

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Morphological trajectories suggest significant changes in preference and design intent associated with Gahagan bifaces from Caddo burials

Robert Z. Selden, Jr.<sup>a</sup>, John E. Dockall<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Heritage Research Center, Stephen F. Austin State University; Department of Biology, Stephen F. Austin State University; Cultural Heritage Department, Jean Monnet University;

<sup>b</sup>Cox|McClain Environmental Consultants, Inc.

## ARTICLE HISTORY

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## ABSTRACT

Gahagan bifaces represent one of three categories of Caddo material culture that express significant differences in morphology across the same geography as Caddo bottles and Perdiz arrow points, and has also been found to differ significantly between the ancestral Caddo area and central Texas. This study asks whether Gahagan biface morphology differs between stratigraphically-defined chronological contexts at the Mounds Plantation and George C. Davis sites, and whether Gahagan biface morphology might differ in morphology based on differences in Caddo burial practices. Results indicate a significant—and inverse—difference in size between burial contexts at both Mounds Plantation and George C. Davis. At both sites, shape remains consistent and does not differ among contexts, indicating an established **shape preference** that may have shifted in size due to cyclical differences in the variable social mechanisms associated with raw material procurement. Gahagan bifaces also differ in shape between burial contexts where a biface was placed *alongside an individual* and those found as part of a cache *alongside the northern wall of the burial feature*. Each burial tradition articulates with a distinct **community of practice** relating to Gahagan biface **placement** and **design intent**.

## KEYWORDS

American Southeast; Caddo; NAGPRA; 3D geometric morphometrics; museum studies; digital humanities

## 1. Introduction

Once upon a time...

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CONTACT Robert Z. Selden, Jr.. Email: [zselden@sfasu.edu](mailto:zselden@sfasu.edu), John E. Dockall. Email: [johnd@coxmcclain.com](mailto:johnd@coxmcclain.com)

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## **Data management**

The analysis code associated with this project can be accessed through this document or the GitHub repository, which is digitally curated on the Open Science Framework DOI: 10.17605/OSF.IO/Y7B39. The reproducible nature of this undertaking provides a means for others to critically assess and evaluate the various analytical components (Gray and Marwick 2019; Peng 2011; Gandrud 2014), which is a necessary requirement for the production of reliable knowledge.

Reproducibility projects in psychology and cancer biology are impacting current research practices across all domains. Examples of reproducible research are becoming more abundant in archaeology (Marwick 2016; Ivanovaitė et al. 2020; Selden Jr., Dockall, and Shafer 2018; Selden Jr., Dockall, and Dubied 2020; Selden Jr et al. 2021), and the next generation of archaeologists are learning those tools and methods needed to reproduce and/or replicate research results (Marwick et al. 2019). Reproducible and replicable research work flows are often employed at the highest levels of humanities-based inquiries to mitigate concern or doubt regarding proper execution, and is of particular import should the results have—explicitly or implicitly—a major impact on scientific progress (Peels and Bouter 2018).

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