

Oklahoma Archaeology Conference 2024

February 29th – March 2nd
University of Oklahoma



OAC 2024 Organizing Committee

Bonnie Pitblado
Rebecca Hawkins
Debra Green

Programming Committee

Mel R. Miller
Kaylyn Moore
Cheyenne Widdecke

Local Arrangements Committee

Kaylyn Moore
Cheyenne Widdecke

Program Designer

Zac Marino

Cover Art

Yonavea Hawkins
**Caddo (Hasinai Nation), Delaware Nation,
and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma**

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Thank You OAC Sponsors!

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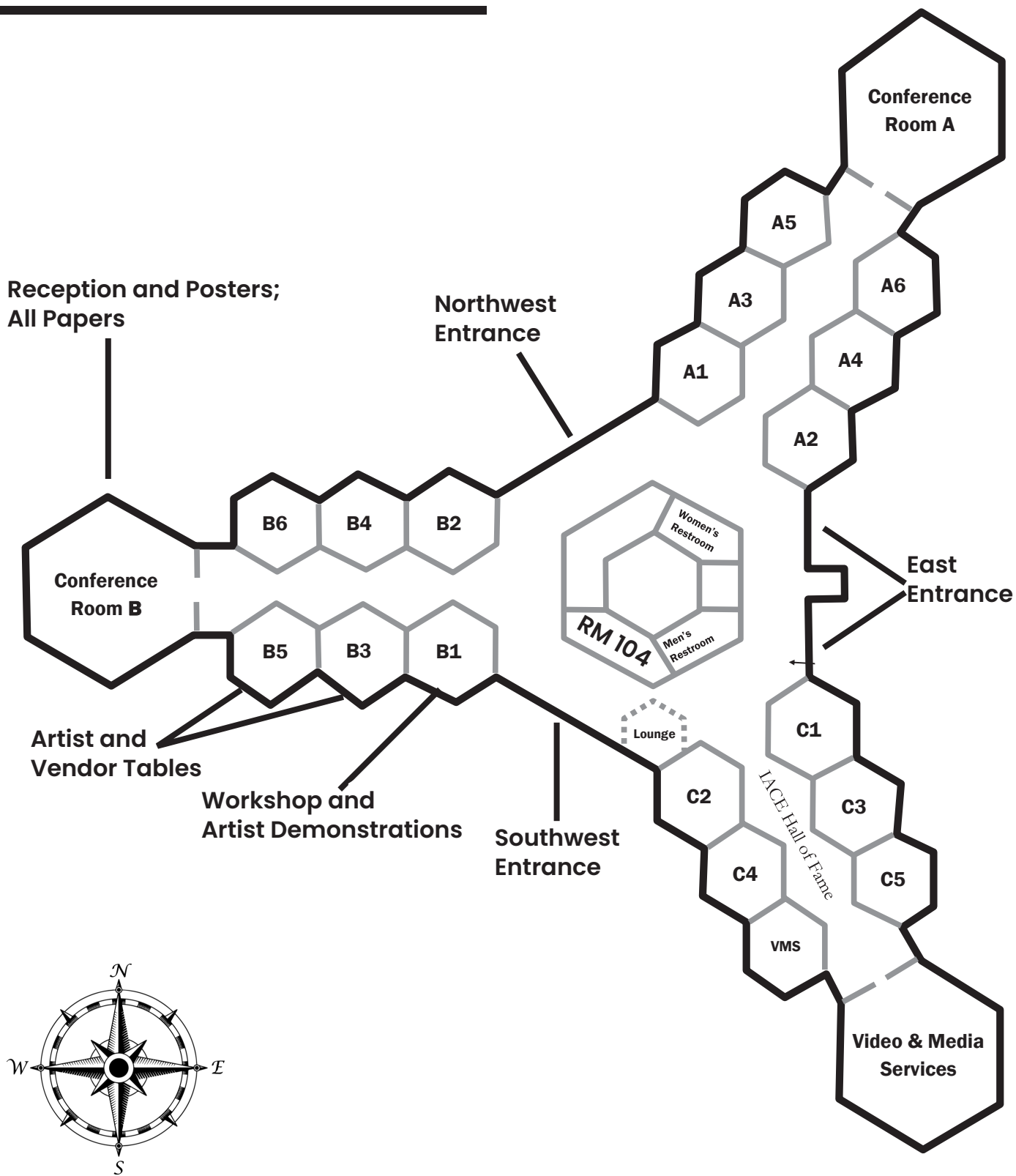
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Thurman J. White Forum Building



Land Acknowledgement

The following land acknowledgement statement was developed by the OU Land Acknowledgement Working Group in August 2020. The working group consists of Indigenous OU faculty, staff, and students representing many of Oklahoma's sovereign tribal nations. It is reprinted below in its entirety, and the statement and links to additional resources can be accessed [here](#).

Long before the University of Oklahoma was established, the land on which the University now resides was the traditional home of the “Hasinai” Caddo Nation and “Kirikirʔi:s” Wichita & Affiliated Tribes.

We acknowledge this territory once also served as a hunting ground, trade exchange point, and migration route for the Apache, Comanche, Kiowa and Osage nations.

Today, 39 tribal nations dwell in the state of Oklahoma as a result of settler and colonial policies that were designed to assimilate Native people.

The University of Oklahoma recognizes the historical connection our university has with its Indigenous community. We acknowledge, honor and respect the diverse Indigenous peoples connected to this land. We fully recognize, support and advocate for the sovereign rights of all of Oklahoma's 39 tribal nations. This acknowledgement is aligned with our university's core value of creating a diverse and inclusive community. It is an institutional responsibility to recognize and acknowledge the people, culture and history that make up our entire OU Community.

A note from the OAC organizers: Land acknowledgements are controversial within and among Indigenous communities in Oklahoma and elsewhere. Some see them as an important step in redressing historic wrongs. Others view them as “performative”—a way for institutions to signal that they recognize the harm of settler-colonialism without making any meaningful change to systems that can continue to harm Indigenous communities.

Either way, we encourage those attending OAC to learn more about land acknowledgements and to reflect on their own attitudes and practices. Here are a few resources that may help:

- [Native-Land.ca](#) | Our home on native land (an interactive map showing Indigenous territory)
- [land_acknowledgement](#) (squarespace.com) (an introduction to land acknowledgements and perspectives on why they should be done)
- [Land Acknowledgments Are Not Enough – SAPIENS](#) (a perspective on why some anthropologists think land acknowledgements are inadequate)

About the Thurman J. White Forum Building

In 1957, Thurman J. White, Vice President of Continuing Education and Public Service at OU, secured one of 12 grants given by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for creating university-based residential conference centers around the world. The grant, the largest the university had received to date, was used to build the Thurman J. White Forum Building and other structures that collectively formed the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education (OCCE).

OCCE was unveiled in 1962 as a self-contained community for adult learners. Today, as part of the OU College of Professional and Continuing Studies, the Forum continues to serve the needs of a wide variety of meeting and conference participants. Participants come from every state and many foreign countries to attend courses and conferences in a variety of formats. The Forum hosts more than 3000 events yearly with more than 108,000 attendees.

Oklahoma Archaeology Conference 2024 Schedule

Thursday

Posters and Opening Reception in Conference Room B

5:00pm Resistration Opens

6:00pm Welcome (Bonnie Pitblado) and Prayer (L. Kilan Jacobs, Osage Nation)

5:30–7:30pm Opening Reception and Posters

The opening reception features hot hors d'oeuvres and beverages, coupled with presentation of all conference posters. Although the posters will only be staffed on Thursday evening, poster authors will move them to the walls lining the "B" corridor for the duration of the conference. Judging for the student poster competition will take place during the reception, with each judge interacting with one or more competitors. Registration will be open throughout the reception and for the duration of the conference.

Student Posters (Abstracts start on page 24)

Author(s)

Reagan Ballard (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Dawson Fontenot (Sequoyah Boarding School), Lily Gibson (Muldrow High School), Rafael Gomez (Norman North High School), and Alexis Kotoucek (Norman North High School)

Ella M. Brewer-Jensen (University of Oklahoma)

Michael Dillinger (University of Oklahoma)

Abidun Ganiyu (University of Oklahoma)

Title

"Voices of Oklahoma" 2023: Our Introduction to Community-Engaged Archaeology

Economic Changes Through Time Along the Tanzanian Swahili Coast, as Seen Through the Examination of Non-ferrous Metals and Metallurgical Technologies

Analysis of Ground Stone Tools from Las Chachalacas Site

Unveiling the Past: Investigating the Technology and Provenance of Proto-Historic Ceramics from Avecasta Cave, Portugal

Student Posters (cont.)

Author(s)

Ethan A. Mofidi (University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Katelyn Cooke Ososkie
(Oklahoma State University)

Title

An Ethnographic Approach Regarding the Application of Social Justice in Cultural Resource Management

Regional and Temporal Distribution of Buried Soils Dating to Early Prehistoric Agriculture in Oklahoma

General Posters

Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Leland C. Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Jennifer M. Haney (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Alanis N. Ramos Berrios (University of Oklahoma), and Donald H. Andrews (University of Oklahoma)

TJ Edwards and Miriam Belmaker
(University of Tulsa)

Christopher Goodmaster (Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC), Alexandra Younger (Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC), and Greg Maggard (Oklahoma Department of Transportation – Cultural Resources Program)

Rebecca A. Hawkins, Mel Miller, Joe Ben Sanders, Cody Webster, and Lillian Eades (all, Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Madeleine Hale (University of Oklahoma) and Asa Randall (University of Oklahoma)

Kyra Hornbuckle and Ki Jim (Archaeological Technicians, Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation)

Testing Three Tipi Ring Sites in Cimarron County, Oklahoma: Preliminary Results and What's Next?

The Usefulness of Micromammals in Archaeological Research

The Fears Site (34SQ76): A Late Archaic–Early Caddo (Harlan Phase) Farming Hamlet in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma

Tse'evähooseveno'otanevòse
Tsetsèhestàhese and the Battle of Turkey Springs

Geophysical Survey of the Naval Air Technical Training Center NATTC, Norman

Being Good Stewards of the Land: How the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department Promotes and Protects Cultural Heritage

General Posters (cont.)

Author(s)

Madeline Niblett, Paige Lebs, Dr. Ricardo Higelin, Susan Fishman-Armstrong, and Dr. Marc N. Levine (all with Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

Greg Maggard (ODOT), Christopher Goodmaster (IES), and Jesse C Nowak (ODOT)

Allison K. McLeod (LJA Environmental Services)

Bonnie Pitblado (University of Oklahoma)

Olivia M. Porter, Jennifer M. Haney, Leland C. Bement, and Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Haley Rush, John Dockall, Alexander Menaker, August Costa, Charles Frederick, Leslie Bush, and Jodi Jacobson (all, Stantec)

Phoebe Stubblefield (Director, C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory, University of Florida), Brenda Alford (Descendant of Race Massacre Survivors & Black Wall Street Entrepreneurs, and Former Chair of Public Oversight Committee), and Kary Stackelbeck (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Sarah Trabert (University of Oklahoma), Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and Gary McAdams (Wichita and Affiliated Tribes)

Title

The Practice of NAGPRA at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH)

The Jewett Site: Preliminary Results from Investigations at an Ancestral Wichita Plains Village Site

Anthropological Literacy and Oklahoma Social Studies Education

HELP WANTED: Co-Creating a Syllabus for a New Class, "Introduction to Field Methods in Cultural Resource Management"

Shifts in Fuelwood Use at a Woodland-Age Site in the Oklahoma Panhandle

Results from Excavations at 34TU220

Community-Centered Approach in the Search for 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Victims

Stories from Twentieth-Century Wichita Gathering Places

Friday

8:00am	Registration Table Opens
8:15am	Opening Remarks (Conference Room B)

Workshop (Room B1)

8:00am–12:00pm	From Wheel to Table: Learning European Pottery Techniques	Dr. Shawn Lambert Dr. Paige Ford
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Student Paper Competition (Conference Room B)

8:30–8:55am	Ordinary or Extraordinary: The Archaeology of Fourche Maline	Jeffrey T. Lewis, Jr. (University of Oklahoma)
8:55–9:20am	Unraveling Fort Louise Augusta: A Historical Archaeological Examination of a Danish West Indian Fortification	Emily R. Schumacher (University of Tulsa)
9:20–9:45am	Antelope Springs: An Inter-Observer Error Analysis	Nicholas Gala (University of Tulsa)
9:45–10:10am	Guasave: An Area of Interaction and Transformation	Jose R Vivero Miranda (University of Oklahoma)
10:10–10:20am	Coffee Break	
10:20–10:45am	Diachronic Cultural Connections between Northern Chihuahua and Far West Texas	Jaron Davidson (University of Oklahoma)
10:45–11:10am	Applying the Theory of Heart-Centered Archaeology to the Issue of Exclusion	Madeline Jennings (University of Tulsa)

General Papers (Conference Room B)

11:10–11:35am	Great Discoveries in CRM	Lauren M. Cleeland (PhD, SEARCH)
11:35am–12:00pm	An Overview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cultural Resources Program	Jackie Rodgers (USACE Tulsa District)
12–1:30pm	Lunch/OKPAN Advisory Board Meeting	

Tribal Collaborative Forum (Conference Room B)

1:30–3:30pm	Artist to Archaeologist: Scholar to Scholar (See Abstract on page 19)	Bobbi Deere (PhD Candidate, University of Oklahoma, JDC Archaeology) Wayne "Tay Sha" Earles (Caddo Nation Tribal Citizen and University of Oklahoma graduate) Yonavea Hawkins (Caddo Nation, Delaware Nation and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma) Kilan Jacobs (Osage Nation Tribal Citizen) Shelley Patrick (Muscogee Nation Tribal Citizen) Lisa Rutherford (Cherokee Nation Tribal Citizen and Cherokee National Treasure)
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Friday (cont.)

General Papers (Conference Room B)

3:30–3:55pm	The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department: Consultation and Compliance	Kimberly Hinson, Lindsey Bilyeu, and Deanna Byrd (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department)
3:55–4:20pm	Section 106: Compliance from the Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Colleen A. Bell (Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office)
4:20–4:45pm	Three Current Preservation Topics at the Sac and Fox Nation	Chris Boyd (Sac and Fox Nation) and Robert Cast (Consultant)
4:45–5:05pm	Tse'évahooseveno'otanévose Tsetséhestéhese (the Northern Cheyenne Journey Home): Finding the Trail	Rebecca A. Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.), Gerry Robinson (Northern Cheyenne, author), and Kay Decker (Professor, Northwestern Oklahoma State University)
5:05–5:30pm	To Relate: Indigenous Views on Native American Historical Events in Texas	Amy Heath (Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, City of Austin), Steven Gonzales (El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Association, City of Austin), Sergio Iruegas (GTI Environmental), and Melinda Iruegas (GTI Environmental)
5:30–6:30pm	Break and Cash Bar	

Banquet and Keynote Speaker (Conference Room B)

6:30–9:30pm	See Details on P.23
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Saturday

Artist Demonstrations (Room B1)

8:00–9:30am	Demonstration of the techniques used to create beaded cultural items.	Yonavea Hawkins (Caddo, Delaware, Kickapoo)
9:30–11:00am	Cultural Art and Contemporary Jewelry Art: Creation of stone art inspired by ancient Caddo/Spiro artifacts.	A. Wayne "Tay Sha" Earles (Caddo)

General Papers (Conference Room B)

8:00–8:25am	Material Measurements: The Applications of Surface Metrology in Archaeology	Danielle Macdonald (University of Tulsa)
8:25–8:50am	Obsidian Conveyance in Oklahoma	J. Matthew Oliver (University of Oklahoma)
8:50–9:15am	Painted Quartzite: A Newly Defined Quartz Arenite Component of the Lower Dakota Formation, Cimarron County, OK	Donald Andrews, Dean Richmond, and Leland Bement (University of Oklahoma)
9:15–9:40am	Recent Archaeological Fieldwork at the Edwards Store (34LT435)	Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Kristina Wyckoff (Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office) and Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)
9:40–10:05am	Crafting a Multiethnic Society: Early Caddo Master Potters at Cahokia	Dr. Paige Ford (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Dr. Shawn Lambert (Mississippi State University)
10:05–10:15am	Coffee Break	
10:15–10:40am	An Archaeology of Industrialized Cultural Heritage Extraction in Florida	Asa Randall (University of Oklahoma, Anthropology)
11:05–11:30am	Patterns of Interaction and Integration in the Opatería of the Sierra Madre Occidental	Matthew Pailles (University of Oklahoma) and Andrew Krug (University of Oklahoma)
11:30–11:55am	Sensing Monte Albán's Main Plaza: Insights from Acoustical Modeling and Intervisibility Analysis	Marc N. Levine (Sam Noble Museum of Natural History) and Alex E. Badillo (Indiana State University)
12:00–1:30pm	Lunch Break	

Saturday

Artist Demonstrations (Room B1)

1:30–3:00pm	Mvskoke Material Girl: Fashion Demonstration of Contemporary Muskogean Designs and Textiles	Shelley Patrick (Mvskoke)
3:00–4:30pm	Crafting Process and Knowledge of Cradleboards, their Practical uses and Symbolic Meanings	L. Kilan Jacobs (Osage)

General Papers (Conference Room B)

1:30–1:55pm	Results from the 2023 OU Field School at Pian di Mealla, Umbria, Italy	Joey Williams (University of Oklahoma), Sue Alcock (University of Oklahoma), Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Claudio Bizzarri (CEE Orvieto), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)
1:55–2:20pm	A Typology of Roman Locks and Keys	Tommas Pace (Afendras Archaeology –LJA)
2:20–2:45pm	Postmortem Care of Subadults from the Neo-punic Tophet at Zita, Tunisia Note: This presentation contains images of human remains	Jessica I. Cerezo–Roman (University of Oklahoma) and colleagues (see abstract for full author list)
2:45–3:05pm	Metal Finds from the Medieval “Royal” Burials of Durbi Takusheyi, Northern Nigeria	Thomas R. Fenn (University of Oklahoma)
3:05–3:30pm	Experimental Use–Wear on Banded Ironstone	Mel R. Miller (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)
3:30–3:40pm	Break	
3:40–4:05pm	Preparing a Surface: The of “Seasoning” Food Processing Ground Stone and its Implications for Use–wear Analysis	Patrick Nørskov Pedersen (Fulbright Visiting Scholar (Postdoc), University of Tulsa)
4:05–4:30pm	Gods, Guardians, Guilds, and Thieves: The Role of Locks and Keys in the Sacred and Profane	Tommas Pace (Afendras Archaeology – LJA)
5:30–7:30pm	Interurban Dinner (RSVP to Debra Green)	“Envisioning a Collaborative Statewide Solution to Oklahoma Compliance–Sector Workforce Training and Staffing Challenges.” Private dining room can accommodate 50 people. Participants pay for their own dinner.



Mace#7

Wayne Tay Sha Earles

Caddo Tribe

Featured Artists

Yonavea Hawkins

**Caddo (Hasinai Nation), Delaware Nation,
and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma**

As a beadwork artist Yonavea learned by sewing and beading cultural items for herself and family. When asked to participate in her first art market she entered a pair of Delaware moccasins in the Beadwork category. She has since continued to win awards in other juried Native American art market competitions with her moccasins, beaded cultural items and loomed beaded belts in the Beadwork or Cultural/Diverse Arts categories. Whether doing loom work or two needle appliqué bead work, her beadwork designs are a combination of traditional and contemporary using cut beads. She has a Fine Arts degree from Oklahoma City University and has been drawing and painting since grade school.



Participating In

Vendor Table

Collaborative Forum

Artist Demonstration

**Saturday 8:00–9:30am
Room B1**



Shelley Patrick

Mvskoke Nation

Shelley Patrick, Mvskoke, is a visual artist whose work includes using Southeastern Indigenous designs that reflect her cultural heritage. She creates works in mixed media paintings and sculpture, fashion design, installation and mural art, and graphic design. Shelley has participated in numerous juried and gallery shows as well as several art markets in Oklahoma and New Mexico locations. She has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Visual Communications from Northeastern State University in Tahlequah, OK, and a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the Institute of American Indians Arts (IAIA) in Santa Fe, NM. Shelley is the current President of the Southeastern Indian Artist's Association (SEIAA) and works in Guest Experience at Philbrook Museum of Art in Tulsa, OK.

Participating In

Vendor Table

Collaborative Forum

Artist Demonstration

**Saturday 1:30–3:00pm
Room B1**

Featured Artists (cont.)



Lisa Rutherford

Cherokee Nation

Lisa Rutherford (b 1958, Cherokee Nation) is a full-time artist specializing in pottery and textiles. Rutherford began making ancestral style pottery in 2005. She soon began researching and making historic clothing including feather capes and mantles, twined textiles and 18th century Cherokee clothing.

She is a 1986 graduate of Northeastern State University (Oklahoma) and in 2009 participated in the Oklahoma Arts Council's Leadership Arts program. In 2014, Rutherford was selected for the Art Leadership Program at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian, studying twined textiles, historic clothing and beadwork, and feather capes.

In 2018, she was named a Cherokee National Treasure by the Cherokee Nation for her work in preserving and promoting Cherokee pottery and culture. Her work is in collections including the Smithsonian Museum's National Museum of the American Indian, the Eiteljorg Museum of American Indian and Western Art, the Fred Jones, Jr. Museum at OU, and the Cherokee National History Museum in Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Participating In
Vendor Table
Collaborative Forum



L. Kilan Jacobs

Osage Nation

L. Kilan Jacobs is an enrolled citizen of and resides within the Osage Nation. Jacobs has been surrounded by the culture, art, ceremonies, and traditional Osage values throughout his life. He enjoys sharing the traditional teachings of his people via his artwork, which often demonstrates the cosmology of his ancestors. Jacobs has a strong focus on demonstrating the means and methods through which Mississippian ideology was passed down and continued in historic and modern Osage culture. He is very grateful for his wife Mary and five children who often share time with his devoted interests in art, anthropology, and history.

Participating In
Vendor Table
Collaborative Forum
Artist Demonstration
Saturday 3:00–4:30pm
Room B1

Featured Artists (cont.)

Chase Earles

Caddo Tribe

Born in Oklahoma of the Caddo tribe, I have always been an artist. I discovered my purpose and voice behind my art was to revive and reintroduce my tribe's prolific pottery tradition to the world as it had almost been lost. I attended SCAD for an art background, and today create traditional and modern interpretations of our ancestral pottery in order to educate the public and our own people of our cultural identity. My work can be seen in museum permanent collections all over the country including the DMA, MiA, Snite, MAM, Mulvane, Carlos, Crystal Bridges, Autry, Eiteljorg, and Gilcrease Museum



Participating In
Vendor Table



Participating In
Vendor Table

Dan D. Beaver

Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Bird Clan

Dan Beaver is a citizen of the Mvskoke Nation, bird clan and Tokvpvce Tribal Town. He lives with his wife Linda and two kids ,Peyton and Kasi in Beggs,OK. He is also a Northern Traditional Dancer and make men's pow wow regalia. Mr. Beaver uses traditional Southeastern designs from the Mississippian periods inspiration for his artwork. He is last member of the Mvskoke Nation that still makes their traditional ego-nufkvs(hitting wood).His art has been exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution of Native American History Museum in Washington DC and many prestigious museums across the country. Several unique pieces have been display at the Chickasaw Visitor center and Choctaw museum in Mississippi. Mr.Beaver has won first place in weaponry category at the 2019 Chickasaw Nation Artesian arts Festival and first place in weaponry at the Mvskoke Nation art market in 2021 and 2022.Being a traditional southeastern artist has helped his family communities keep their traditional art alive. He feels by doing this artwork will help future of the Mvskoke Nation youth and communities.

Featured Artists (cont.)



Participating In Vendor Table

John Tiger **Creek Nation**

Jon Mark Tiger was born in 1954 and resides with his wife Laverne in Eufaula, Oklahoma (Creek Nation). He first exhibited in 1971 at the Five Civilized Tribes Museum's Student Art Show, winning first place in the Painting category. He has since competed in national art competitions, winning numerous awards. He travelled to Celle, Germany, in 2003 and exhibited in a 13th century castle. Tiger's artwork has also been exhibited at the Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC in 2012, as well as Sante Fe Art Market and the Harvard Museum in Phoenix, AZ.

Tiger is primarily self-taught, but he attended the Institute of American Indian Arts of Sante Fe, New Mexico, and the University of Science and Arts in Chickasha, Oklahoma. Allan Houser was one of his teachers at IAIA in 1974.

His mediums include pencil, color pencil, acrylic watercolor on paper and canvas. His pencil work and miniatures have won awards throughout the years. Tiger was recently Honored with the 2012 Master Artist of the Five Civilized Tribes, which include Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw Tribes. This recognition is given to artists who exemplify and portray their tribal heritage through visual art and who consistently portrayed its folklore and legends important to the history of these tribes.



Participating In Vendor Table

Antonio Grant **Eastern Band of Cherokee**

Antonio Grant is a 3rd-generation silversmith and shell carver. He is a member of Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Grant's work honors his mother's Navajo culture using sterling silver, turquoise and other natural stones. His father's Cherokee culture influences his use of the Quahog clamshell, or wampum, used by Cherokee ancestors. As a young man, he traveled extensively as a powwow dancer, performer, and singer. He resides on the Qualla Boundary in North Carolina, where he creates beautiful jewelry,

Featured Artists (cont.)

Wayne “Tay Sha” Earles

Caddo Tribe

My given Caddo name, Tay Sha, means “Wolf” & “Friend”, for he guides you to the other side when you pass on. The Caddo used this word for their friends/allies, but the Spanish heard “Tejas” which evolved into the state name “Texas”. As an Oklahoman & OU graduate, I’m not sure how I feel about this. In 2015 I began with two lines of Stonework art- Cultural Stonework and Contemporary Stone Jewelry with engraving inspired by ancient Caddo/Spiro designs. My cultural art is my version that honors the ancient Caddo lithic artifacts mostly found at Spiro Mounds- Monolithic Axes, Ceremonial Maces, Stone Effigies, Chunkey, Boat & Bannerstones. As I create these using hand tools- saws, rasps, files & sandpaper, my appreciation grows for the amazing results that our ancestors achieved with only stone tools working on hard stone, not the soft stone I use- soapstone, pipestone & alabaster. My jewelry is stone Pendant & Gorget necklaces engraved with beautiful & intricate pottery, shell & stone artifact designs. Besides being a way to express my art, I hope my Stonework might open the eyes especially of Caddo youth to how very special & beautifully artistic their own ancient art is, and possibly inspire them to pursue the continuation of some type of Caddo art.



Participating In

Vendor Table

Collaborative Forum

Artist Demonstration

**Saturday 9:30–11:30am
Room B1**

Tribal Collaborative Forum

Friday March 1st

1:30–3:30 pm

Conference Room B

Artist to Archaeologist: Scholar to Scholar

Moderator

**Bobi Deere – PhD Candidate, University of Oklahoma,
JDC Archaeology**

Panelists

**Wayne “Tay Sha” Earles – Caddo Nation Tribal Citizen
and University of Oklahoma graduate**

**Yonavea Hawkins – Caddo Nation, Delaware Nation
and Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma**

Kilan Jacobs – Osage Nation Tribal Citizen

Shelley Patrick – Muscogee Nation Tribal Citizen

**Lisa Rutherford – Cherokee Nation Tribal Citizen
and Cherokee National Treasure**

Historically there has been a divide between anthropologists and living Native communities that was created in part by attitudes of superiority on the part of anthropologists. Native artists still feel the lingering effects of this attitude in their interactions whether it is through opportunities in the arts, academia, or with the general public. Artists are scholars, and require equal standing with archaeological scholars in order to allow for beneficial collaboration between the two groups. This panel agrees that collaboration would be beneficial. Panelists will discuss their paths to serious scholarship of their art, and their experiences along the way. These experiences highlight lasting effects of the Anthropologist/Native divide that include appropriation, identity, and recognition. Panelists call for pathways toward a respectful working relationship between artists and archaeologists whose knowledge in mutually beneficial areas of study would bridge this divide for future scholarship to come.

Student Awards

This year the Oklahoma Archaeology Conference is pleased to announce two student awards: Best Paper and Best Poster. Award sponsors and judges appear below, and student poster titles & abstracts are grouped together on pages 24–25. Student paper titles & abstracts are featured on pages 34–35.

Student Poster Award

Abstracts on page 24

Judges: Dean Afendras, MA, RPA (Afendras Archaeology); Josh Boyd, MA, RPA (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.); and Paige Ford, PhD (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Prize: \$500

Thank you to Algonquin Consultants Inc. for their support of the prize for best student poster presentation. at this year's meeting. Algonquin Consultants Inc. is an American Indian -owned firm head-quartered in northeastern Oklahoma.

Student Paper Award

Abstracts on page 34

Judges: Jessie Boyd, MA, RPA (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.); Lauren Cleeland, PhD (SEARCH Oklahoma); and Haley Rush (Stantec)

Prize: \$500

Thank you to the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network for their generous support of the student paper award. OKPAN fosters communication and understanding among all Oklahoma communities that value heritage.



Water Swirls
Traditional Caddo Bottle
Chase Kahwinhut Earles
Caddo Tribe
www.CaddoPottery.com

Workshop

Friday March 1st

10:00–12:00 pm

Located in Room B1

From Wheel to Table: Learning European Pottery Techniques

Dr. Shawn Lambert

Dr. Paige Ford

In this workshop, Drs. Shawn Lambert and Paige Ford will discuss the techniques and tools European potters used to manufacturing ceramics in the nineteenth century. They will discuss archeological evidence and show examples and specimens, Then participants will have an opportunity to implement some of the techniques—like glazing and dendritic patterns—themselves.



About Dr. Ford

Dr. Paige Ford is a station archaeologist for the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Scott, AR.



About Dr. Lambert

Dr. Shawn Lambert is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Mississippi State University, Starkville, MS.

Keynote Speaker

Friday March 1st

7:30–8:30 pm

Conference Room B

Collaborative Research at the Intersection of Indigenous Rock Art and Pigment Materiality

Dr. Brandi L. MacDonald

What can Indigenous knowledge and materials science approaches contribute to our understanding of artistic expression through human history? This talk will review recent research highlights on mineral pigment use and rock art in projects based in Stone Age southern Africa, and Holocene Australia and North America. Paints that were used to create some of humanity's earliest symbolic expressions are composed of complex mixtures that reflect traditional Indigenous knowledge of mineralogical and biological resources used in the deep past. When prepared, these paint mixtures include ingredients such as pigmentaceous minerals, wetting agents, and binding media prepared from biological sources, such as blood, venom, fat, and plant exudates. Each of these components were selected for their physicochemical properties (hue, durability, ephemerality, adhesion, resistance to weathering), but also for sociocultural reasons such as spiritual potency, the geographic origins of minerals, and the transformative properties of certain raw materials. Many of the cultural practices and techniques that revolve around the preparation of composite paints continue to be used today by descendant communities. By using materials science approaches to reconstruct the technological choices made by ancient painters, we can delve into key questions on mechanisms of artistic expression, technological behaviours, and deep histories of landscape knowledge.



About Dr. MacDonald

Brandi L. MacDonald (Ph.D. 2016) is an Assistant Professor at MU's Department of Chemistry and PI at the Archaeometry Laboratory at University of Missouri Research Reactor (MURR). Prior to her appointment at MURR, she completed her doctoral research using lab facilities at the McMaster University Nuclear Reactor (Canada). MacDonald specializes in archaeological chemistry and raw material provenance studies, with a longstanding interest in mineral pigment procurement and use in hunter-gatherer and Indigenous descendant communities. She has active projects in Australia, Southern Africa, and northern Canada, all focused on the provisioning and use of mineral paints to create rock art and as a component of social and symbolic activities. MacDonald is also a Managing Editor at the journal *Archaeometry*, and Executive Board member of the Society for Archaeological Sciences.

Student Poster Abstracts

"Voices of Oklahoma" 2023: Our Introduction to Community-Engaged Archaeology

Reagan Ballard (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Dawson Fontenot (Sequoyah Boarding School), Lily Gibson (Muldrow High School), Rafael Gomez (Norman North High School), and Alexis Kotoucek (Norman North High School)

Archaeology has been forcefully reclaimed by marginalized communities as a tool of empowerment and self-discovery. To support this end, the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network (OKPAN) collaborates with historically disenfranchised Oklahoma communities to empower its future leaders. OKPAN's Voices of Oklahoma is a paid, for-credit, summer internship program that introduces high school students to archaeology as one of many tools that can be used to illuminate heritage. Each of the three cohorts of Voices students to date has focused on a different theme. We (the TA and four graduates of the summer 2023 program), learned about archaeology, Oklahoma boarding school history, and the intersection of the two. Our poster overviews our experience and highlights what we learned and how we are using what we learned to move forward in archaeology.

Economic Changes Through Time Along the Tanzanian Swahili Coast, as Seen Through the Examination of Non-Ferrous Metals and Metallurgical Technologies

Ella M. Brewer-Jensen (University of Oklahoma)

Swahili towns along the East African Coast have long been involved in Indian Ocean exchange networks, which connected them with the Middle East and India as well as further afield. However, the nature and extent of these socio-economic relationships between the 7th and 16th centuries is still poorly understood. Copper-based metals were relatively commonly imported but may also have been produced or manufactured more locally. Therefore, studying non-ferrous metals and metallurgy from historic Swahili sites can provide valuable insight into the socio-economic and technological connections of these early coastal communities. To that end, chemical and isotopic analyses were used to characterize a collection of 30 copper-based metals excavated from several Swahili archaeological contexts in Tanzania. Results are used to trace the provenance of these metals as well as the technologies used in their production, thus illuminating the Swahili Coast's role in Indian Ocean maritime exchange and technology transfer over time.

Students Poster Abstracts (cont.)

Analysis of Ground Stone Tools from Las Chachalacas Site

Michael Dillinger (University of Oklahoma)

This poster presents the research that has been done on the ground stone tools from Las Chachalacas which was excavated in Sonora, Mexico, by Dr. Matt Pailes in the winter of 2021 to 2022. It has been occupied from the early archaic period to the early agricultural period. The analysis of ground stone tools will show how extensively the inhabitants of the site practiced agriculture and is the first part of the author's research for his master's thesis. When analyzing the ground stone tools, the author used ArcGIS to measure the, maximum length and width, and the surface area of the whole artifact on the side that showed signs of utilization as well as the utilized portion of the artifact.

Unveiling the Past: Investigating the Technology and Provenance of Proto-Historic Ceramics from Avecasta Cave, Portugal

Abidun Ganiyu (University of Oklahoma)

Avecasta Cave is the only prehistoric/protohistoric cave recognised, for now, as a settlement in the center of Portugal. Other prehistoric/protohistoric caves in the center of Portugal were used for ritual purposes. Based on its distinct function, it became essential to study uncovered ceramic sherds from the cave to contribute to the history of the people who lived there. So, this research aims to determine the ceramics' technology, provenance, and changes in the raw materials used to produce the forty-two ceramic samples, whose chronologies are between the Neolithic and the Iron Age. Optical Microscope, X-ray Diffraction, X-ray Fluorescence, and Scanning Electron Microscope coupled to Energy Dispersive Spectrometer were used to accomplish these goals. The results of the analyzed samples reveal four groups of different mineralogical and chemical compositions and also establish their provenance and physical properties.

Regional and Temporal Distribution of Buried Soils Dating to Early Prehistoric Agriculture in Oklahoma

Katelyn Cooke Ososkie (Oklahoma State University)

Geoarchaeological research has identified several buried soil horizons in fluvial deposits encompassing several periods. Of interest are those soils dating to the agricultural periods in prehistoric Oklahoma, especially those contemporaneous with Woodland and Plains Village complexes. These soil horizons (paleosols) have been interpreted as the result of relatively wet conditions and landscape stability, which purportedly would have benefited the development of farming. These paleosols appear with names such as Caddo, Copan, and Delaware, among other designations. The question here is if we are looking at three separate stability events or maybe a protracted one separated by local geomorphic events. To test this idea, this study analyzes the geographic and temporal distribution of reported paleosols corresponding to the past two millennia by organizing their 2-sigma calibrated radiocarbon ages across the Oklahoma landscape. The study is the initial step in a larger study of paleosols associated with prehistoric farming.

General Poster Abstracts

Testing Three Tipi Ring Sites in Cimarron County, Oklahoma: Preliminary Results and What's Next?

Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Leland C. Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Jennifer M. Haney (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Alanis N. Ramos Berrios (University of Oklahoma), and Donald H. Andrews (University of Oklahoma)

The stones used to hold down lodge covers survive as circular “tipi rings” over much of the Great Plains and are often used by archaeologists to denote evidence of both short- and long-term camp locations. While studies of stone ring sites are commonplace in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains, there has been less work identifying and testing similar sites in the Southern Plains, particularly in Oklahoma. Pedestrian surveys conducted over the course of several field seasons in Cimarron County, Oklahoma, recorded thirteen open camp sites containing stone circle architecture. This poster presents the results of test excavations undertaken at three of these sites—34CI510, 34CI521, and 34CI526—to better understand the temporal placement, cultural affiliation, subsistence adaptation, migration, and trade alliances of Late Precontact and Early Contact period groups in the Black Mesa region.

The Usefulness of Micromammals in Archaeological Research

TJ Edwards and Miriam Belmaker (University of Tulsa)

Micromammal remains, such as shrews, mice, and voles, have proven to be very successful proxies for conducting zooarchaeological research and reconstructing paleoenvironmental conditions in prehistoric periods. Their success as a palaeoecological proxy is due to their sensitivity to climatic change, specific ecological niche, and low rate of human interaction. Despite great success in prehistoric periods, little research has been done using micromammals outside of prehistoric settings. Here we will examine the usefulness of micromammals in understanding the past in terms of climatic and ecological conditions, as well as in terms of human occupation and room use through stable carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen isotope analysis, as well as geometric morphometric, taphonomic, and NISP analysis

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

The Fears Site (34SQ76): A Late Archaic–Early Caddo (Harlan Phase) Farming Hamlet in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma

Christopher Goodmaster (Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC), Alexandra Younger (Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC), and Greg Maggard (Oklahoma Department of Transportation – Cultural Resources Program)

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

Tse'eváhooseveno'otanevòse Tsetséhestàhese and the Battle of Turkey Springs

Rebecca A. Hawkins, Mel Miller, Joe Ben Sanders, Cody Webster, and Lillian Eades (all, Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

In the dark of night on 10 September 1878, 353 Northern Cheyennes abandoned their lodges near Fort Reno. For two days they rode hard, with few stops, northwest across Indian Territory. Led by Dull Knife and Little Wolf, they intended to return to their traditional homelands near the Black Hills (South Dakota). Early on 13 September, a pursuing US Cavalry company found the Cheyennes waiting about 8 miles south of the Kansas line along Turkey Creek (Woods County). The troops were soon surrounded and pinned down by Cheyenne warriors. The following morning, out of water and suffering casualties, the Cavalry withdrew, their leader subsequently court-martialed for the disorderly retreat. Initial archaeological survey has identified the site of the engagement, known as the Battle of Turkey Springs, and provided details about the first battle of the Cheyenne Campaign of 1878-79 and the last battle of the Indian Wars fought within Oklahoma.

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

Geophysical Survey of the Naval Air Technical Training Center NATTC, Norman

Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Madeleine Hale (University of Oklahoma), and Asa Randall (University of Oklahoma)

Today, South Campus at the University of Oklahoma hosts research facilities and other administrative buildings. However, this area was once a Navy base, the Naval Air Technical Training Center (NATTC)-Norman. The NATTC was used to train enlisted naval personnel in aircraft maintenance during WWII and the Korean War. In the 1950s, the land and buildings were transferred to the University of Oklahoma. Over time, the buildings were razed and other facilities were constructed. Although the above ground architecture is gone, aerial imagery attests to the presence of subsurface features associated with training buildings, a medical dispensary, hangars, and the CPO galley. In this presentation, we report on the preliminary results of a multi-method geophysical survey of a portion of the NATTC. We have employed a gradiometer and ground penetrating radar to locate features associated with these buildings in order to better document Norman's Naval history.

Being Good Stewards of the Land: How the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department Promotes and Protects Cultural Heritage

Kyra Hornbuckle and Ki Jim (Archaeological Technicians, Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation)

Cultural Stewardship is about protecting history and culture for future generations through the passing down of traditional knowledge and practices. In this poster we will discuss ways in which the Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department promotes cultural stewardship and practices Indigenous Archaeology. Indigenous Archaeology is the practice of archaeology based on indigenous values that respectfully seeks to understand people, heritage, history, and culture. The Tribal Archaeology program applies these concepts to raise awareness and promote the protection of historic cultural places within the Nation, by emphasizing the connections between past, present, and future generations, as well as relationships between people and the land. These practices lead to cultural continuation, which strengthens communities.

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

The Practice of NAGPRA at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH)

Madeline Niblett, Paige Lebs, Dr. Ricardo Higelin, Susan Fishman–Armstrong, and Dr. Marc N. Levine (all, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

Oklahoma has been home to Native American tribes since time immemorial and was known to Euro-Americans as “Indian Territory” until statehood was established in 1907. From 1935-1942, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) conducted extensive archaeological excavations in Oklahoma, removing cultural material and Native American Ancestors and depositing them into the state’s largest archaeological repository: the Stovall Museum, now known as the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (SNOMNH). The vast majority of these collections remain at the SNOMNH to this day. Since the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990, museums have not always prioritized compliance with this law. Since 2013, the SNOMNH has endeavored to repatriate all Ancestors, funerary objects, sacred objects, and other objects of cultural patrimony to descendent communities. This project aims to illustrate the process of NAGPRA at the SNOMNH, and the potential for social justice in repatriation.

The Jewett Site: Preliminary Results from Investigations at an Ancestral Wichita Plains Village Site

Greg Maggard (ODOT), Christopher Goodmaster (IES), and Jesse C. Nowak (ODOT)

Since 2021, the Oklahoma Department of Transportation in consultation with the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes has undertaken investigations at the Jewett site (34GD81) along SH-19 in Grady County, Oklahoma. The Jewett site is a large Washita River Phase (ca. 1250-1450 CE) Plains Village expression that was listed on the NRHP in 1979 and has seen intermittent investigations since that time. The current excavations have resulted in the identification of more than 140 domestic and storage features, including at least three ‘mega pit’ storage facilities--all located within the existing highway right-of-way. While the analyses of the site materials are ongoing, the preliminary results suggest that the site has the potential to substantially add to a greater understanding of Ancestral Wichita history and Late Prehistoric village development in the Southern Plains.

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

Anthropological Literacy and Oklahoma Social Studies Education

Allison K. McLeod (LJA Environmental Services)

There are a multitude of opinions regarding the topic of diversity in public education. As archaeologists, we wish to see students emerging from schools prepared to navigate a diverse world, but the public discourse on diversity and Critical Race Theory (CRT) has presented challenges. This study, based in the Oklahoma City area, advocates for shifting the discourse from a focus on CRT to one of anthropological literacy, or competence in core anthropological principles. Under the limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic, I examined three social studies curricula used to teach about Oklahoma's past for overt content relating to anthropology, and I used Critical Discourse Analysis to uncover covert citizenship discourses that reflect, or do not reflect, contemporary anthropological values. The curricula contain mixed messages about social power, and it has become clear that greater attention to the curriculum in use is key to moving toward a more anthropologically literate Oklahoma.

An Ethnographic Approach Regarding the Application of Social Justice in Cultural Resource Management

Ethan A. Mofidi (University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)

In the year 2023, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) in the United States (US) finds itself at a critical juncture. Positioned between demand never before seen in the industry and the inability to supply an adequate workforce, CRM needs to find a way to address these issues, or, bluntly put, the laws that enable its existence can be removed. This is because of the perception that historic preservation places a burden on the US's resurgent commitment to addressing climate change, affordable housing, and longstanding desires to deregulate how organizations interact with natural and cultural resources. In this vein of constructive criticism situated from the perspective of a fellow community member, I implemented an ethnographic approach that entailed an online survey and formal interviews in which different CRM professionals can safely voice their experiences and offer their insights. Their perspectives were invaluable in gaining an understanding of what keeps someone in the CRM field. One of the primary questions of this research was focused on identifying what barriers are obstructing the implementation of social justice initiatives and what a hypothetical model of these things being implemented would look like.

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

HELP WANTED: Co-Creating a Syllabus for a New Class, “Introduction to Field Methods in Cultural Resource Management”

Bonnie Pitblado (University of Oklahoma)

In Spring 2025, I will offer a new OU class called “Introduction to Field Methods in Cultural Resource Management.” My goal is to create a syllabus that addresses two long standing challenges, one to the CRM community and one to students seeking archaeology careers. The former challenge relates to the skills that students have when they graduate from traditional archaeological field schools and enter the private sector. Too many of them have learned to dig square holes, but not to read a map, dig a shovel test, or perform other common tasks required of archaeological technicians. Yet those students face their own challenge: paying for a traditional field school. Not only must they pay thousands of dollars in tuition and fees, but they must sacrifice six prime earning weeks in summer to participate. To address these paired challenges, I will co-create with my CRM colleagues the syllabus for a field/lab-based class that students will take during the regular school year and that teaches them the skills that they most need for entry-level CRM jobs. Please talk to me about what you think this new class should cover!

Shifts in Fuelwood Use at a Woodland–Age Site in the Oklahoma Panhandle

**Olivia M. Porter (University of Oklahoma), Jennifer M. Haney (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Leland C. Bement (Oklahoma Archeological Survey),
and Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)**

Documenting plant use through time has the potential to highlight shifts in use (style or type), in intensification, or in availability/climate change. The Black Mesa region sits at the western end of the Oklahoma panhandle. This region is long known as botanically significant, representing an ecotone where flora from the Great Plains meets that of the Rocky Mountains foothills and as a frontier of past interactions among Plains hunters, Southwest Puebloans, and Southern Plains horticulturalist groups. Preliminary results are presented of wood charcoal identifications from two midden deposits dating approx. AD 1107 and AD 1185. Data suggest at least two trends from early to later deposits: a decreasing reliance on conifers and an increasing variety of hardwoods (i.e., more wood types through time).

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

Results from Excavations at 34TU220

Haley Rush, John Dockall, Alexander Menaker, August Costa, Charles Frederick, Leslie Bush, and Jodi Jacobson (all, Stantec)

In 2020, data recovery excavations were conducted at the Berryhill Creek Site (34TU220). The site is located at the confluence of Berryhill Creek and the Arkansas River. Archeologists with Cox McLain, now Stantec, hand-excavated over 40 cubic meters across the site and project area. Nearly 9,000 artifacts were recovered from three distinct portions of the site. This poster presents the preliminary results of the excavations: geoarchaeological, botanical, faunal, ceramic, and lithic analysis. Archeological and geoarchaeological investigations indicate that the site was primarily occupied during the Woodland Period, although there is evidence of earlier (Archaic) and later (Plains Village Period) occupations. Consisting of well-preserved archeological contexts across a range of occupational histories in deeply buried settings that have received little attention, the Berryhill Creek Site yields foundational insight that broadens understanding of cultural practices, settlement patterns and the archeological past of the region.

Community-Centered Approach in the Search for 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Victims

Phoebe Stubblefield (Director, C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory, University of Florida), Brenda Alford (Descendant of Race Massacre Survivors & Black Wall Street Entrepreneurs, and Former Chair of Public Oversight Committee), and Kary Stackelbeck (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

On June 1, 1921, a White mob from Tulsa, Oklahoma systematically looted and burned nearly 40 blocks of the African American community of Greenwood, killing an unknown number of residents in the process. In 2018, Tulsa Mayor G. T. Bynum reopened the investigation to locate long-hidden burials of massacre victims, assembling three groups to assist with that process: 1) Historical Context and Narrative Committee; 2) Physical Investigation Committee; and 3) Public Oversight Committee. Here, representatives of the latter two committees discuss the investigation's community-centered approach incorporating the following best practices: inclusion of community members; recognition that race has an impact on most if not all aspects of the investigation; focusing on the human rights mission; creating an ensemble cast; and practicing compassion. We further present initial results and convey lessons that may be useful to others engaged in similar efforts to intentionally search for unmarked graves.

General Poster Abstracts (cont.)

Stories from Twentieth-Century Wichita Gathering Places

Sarah Trabert (University of Oklahoma), Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and Gary McAdams (Wichita and Affiliated Tribes)

Many members of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes created and used buildings and dance arenas on individual allotments throughout the twentieth century as places to come together as a community for special events, gaming, dancing, and socializing. In this poster, we present our multi-method approach, stressing the need for ethnographic interviews for documenting gathering places on Rollin Stephenson's, Bill Campbell's, and Elva Mae Miller McAdams' allotments that were in use from the 1960s through the early 1980s. People in the community remember building these places and the games and celebrations that were held there. Sites from the mid- to late- twentieth century can be of special significance to community members, and archaeologists should utilize ethnographic interviews to fully document these spaces for future generations.

Student Paper Abstracts

Diachronic Cultural Connections between Northern Chihuahua and Far West Texas

Jaron Davidson (University of Oklahoma)

It has long been held that the contemporaneous Casas Grandes and Jornada Mogollon people interacted and influenced each other between AD 1200 and 1450. This paper synthesizes multiple lines of archaeological and ethnohistoric data from different time periods to investigate the nature of this connection. I argue that the groups that resided in far west Texas and Northern Chihuahua held deep connections and interacted frequently. This connection seems to have grown stronger through time from the gradual rise of Paquimé to the documented alliances and shared cultures of historic Suma, Jumano, and other people. Combining archaeological and historical lines of evidence helps to reveal a more holistic interaction network based on different scales and social processes, including material exchanges, similarities in cultural practices, and parallel diachronic changes.

Antelope Springs: An Inter-Observer Error Analysis

Nicholas Gala (University of Tulsa)

As a comparative science, archaeological analyses are defined by the quality of measurements taken; the minimization of errors is critical. More focus is given to the measurements being taken rather than how they are taken. This is especially true when training students, be it in the field or the laboratory. This study presents the results of an inter-observer reliability study comparing errors in measurements between a novice and expert lithic analyst using a Folsom-era debitage assemblage. Employing statistical methods, I use both categorical and linear measurements to quantify the amount of error introduced, and compare how each analyst's measurements and classifications differed, based on their individual experience. The results of this study show that analyst skill has little effect on errors in linear measurements, while categorical classifications were highly dependent on the analyst's experience. These results have implications regarding the use of lithic debitage typologies and defining flake morphological features.

Guasave: An Area of Interaction and Transformation

Jose R Vivero Miranda (University of Oklahoma)

For decades, the Guasave region in Northwest Mexico has figured prominently in discussions of the transition between Mesoamerica and the Greater Southwest. The region has been historically addressed from a pan-regional scale of analysis, drawing on the presence of Mesoamerican symbols and non-local goods as the basis to speculate about the relative degree of Mesoamericanization of Northwest Mexico, beginning ca. AD 900 and diminishing ca. AD 1450. The coexistence of Mesoamerican traits and local Huatabampo culture materials in the Guasave region presents the clearest opportunity to explore this process. This presentation proposes that approaching the Guasave region from a local scale of analysis is necessary to address “why” and “how” questions about the presence of Mesoamerican symbols and foreign materials in order to understand the motives and meanings behind these patterns. I will also summarize planned future research for further reassessing the placement and character of the northernmost frontier of Mesoamerica.

Student Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Unraveling Fort Louise Augusta: A Historical Archaeological Examination of a Danish West Indian Fortification

Emily R. Schumacher (University of Tulsa)

Archaeological and historical research into the colonial fortifications of the Caribbean typically emphasize the immense and monumental. These fortresses present an image of control and domination by a colonial power and capture the imagination. In contrast, the smaller and less visually striking fortifications are often left out of analyses and their stories forgotten. Here, I present an overview and results of the 2022 archaeological investigation of Fort Louise Augusta, a small Danish point battery on the coast of St. Croix in the former Danish West Indies (modern U.S. Virgin Islands). This research sheds light on the use and history of Fort Louise Augusta and its place within the wider military landscape of St. Croix. In so doing, this research highlights the importance of including more minor fortifications in archaeological research.

Ordinary or Extraordinary: The Archaeology of Fourche Maline

Jeffrey T. Lewis, Jr. (University of Oklahoma)

In archaeological research, hunter-gatherer and horticulturalists studies separate the ordinary from the extraordinary. Past cultures like those centered around the Poverty Point site or the Hopewell geometric mounds are categorized as extravagant examples in the archaeological record. These classifications led to those not displaying extensive exchange networks, monumental architecture, and expansive social ranges as ordinary. In this paper, I argue that while the Late Archaic and Woodland Period people, often identified as the Fourche Maline culture, do not display these features, there are still extraordinary elements of their lifeways and traditions. While previous research identified cultural and material characteristics in hopes to define this culture, the current research, which will be detailed here, looks to better understand the way of life for these people and why the Fourche Maline archaeological culture provides an excellent example of different social decisions that are still an extraordinary example of past people in Oklahoma.

General Paper Abstracts

Painted Quartzite: A Newly Defined Quartz Arenite Component of the Lower Dakota Formation, Cimarron County, OK

Donald Andrews, Dean Richmond, and Leland Bement (all, University of Oklahoma)

A sedimentary quartzite (quartz arenite) component of the Lower Dakota Formation in the Black Mesa region of western Cimarron County, Oklahoma, and adjacent areas of Southeast Colorado is the source of tool stone that often dominates the lithic assemblages in archaeological sites in the region. Here, we describe the characteristics of this material using petrographic thin section analysis and handheld x-ray fluorescence to establish a formalized geologic definition for the “Painted Quartzite”. The name stems from the diversity of color hues displayed in the formation, sometimes within a single outcrop. “Painted Quartzite” is compared and contrasted to additional quartzite outcrops found in the area, including Morrison Formation quartzites (e.g., Magadi-type cherts, “Goofy Sandstone” quartzite), and the Tequesquite quartzite. This analysis aims to provide a more consistent description of the varieties of quartzites found in the Black Mesa region and to refine identifications of tool stone source material in archaeological assemblages.

Section 106: Compliance from the Osage Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office Perspective

Colleen A. Bell (Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office)

The Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office (ONHPO) works to preserve the culture and history of the Osage Nation and to share that knowledge with the Osage people. The ONHPO accomplishes its mission by working with federal, state, and local agencies on undertakings that require tribal consultation. The ONHPO also identifies, protects and preserves archaeological and historic Osage sites within the boundaries of the Osage Nation Reservation and on lands throughout Osage ancestral territories and homelands (referred to as ancestral lands). The overarching goal of the ONHPO is to address the cultural preservation needs of the Osage people as voiced in the Osage Nation 25-year Strategic Plan and update.

Three Current Preservation Topics at the Sac and Fox Nation

Chris Boyd (Sac and Fox Nation) and Robert Cast (Consultant)

The Crawford Farm site (11RI81) excavated in 1958-1961 by the University of Illinois was the location of the Great Sac Town of Saukenuk, an important site related to the history of the Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma. The report published in 2023 provided valuable information that informed past NAGPRA consultations in the 1990s with a series of repatriations in the 2000s. The Sac and Fox Nation Mission School is near Stroud, Oklahoma. The Sac and Fox Nation Preservation Department partnered with the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network to educate students about archaeology and the historical significance of the school. Sac and Fox Nation research has shown that one of the previous students at the school was Sac and Fox tribal member and anthropologist William Henry Jones.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Postmortem Care of Subadults from the Neo-Punic Tophet at Zita, Tunisia

(Note: This presentation contains images of human remains)

Jessica I. Cerezo-Roman (University of Oklahoma),
Brett Kaufman (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of the Classics),
Ali Drine (Institut National du Patrimoine Tunisie),
Thomas R. Fenn (University of Oklahoma),
Hans Barnard (University of California Los Angeles),
Rayed Khedher (Wake Forest University Winston-Salem),
Sami Tahar (Institut National du Patrimoine Tunisie),
and Megan Daniels (University of New England)

Tophets are Phoenician and Punic sanctuaries where cremated infants and young children were placed in urns and ritually interred, possibly after first being sacrificed. Classical and biblical authors and modern scholars have focused on the presence or absence of ritual sacrifice within these cultures and contexts. This paper explores the posthumous treatment of subadults found in a tophet at the Neo-Punic site of Zita, near modern Zarzis, Tunisia, to reconstruct how the individuals were treated at the time of death and if it is tied to issues of care. This is done by analyzing the biological profile of the individuals, the thermal alterations, and the taphonomy. We did not find direct evidence of sacrifice. Instead, we found evidence suggesting that individuals were buried with care and that systemic health problems likely affected their lives and contributed to their deaths. These results broaden the use of tophets to include individuals that were not likely sacrificed but died due to health issues.

Great Discoveries in CRM

Lauren M. Cleeland (PhD, SEARCH)

Cultural Resources Management firms employ a large majority of the trained archaeologists in the country from the bachelor's level to the doctorate level. While CRM has its limitations and constraints, it also provides most of the archaeological work, not only in Oklahoma but throughout the country. From desktop analyses to full scale mitigation excavations, CRM provides valuable data for the location and evaluation of sites, to the interpretation of minute aspects of a site and incorporation of that information into a full analysis of a site and its place among other sites on the landscape. Come on a journey of some of the Great Discoveries in CRM and its impact on the management and preservation of our human history, its application to the present. CRM provides much needed services to the study of mankind.

General Paper Abstracts

Metal Finds from the Medieval “Royal” Burials of Durbi Takusheyi, Northern Nigeria

Thomas R. Fenn (University of Oklahoma)

Archaeological excavation at Durbi Takusheyi, a burial site composed of at least eight mounds, located near modern Katsina, Nigeria, recovered materials from three burial mounds comprising single interments in the center of each mound, with all three yielding burial goods produced from inorganic (metal, glass, stone, cowries, etc.) and organic material (cloth, wood, hides). Objects made of copper/copper-based alloys, as well as of silver, were analyzed for their chemical and lead isotopic ratios. Objects range from bracelets/anklets of various forms and manufacturing techniques, to leg guards, to bowls, buckets, ingots, and finery such as beads, pins, and forks. Radiocarbon measurements indicate dates from the earlier 14th century to the later 15th/early 16th centuries CE. These results provide additional evidence on late medieval contacts between sub-Saharan West Africa and the greater Islamic world and covers a crucial historical phase in history during which the Hausa city states of Nigeria emerged.

Crafting a Multiethnic Society: Early Caddo Master Potters at Cahokia

**Dr. Paige Ford (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
and Dr. Shawn Lambert (Mississippi State University)**

This paper investigates early Caddo-Cahokia connections through the analyses of Early Caddo (AD 900-1150) fineware pottery found in both Caddo and Cahokia contexts. We address questions concerning ceramic production and distribution to illuminate whether fine wares were produced by Caddo potters who lived and worked at Cahokia, produced by local Cahokia potters who copied Caddo motifs, or if the vessels were brought to Cahokia from the southern Caddo area. Results show stylistic cohesion between the Caddo and Cahokia vessels, suggesting these pots were made by Caddo craft specialists living at Cahokia. There is also evidence of mixed-media style vessels, suggesting Caddo potters are mixing their internalized community of practice with local Cahokian styles, negotiating a social middle ground. These investigations help us better understand the nature of Caddo-like vessels at Cahokia and provide a means of identifying and interpreting new levels of social interactions between the Caddo world and Cahokia.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Tse'eváhooseveno'otanevòse Tsetsèhestahese (the Northern Cheyenne Journey Home): Finding the Trail

Rebecca A. Hawkins (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.), Gerry Robinson (Northern Cheyenne, author), and Kay Decker (Professor, Northwestern Oklahoma State University)

Using archaeology as just one tool to define the route of the Northern Cheyenne Homecoming Trail, and to support ongoing Tribal and local community efforts to nominate it as a National Historic Trail, Algonquin staff are helping to ground truth the locations of certain events. Finding the material remnants of several specific, historically-documented incidents that happened, one after the other, in northern Oklahoma and western Kansas in the fall of 1878 – and stringing them like beads to memorialize the route along which they transpired – is both challenging and a little different from most “trail archaeology” research projects. However, it is proving hugely rewarding to assist in finding the places along the path that hundreds of Northern Cheyennes followed from Oklahoma to Montana in defiance of incarceration and in search of home – events that still live in the collective memory of the descendants of Indian and non-Indian witnesses and participants.

To Relate: Indigenous Views on Native American Historical Events in Texas

Amy Heath (Oakwood Cemetery Chapel, City of Austin), Steven Gonzales (El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Association, City of Austin), Sergio Iruegas (GTI Environmental), and Melinda Iruegas (GTI Environmental)

To Relate: Indigenous Views on Native American Historical Events in Texas was a website Esri Story Map created by Amy Heath, member of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, for the City of Austin to explore and identify the Native American History of the City of Austin and the surrounding areas in Texas. This project explored areas in downtown Austin that are important to Native History and the importance of Texas History to understanding Native History, especially to Tribes now in Oklahoma. Many of the Tribes now in Oklahoma first became friends and cousins while in Texas. Through the archeological work done in Austin and Texas in general, proof of friendly Tribes cooperating with each other for centuries shows a history of Tribes working together and trading with each other that is neglected in the general population's understanding of Native Americans. Most importantly, by identifying locations on City of Austin public lands, this allows the public to interact with these areas which makes it easier to relate to the history of Native Americans in the area.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department: Consultation and Compliance

Kimberly Hinson, Lindsey Bilyeu, and Deanna Byrd (all, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department)

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Historic Preservation Department (CNHPD) consults on roughly 3,000 to 3,500 projects a year. These include Section 106 reviews, tribal undertakings, research requests, building rehabilitations, and NAGPRA consultations. In this paper, we will discuss our consultation process for Section 106, how we hold both federal agencies and internal tribal departments accountable, and some of the challenges of working with various sectors to achieve compliance. We will also briefly discuss our NAGPRA consultation process, and how Choctaw Nation, as a member of the Southeastern Tribal Alliance for Repatriation and Reburial (STARR), works with different museums, tribal and government agencies, and advocacy groups to build a community of practice dedicated to supporting the implementation of NAGPRA, as well as fostering a more humanistic approach to archaeology and anthropology.

Applying the Theory of Heart-Centered Archaeology to the Issue of Exclusion

Madeline Jennings (University of Tulsa)

This paper will work to explore not only the basis and creation of the theory of Heart-Centered Archaeology, but the way that it can be used to overcome the issue of exclusion in archaeology. It will be compared to other theoretical approaches, and broken down into the merits and drawbacks of Archaeology of the Heart compared to the others. Exclusion will also be explored, as it exists within and between archaeologists and from archaeologists to other communities. The paper will conclude with the viability of emotive archaeology as a way to approach long standing possibilities, using an analysis of its success and results in other conditions.

Sensing Monte Albán's Main Plaza: Insights from Acoustical Modeling and Intervisibility Analysis

**Marc N. Levine (Sam Noble Museum of Natural History)
and Alex E. Badillo (Indiana State University)**

Monte Albán (500 BCE- 800 CE) was a regional capital located in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. The Main Plaza was the city's civic-ceremonial center, featuring a large rectangular space delimited by monumental platforms, buildings, and carved stone monuments. Most research in this area has focused on monumental features, while ignoring the open spaces. In this paper, we take a "socio-spatial-sensory" approach to examine the multiple and interconnected open spaces of the Main Plaza. Utilizing GIS-based modeling of intervisibility and acoustics, we measure how well people could have seen and heard one another in particular areas of the plazas. These techniques allow us to evaluate arguments concerning the nature of social practices on the Main Plaza. Lastly, we argue that the Main Plaza may have been designed, in part, to accommodate and enhance ritual processions.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Material Measurements: The Applications of Surface Metrology in Archaeology

Danielle Macdonald (University of Tulsa)

Over the past two decades, the use of surface metrology methods have proliferated in archaeological research. Measurements of surface properties have been used to analyze a range of ancient material culture, including stone, bone, and shell tools. This talk will investigate how engineering knowledge of surface properties can be used to explore deep time, understanding the behaviors of past peoples through the tools they used. Beginning with the current state of research, the talk discusses challenges faced when measuring archaeological surfaces, and future research directions for archaeological surface metrology, highlighting the benefits of interdisciplinary research to understand our shared human past.

Experimental Use–Wear on Banded Ironstone

Mel R. Miller (Algonquin Consultants, Inc.)

Banded ironstone is a material used for lithic toolmaking in the Early and Middle Stone Ages of southern Africa. Few experimental studies have been done on this material, limiting archaeologists' ability to interpret tool use in this time period and area. This paper reports the results of a study using experimentally-knapped banded ironstone samples from the Kuruman Formation, South Africa, on meat, bone, hide, and wood.

Obsidian Conveyance in Oklahoma

J. Matthew Oliver (University of Oklahoma)

In this research project, I analyzed 110 obsidian artifacts from Oklahoma in various private collections and museums. These samples were added to the existing 220 obsidian artifacts previously studied from Oklahoma. My research question is: what spatial patterning is expressed by obsidian in Oklahoma, and what do these patterns reveal about cultural interaction through time? The results of the combined 322 obsidian samples from Oklahoma illuminated shifting cultural interaction patterns through time. Until the Late Pre-contact Period (1,250 – 450 B.P.), people on the Southern Plains preferred obsidian from Malad, Idaho, and Obsidian Cliff, Wyoming, overall, suggesting a cultural interaction pattern stretching northward through the Central Plains toward Idaho and Wyoming. During the Late Precontact Period those preferences and cultural interaction patterns shifted toward obsidian from the Jemez Mountains in New Mexico.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Patterns of Interaction and Integration in the Opatería of the Sierra Madre Occidental

Matthew Pailes and Andrew Krug (University of Oklahoma)

This presentation reviews results from a multi-year collaborative research project conducted in the Sierra Madre Occidental of Sonora, Mexico. A principal goal of this project was to reconstruct the nature of interaction and affiliation with exterior groups, including Casas Grandes and West Mexican societies. To date, our project has produced survey and excavation results from four valleys. When these results are combined with legacy data they allow for an increasingly refined model of variation in political and ideological strategies deployed in the late pre-Hispanic period (ca. 1100-1540 CE). We identify three modes of organization across the region that we label as “high interaction,” “local consolidation,” and “affiliation avoidance”. The spatial heterogeneity of these modes reflects a larger pattern of autonomous communities throughout the Sonoran Sierra Madre responding to local ecological, topographic, and demographic conditions that dictated the feasibility and value of regional and long-distance interaction within local political economies.

Preparing a Surface: The “Seasoning” of Food Processing Ground Stone and its Implications for Use-wear Analysis

Patrick Nørskov Pedersen (Fulbright Visiting Scholar, Postdoc, University of Tulsa)

In Southwest Asia ground stone tools (GST) used in food processing, like stone mortars and querns, proliferated during the end of the Epipaleolithic. These tools have received increased attention in recent decades with researchers applying microscopic use-wear and residue analysis to establish what kinds of food resources they were involved in processing. However, there is an aspect that most GST use-wear studies neglect to recognize: “seasoning”. Seasoning is the act of preparing the tool surface before initial use, preventing harmful rock particles from entering the food. Disregarding this crucial step in tool manufacture and preparation potentially means our functional analyses fall short when assessing use. My research project aims to illuminate this issue within GST analysis. Through experiments, I test ways of “seasoning” GST that would have been available to people in Southwest Asia 15,000 years ago, refining current approaches in use-wear analysis and improving our understanding of past foodways.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

A Typology of Roman Locks and Keys

Tommas Pace (Afendras Archaeology – LJA)

Roman locks and keys are found in archaeological contexts across the entirety of the Roman frontier. Until recently, the technology was relatively misunderstood, and artifacts misattributed. This presentation outlines the morphological attributes of Roman lock and key technology that was developed as part of MA thesis research to create a functional typology for material culture studies and analysis. The presentation will provide a history of early influences on Roman lock and key technology and the subsequent evolutionary changes in technology from the Early Republic to the transition of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Gods, Guardians, Guilds, and Thieves: The Role of Locks and Keys in the Sacred and Profane

Tommas Pace (Afendras Archaeology – LJA)

Commonly used as symbols of power and authority, locks and keys maintain a critical social and cultural purpose in religion, cult, society, and law. This presentation examines the role of these objects as more than just functional devices in the ancient world. Drawing upon examples such as the Cult of Portunus and Ianus, Shinto faith, Judaism, and Christianity, the function of locks and keys will be examined in a sacred context. Excerpts from ancient writers on law, guilds, and criminal organization will provide insight on the function of locks and keys as more than simple objects that safeguard the threshold between the sacred and profane in the daily lives of individuals in the ancient world.

An Archaeology of Industrialized Cultural Heritage Extraction in Florida

Asa Randall (University of Oklahoma)

Disciplines such as archaeology—which uncover hidden histories materialized in places—are uniquely situated to provide insights into long-term processes and the recent impacts of and responses to neoliberal and settler colonial policies. In the 20th century, Native American shell mounds in northeast Florida were mined for their contents—most notably shells—which were used to pave roads, construct buildings, and fertilize agricultural plots. These places had long and complicated histories stretching back millennia, and they were central to community social processes. In this paper, I present initial results of a remote sensing and archival study of the shell extractive industry in northeast Florida that desecrated and literally removed and redistributed Native American history from the landscape.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Recent Archaeological Fieldwork at the Edwards Store (34LT435)

**Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey),
Kristina Wyckoff (Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office),
and Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)**

The Edwards Store, listed in the National Register of Historic Places and identified as one of Oklahoma's Most Endangered Places in 2013, 2018, and 2019, is currently undergoing renovation thanks largely to the efforts of the Edwards-Hardaway descendants and preservationist June Chubbuck. The standing structure, one of the oldest standing buildings documented in Oklahoma, was the cabin home of Thomas Edwards and Nancy Hardaway Edwards. The store itself stood in the immediate vicinity of the cabin until it burned over a century ago. Edwards Store was a stop along the Butterfield Overland Mail Stagecoach Route beginning in 1858, and became the original post office for Red Oak, Indian Territory, in 1868. Archaeological investigations at the site (34LT435) have included geophysical investigations, metal detecting survey, precision mapping of metal detector results and site features, and limited test excavations. This presentation will discuss results of the archaeological investigations conducted to date.

An Overview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Cultural Resources Program

Jackie Rodgers (USACE Tulsa District)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tulsa District has one of the largest cultural resources stewardship responsibilities of all federal agencies in the state of Oklahoma. Our agency has responsibility for both land management at our operating projects and for projects across the state requiring federal permits. This presentation will serve as an overview of our program and current significant projects as well as provide practical information for potential contractors, researchers, and opportunities for collaboration on projects related to cultural resources management.

General Paper Abstracts (cont.)

Results from the 2023 OU Field School at Pian di Mealla, Umbria, Italy

Joey Williams (University of Oklahoma), Sue Alcock (University of Oklahoma), Brandi Bethke (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Claudio Bizzarri (CEE Orvieto), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

As part of an initiative in Mediterranean archaeology, OU researchers launched a new project under the auspices of the comune of Ficulle (Terni) and the Italian Ministry of Culture. Integrating LiDAR data, geophysics, and targeted excavation, our project investigates Pian di Mealla, located on the banks of the Chiani River (the ancient Clanis, a tributary of the Tiber), and its surrounding landscape between the Chiani and the Via Cassia. Preliminary results suggest the presence of a Roman bath and elite residence, grain processing facilities, a Late Antique cemetery, and an as-yet-unidentified subsurface structure. The presence of an abundant spring on the site both complicates fieldwork and opens further avenues of research into potential ritual and industrial activities. Additional fieldwork is planned for summer 2024; LiDAR analyses are ongoing as are conversations with other regional projects in order to promote understanding of the long-term network histories of the Chiani River landscape.