Through Late Woodland and Creek at the Montgomery Fields Site 9DR10, Lower Flint River, Georgia

Near the Flint-Chattahoochee-Apalachicola River forks, the Montgomery Fields site was dug in 1953 by Carl Miller for the River Basin Survey program. Abundant check-stamped and plain sherds and freshwater shell midden deposits were thought to represent mundane Late Woodland habitation. The site was never reported, but Smithsonian records and collections indicate five additional components: Archaic points, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and historic Creek ceramics. An expedient-tool lithic industry on diverse raw materials, some fancy ceramics, quartz crystals, and other artifacts suggest special activity and wide economic networks were typical of long-term everyday domestic life at this strategic location.

Wiewel, Rebecca Fritsche (Arkansas Tech University, rwiewel@atu.edu) and **Aaron McArthur** (Arkansas Tech University)

[17] Give the People What They Want: Revitalizing a Campus Museum

In a landmark survey of Americans, Rosenzweig and Thelen (1998) found that museums are among the most trusted sources of information about the past and that, as a whole, the public is engaged with the past. Given the importance of museums in public education, we conducted a campus climate survey, designed to discover how our campus community relates to the past and identify features that are desirable in campus museums. This poster presents the survey results, which will inform the future direction of our campus museum and provide broader insights regarding the potential for small museums to positively impact communities.

Williams, Nancy (University of Tulsa, kkg036@utulsa.edu) and **Thomas Foster** (University of Tulsa)

[25] Seminole Town: A Historical and Archaeological Synthesis of fourteen Seminole Towns Through Time

In conjunction with the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, we examined modern Seminole bands to create a detailed narrative of the history of fourteen Seminole towns, from their earliest origins through settlement in Florida, past Indian removal, the Civil War and reorganization, into modern day. Using the findings from archaeological investigations, historic European and American documents and oral history, we found specific connections to other historic Southeastern tribes, showed the development of the Seminole in Florida and detailed the often overlooked history of the towns since their settlement in Oklahoma.

Wilson, Gregory (UCSB), **Jeremy Wilson** (IUPUI), **Duane Esarey** (ISAS), **Robert McCullough**

[26] Two Early Cahokian Outposts in the Central Illinois River Valley

Two early Cahokian outposts at opposite ends of the Central Illinois River Valley appear to predate all previously known associations of Mississippian habitation and monumentality in the region. To the north is the Fandel Mounds (11Wd4) and to the south is the Lawrenz Gun Club Mounds (11Cs4). Both produced domestic assemblages consisting of a mix of 11th century Cahokian style Mississippian and local terminal Late Woodland ceramics. Determining the interactions represented by contemporaneous Woodland and Mississippian ceramic traditions at these mound centers is key to understanding the trajectory of Mississippian development in the Illinois Valley and northern Midwest.

Wilson, Gregory (See **Bardolph, Dana**)

Wilson, Jeremy (See **Wilson, Gregory**)

Wilson, Parker (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, pwilso20@vols.utk.edu), **Alex Fuller** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[17] Managing Digital Archaeology: A Data Flow Model from the Ongoing Late Precontact Project at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC

Five field projects, three years of laboratory work, and various undergraduate and graduate student research projects have been conducted concerning the Late Precontact occupations at the Topper Site (38AL23). The current challenge of this project specifically, and of archaeology more broadly, is proper digital management and curation including seamless integration with GIS platforms, accurate reports and queries, and management of data such as field and lab forms, notes, images, references, and curation information. Such frameworks are the underpinnings of modern archaeological practice. We present and describe a streamlined data flow diagram (DFD) for the entire Precontact archaeology project at Topper.

Woelkers, Lauren (East Tennessee State University, woelkerslauren@gmail.com) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[30] Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Lithic Flake Debris at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40Pt209)

We analyze lithic flaking debris from transitional late Pleistocene and early Holocene layers at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter, a multicomponent site on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP), Pickett County, Tennessee. Blades, blade-like flakes, and two blade core fragments are among the lithics recovered from these contexts. The site is well-stratified, so we can separate these layers from the Middle and Late Archaic components. We seek to determine if the flake debris analysis reveals significant differences from later Holocene contexts on the UCP. We will also address if the flake debris analysis indicates blade production on site.

Woelkers, Lauren (See **Tune, Jesse W.**)

Woods, Heather (See **Walker, Martin**)

Wormsn, Scott (See **Helton, Deseray**)

Worth, John E. (See **Bolte, Christina L.**)

Worth, John (University of West Florida, jworth@uwf.edu)

[9] *Tying it All Together: History, Process, and the Nature of Culture*

The primary legitimate distinction between history and prehistory has always been methodological, based on differing degrees of direct or indirect access to what people did and thought in the past. Moreover, if we view culture as an emergent phenomenon that is manifested through the socially contextualized actions and thoughts of individuals over the course of their lifetimes, then culture has always had both historical and processual dimensions. This paper explores archaeological approaches to using the material traces of collective individual practices as the cumulative result of individual and social histories and processes at varying temporal, spatial, and social scales.

Wright, Alice (Appalachian State University, wrightap2@appstate.edu)

[26] *Producing Pigeon, Crafting Connestee: The Material Culture of Hopewellian Contact in Western North Carolina*

Pigeon and Connestee phase communities produced a variety of crafts, some of which circulated through the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and serve as an index of ritualized culture contact during the early centuries AD. Drawing on data from recently excavated assemblages in western North Carolina, I consider the chaîne opératoire of mica cutout manufacture and Pigeon and Connestee ceramic production to answer two questions: (1) how did the production of special crafts intersect with daily life in Appalachian Summit communities; and (2) did the emergence of a ritual mode of production affect the organization of quotidian craft production; if so, how?

Wright, Alice (See **Wynn, Hayley**)

Wright, K. Pierce (The University of Alabama, kpwright@crimson.ua.edu) and **Elliot H. Blair** (The University of Alabama)

[14] *Hidden in the Matrix: Preliminary elemental sourcing of Choctaw ceramics from Kemper County, Mississippi*

This poster presents the preliminary results of an x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) analysis of ceramics recovered from historic Choctaw (Late 17th - Early 19th century) contexts at sites (22KE630 and 22KE718) located along Chickasawhay Creek, Kemper County, MS. XRF analyses were used to non-destructively identify ceramic compositional groups. Here we discuss our methodology and present preliminary interpretations about how these compositional groups reflect changing choices in clay exploitation based on differences in vessel form, function, and chronology.

Wynn, Hayley (Appalachian State University), **Cala Castleberry** (Appalachian State University), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University)

[17] *The Role of Magnetic Susceptibility in Multi-Method Geophysical Survey: Recent Results from the Johnston Site, Tennessee*

Since 2014, the Pinson Environment and Archeology Regional Landscape (PEARL) project has worked to document the sub-surface remains of the Johnston site in west Tennessee in an effort to better understand the organization and evolution of this neighbor and possible precursor of Pinson Mounds. In this poster, we present the results of an extensive magnetic susceptibility survey carried out in 2015 and 2016, which demonstrate the utility of this coarse grained but highly efficient method for collecting geophysical data and guiding excavation strategies.

Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee, syerka@utk.edu), **Sarah W. Kansa** (Alexandria Archive Institute), **Kelsey Noack Myers** (Indiana University, South Bend), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee), **Eric C. Kansa** (Open Context), **Joshua J. Wells** (Indiana University, South Bend)

[17] *Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA): A Community-spanning Database*

As a linked open data hub, The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA) connects governmental, research, and archival information sets about hundreds of thousands of archaeological sites. DINAA is currently expanding from its initial proof-of-concept phase, scaling to a truly continental effort. The project also aims to support the heritage management efforts of cultural representatives from sovereign Tribal Nations and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO). The poster illustrates methods to network archaeological data on a continental scale, and highlights the successes in building a database “by community” instead of “by committee.”

Yerka, Stephen J. (See **Anderson, David**)

Yerka, Stephen J. (See Colclasure, Cayla)

Young, Ryan (See Oscarson, Cody)

NOTES

SALT FORK OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER

Salt Plains

Great Salt Plains

CHEROKEE OUTLET

CIMARRON RIVER.

CREEK AND

SOUTH

NORTH CANADIAN

CANADIAN

KICKAPOO TRADING

CALIFORNIA ROAD

WASHITA RIVER

CAMP MAS
CHOUT
TRADING

CHOCOTAW

WICHPITA

MTS.

AND

PAULS VALLEY

FT. ARBUCKLE

CACHE

BEAVER

ARBUCKLE MTS

WARREN'S