



**Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Bulletin 66**

Proceedings of the 80th Annual Meeting

November 13-16, 2024

Colonial Williamsburg Lodge,

Williamsburg, Virginia

Preliminary Program

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A major thank you to donors and supporters who purchased ad space in the program! Please view their ads at the end of the program and thank them or their representatives!

Transportation:

The Newport News Airport is an approximately half hour drive, and the Richmond airport is about an hour. Amtrak has a stop approximately 1 mile from the conference hotel.

Please use <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1yOynJq-eO5I-u2rOuhLcwqug1fGDsPlJDCzzK2ZGv8g/edit?gid=0#gid=0> to coordinate ride-sharing.

[Williamsburg Area Transit Authority](#) operates [bus routes](#) including from Amtrak to the conference hotel.

One-way fares at \$1.50 and all-day fares at \$3.00.

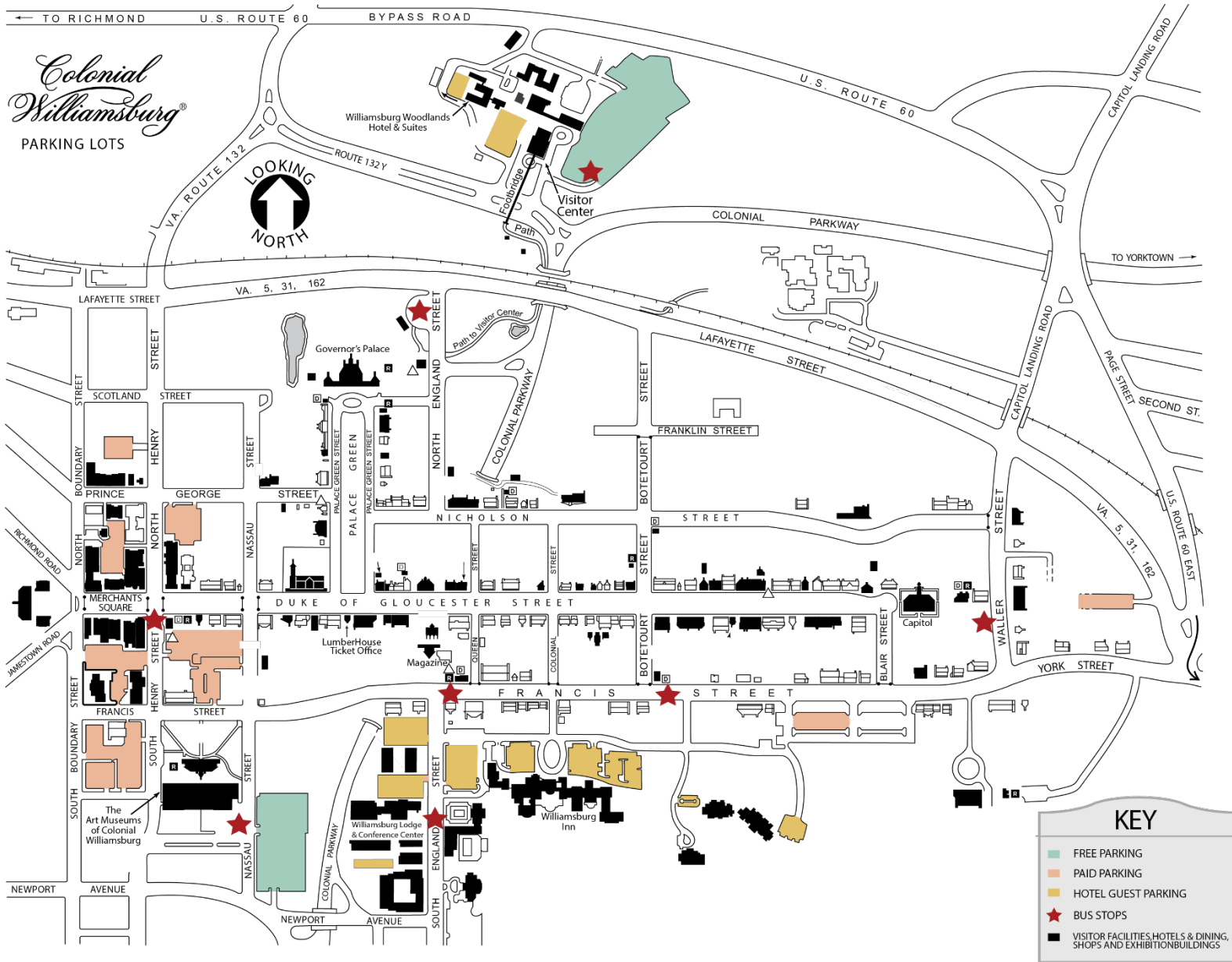
Multi-day passes are also available.

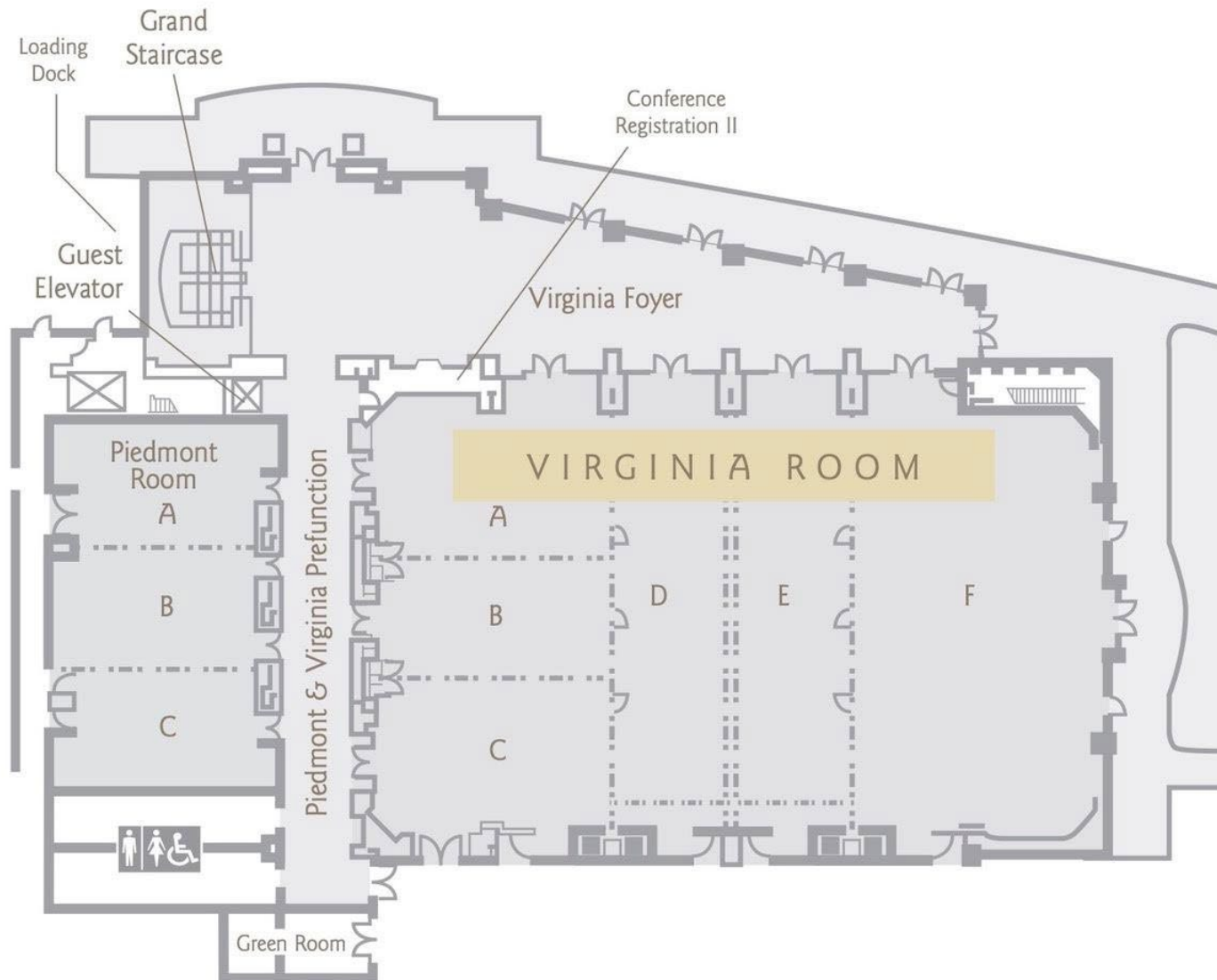
WATA offers free transportation within Colonial Williamsburg (see subsequent page or [website](#)).

Stops are serviced every 15 minutes and Google Maps times are generally accurate.

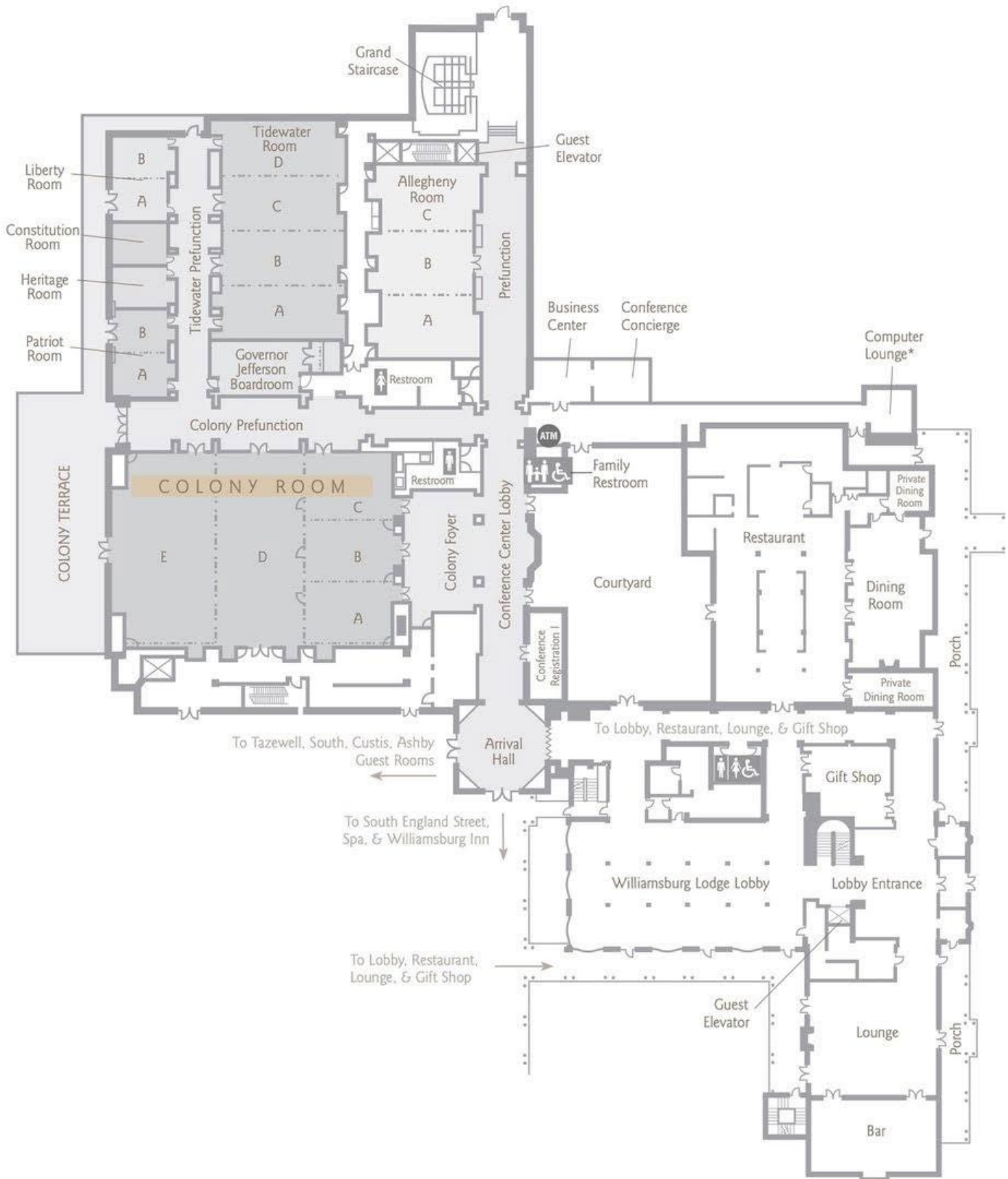
Lunches:

Aside from the student luncheons, we will unfortunately not be able to facilitate lunch. Lunch breaks are as long as possible given the number of papers and posters but please plan carefully if you have a time crunch. There are a few restaurants within walking distance but also doordash and similar delivery options.





Above: Basement Conference Rooms. Next Page: Main Floor



Preface and Acknowledgements

We are very excited to host the 2024 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Williamsburg, VA! This is the first time SEAC will be held in Virginia. The Historic Triangle – made up of Colonial Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Yorktown – is home to a number of nationally significant archaeological projects and sites, that include groundbreaking approaches to engaging with historically marginalized groups including enslaved Africans, African Americans, and Virginia Indians. We acknowledge and pay our respects to the Indigenous peoples who are the original inhabitants of the area – the Cheroenhaka (Nottoway), Chickahominy, Eastern Chickahominy, Mattaponi, Monacan, Nansemond, Nottoway, Pamunkey, Patawomeck, Upper Mattaponi, and Rappahannock tribes.

Due to the preponderance of things to do, Travel + Leisure recently ranked Williamsburg as one of the best cities in the US! For those who want to spend some time away from the historic attractions, Busch Gardens and Water Country USA are also located in Williamsburg and King's Dominion is an hour away. In nearby Richmond and Norfolk, there are a number of science, art, and historical museums to suit anyone's interest. The Mariners' Museum and Park, located 30 minutes away from the conference venue in Newport News, is a must-see and only costs \$1 for admission. Nearby historic attractions located within a few hours include James Madison's Montpelier, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, George Washington's Mount Vernon, Stratford Hall, American Civil War Museum, and Historic St. Mary's City.

This year, the conference has 219 papers and discussants distributed in 12 symposia and 17 general sessions, and 115 posters in three poster symposia and six general sessions. We have four workshops, three panels, and two luncheons. There are six tours of Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological collections space on Wednesday and excursions to Jamestown and the Mariners' Museum on Saturday. The Council of Virginia Archaeologists is hosting "Celebrate Virginia Archaeology!" (public day) on Saturday in conjunction with the conference to kick off their 50th anniversary events. The book and vendor room will be open and available throughout the conference. All events will take place in the Williamsburg Lodge Conference Center attached to the conference hotel, with the exception of the Thursday night reception, Wednesday and Saturday excursions, and COVA's Public Day on Saturday.

A Special Thanks to our Donors That Made This Possible!

Special Mentions

Colonial Williamsburg
Council of Virginia Archaeologists

Platinum \$1000 or more

Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia
Jamestown Rediscovery
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.
Florida Public Archaeology Network

Gold \$750 or more

Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc.
University of West Florida
University Press of Florida
Brockington and Associates

Silver \$500 or more

Marstel-Day
Florida Archaeological Council
Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants
Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.
Coastal Environments, Inc.
New South Associates
Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Bronze \$250 or more

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research
Ramie Gougeon

Other Contributors

Charles Pearson
Ann Cordell

Carol Colaninno
Kandace Hollenbach

Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton

2024 SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct



This code of conduct applies to all participants at all annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), including presenters, vendors, exhibitors, and other attendees.

SEAC considers sexual harassment and assault to be forms of professional and scientific misconduct that are antagonistic to the practice of archaeology and the lives and careers of archaeologists, archaeology students, and prospective archaeologists. Sexual harassment and assault are also illegal according to U.S. federal law. Sexual harassment includes “unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature,” as well as “offensive remarks about a person's sex” that are considered to be illegal in cases when such commentary is “so frequent or severe that it creates a hostile or offensive work environment.” Examples of sexual harassment include (but are not limited to) offensive statements and gestures, repeated requests for unwanted social interaction or physical contact, dismissive or denigrating modes of referring to individuals based on physical characteristics or gender expression, and stalking. Sexual assault is a form of violence, and examples of sexual assault include (but are not limited to) groping, touching without consent, forced participation in sexual acts, and intimidation or torture through sexual activity.

Cases of sexual harassment and assault can have and do have long-lasting and far-reaching effects on those subjected to them and on the archaeology community. Such occurrences can be and often are traumatic, with negative impacts on health, wellness, opportunities, and career trajectories. They have detrimental impacts on people, on the archaeology community, and on the practice of archaeology and related fields.

No participant and attendee at SEAC events should be subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault. SEAC is not an adjudicating body, but if a SEAC member is subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault while at any SEAC-related event, we ask them to file a complaint by speaking with, texting, emailing, or calling a SEAC Safe Officer or a voting officer of SEAC

(a member of the SEAC Executive Board). SEAC can consider but cannot act on anonymous complaints, nor complaints made via social media. When a SEAC Safe Officer or voting officer receives a complaint and shares the relevant information with the SEAC president, SEAC will then take reasonable and appropriate actions to ensure the safety of SEAC members and participants in SEAC events and programs in the form(s) of providing escorts and advocacy by SEAC Safe Officers, by advising Complainants (individuals who file complaints) about their options, by reporting allegations of potentially illegal activities to local authorities, by requesting that a Respondent (the person who is alleged to have violated this code of conduct) modify their behavior (and stay away from a Complainant if that person is identified), or by other actions as appropriate. SEAC expects members and annual meeting attendees to comply with requests to alter or to moderate behavior based on reasonable and credible complaints.

We assume that all registrants for SEAC activities will have read and will understand this code of conduct; and they must agree to abide by Principle 9 (Safe Educational and Workplace Environments) in the Principles of Archaeological Ethics by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), which states that:

Archaeologists in all work, educational, and other professional settings, including fieldwork and conferences, are responsible for training the next generation of archaeologists. Part of these responsibilities involves fostering a supportive and safe environment for students and trainees. This includes knowing the laws and policies of their home nation and institutional workplace that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion, or marital status. SAA members will abide by these laws and ensure that the work and educational settings in which they have responsible roles as supervisors are conducted so as to avoid violations of these laws and act to maintain safe and respectful work and learning environments.

As an organization, SEAC promotes inclusivity and opportunity, it expects adherence to codes of professional ethics and to U.S. law, and it recognizes sexual harassment and sexual assault as antithetical to the principles and values of SEAC and the profession of archaeology as a whole. SEAC supports the viewpoints and policy statements of other organizations on the problems posed by sexual harassment and assault in archaeology, including those by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), the American Anthropological Association (AAA), the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), the Society for Classical Studies (SCS), the American Historical Association (AHA), the American Physical Society (APS), and the American Geophysical Union (AGU).

SEAC members with concerns about issues related to sexual harassment and assault should feel welcome to discuss those concerns confidentially with the voting officers of SEAC, the SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Coordinator, or members of the SHARP Committee, and individuals designated as SEAC Safe Officers.

Individual members of SEAC and SEAC as an organization should strive to create safe and supportive environments for participation in all its events and programs. Public awareness about the problems of sexual harassment and assault in archaeology will ideally reduce the prevalence of these problems in the long run.

For information on reporting, SEAC policies, and relevant web sites you can scan the QR code here or go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>



2024 SEAC Safe Officer Program



The SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Committee will continue the *SEAC Safe Officer* program for the 2024 meetings in Williamsburg, VA. Any SEAC participant who has been subjected to sexual harassment, assault, discrimination, or other unwanted behaviors can report these behaviors to our on-site volunteers. SEAC Safe Officers will be available at the Safe Officer desk during registration hours, as well as at all SEAC-sponsored evening events and on-call 24 hours a day throughout the meetings. SEAC Safe Officers will be wearing red T-shirts as shown above.

The 2024 SEAC Safe Officers are Carol Colaninno (ccolaninno@gmail.com), Robbie Ethridge (rethridg@olemiss.edu), Mikayla Absher (mikaylalaneabsher@gmail.com), Shawn Lambert (sl2042@msstate.edu), Laura Fuentes (lauraf@flateartharcheology.com), and Ethan Mofidi (emofidi@ou.edu).

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

If you would like to make a report, please contact any of the Safe officers, speak with an officer on duty at the Safe Officer desk, or for 24-hour reporting, call or text Robbie Ethridge at 662-816-6369 or Carol

Colaninno at 912-481-3817, or scan the QR code above. For more information go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.

If you need support, please contact a SEAC Safe Officer or contact any of the local responders below. In case of emergency, call 911.

Williamsburg Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Hotlines and Support Services

Avalon Center, 3206 Ironbound Rd., Williamsburg, VA 23188, <https://avaloncenter.org>, main office 757-258-5022, text 757-258-5051, 24-hour helpline 757-258-5051 or 833- 537-0970

Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Family Violence and Sexual Assault Statewide Hotline, <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/domestic-and-sexual-violence-prevention/>, text 804-793-9999, 24-hour helpline 1-800-838-8238,

Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance, 1411 W. Main Street, Richmond, VA 23220, <https://vsdvalliance.org>, main office 804-377-0335, text 804-793-9999, 24-hour helpline 1-800-838-8238, 24-hour LGBTQ helpline 1-866-356-6998

Williamsburg Hospital Emergency Room Services

City of Williamsburg Fire Department Medical Emergency Services, Municipal Building, 401 Lafayette Street, Williamsburg, VA 23185, <https://www.williamsburgva.gov/243/Emergency-Medical-Services>, main office 757-220-6220, emergency dial 911, open 24/7

Riverside Doctors Hospital Williamsburg Emergency Department, 1500 Commonwealth Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23185, <https://www.riversideonline.com/locations/emergency-and-trauma/riverside-doctors-hospital-williamsburg-emergency-department>, Riverside Nurse 1-800-675-6368, open 24/7

Sentara Williamsburg Regional Medical Center, Emergency Department, 100 Sentara Cir, Williamsburg, VA 23188, <https://www.sentara.com/hospitalslocations/sentara-williamsburg-regional-medical-center/medical-services/emergency-department>, main office 757-984-6000, emergency department 757-984-7155, open 24/7

Williamsburg Urgent Care Clinics

Williamsburg Urgent Care, 5239 Monticello Ave Suite C, Williamsburg, VA 23188, <https://williamsburgurgentcare.com>, phone 757-279-2999, M-F 7 am-6:30 pm, Sat-Sun 8 am-1:30 pm

Velocity Urgent Care - New Town, 4374 New Town Ave #100, Williamsburg, VA 23188, <https://velocityuc.com>, phone 757-772-6124, M-F 8 am – 8 pm, Sat-Sun 8 am- 4 pm



This information can also be found at the QR code to the left. Please scan the code and keep the webpage on your phone in case an emergency arises when you do not have access to the program.

Overall Panel Schedule

	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
Virginia F				[32] SAC Luncheon	
Virginia E	[1] Plenary Panel: A Conversation about Community Archaeology [2] Panel: Archaeology in a Shifting Regulatory Landscape – Rulemaking after Chevron	[11] Communities, Coalescence, and the Chesapeake: Reimagining a Region as a Cultural Boundaryland - Part II	[21] “Step Up, Step Back”: 20 Years of FPAN, Community Collaboration, and the Future of Public Archaeology	[33] New Discoveries through Ceramic Analysis	
Virginia Foyer Poster Sessions	[3] Historical Archaeology	[12] Precontact Archaeology [13] Artifact Analysis	[22] Not Just Passing Through: Archaeology of Three Pre-Contact Sites in Baltimore [23] African American Heritage Sites in the Tennessee Valley [24] Heritage at Risk: Emerging Scholarship in, and of, the Era of Climate Change	[34] Remote Sensing	[43] Archaeological Practice [44] Environmental Archaeology
Alleghany A	[4] Archaeology Associated with Standing or Formerly Standing Historic Structures	[14] Legacy Collections, Curation in Place, and Other Discoveries and Challenges in Archaeological Collections	[25] Uncommon Artifacts [26] New Ways of Thinking about Well Studied Mississippian Sites and Culture	[35] Archaeology of the 16th and 17th centuries	[45] Panel: Synchrotron radiation based techniques for archeological research [46] In the Eye of the Storm: Documenting and Assessing Hurricane Impacts and Climate Change on North Carolina’s Coastal Heritage
Alleghany B	[5] Archaeology of Multicomponent Sites	[15] Digital Archaeology and Ethics	[27] Centering an Indigenous Lowcountry: Recent Research from Colonial South Carolina (Part 1)	[36] Centering an Indigenous Lowcountry: Recent Research from Colonial South Carolina (Part 2)	[47] Foraging, Farming, and Feasting in the Eastern Woodlands: A Symposium in Honor of Margie Scarry
Alleghany C	[6] Archaeology of Fortifications	[16] Archaeology Outreach and Education on Public Lands	[28] Zooarchaeology and Archaeobotanical Studies	[37] Archaeological Examinations of Cemeteries	[48] Embedding Archaeology in Contexts of Regulation and

	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
		[17] West Virginia Fort Ancient, All Clover Again		[38] Plantation Archaeology	Compliance: New Research in Cultural Resources Management from the CHRM Program at the University of Maryland
Piedmont A	[7] Archaeology of Middens and Mounds	[18] Lithic and Stone Tool Analysis	[29] Gone Shellfishin': Recent Approaches to the Remains of Shellfish from Archaeological Sites in the Southeast (Part 1)	[39] Gone Shellfishin': Recent Approaches to the Remains of Shellfish from Archaeological Sites in the Southeast (Part 2) [40] Landscape Archaeology	[49] Approaches to African American Community Archaeology in North Carolina
Piedmont B	[8] Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg (Part 1)	[19] Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg (Part 2)	[30] From Palisades to Frontier Stations: Papers in Honor of Kevin Smith	[41] Training Next Generation of Archaeologists	[50] Archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries
Piedmont C	[9] 3D Printing and Scanning Workshop [10] SHARP Luncheon	[20] Historic Button Identification Workshop	[31] An Introduction to Digging Through Archaeological Data	[42] Emergency Response Workshop	

General Information

Registration

Conference Registration II (In Virginia Foyer)

Wednesday 4:00 pm - 9:00 pm

Thursday 7:00 am - 4:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

Books, Vendors, and Native American Art

Virginia ABCD

Thursday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 1:00 pm

Poster Sessions

Virginia Foyer

Thursday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Family Room

Patriot Room

SAFE

Table - Virginia Foyer

Office - Governor Jefferson Boardroom

Thursday-Saturday

Special Events Schedule

Wednesday

Colonial Williamsburg Archaeology Collections Tours at
intersection of Botetourt and Nicholson Streets

Thursday

Plenary Panel: A Conversation about Community & Tribal Archaeology,
8:30 - 9:30 am, Virginia E

*SHARP Luncheon: Being Empowered: Strategies for Students and Field Technicians to
Reduce and Prevent Sexual Harassment in the Field*, 12:00 pm -1:00 pm, Piedmont C

SNACP Meeting, 3:30 pm - 4:40 pm, Piedmont B

Student Reception, 5:00 pm - 6:00 pm, Virginia F

General Reception, Custis Square, 6:00 pm - 9:00 pm

Friday

Student Affairs Luncheon: Trowel & Table, 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm, Virginia F

SEAC Business Meeting, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm, Virginia E

SEAC Dance, 8:00 pm – 12:00 am, Virginia EF

Saturday

Celebrate Virginia Archaeology! (Public Day) 10 am - 3 pm, Custis Square
(Sponsored by Council of Virginia Archaeologists)

Mariner's Museum Excursion, 9:30 am - 3:30 pm

Jamestown Excursion, 12:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Thursday Morning Nov 14

[1] Virginia E

Plenary Panel – A Conversation about Community Archaeology

Moderator: Mary Furlong Minkoff

Panelists: Alexandra Jones, Julia King, Brad Lieb, Matthew Reeves

(8:30-9:30)

[2] Virginia E

Panel: Archaeology in a Shifting Regulatory Landscape – Rulemaking after Chevron

Panelists: Jeff Auerbach and Aaron Bruhl

(10:30-11:30)

[3] Virginia Foyer

Poster Session: Historical Archaeology (10:30-12:00)

Alexis A. Cutshall, Jaylyn Gustafson, Madeline Ballinger, Kailee Rogers, Audrey Aguilar, Camden Petrie, Shema Crosby, Kendall Docherty, Shawn Lambert *A Multidisciplinary Approach: Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the Prospect Hill Plantation.*

Jonathan Barkmeier, Caitlin Tallman *Mortality Risk and Survivorship at Historic Fort Campbell: Investigations through Archaeological Demography.*

Robbie Boggs *Documenting Two of the Oldest African American Cemeteries in Florida*

Anthony Farace, Juliana Rubinatto Serrano, Elizabeth Robinson, Zachary Jameson, Caroline Mikez, Samantha Barnett *King's Palimpsest: A Survey of Wickliffe Mound's Historic Periphery*

Leanda Gavin, Emily Carter, Sandra Martinez *Economic and Social Disparity at Van Winkle's Mill: An ARAS-based Exploration*

Morghan Kinkead, Cheyenne Cox, Stevey Dettor, Raina Graybeal, Lindsey Cochran *Excavations of Brick Hill Settlement, Cumberland Island, Georgia*

Janae Lunsford, Kevin Bradley *"Neglect and vandalism have done their perfect work": The Investigation and Recovery of a Portion of a Forgotten Burial Ground in Georgetown, Washington, D.C.*

Richard M McCoy II *The Grapeshots of Wrath: An analysis of metal detection survey at the Alamance Battlefield*

Jennifer Melcher *A Choice Beyond Stone, Voices from the Past: Brick and Mortar Markers in the Historic Cemeteries of Pensacola, Florida.*

Maureen Meyers, Matt Colvin *Along the Natchez Trace: Identification of Possible Early Nineteenth-Century Chickasaw Structures in Northwest Alabama*

Emma Pepperman *Louisiana Sugar Complex Excavations and What We Have Learned*

Max R. Puckett, Katherine G. Parker *Trunks to Trowels: Archaeology and Documentation at Kempers Farm, Virginia*

Lydia Rhodes, Abbie Espinosa, Peri Ripley, Liam Goodin, Victoria Carbishley *In the Rice Fields and On the Plantation: The Lives of Enslaved People in the Santee Delta, South Carolina*

Charlotte Russell *Beer Bottles and Nail Polish: Exploring Co-ed Femininity through a Twentieth-century Dormitory Feature*

Lakelyn Smith, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz *Interpreting the Spatial Organization of 19th-Century Black Post-Emancipation Households via Soil Geochemistry on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Greer Taylor Cemetery Photogrammetry: Historical Archaeology Data Collection Preliminary Results from Oberlin Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina

Megan Veness *Revealing Garden Features: John Custis IV's Garden at Williamsburg Virginia*

June Weber, Marcus Allen *"A Symbol of Perseverance and Strength in the Pursuit of Freedom": Data Recovery of the Rear Porch Extension at the Hutchinson House Site (38CH2586) on Edisto Island*

Leigha Williams *Cause of Death and Memorialization*

[4] Alleghany A

General Session: Archaeology Associated with Standing or Formerly Standing Historic Structures

Session Chair: Richard Stallings

10:00 Richard Stallings, Susan Andrews *Archaeological Investigations at the Cove Point Lighthouse Site, Calvert County, Maryland*

10:20 Tanesha High, Carolyn Dillian *Portable X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry in the Analysis of Charleston Brick Structures*

10:40 Kaylee Gaunt, M. Jared Wood *Run of the Mill*

11:00 Tori Weiss, Margaret H. Milteer, Charles R. Ewen *Home Is Where the Hearth Is: Excavations at the 18th Century Home of John Lawson*

11:20 Caitlin Delmas *A Reflection of the Challenges and Solutions of Excavating Inside a 17th-century Structure*

11:40 Anna Shackelford, Sean Romo, Mary Anna Hartley *West of the Tower: New Insight into Jamestown's Church*

[5] Alleghany B

General Session: Archaeology of Multicomponent Sites

Session Chair: William Balco

10:00 Joshua M. Goodwin, Anthony Boucher *The Creole Williams Site: A Phase II Investigation of 1TU436 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama*

10:20 Quinn Connally *The Birch Tract: A Multicomponent Archaeological Site in the Lower Georgia Piedmont*

10:40 William Balco, Anna Chitwood, Lori Umberg, Robert Theberge, Daniel Bigman *Geophysics and Hand Augers: Searching for Deeply Buried Cultural Horizons at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia*

11:00 Angela D'Ambrosio, Amanda Telep, Quent Winterhoff *Results of a Recent Survey in Cherokee National Forest*

11:20 Paige Blair, Robert Scott *Woodland Occupation(s) at the Meador Site, St. Francis County, Arkansas*

[6] Alleghany C

General Session: Archaeology of Fortifications

Session Chair: Tracy H. Jenkins

10:00 Janene Johnston, Michael Lavin, William Balderson *"A Boy Was Slaine": Evolution of the English Mindset and Armament at James Fort, Virginia*

10:20 Natalie Reid, Collections Staff, Mary Anna Hartley, Sean Romo *The "Governor's Well" at Jamestown*

10:40 Mark Wagner *Challenging Historical Memory at Fort Kaskaskia*

11:00 Tracy H. Jenkins, J. Howard Beverly *Union Rifle Trench from the Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, 1863*

11:20 Madison Ramsey, Kaitlin LaGrasta *Myster Fort: The Curious Case of the Origins of a Virginia Earthwork*

11:40 Joseph Snider *Rebels and Redoubts: LiDAR Imaging of the Earthen Defenses in the Williamsburg Line Constructed During the American Civil War in York and James City Counties, Virginia*

[7] Piedmont A

General Session: Archaeology of Middens and Mounds

Session Chair: Michael Strezewski

10:00 Saylor Fortner *A Timeline of Mound Construction at the Curry Site*

10:20 Michael Strezewski *The Mann Site: New Research on a Late Hopewell Phenomenon in Southwestern Indiana*

10:40 Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt, Patrick Livingood *Recent Excavations of Two Middens and a Structure at Spiro Mounds*

11:00 Victoria Hayes, Keith Ashley *Cedar Point North: Curious Shell Formations near the St. Johns River Mouth, Florida*

11:20 Grace Ward, Jonathan Alperstein, Madeleine McLeester, Jesse Casana *When is a Midden a Monument? What Southeastern Archaeology Can Tell Us About the Shell Middens of Coastal Maine*

11:40 Caleb Jeck *Settling Down in The Ogeechee: Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Ogeechee River Valley*

[8] Piedmont B

Symposium: Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg (Part 1)

Organizer: Ashley McCuiston

10:00 Kara Garvey-Fleischer *Silencing through Numbering Systems: Legacy Collections*

Management at Colonial Williamsburg

10:20 Emily Zimmerman *Digging Deeper: Challenging the Conventions of Garden Artifacts*

10:40 Jennifer McGee *At Your Leisure: Uncovering Work and Leisure Areas through Pipestem Distributions at Custis Square*

11:00 Emily Hull *"Goods from England...for the negros": A Textual Analysis of Materiality of Enslaved Life*

11:20 Katherine Macbeth *You Can't Take It with You: Material Culture at the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg*

11:40 Lauren McDonald and DeShondra Dandridge *Just Below the Surface: An Analysis of Possible Concealment Artifacts at the First Baptist Church*

[9] Piedmont C

Workshop: 3D Printing and Scanning

Bernard Means

(10:00-12:00)

**Thursday Afternoon
Nov 14**

[10] Piedmont B

SHARP Luncheon: Being Empowered: Strategies for Students and Field Technicians to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Harassment in the Field

(12:00-1:00)

[11] Virginia E

Symposium: Communities, Coalescence, and the Chesapeake: Reimagining a Region as a Cultural Boundaryland Part II

Organizers: Rebecca Webster, John Henshaw

1:00 Carole Nash *The Roots of Coalescence: Emerging Middle Woodland Exchange Networks in Western Virginia*

1:20 John Henshaw, Martin Gallivan *Coming Together but Staying Apart: Community Organization in Coalescent Towns of the Late Woodland Great Valley, AD 1300 - 1600*

1:40 Zoe Doubles, Maureen Meyers, Brandon Ritchison *West Meets East: The Spatial Relations of Sites in Pre-Contact Indigenous Networks in Virginia*

2:00 D. Brad Hatch and Lauren McMillan *Shell Masks and Anthropomorphic Objects among the Patowomecks*

2:20 Rebecca Webster and Julia King *The Presence, Shattering, and Reorganization of 17th Century Lower Potomac and Rappahannock Communities of Practice*

2:40 Break

3:00 Julia King *Structures, Ruptures, and Events: An Indigenous History of Bacon's Rebellion*

3:20 Sean Devlin and Eric Schweickart *"The Consumption of Locally-Made Pottery in the 17th century Colonial Households at Carter's Grove"*

3:40 Crystal O'Connor and Fraser Neiman *Distinguishing Boundaries Between Households on Plowzone Sites: An Example from Monticello*

4:00 Robbie Ethridge *Discussant*

[12] Virginia Foyer

Poster Session: Precontact Archaeology (1:00-2:30)

Catherine E. Garcia, Iris O. Puryear *Digging Deeper into Tsenacommacah: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis of the Pre-Contact Archaeological Record at Virginia's Flowerdew Hundred Plantation*

Taylor Greene *Georgia Lake (3OU112): Furthering Research on an Early Caddo Village*

Diana Greenlee, Sarah Sherwood, Rinita Dalan *Re-investigating Deposits in Ridge 2 Northwest at Poverty Point World Heritage Site*

Jordan Jeffreys, Thomas Kane, Joseph A. Lindler Jr, Albert C. Goodyear *The Rocky Road to Mapping the South Carolina Raw Materials Database: Tool Stone Sources of South Carolina Made Accessible*

Hillary Jolly *Weeden Island and Fort Walton Variable Land Use at 9DR281 in Southwest Georgia*
Woodland and Mississippian communities participated in lithic procurement and reduction activities at

Trevor Z Johnston *Archaeological Investigation of Ocean Hole Rocks (8WA275)*

Kieya S Kelly, Larry James, Ashley Smith, Leigh Koszarsky *Island Living: Continuing research of Inner-island Woodland Shell Middens on Spring Island, SC.*

Christopher Rivers, Paul Jackson, Emily Dale *Woodland and Archaic Settlements in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia*

Elizabeth Scharf *Curiouser and curiouser: Analysis of a core from the Cater Aplin site in Harrisonburg, Louisiana*

Benjamin Steere, Paul Webb, Kaley Kelly *The "Conley Mound" in Andrews, North Carolina: Using a Virginia Antiquarian's Records to put a Cherokee Place Back on the Map*

Carl Williford *A Re-Examination of Hunstville (3MA22) Mound Center through a Geospatial Lens*

[13] Virginia Foyer

Poster Session: Artifact Analysis (3:00-4:30)

Kaitlin R. Ahern, Cynthia Hannold, Todd Creekman *Preliminary Investigation of the Lithic Assemblage from Site 9TP864*

Dennis Blanton, Elliot Blair, Laure Dussubieux, Nick Lucchetti, Bly Straube *Simple Beads with Complex Stories: Compositional Analysis of White Spherical Glass Beads from Jamestown and Fort Raleigh*

Kathleen Boyle, Hannah Hoover *Trade Beads and Indigenous Communities of South Carolina*

Liley Bozard *Streamlining Vessel Documentation at the Arkansas Archeological Survey*

Ozborne Burns, Nathan Lawres, Andrew Ivester *A Provenance Study of Lithic Artifacts from the UWG Campus Archaeological Site*

Jackson DeWitt *The Lingerin Questions of Savannah River Stone Tools*

Krista Eschbach *Color Choice: Evaluating a Method for Visually Quantifying the Iron Richness of Clay and Pottery*

Michele Hoferitza *Tracing the Origins of Prosser Buttons*

Delaney Horton *A Preliminary Analysis of Red-Slipped Ceramics from Clement (34MC8): A Multi-Mound Site in Southeastern Oklahoma*

Joseph Lindler *Lithics, Lasers, and Legacies: New Methods on the Curated Materials From Nipper Creek (38RD18)*

Bronwyn Matlick *Understanding Changing Vessel technologies at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex, Georgia*

Wesley Parrish, Dru McGill, John Millhauser *Portable X-Ray Fluorescence and Clay: An Examination of the Effectiveness of Using pXRF for Archaeological Ceramic Clay Sourcing Studies*

Charles Reece *Coan Hall: A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Raw Materials*

Kim Simp, Harold Stanton, Alise Connelly, John Dockall *Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94): Microtool Industry at a Riverton/Wells Creek Phase occupation*

Myles Sullivan *Informative Objects? Assessing Vessel Forms of Imported Ceramics at Two Houses in Charleston, SC*

Jesse W. Tune, Heather L. Smith, Joseph Watts, Ashley Medlin *Evaluating Tennessee Fluted Point Types Using Geometric Morphometrics*

Tyler Witham, Matthew Knowles *Points of Connection: Diachronic Patterns of Lithic Procurement in Northwestern North Carolina*

[14] Alleghany A

General Session: Legacy Collections, Curation in Place, and Other Discoveries and Challenges in Archaeological Collections

Session Chair: Nina Schreiner

2:00 Naomi Curran, Rilee Rodgers
Curating Chaos

2:20 Hannah Rucinski, Tamira Brennan, Mary Hynes *Stabilizing Collections from FAI-270, the Largest Archaeological Mitigation Project in Illinois*

2:40 Nina Schreiner, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, Lainie H. McCoy, Sarah Shepard *The Southeast NAGPRA Community of Practice Split and Shared Collections Database*

3:00 Ellie Minette *The Evolution of Public Archaeology in Pensacola*

3:20 Daniel LaDu *The Mississippi Dugout Canoe Survey*

3:40 Robert Hayes *The Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry*

[15] Alleghany B

General Session: Digital Archaeology and Ethics

Session Chair: Chuck Durfor

2:00 Christopher Saunders *Image Use in Southeastern Archaeology Depicting Iconographic and Mortuary Practices*

2:20 Gabriel Donofrio, Charles Scarborough, Tony Munnings *Digital Cultural Heritage In Practice: Examples and Considerations from SCDNR's Heritage Trust Program*

2:40 Lucy Noah *Shaping Stones: A 3D Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Adzes from Northwest Florida*

3:00 Chuck Durfor *DIY – An Archaeologist's Approach for Building a Museum/Lab Virtual Tour*

3:20 Alisa Pettitt, Jonathan M. Mayes *AI in Archaeology: Streamlining Survey with Deep Learning and LiDAR*

3:40 Gabriel Brown *An integrated digital method for displaying the impacts of climate change on the landscape at Historic Jamestown*

[16] Alleghany C

Symposium: Archaeology Outreach and Education on Public Lands

Organizers: Sara Ayers-Rigsby, John Sullivan

1:00 Malachi Fenn, Victoria Piotrowski, Micaela Candia, Lisa Reinske *Public labs on public lands: early career mentorship through lab work*

1:20 Natalie De La Torre Salas, Yvette Carrasco *Connected Communities: Expanding Public Land Access Through Inclusive Partnerships in Southwest Florida*

1:40 April Watson *Managing Archaeological Field Schools on Public Lands: A Federal Perspective*

2:00 Sarah E. Miller, Emily Jane Murray, Kassie Kemp, Brent Bachelder, Christopher Kinslow, Robbie Boggs *St. Johns River Coastal Zone Survey and Resiliency Project: Ongoing Collaborative Efforts with a Florida Water Management District*

2:20 John Sullivan *Discussant*

[17] Alleghany C

Symposium: West Virginia Fort Ancient, All Clover Again

Organizer: Marion Coe

3:20 Zackery Hamilton-Cruz *Almost 100 Years of Clover, a Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient Village Site*

3:40 Joshua Keene *Geomorphological Context of the Ohio River Clover Complex*

4:00 Marion M. Coe *Status Update: The Clover Archaeological Assemblage*

4:20 Sara Slack and Grace Ghiz *Subsistence and Scavenging: Faunal Insights and Butchery Practices from the Fort Ancient Clover Site*

4:40 Robert Maslowski *Eastern Fort Ancient Landscapes and Ethnicity*

[18] Piedmont A

General Session: Lithic and Stone Tool Analysis

Session Chair: Jon Endonino

2:00 Kurt Fredrickson *An Archaeological Investigation Of Clovis Blade Technology At Thunderbird (44WR11), A Paleolithic Stratified Site Of The Flint Run Complex, Warren County, VA*

2:20 C. Dylan Colucci *Run to the Hills: Paleoindian Technology and Settlement in Mississippi*

2:40 Jon Endonino *Middle and Late Archaic Coastal Connections: Re-examining the Origins of the Thornhill Lake Phase*

3:00 Duane Simpson *Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94): Exploring a Riverton Phase site in Central Tennessee*

3:20 Break

3:40 Thomas Vallrugo *Soapstone Characterization as a Proxy for Trade in the Southeast*

4:00 Dane Roberts, Bryan Moss, Terry Powis *Geochemical Analysis of Lithic Artifacts From North Georgia Using Portable X-ray Fluorescence*

4:20 Michael Barber, Brian Bates, Patrick Berry *Comparison of Late Woodland Projectile Points from Three Sites on the Staunton River, Virginia*

4:40 Ethan Mofidi *Picking up the Pieces: A Breakage Analysis of School Land I (34DL64) a Caddo Village in the Western Ozarks*

[19] Piedmont B

Symposium: Archaeology of Colonial Williamsburg (Part 2)

Organizer: Ashley McCuistion

1:00 Tamara Stulen *Rock me like a Wagon Wheel: Wagons and Ruts at the Williamsburg Barracks*

1:20 Aaron Lovejoy *“Casernes Bruleés”: Unearthing the Williamsburg Continental Army Barracks with GIS*

1:40 Adam Macbeth *Flints for Frizzens: Igniting Gunflint Research*

2:00 Evan Bell *Identifying Civil War Soldiers Excavated at the Powder Magazine of Colonial Williamsburg*

2:20 Eric Schweickart *The Magazine before the Magazine: Findings From the 17th-century*

Middle Plantation Barracks Complex

2:40 Cheyenne Johnson *Fate or Irony? Unearthing an Early Colonial Foundation within the Footprint of the Future*

[20] Piedmont C

Workshop: Historic Button Identification

Lindsay Bloch

(1:30-4:30)

**Thursday Evening
Nov 14**

3:30-4:30 SNACP Meeting, Piedmont B

**5:00-6:00 – Student Reception,
Virginia F**

**6:00-9:00 – Evening Reception, Custis
Square**

**Friday Morning
Nov 15**

[21] Virginia E

**Symposium: “Step Up, Step Back”: 20
Years of FPAN, Community Collaboration,
and the Future of Public Archaeology**

Organizer: Mary Furlong Minkoff

**8:20 Barbara Clark, Tristan Harrenstein,
Tamara Allen** *From Artifacts to Exhibits:
Enhancing Community Engagement and
Understanding Through Sustained
Collaboration with the Carrabelle History
Museum*

8:40 Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Malachi Fenn, Natalie De La Torre Salas *Partnerships in Adversity: Shifting Alliances Responding to South Florida Development*

9:00 Della Scott-Ireton, Jessie Sanders, Steve Ramirez, Mary Furlong Minkoff, Ethan Dorris *Heritage in a High School: FPAN's Partnership with Milton High School*

9:20 Emily Jane Murray, Katherine Sims *We Dig 1565: 20 Years of Collaboration between FPAN Northeast and the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program*

9:40 Glenda Simmons Jenkins, Sarah Miller, Emily Jane Murray, Kassie Kemp-Miller *Aligning FPAN's priorities to the Gullah/Geechee Nation: Community-based action research in northeast Florida*

10:00 Break

10:20 Nigel Rudolph *Reclaiming Hallowed Ground: The Rehabilitation and Revival of The Old Groveland Cemetery in Groveland, Florida*

10:40 Rachael Kangas, Diane Stephens, Patrica Mack, Rebecca O'Sullivan, Jeffrey Moates *Forging partnerships to restore reverence and dignity: Clearwater Colored Cemeteries Society, "Reclaiming our Own"*

11:00 Kassie Kemp, Rachael Kangas, Mary Furlong Minkoff, Chris Nolan *Together We Can Do So Much: Community Partnerships and The Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS) Florida Program*

11:20 Nicole Grinnan, Mike Thomin, Bria Brooks *People of the Apalachicola System: Exploring Cultural Heritage to Support Ecosystem Planning, Management, and Adaptation*

11:40 William Lees *Discussant*

[22] Virginia Foyer

Poster Symposium: Not Just Passing Through: Archaeology of Three Pre-Contact Sites in Baltimore

Organizer: Katherine Sterner
(8:30-10:00)

Katherine Sterner *Overview of Results from the 2024 Towson University Field School in Baltimore, Maryland*

Gabriel Fricks-Starratt *Chipped Stone Tool Analysis of 2024 North Point State Park Excavation*

Keely Vie Brock *Analysis of Pottery from the 2024 Towson University Field School at North Point State Park*

Robert Ahlrichs *Geoarchaeology of Three Sites on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, Baltimore Maryland*

Alexandria Lynn, Robert Ahlrichs *Analysis of Ground and Expedient Stone Tools from North Point State Park*

[23] Virginia Foyer

Poster Symposium: African American Heritage Sites in the Tennessee Valley
Organizers: Michaelyn Harle, Steve Cole
(8:30-10:00)

Scott Meeks *The Influence of the African American Community on the Development of a Rural Historic Landscape in Northwestern, Alabama*

Michaelyn Harle, Gillett Terri *Wheeler Station Rural Historic District Travelling Exhibit*

John Hunter, Susan Andrews, Steve A. Martin, Bridget A. Mohr, Marc E. Wampler *Excavations of two Freedmen Farmsteads: Lifeways of Edward and George Fletcher from Slavery to Freedom during Reconstruction in Kentucky*

Susan Andrews, Bridget Mohr, Steve Martin, Marc Wampler *Brunsoni Iron Furnace: An Iron Plantation on the Periphery of the South*

Brandy Harris, Douglas Shaver *Tenant Plantations and Archaeological Landscapes*

Bridget A. Mohr, Steve A. Martin, Allison E. Soergel, Nancy Ross-Stallings, Marc E. Wampler *Archaeological Relocation of Five Historic Cemeteries in North-Central Tennessee*

[24] Virginia Foyer

Poster Symposium: Heritage at Risk: Emerging Scholarship in, and of, the Era of Climate Change

Organizers: Brandon Ritchison, Jayur Mehta, Kendal Jackson
(10:30-12:00)

Ramie Gougeon, Emily Jane Murray, Lindsey Cochran, Ben Burgen, and Meredith Marten *Preliminary Results of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Heritage at Risk Survey*

Bryan Haley, Douglas Wells, Richard Weinstein, Stuart Nolan, Sherry Pinell *Probing, Augering, and Remote-Sensing Investigations of Two Coastal Shell Middens, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana*

Kendal Jackson, Jaime Rogers, Ping Wang, Thomas Pluckhahn *Archaeo-Tempestites and Coastal Taphonomy of Shell-Bearing Sites: Case Studies from Tampa Bay Estuary, Florida*

Brandson Ritchison, Lindsey Cochran, Matt Howland *Looking Back, Planning Ahead: Archaeological Investigations of Climate Change and Responses on the Golden Isles of Georgia*

Anna Semon *Documenting recent climate change impacts to archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia.*

Hayden Bassett, Madeline Gunter-Bassett *Modeling Impacts to Virginia's Archaeological Sites from Riverine Flooding*

Theresa Schober *A History in Hurricanes: A case study of heritage planning & management in southwest Florida*

[25] Alleghany A

General Session: Uncommon Artifacts
Session Chair: Chris Wilkins

8:00 Alexander Diaz *Crafting Bones: A Worked Bone Assemblage From a St. Johns II Period Mound Complex In Northeast Florida*

8:20 Chris Wilkins *Cruel to be Kind: Conservation of Bone Handled Knives at Jamestown*

8:40 Emma Derry, Janene Johnston *Bead or Button Core: Difficulties in Determining the Function of Small Wood Artifacts at Jamestown*

9:00 Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Jessica A. Kowalski *Additional Research on Halberds Probably from the Hernando de Soto Expedition*

9:20 Kevin Rolph *Flash in the Pan: An Analysis of Gunflints Recovered from the Wilderness Plantation site (16EBR244)*

[26] Alleghany A

General Session: New Ways of Thinking about Well Studied Mississippian Sites and Culture
Session Chair: Michelle Pigott

10:00 Paige Ford, Shawn Lambert, Grant Stauffer, Chase Kahwinhut Earles *Sustaining Caddo Ways of Doing in a Multiethnic Landscape: Examining Pottery Apprenticeships at Cahokia*

10:20 Andres Tuccillo *The Collapse of Cahokia: A Neuroarchaeological Case Study*

10:40 Vernon Knight, Ashley Dumas *Causes of Migration in the Marengo Complex*

11:00 Michelle Pigott *Joara and the History of a Late Mississippian Chiefly Landscape in Western North Carolina*

11:20 Andrew Bowen *Remembering, Forgetting, and Artifact Deposition in Late Prehistoric Florida*

11:40 Johnny Dodge *Structure V-1: The Mica House*

[27] Alleghany B

Symposium: Centering an Indigenous Lowcountry: Recent Research from Colonial South Carolina (Part 1)

Organizers: Hannah Hoover, Mallory Melton, Jeff Sherard

8:00 Karen Smith, Sam McDorman, RaeLynn Butler, Savannah Waters *Centering the Periphery: Pockoy Island in the 17th Century*

8:20 Christopher Judge *Indigenous Archaeology and Ethnohistory in the Pee Dee Region*

8:40 Stacey Young *Early Settlements at "Waha on Ye South Side of the Santee River": Investigating Early Eighteenth Century Indigenous Interactions at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site*

9:00 Carolyn Dillian *The Waccamaw Indian People: Colonial Impacts and Modern Revival*

9:20 Jeff Sherard *Participants and Presence Along Charleston's Frontier: Examining a Late 17th Century Indigenous Occupation at Percival's Weston Hall.*

9:40 Denise Bossy *Yvmuse (Yamasee): Political Flexibility and Nation Building*

10:00 Hannah Hoover *Places of Governance: Evidence for a Yamasee Council House in South Carolina*

[28] Alleghany C

General Session: Zooarchaeology and Archaeobotanical Studies

Session Chair: Cameron Howell

8:00 Cameron Howell *Processing Acorns with Wood Ash: a Hominy Experiment*

8:20 Mary Katherine Brown *Understanding the Impact of Plant Management Practices on Enslaved Foodways in West Tennessee*

8:40 Megan Belcher *The Domestication of Goosefoot in Eastern North America: Updates and Future Directions*

9:00 Adam King, Claire Lanaud, Terry Powis, Nilesh Gaikwad *Evidence Supporting the Consumption of Chocolate at Etowah*

9:20 Break

9:40 Alexandria T. Mitchem, Megan C. Kassabaum *From Coles Creek to Caddo: Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Sweetgum*

10:00 Jaylyn Gustafson *Complexities in Datura production and ceramics in the Arkansas River Valley*

10:20 Dana McCammon *Feeding the Foundations of Fort Pulaski*

10:40 Elizabeth Moore *"The great resort of People to this Place has raised the Markets to a most enormous price...": The Golden Ball Tavern and the Provisioning of Revolutionary Virginia*

[29] Piedmont A

Symposium: Gone Shellfishin': Recent Approaches to the Remains of Shellfish from Archaeological Sites in the Southeast (Part 1)

Organizers: Jessica Jenkins, Martin Gallivan

8:20 Martin Gallivan, Jessica Jenkins *"Oysters Which Lay as Thick as Stones": Accumulations Research in the Native Chesapeake*

8:40 Carla Hadden *Dating Shells: A Guide for the Wary Southeastern Archaeologist*

9:00 Katherine Napora, Sara Ayers-Rigsby, Alanna Lecher, Jennifer Green, Christian Davenport, Malachi Fenn, Victoria Piotrowski, John Sullivan, Ivo White, Peter de Witt *Mollusk-Based Analyses for Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction and Cultural Insights at Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County, Florida*

9:20 Emily Bartz *Reassessing Shellfish and Fish Processing in Late Archaic Pottery from the Middle Savannah River Valley*

9:40 Carey Garland, Victor Thompson, Karen Smith, Matthew Sanger, Fred Andrus *Mollusk geochemistry, coastal adaptations, and the development of Indigenous institutions for coastal resource management*

10:00 Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz *Intra-Site Analyses of Indigenous Shellfisheries and Social Organization on the Georgia Coast*

[30] Piedmont B

Symposium: From Palisades to Frontier Stations: Papers in Honor of Kevin Smith
Organizer: J. Scott Jones

8:00 Shannon Hodge *Biographical Sketch of Kevin Smith*

8:20 Michael C. Moore *REFLECTIONS ON MY PARTNERSHIP WITH DR. KEVIN EARL SMITH*

8:40 J. Scott Jones *The Mississippian Emergence in the Middle Cumberland Region*

9:00 Paul Eubanks *A Brief History of MTSU's Archaeological Field School at the Castalian Springs Mound Site*

9:20 Charles Cobb, Domenique Sorresso, Trevor Duke, Brad Lieb, Tony Boudreaux, Tony Krus *Community Autonomy and Interaction on the Eve of the Vacant Quarter*

9:40 David Dye *Mississippian Population Dynamics in the Middle Cumberland Region*

10:00 Break

10:20 Phil Hodge *From Last Look to New State Park: The Archaeology and Preservation of Cardwell Mountain*

10:40 Shannon Hodge *African Diaspora Archaeology in Middle Tennessee: Contributions and Influences of Kevin E. Smith*

11:00 Steve McBride, Kim McBride *Community Forts and the Colonization of the Greenbrier Valley (1774-1783)*

11:20 Ryan McNutt *Not All Those Who Wander Are Lost: Kevin Smith's Influence on Archaeologies of Conflict*

11:40 J. Scott Jones *Discussant*

[31] Piedmont C

Workshop: An Introduction to Digging Through Archaeological Data
Jolene Smith and Elizabeth Bollwerk
(9:00-11:00)

[32] Virginia F

SAC Luncheon: Trowel & Table: Student Networking Luncheon
(12:00-1:00)

**Friday Afternoon
Nov 15**

[33] Virginia E

General Session: New Discoveries through Ceramic Analysis
Session Chair: Lindsay Bloch

1:00 Zackary Gilmore *Ceramic Interventions of the Late Archaic Southeast*

1:20 Zhuldyz Datka, Andrea Torvinen, Anthony Farace, Alisa Luthra, Neill Wallis, Aditi Persad *Investigation of Ceramic Pastes at the Spring Warrior Complex (8TA154)*

1:40 Erin Nelson, Lindsay Bloch, Ashley Rutkoski, Andrea Torvinen, Neill Wallis *Species Variability in Shell Tempering Practices among Pensacola Potters of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Coast*

2:00 Magdalynne Alley *Twists through Time: A Regional Examination of St Marys Cordmarked Ceramics*

2:20 Katie Rodriguez *Breaking the Mold: Clarifying Pre-Contact Ceramic Variation along the Upper New River*

2:40 Break

3:00 Lauren Stephens, Caroline Peacock *Study Olive This: A Comparative Study of Olive Jar from 17th Century Jamestown to the 16th Century Luna Settlement*

3:20 Leah Stricker *Figures in a 5:5: Delft tiles at Jamestown*

3:40 Thomas Beaman *Pump Up the Jambs: An Expanded Catalogue of Decorative Delftware Fireplace Tiles from Archaeological Contexts in North Carolina*

4:00 Lindsay Bloch, Elizabeth Bollwerk *Coarse Earthenware at Flowerdew Hundred: Tools of Colonization in the 17th Century Chesapeake*

4:20 Alexander Michnick *"A Reasonable Proportion of Goods": A Comparative Analysis of Enslaved and Overseer Household Ceramic Assemblages on the Landscape of James Madison's Montpelier*

4:40 Christine S. Devine *Using American*

Coarse Earthenware Types as a Tool for Site Interpretation and Intrasite Comparison at Monticello

[34] Virginia Foyer

Poster Session: Remote Sensing (3:30-5:00)

Dawn Bradley, Steve Martin, Marc Wampler *Landscape of An Early Woodland to Protohistoric Shell Midden Site on Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida*

Kyle Brown *Charting the Paleo-Pensacola: Investigating Pensacola Bay for Submerged Precontact Landforms*

Adalyn Coker, Brandon Ritchison, Zoe Doubles, Isabella Garcia, Emily Shirilla *Preliminary Investigations of Occupational Histories of a Portion of the South Fork Broad River in Madison County, GA*

Eileen Ernenwein, Brett Riggs, Jane Eastman, Kyra Waitt *Exploring Mississippian Community Patterns at Watauga Through Geophysical Survey*

Gabriel Griffin *Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey to Prospect for Marked and Unmarked Graves at the Bowen Spirit Hill Farm (Richardson) Cemetery*

Noah Hall, Eileen Ernenwein *Unearthing the Past: Mapping Unmarked Burials at Sinking Spring Cemetery in Abingdon, VA Using Aerial and Ground Techniques*

Shawn Lambert, Karen Smith, Shane Miller, Derek Anderson *South Carolina's Shell Ring Complexes: Preliminary Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys Conducted at Fig Island (38CH42), Coosaw Shell Ring Complex (38BU1866), Greens Shell Ring (38BU63), and Pockoy Shell Ring Complex (38CH2533)*

Sadye Lewis, Paul Eubanks *GPR Investigation and Ground Truthing Excavations at The Cragfont State Historic Site*

Paul S. Martin, John M. Sullivan, Wesley R. Willoughby *Preliminary Gradiometer Survey of the Gile's Run Encampment a Rochambeau Revolutionary Site*

Kenzie May, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, Amanda D. Roberts-Thompson, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz *Preliminary Multi-Method Geophysical Survey across the Middle Place Plantation (9CH158) on the Georgia Coast, USA*

Robert McCullough, Andrew White *Electromagnetic Induction in Archaeological Geophysics: New Guidance for Novice Users*

Kirsten Nafziger, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, Victor Thompson, Carey Garland, Owen Johns *Multi-Method Mapping of Late Archaic Shell Rings on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Nathan Patty, Elliot Blair, Rachel Cajigas *Shallow Geophysical Surveys of the 19th-Century Landscape at the North End Field Site (9MC81), Creighton Island, Georgia*

Asa R. Randall *An archaeology of commercial shell site destruction in Florida*

Katherine Sims, Emily Jane Murray *Smells Like School Spirit: Using GPR to Locate Privies at the St. Benedict the Moor School, St. Augustine*

Kyra Waitt, Jane Eastman, Eileen G. Ernenwein, Brett Riggs *Focusing the Lens: Developing a Framework for Geophysical Data Interpretation of Mississippian Residences at Watauga*

[35] Alleghany A

General Session: Archaeology of the 16th and 17th centuries
Session Chair: William Wilson

1:00 Keith Ashley *Building a Case for a Council House at the Mocama Town of Sarabay*

1:20 John Worth *Quantitative Documentary Analysis of the Material Culture of 16th-Century Spanish Terrestrial Expeditions to the Southeast*

1:40 William J. Wilson, Gregory D. Cook *Secrets in the Shallows: Summary of the 2024 Submerged Investigations at Emanuel Point, Pensacola, Florida*

2:00 Evan Cabral, Kendall Stevens, David Brown *Archaeology of the 17th century on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation*

2:20 Madeleine Hale, Edmond Boudreaux III, Samuel Jensen *Mapping the Metal: The Use of Clustering Algorithms as a Method of Spatial Analysis*

2:40 Break

3:00 Aaron Ellrich, Charles Cobb, Gifford Waters *The Sounds of Metal at Mission San Francisco de Potano (8AL272)*

3:20 Carl Drexler *A Forest Turned Upside Down: The 2024 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Nakuukuwidish, a Caddo and Settler Saltmaking Site in Sevier County, Arkansas*

3:40 Tanya Peres, Rochelle Marrinan *Forty years of Mission Investigations in Apalachee Province, Florida*

4:00 Charles Ewen *Becoming the Lost Colony*

[36] Alleghany B

Symposium: Centering an Indigenous Lowcountry: Recent Research from Colonial South Carolina (Part 2)

Organizers: Hannah Hoover, Mallory Melton, Jeff Sherard

1:00 Eric Poplin *Diverging Tradition: Comparison of Altamaha and Ashley Series Ceramics in Coastal Carolina*

1:20 John Fisher *Native American Trade Wares at the Heyward-Washington House in Colonial Charleston, South Carolina*

1:40 Elizabeth Reitz *Indigenous American Fishing Traditions at the First Spanish Capital of La Florida: Santa Elena (1566–1587 CE), South Carolina, USA*

2:00 C. Cameron Walker *The Political Economy of a Trading Post: "Feasting" at the Musgrove Cowpens (9Ch137)*

2:20 Mallory Melton *A Question of Planting: Indigenous Horticulture and Agriculture in the Colonial Period Lowcountry*

2:40 Katherine Seeber *Indigenous Colonial Hilton Head: Combatting Erasure of Lowcountry Native Stories with Archaeology*

[37] Alleghany C

General Session: Archaeological Examinations of Cemeteries

Session Chair: Chelsea P. Baughman

1:00 Joshua David Norris Barber, Sean Romo, Mary Anna Hartley, Anna Shackelford *Excavations Along the Eastern Edge of the Jamestown Churchyard*

1:20 Alexander Corkum, Joseph Snider *Results of Archaeological Geophysics at Four Nineteenth to Twentieth-Century Cemeteries in Coastal Plain Virginia*

1:40 Chelsea P. Baughman, Holly Aslinger *As Above, So Below: Tennessee Historic Cemeteries Identification and Recordation, the collaboration of historic preservation and archaeology*

2:00 Caleb Smith *This is Not a Data Recovery: The Removal of Historic Period Burials in Cleveland County, North Carolina*

2:20 Thomas Jennings, Ashley

Smallwood, Kathryn Marklein, Angela Storey, Codi Goodwyn, Jacqui Zaczek, Emily Roth, Dylan Turner *Documenting Necroviolence at Louisville's Historic Eastern Cemetery*

[38] Alleghany C

General Session: Plantation Archaeology

Session Chair: Derek Wheeler

3:00 Savannah Bornheim *Saying their Names: The Role of Newspaper Ads in Revealing the Lives of Enslaved People at Georgetown County Archaeological Sites*

3:20 Devon Borgardt *Synthesizing Archaeological Date: Plantations along the Lower Cape Fear, North Carolina*

3:40 Derek Wheeler, Corey A.H. Sattes *Reassessing the Chronological Boundaries of Monticello's Mulberry Row, Charlottesville, Virginia.*

4:00 Emma Coffey *Understanding the Pit: A Preliminary Study of Historic Sandusky's Subfloor Pit*

4:20 Matthew Rooney *African American Household Change at an Arkansas Plantation*

4:40 Emily K. Dale, Paul D. Jackson *Recent Excavations at the Wilderness Plantation: Examination of an 1820s Farmstead, an 1860s Plantation, and a Curious Cache of Gunflints*

[39] Piedmont A

Symposium: Gone Shellfishin': Recent Approaches to the Remains of Shellfish from Archaeological Sites in the Southeast (Part 2)

1:00 Jaime Rogers, Thomas Pluckhahn, Kendal Jackson, Kathleen Gilmore *Multidimensional Experiences of Oystering in the Tampa Bay Estuary*

1:20 Jessica Jenkins, Martin Gallivan
Commons and Commoning in the Chesapeake: A Case Study of the Oyster Harvesting Practices on the York River, Virginia

1:40 Thomas Pluckhahn, Jaime Rogers, Kendal Jackson, Victor Thompson, Carey Garland *Toward a "Historical Turn" in the Archaeology of Indigenous Shellfishing: Shifting Patterns of Mollusk Exploitation at Cockroach Key (8HI2)*

2:00 Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz, Amanda Roberts Thompson, Sophie Forbes *Expanding Shell Midden Studies to Gullah-Geechee Sites along the Southeastern Atlantic Coast: An Example from Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

2:20 Torben Rick *Discussant*

2:40 Gregory Waselkov *Discussant*

3:00 Cheryl Claasen *Discussant*

[40] Piedmont A

General Session: Landscape Archaeology
Session Chair: Catherine Linn Herring

3:40 Catherine Linn Herring, Dan Webb, David S. Leigh *Sedges and Sherds: Investigating Holocene Landscapes in the Little Tennessee River Drainage*

4:00 Tyler Donaldson, Duane Simpson *A Geomorphological Analyses of the Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94) in Central Tennessee*

4:20 Jordan Schaefer, Nathanael Fosaaen, Vincent Jones *Investigating the Soundscape of a Tennessee Dark-Zone Cave Art Site through Archaeoacoustics*

4:40 Nathan Lawres, Andrew Ivester, Osborne Burns, Joel Edmondson, Hayden Anderson *Preliminary Results*

[41] Piedmont B

General Session: Training Next Generation of Archaeologists

Session Chair: Kathryn Deeley

2:00 Nathanael Fosaaen *Unmapped Darkness: Teaching the Excavation Process with Dungeons and Dragons techniques and prehistoric mound sites*

2:20 Hannah L Barch *Windows to the Past: An Examination the Effectiveness of Public History and Archaeology at Historic Jamestowne*

2:40 Kathryn Deeley *Archaeology as Experiential Learning: Updates from the William Harris Homestead, Monroe, GA*

3:00 Kate Mackey *Archaeology for Kids: Exploring methods for teaching about ancient decorative*

3:20 Break

3:40 Sarah Shepard, Michelle Rathgaber *Thinking Inside the Box : A Curation-Based Field School in Arkansas*

4:00 Robby Elmore *The NAGPRA Internship Program at the Alabama Department of Archives and History*

4:20 Joshua Lynch, Autumn Morse *Addressing the Hiring Crisis in CRM: A New Model of Archaeological Training in Arkansas*

4:40 C. Trevor Duke *The Airlie House 2.0: Charting a New Course of Action for the Federal Archaeology Program and CRM*

[42] Piedmont C

Workshop: Emergency Response
Heritage at Risk Taskforce

(1:00-3:00)

**Friday Evening
Nov 15**

**5:00-7:00 – Business Meeting, Virginia
E**

8:00-12:00 – SEAC Dance, Virginia EF

**Saturday Morning
Nov 16**

[43] Virginia Foyer

**General Poster Session: Archaeological
Practice
(8:00-9:30)**

Sarah Bennett, Lianne Bennett *Connecting
Compliance and Classrooms: Curriculum
as Creative Mitigation*

Christina L. Bolte, Mikayla C. Schad
*Collections Education and Making Space
for the Future of the Past*

**Jay Boyd, Keegan Brooks, Mianna
Lotshaw, Sophie Forbes, Claire
Wathen, Alex Martin, Matthew
Hurt, Ryder Flentje, Richard Little,
Caleb Williams** *THE IMPORTANCE OF
STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN
COLLABORATIVE INDIGENOUS
ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE 2024
ENFULETV-MOCVSE FIELD SCHOOL
IN MACON, GEORGIA*

Rachel Boyd, Sarah Edwards *Digging in Test
Units and Backdirt: Making Archaeology
Fun & Memorable for Kids*

Evan J Cabral, Nancy Rubin *Unearthing the
Past: “Exploring the Pamunkey Indian
Reservation through Archaeological
Survey and Community Engagement”*

Philip Carr, Sarah Price, Justin Stickler
*Mobile Bay Homelands: Past, Present
and Future Ch-Ch-Ch-Changes*

**Andrew Carter, Am Canil, Amanda Smith,
Nathan Lawres** *Bridging Institutions
and Eras: The Teaching Museum
Digitization Project*

**Carol Colaninno, Emily Beahm, Shawn
Lambert, Paige Ford, Carl Drexler**
*Inclusion and Accessible Undergraduate
Archaeological Field Schools*

Travis Corwin *The Underground Digital
Archive: Documenting the life and labor
of field archaeologists in the 1990s*

Jessica Dees, Clay Nelson *Honoring the
Ancestral Landscape: Museums
Partnering with Indigenous
Communities*

**Marcie Demyan, Amanda Roberts-
Thompson, Kristine L. Schenk, Jay
Boyd, Emma Iracondo, Summer
Gomez, Sarah Hussey, Evan Witt**
*ARCHIVAL PROCESSING OF EXTANT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
FROM THE GEORGIA COAST*

**Meg Gaillard, Lelia Rice, Reece Spradley,
Larry Lane, Gabriel Donofrio,
Charles Scarborough, Tony
Munnings** *Building a Brand and
Enhancing Community Engagement for
the Next 50 Years of the SCDNR Cultural
Heritage Trust Program*

Edward Gonzalez-Tennant *Archaeological
Predictive Modeling in the Ocala
National Forest*

Rachel Hines, Raven Christopher
*Archaeology in Progress: Lessons from
Sharing Ongoing Research*

**Jeffrey Lewis, Jr., Ethan Mofidi, Delaney
Horton** *Strategies to Enhance Student
Success through Pre-Graduation Support
Initiatives*

**Bailey Moore, Andrew Carter, Nathan
Lawres** *Rediscovered Potential:
Breathing New Life into Waring's
Education Collection*

**Tatiana Niculescu, Maureen Myers, Carole
Nash** *State of the State: The Rate and
Frequency of Sexual Harassment and
Assault in Virginia Archaeology*

**Raleigh Pritchard, Nathan Lawres,
Andrew Carter** *Opening
Measurements: Summary and Critique
of the Approach to Public Education at
the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Center for
Public Archaeology*

**Madeline Smith, Jesse W. Tune, Tony
Boudreaux, Maureen Meyers,
Carolyn Freiwald, Wes Newton** *The
University of Mississippi's
Archaeological Collections
Refurbishment Project 2019-2024*

Kiersten Weber, Meg Gaillard *Curation and
a Centennial Central Point: Saturated
Past, Chaotic Current, Hopeful Future.*

[44] Virginia Foyer

**General Poster Session: Environmental
Archaeology
(10:00-11:30)**

Haley Borowy *Exploring the Effects of Climate
Change and Coastal Erosion on Maryland's
Cultural Heritage*

Jonah D. Bullen, Alison Damick *Testing
Extraction Techniques for Fungal Microfossils:
Experiments in Mycolith Analysis*

Riley Chronister *A Faunal Analysis from the
Historic Chism House (3LO946)*

J. Matthew Compton, Caleb R. Jeck
*Government Catfish? Investigating the Native
Status of the Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus
punctatus*) along the Southern Atlantic Slope
using Zooarchaeological Data*

**Otis Fields, Emily Zavodny, Tom Penders,
Neil Duncan** *Estimating Change Over Time in
Catfish Size at Prehistoric sites at Cape
Canaveral*

Melanie Langgle, Cassie Hausdorf
*Statistical Analysis of the Whelk Shell Population
at the Burns Site (8Br85) on Cape Canaveral
Florida*

Cristina Oliveira *South Florida Shark
Diversity and Indigenous Harvest: A review*

**Matthew Picarelli-Kombert, Isabelle
Holland-Lulewicz** *The Potential of Oyster
Epibiont Activities as Proxies for Past Human-
Environment Dynamics: A Case Study from
Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

**Brittney N. Reese, Mallory A. Melton,
Hannah Hoover** *Macrobotanical Remains
from a Yamasee Council House at Pocotaligo
Town (38JA200), South Carolina*

Kelly Santana, Alison Damick *New
Application of Phytolith Analyses in Eastern US
Environmental Archaeology Research*

Kimberly L. Swisher, Elizabeth T. Horton
*Averett Cultural Subsistence Practices and
Exploitation of Plant Species in the Lower
Chattahoochee River Valley*

Emily Sykora *Zooarchaeology and Folktales:
Feasting at Site 38KE12, South Carolina*

**David Thulman, Morgan Smith, Angie
Perrotti** *Late Pleistocene Deposits in Lake
George, Florida*

Samantha Upton, Meagan Dennison *Down
the Rabbit Hole: Faunal Remains from Two Late
Nineteenth Century Cisterns from 40KN405*

[45] Alleghany A

Panel: Synchrotron radiation based techniques for archeological research

Panelists: Josef Hormes, Lisa Langlois
(8:30-9:45)

[46] Alleghany A

Symposium: In the Eye of the Storm: Documenting and Assessing Hurricane Impacts and Climate Change on North Carolina's Coastal Heritage

Organizer: Allyson Ropp

10:20 Allyson Ropp *Bridging the Divide: North Carolina's Efforts to Understand Hurricane and Climate Impacts to Shoreline Sites*

10:40 Rebecca Sigafos, Olivia Mehalko *Of Grog, Sand, and Shell: The North Carolina Shorescape Project Ceramic Assemblage*

11:00 David Cranford *Ground-truthing Ongoing Impacts to Archaeological Resources in Coastal North Carolina: Results from the North Carolina Shorescape Survey in Onslow County*

11:20 Melissa Timo *Foul weather friends and allies: Considering NC Coastal Cemetery Management*

[47] Alleghany B

Symposium: Foraging, Farming, and Feasting in the Eastern Woodlands: A Symposium in Honor of Margie Scarry

Organizers: Mary Beth Fitts, Gabrielle Purcell

9:00 Joy Mersmann *Sumpweed (Iva annua) size and variation at the Turner site (23Bu21A)*

9:20 Gabrielle Purcell and C. Margaret Scarry *An Archaeobotanical Analysis of Mississippian and Mission Period Settlements on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

9:40 Ashley Peles *Creating Community through Food: Exploring the Shared Labor Behind Meals*

10:00 Gouruyue Yuan, Mary Elizabeth Fitts, Vickie Jeffries, Beverly Payne *Inside and Outside at Fredricks: A Spatial Analysis of Occaneechi Plant Use in the North Carolina Piedmont*

10:20 Kandace Hollenbach *From Foraging to Farming to Foodways: Margie Scarry's Influence on Southeastern Paleoethnobotany*

10:40 Amber VanDerwarker *Discussant*

[48] Alleghany C

Symposium: Embedding Archaeology in Contexts of Regulation and Compliance: New Research in Cultural Resources Management from the CHRM Program at the University of Maryland

Organizers: Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels, Matthew Palus

8:00 Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels *Serving Critical Needs in Archaeological Education: Training for Professional Archaeology and Expanding Access to Graduate Education*

8:20 Leeanne Mahoney *Rethinking the Uplands: Site 33Ha899, A Late Archaic Upland Base Camp in Southwest Ohio*

8:40 Kenneth Gergely *Bringing Veterans into Cultural Resources Management Archaeology*

9:00 Tamara Billie *Navajo Approach to Cultural Heritage Management: Navajo Gallup Waterline Project*

9:20 Jeffrey Johnson *A Deeper Dive into the Water: A Comparison of Hydrologic Features as Variables in Precontact Site Location Predictive Models for the Virginia Piedmont*

9:40 Sierra DeVanie *In Search of a Curation Facility*

10:00 Break

10:20 Scott Tooker *A Lighthouse, a Lawn, and a Lot of Dirt: A Presentation on the Built Landscape of Split Rock Lighthouse in Northern Minnesota*

10:40 Jamie Colopietro *Fresh Eyes Tell No Lies: How using Critical Race Theory can lead to a more in-depth and comprehensive interpretation on past archaeological sites and artifacts.*

11:00 Matthew Palus *Meeting Students Where They Are: Futures in Graduate Education for Cultural and Heritage Resources Management*

11:20 Kelly Hockersmith *Discussant*

11:40 Lyle Torp *Discussant*

[49] Piedmont A

Symposium: Approaches to African American Community Archaeology in North Carolina

Organizers: Sara Juengst, Scotti Norman

8:00 Sara Juengst, Che Abdullah *Engaging Charlotte communities with heritage preservation through cemetery conservation*

8:20 Haley Sabolcik, Camille Richardson *Reconstructing the Rosenwald Experience through Archaeology and*

Oral History at Mt. Vernon Rosenwald School

8:40 Colleen Betti, Deborah Billups *What Happens When School's Out?: Continued Community Collaboration at Two Schoolhouse Sites in Gloucester County, Virginia*

9:00 Sarah Lowry *The Ethics of Geophysics in Black Cemeteries with Examples from North Carolina*

9:20 Break

9:40 Terry Brock *CHARGing F*

10:00 Dru McGill *Community-Driven Partnerships in the Preservation and Documentation of Oberlin Village, Raleigh, North Carolina*

10:20 Eleanora Reber *Variation in Structure Abandonment and the Power of Forgetting: A Brunswick County Example*

10:40 Scotti Norman *Creating Conversations: Community Archaeology at Boyd Cabin (Buncombe County, North Carolina)*

11:00 Anna Agbe-Davies *Discussant*

[50] Piedmont B

General Session: Archaeology of the 19th and 20th centuries

Session Chair: Megan Kassabaum

9:00 Megan Kassabaum, Sarah Linn, Douglas Smit *Heritage West: Doing Community Archaeology in West Philadelphia's Black Bottom*

9:20 Douglas Smit, Sarah Linn, Megan Kassabaum *"Sun porches, potted palms and second mortgages": Community Archaeology and the Great Migration in West Philadelphia*

9:40 Liza Gijanto, Wesley Willoughby

Finding Community: The Search for Descendants of the Chiles Homesite, Charles County, Maryland

10:00 Samantha Taylor *Tough Fibre and*

Virgin Spruce: A Cultural Resources Survey at the Town of Sunburst (31HW841) and the Boomer Inn (31HW830), Haywood County, North Carolina

10:20 Naomi E. Trout, J. C. Zobrist,

Katherine G. Parker *Assessing the Archaeological Research Potential for Still Sites in Virginia*

10:40 Daniel Brock *Segregation at the*

Montgomery Bell CCC Camp

11:00 S. Alexandria Kelley *100 Years of*

Childhood

**Saturday
Nov 16**

9:30 – 3:30 Mariners Museum Excursion

10 – 3 Celebrate Virginia Archaeology!

12:00 – 4:30 Jamestown Excursion

Judith G. Knight Student Paper Competition

Chair: Christina Friberg

Review Committee: Christina Friberg, Elliot Blair, Brandon Ritchison

Prize coordinator: Jane Eastman

Entries: Will be included in the final program.

Abstract of Symposia, Panels, and Workshops

[1] Plenary Panel: A Conversation about Community Archaeology

Moderator: Mary Furlong Minkoff

Panelists: Alexandra Jones, Julia King, Brad Lieb, Matthew Reeves

In the later decades of the 20th century archaeologists began actively courting the public as a valued audience for their research. Efforts to recruit volunteers, engage in public excavations, open up labs to visitors, and develop interpretive programs and materials swept through the discipline. Practitioners began to identify themselves as public archaeologists and build this type of work into their research designs. Forty years later, these activities are now viewed as the first step in long term engagement with communities. Today's community archaeologists go beyond seeing the public as simply the audience, but working with descendant, tribal, and community groups in a way that involves active listening, power sharing, and collaborative decision making. This panel will explore the ethical and practical issues of community engaged archaeology as panelists share the lessons they've learned through their decades of experience doing this work.

[2] Panel: Archaeology in a Shifting Regulatory Landscape - Rulemaking after Chevron

Panelists: Jeff Auerbach and Aaron Bruhl

Following the Supreme Court's 2024 rulings ending Chevron Deference, the ability of agencies to make binding and nationally consistent rules has greatly diminished. Previously, courts deferred to agency experts, and there were time limits provided on challenging new rules. The role of the courts and litigators will expand now that deference has ended and time limits on challenging rules has ceased. This workshop, led by Aaron Bruhl (William and Mary School of Law) and Jeff Auerbach (Emory University Department of Political Science), is designed to help archaeological practitioners understand this changing regulatory landscape and what it means for the field.

[8], [19] Symposium: Archaeology at Colonial Williamsburg

Organizer: Ashley McCuiston

Archaeology has played a key role in the restoration and interpretation of Colonial Williamsburg for nearly a century, and as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation prepares to celebrate the nation's 250th anniversary in 2026, the Department of Archaeology has been hard at work on some of its most exciting and impactful projects to date. This session will highlight ongoing research in the archaeology and conservation laboratories and engage the audience in new discoveries at sites like Custis Square, First Baptist Church, the Bray School, the Powder Magazine, and the Williamsburg Barracks.

[9] Workshop: 3D Printing and Scanning

Organizer: Bernard Means

This workshop will cover how to create or obtain three-dimensional (3-D) models, with a focus on low- or no-cost options. The basics of editing and preparing 3-D models for integration into presentations or social media will be addressed. Particular emphasis will be placed on strategies for successfully 3-D printing digital files for use in public outreach, education, or museum exhibits.

[10] SHARP Luncheon: Being Empowered: Strategies for Students and Field Technicians to Reduce and Prevent Sexual Harassment in the Field

[11] Symposium: Communities, Coalescence, and the Chesapeake: Reimagining a Region as a Cultural Boundaryland Part II

Organizers: Rebecca Webster and John Henshaw

Researchers have begun to describe the Chesapeake as a boundaryland shaped by a deep history of expansive social and economic networks. In this session, participants continue to analyze the role of community coalescence in an Indigenous, and later a European and African, landscape as people negotiated geographic boundaries and identities. From Native antiquity through the colonial period, our papers investigate the social strategies constituting an enduring frontier. By employing this deep historical approach, we emphasize the continuity and persistence of cultural changes throughout the region and explore how communities navigated transient boundaries in the development of the modern Chesapeake.

[16] Symposium: Archaeology Outreach and Education on Public Lands

Organizers: Sara Ayers-Rigsby and John Sullivan

This session focuses on public outreach, archaeology training, and field schools on public lands. How can we as archaeologists working for universities and the private sector ensure we are supporting the goals and missions of our colleagues in public lands at the federal, state, and county level? This session invites participants to discuss successful partnerships and programs at all levels, and to think creatively about how to reach out to a broader audience.

[17] Symposium: West Virginia Fort Ancient, All Clover Again

Organizer: Marion Coe

Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric villages in West Virginia associated with the eastern Fort Ancient “Clover Complex” include the Clover, Rolfe Lee, and Buffalo sites. Extensive professional, avocational, and amateur archaeological work throughout the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries resulted in amassing large, disconnected collections of materials. Currently owned by the USACE and protected under federal law, Clover is the most secure of these sites. Broad-scale questions remain about chronology, eastern Fort Ancient sociopolitical interactions and migrations, settlement mobility, and subsistence practices of past people. This session presents ongoing re-evaluations of Clover Complex sites, and potential avenues for future research.

[20] Workshop: Historic Button Identification

Organizer: Lindsay Bloch

Buttons are charismatic “small finds” and often offer useful dating or contextual information. However, their relative rarity and poor preservation in archaeological contexts makes them difficult to identify. Furthermore, most historic button guides emphasize ornate or specialty buttons, not the everyday buttons that most people wore. Using a material and technological approach, in this workshop we will cover how to identify 18th- 20th century buttons of metal, glass, porcelain, organic materials, and synthetics. We will discuss chronological change in button manufacture and decoration, as well as gendered aspects of button use. Through lecture and hands-on practice, participants will learn to identify button composition, date, and use context. Participants will work with antique, non-archaeological buttons throughout the workshop, and will receive a small study collection to keep. Digital resources will be provided.

[21] Symposium: “Step Up, Step Back”: 20 Years of FPAN, Community Collaboration, and the Future of Public Archaeology

Organizers: Mary Furlong Minkoff

The rule “Step up, Step Back” is used to encourage vocal meeting participants to make room for new voices. It is also a guiding principle for the Florida Public Archaeology Network’s (FPAN) approach to public archaeology. As FPAN celebrates its 20th anniversary, we are reexamining how experimentation, relationship building, and maintaining long-term partnerships are at the foundation of FPAN’s successes and how “stepping back” to follow community leadership is guiding us into the future. Presentations in this session are co-created with community members, demonstrating the importance of archaeologists “stepping back” as we discuss the future of public archaeology.

[22] Poster Symposium: Not Just Passing Through: Archaeology of Three Pre-Contact Sites in Baltimore

Organizer: Katherine Sterner

There are 160 documented pre-contact archaeological sites in the greater Baltimore area. However, only 23 of these are classified as base camp or village sites, of which only four have been subjected Phase II or III excavations, and only two exhibited subsurface features. During the summer of 2024, the Baltimore Community Archaeology Lab at Towson University conducted excavations at two previously identified base camps and identified one more. These sites provide a wealth of new data to address questions about Late Archaic and Late Woodland settlement patterns in the understudied area that has become Baltimore.

[23] Poster Symposium: African American Heritage Sites in the Tennessee Valley

Organizers: Michaelyn Harle and Steve Cole

The Tennessee Valley Authority carries out around 2,000 undertakings subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act across its seven-state territory every year. Often these undertakings encounter cultural sites associated with descendent historic communities that are unfortunately underrepresented in the historical and archaeological record. This session focuses on several archaeological case studies stemming from TVA undertakings associated with African American heritage sites and highlight the importance of community engagement. Ranging from rural historic communities, cemeteries, iron furnaces, racetracks and tenet farms, these resources highlight the ways in which African American communities shaped the history of the Tennessee Valley.

[24] Poster Symposium: Heritage at Risk: Emerging Scholarship in, and of, the Era of Climate Change

Organizers: Brandon Ritchison, Jayur Mehta, and Kendal Jackson

Despite ongoing public debate on the ultimate severity of human-induced climate change, archaeologists have embraced the reality of its impact on cultural heritage research and management. As climate impacts intensify, there is a growing imperative for expanded scholarship and coordinated, collaborative actions employing diverse research and mitigation strategies. This session showcases posters featuring pioneering research and innovative methodologies developed by emerging scholars, aimed at understanding, and mitigating, the evolving and compounding effects of climate change on humanity's material heritage.

[27], [36] Symposium: Centering an Indigenous Lowcountry: Recent Research from Colonial South Carolina

Organizers: Hannah Hoover, Mallory Melton, and Jeff Sherard

Recent academic, state, federal, and cultural resource management projects have produced a robust archaeological and archival record of colonial-period Indigenous towns and dynamics in coastal South Carolina. Papers in this session reflect this new wave of research. Presenters use wide-ranging methodologies to explore the sociopolitical and ecological dimensions of Indigenous communities and places, including their roles in shaping key colonial events and industries. Bridging the disciplines of archaeology and ethnohistory, this session centers an Indigenous Lowcountry, the diverse and rich stories of which continue into the present day despite colonial disruptions.

[29], [39] Symposium: Gone Shellfishin': Recent Approaches to the Remains of Shellfish from Archaeological Sites in the Southeast

Organizers: Jessica Jenkins and Martin Gallivan

Archaeological remains of shell have become a focus of innovative studies of coastal people throughout the Southeast. Often working collaboratively, regionally, and across disciplinary boundaries, archaeologists have developed new methods and datasets related to longstanding questions about subsistence, seasonality, and mobility. By considering shellfish harvesting and its relationship to social institutions, researchers have also begun to consider questions concerning sustainability, resilience, collective action, feasting, and cosmology. Moreover, researchers are applying increasingly sophisticated methods to shellfish research, including isotopic analysis and sclerochronology. In this session, recent approaches to shellfish studies in the Southeast are described with case studies from each participant.

[30] Symposium: From Palisades to Frontier Stations: Papers in Honor of Kevin Smith

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

From developing the first synthesis of Middle Cumberland Mississippian peoples to understanding the historical settlement of the region, Kevin E. Smith has more than just advanced our knowledge of the Late Pre-Columbian and Early Historic archaeology of Middle Tennessee. Throughout his career, Kevin has overseen the expansion of the anthropology department at Middle Tennessee State University to a record of public outreach that is unparalleled. The participants in this symposium are colleagues and students who honor Kevin with papers that reflect his influence and inspiration in their careers.

[31] Workshop: An Introduction to Digging Through Archaeological Data

Organizers: Jolene Smith and Elizabeth Bollwerk

This two-hour workshop will provide a high-level introduction to best practices, tools, and challenges of working with data including collecting, cleaning, managing and analysis. It will introduce the concepts of Data Lifecycles and Management plans and provide resources for successfully completing these vital components of archaeological work that ensure data are properly prepared for future sharing and reuse. We'll also review tools to clean, manage, and analyze data like OpenRefine, R and RStudio. Finally, we will discuss ethics of Open Science and Open Data. This workshop will provide practical resources for getting organized, handling messy data, and reducing common data-handling errors. We welcome participants with all levels of technical ability.

[32] SAC Luncheon: Trowel & Table: Student Networking Luncheon

Join the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) for a luncheon aimed at fostering connections amongst SEAC student members. Through this event, the SAC hopes to provide a supportive network where students can lean on each other for guidance, advice, and camaraderie. Inspired by a speed dating format, there will be various “topic tables” around the room for students to discuss relevant subjects in a set amount of time, after which students continue on to another table. By the end, attendees will have fostered new connections that will persist through many more SEACs to come in addition to cultivating peer support for a variety of their interests. RSVP to the Student Networking Luncheon.

[42] Workshop: Emergency Response

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray, Meg Gaillard, Lindsey Cochran

Join the Heritage at Risk Task Force for a workshop on responding to emergencies in your collections. Participants will respond to a mock emergency scenario to practice documentation and salvage, learn about the incident command system, and building networks and capacity to prepare for disaster events.

[45] Panel: Synchrotron radiation based techniques for archeological research

Organizers: Josef Hormes and Lisa Langlois

If you want to know the elemental composition of archeological samples without applying wet – chemistry, if you want to know which elements in which chemical form are responsible for the colors of ceramic pottery, if you want to read hand-written books without opening the pages, you should use synchrotron radiation (SR) based techniques such as X-ray absorption spectroscopy or micro X-ray tomography. In the 1st talk of this panel these techniques are introduced and in the following talks results obtained for the LSU Campus mounds (talk 2), Poverty Point Objects (talk 3) and medieval glass windows (talk 4) will be discussed.

[46] Symposium: In the Eye of the Storm: Documenting and Assessing Hurricane Impacts and Climate Change on North Carolina’s Coastal Heritage

Organizer: Allyson Ropp

In 2018, Hurricanes Florence and Michael struck North Carolina. These storms caused significant damage to the state’s economy, infrastructure, tourism, and cultural resources. Hurricanes are only part of the puzzle, as change also occurs on a continual and daily basis. As a result of the 2018 storms, the National Park Service released Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Funds to document, assess, and mitigate damage to cultural resources. The NC Office of State Archaeology developed two projects to assess impacts on archaeological resources and cemeteries in coastal counties. This session presents the development, methodologies, and results of these projects, the successes and limitations of the studies across diverse coastal environments, and management strategies and implications of preservation action within the larger landscape of change in Coastal North Carolina.

[47] Symposium: Foraging, Farming, and Feasting in the Eastern Woodlands: A Symposium in Honor of Margie Scarry

Organizers: Mary Beth Fitts and Gabrielle Purcell

During her career, Margie Scarry and her students have shaped the ways we think about foodways in the Southeast. Topics Margie has influenced range from understanding the foraging habits of hunter-gatherers, to investigating variation in farming practices, to examining colonial transformations of food and culture in the Southeast. Throughout her work, Margie has always focused on perceiving the people behind the plants. In this symposium, friends and colleagues come together to discuss and honor Margie Scarry's extensive and enduring contributions to southeastern archaeology.

[48] Embedding Archaeology in Contexts of Regulation and Compliance: New Research in Cultural Resources Management from the CHRM Program at the University of Maryland

Organizers: Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels and Matthew Palus

This session platforms recent graduate research by cultural resource professionals working in diverse regional and thematic areas, and using data from compliance projects or examining the practice of professional archaeology itself. We also turn a wide angle lens on new directions for training, credentialing, and professional development, and how these can build a better fit between graduate education in archaeology with the needs of the growing CRM industry in the US and beyond. We discuss the experience of the Cultural and Heritage Resource Management graduate program at the University of Maryland in supporting professional archaeologists to achieve their career goals.

[49] Symposium: Approaches to African American Community Archaeology in North Carolina

Organizers: Sara Juengst and Scotti Norman

In the American South, historical archaeology involves sites associated with African American heritage and projects rely on the engagement and support of local and/or descendent communities for long-term success. This session explores how archaeologists, historians, and community groups collaborate to document and preserve African American heritage in North Carolina, focusing on post-Emancipation experiences. These more recent histories and archaeological sites are especially important to investigate as they include stories erased from the national narrative but still existing in oral storytelling and community memory. Moreover, community archaeology counters the stereotypically extractive practices that characterize traditional academic archaeology.

Abstracts of Posters and Papers

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Abdullah, Che (see Juengst, Sara)

Agbe-Davies, Anna

[49] *Discussant*

Aguilar, Audrey (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Ahern, Kaitlin R. (kahern@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Cynthia Hannold** (University of Alabama), **Todd Creekman**

[13] *Preliminary Investigation of the Lithic Assemblage from Site 9TP864*

Over 500 lithic artifacts have been recovered from Site 9TP864, a precontact multicomponent site in Georgia, spanning from the Early Archaic to Middle Woodland. These artifacts were collected by a private landowner via controlled surface collection and limited excavations between 1977 and 2021. Artifacts include projectile points, drills, scrapers, and debitage. Preliminary research has focused on an analysis of lithic manufacturing and material type selection at Site 9TP864 with the goal of providing new data regarding mobility and exchange patterns within west central Georgia.

Ahlich, Rob (rob.ahlich@jacobs.com, Jacobs Engineering, Inc)

[22] *Geoarchaeology of Three Sites on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, Baltimore Maryland*

Archaeological survey during the 2024 Towson University field school in North Point State Park relocated two sites and identified a third site in agricultural fields along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The sites have been heavily eroded due to centuries of plowing and their setting in the rolling terrain of the Fall Line between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Artifacts were recovered from both surface and sub-surface contexts, but features were rare and very difficult to identify. A detailed look at the sedimentological setting helps to contextualize the results from all three of the sites investigated during the field school.

Ahlich, Robert (see Lynn, Alexandria)

Allen, Marcus (see Weber, June)

Allen, Tamara (see Clark, Barbara)

Alley, Magdalynne (m.alley@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[33] *Twists through Time: A Regional Examination of St Marys Cordmarked Ceramics*

Cordmarked pottery-making cultures are ubiquitous across the Southeast U.S in both time and space, yet maintain a reputation of being enigmatic. Although northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia maintain long traditions of cordmarked ceramics, the region reaches its peak production during the Middle Mississippian period with the St. Marys culture. Ongoing vessel and cordmarking analyses contribute to the understanding of temporal and spatial trends of St. Marys wares throughout the region. Not only does this research shed light on the origin and endurance of the St. Marys ceramic tradition, but demonstrates effective methods of cordmarked ceramic analysis.

Alperstein, Jonathan (see Ward, Grace)

Anderson, Derek (see Lambert, Shawn)

Anderson, Hayden (see Lawres, Nathan)

Andrews, Susan (susan.andrews@amec.com, WSP), **Bridget Mohr** (WSP), **Steve Martin** (WSP), **Marc Wampler** (WSP)

[23] *Brunsoni Iron Furnace: An Iron Plantation on the Periphery of the South*

Brunsoni Furnace (40SW219), an iron blast furnace, was operated between 1829 and 1836, in Stewart County, Tennessee. Excavations at the site identified several furnace components as well as a supervisor's office/house, a blacksmithing activity area, a cookhouse/slave house, and other quarters for enslaved workers. The African American contribution to the iron industry in Tennessee was significant but the lives of enslaved industrial laborers is not well understood. Archaeology and materials recovered at Brunsoni Furnace provides an opportunity to explore the similarities and differences between agricultural plantations and iron plantations in centralized organization, spatial layout, slave housing, and foodways.

Andrews, Susan (see Stallings, Richard)

Andrews, Susan C. (see Hunter, John A.)

Andrus, Fred (see Garland, Carey)

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

[35] *Building a Case for a Council House at the Mocama Town of Sarabay*

Between 2020 and 2023, University of North Florida field schools conducted excavations in what we believe is the center of the late 16th/early 17th century Mocama town of Sarabay, referenced in French and Spanish accounts. Unearthed within Block C (252 m2) are the remains of a large Indigenous post-in-the-ground building measuring about 20 meters in diameter. Native and Spanish artifacts from Block C, including items depicting religious imagery, date the structure to ca. 1580-1620s. This presentation builds a case for the building being a community council house.

Ashley, Keith (see Hayes, Victoria)

Aslinger, Holly (see Baughman, Chelsea P.)

Auerbach, Jeff

[2] *Panelist*

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (sayersrigsby@fau.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network at Florida Atlantic University), **Malachi Fenn** (Florida Public Archaeology Network at Florida Atlantic University), **Natalie De La Torre Salas** (ndelatorresalas@fau.edu)

[21] *Partnerships in Adversity: Shifting Alliances Responding to South Florida Development*

Florida is the nation's third most populous state. Every day, 958 people move to Florida. Many of these new residents come to South Florida, where over a third of the state's residents live. The pressure of development often conflicts with historic preservation and environmental preservation goals for the delicate eco-system of the region. In this paper, we will look at the alliances and partnerships formed in the face of unchecked cultural devastation of the area. We also respectfully encourage our colleagues to reflect on the role archaeologists have in this destructive process, and how we as archaeologists can act as more respectful allies to descendant communities.

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Bachelder, Brent (see Miller, Sarah)

Balco, William (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), **Anna Chitwood** (New South Associates), **Lori Umberg** (New South Associates), **Robert Theberge** (Bigman Geophysical), **Daniel Bigman** (Bigman Geophysical)

[5] Geophysics and Hand Augers: Searching for Deeply Buried Cultural Horizons at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia

Rice Farm (9DW276), located along the Etowah River in Georgia's Outer Piedmont region, is a multicomponent village site with significant occupation during the Middle Woodland period. Previous investigations, including geophysical studies, suggested the possible presence of deeply buried cultural deposits. This paper presents the results of testing for deeply buried cultural deposits. A GPR study was conducted in tandem with a transect of hand auger probes excavated at 10-meter intervals across the landform. Results are presented, contextualizing the formation of the landform as well as the anthropic use and occupation of it.

Balderson, William (see Johnston, Janene)

Ballinger, Madeline (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Barber, Joshua David Norris (jbarber@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery), **Sean Romo** (Jamestown Rediscovery), **Mary Anna Hartley** (Jamestown Rediscovery), **Anna Shackelford** (Jamestown Rediscovery)

[37] Excavations Along the Eastern Edge of the Jamestown Churchyard

Burial shafts discovered east of Jamestown's 17-century churches have been uncovered. These burials, in addition to similar graves surrounding the church, constitute the churchyard, a large and prominent part of the colony which has never been fully defined. Recent excavations now show the eastern limitation of this churchyard. Along with other features discovered in the area, such as a posthole associated with the Great Road and a previously unknown cellar, these burials are helping archaeologists fill-in blank areas on maps and more accurately assess Jamestown's landscape throughout the 17th century and beyond.

Barber, Michael (Archaeova@gmail.com, Longwood Institute of Archaeology), **Brian Bates** (Longwood Institute of Archaeology), **Patrick Berry** (Longwood Institute of Archaeology)

[18] Comparison of Late Woodland Projectile Points from Three Sites on the Staunton River, Virginia

The Sanders Site (44HA0375) is a Late Woodland Exploitive Camp on a large meander of the Staunton (Roanoke) River known as the Cove. Upriver lies the Connors Midden Site (44HA0011) and downriver, the Wade Site (44Ch0162), both Late Woodland villages. Between Connors Midden and Sanders is a set of rockart cupules carved into bedrock along the river. This paper will compare the triangular points recovered from the three occupations and determine any interrelationships among the sites. The precontact settlement pattern will be considered.

Barch, Hannah L (hbarch@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery)

[41] Windows to the Past: An Examination the Effectiveness of Public History and Archaeology at Historic Jamestowne

Public history and archaeology are valuable tools used by various museums and historical organizations. Using public history and archaeology, Historic Jamestowne provides its guests with a unique and in-depth look at life in the 17th century. By employing a variety of approaches,

such as living history areas and accessible excavations, guests can closer interact with the history of the site. The effectiveness of these approaches can be gauged by delving into online reviews, social media comments, and discussions with visitors themselves. Based on this data, this paper will draw several preliminary conclusions as well as make suggestions for the future of public archaeology and history at Historic Jamestowne.

Barkmeier, Jonathan (jonathan.barkmeier@specprosvcs.com, SpecPro Professional Services), **Caitlin Tallman** (US Army Fort Campbell - DPW)

[3] Mortality Risk and Survivorship at Historic Fort Campbell: Investigations through Archaeological Demography.

Archaeological demography uses evidence from human history to understand population structure within a community or group regarding population density, mortuary behavior, mortuary patterns, and survivorship variation that may be linked to cultural change. Cemetery data – particularly headstones or death records – offer a wealth of information in the absence of human remains, and can address questions of mortality risk, survivorship, and fertility. Results elucidate variation in overall survivorship and mortality risk at historic Fort Campbell, with time periods showing different survivorship probability and uniform survivorship for females and male. Seasonality shows significant mortality trends within each age group.

Barnett, Samantha (see Farace, Anthony)

Bartz, Emily (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[29] Reassessing Shellfish and Fish Processing in Late Archaic Pottery from the Middle Savannah River Valley

The Late Archaic Southeast is a time and place where shell and pottery intersect, with the earliest pottery often found amidst shellfish remains, leading to hypotheses that pottery adoption was a technological innovation for more efficient cooking and storage of shellfish. In this presentation, I review recent organic residue data to reexamine the evidence for shellfish and fish processing in Stallings pottery from the middle Savannah River Valley. In presenting these data, I aim to challenge existing assumptions and explore alternative explanations for the role of pottery in shellfishing practices of these ancient communities.

Bassett, Hayden (Virginia Museum of Natural History), **Madeleine Gunter-Bassett** (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

[24] Modeling Impacts to Virginia's Archaeological Sites from Riverine Flooding

The Virginia Museum of Natural History's Cultural Heritage Monitoring Lab (CHML) is dedicated to monitoring cultural heritage sites threatened by natural disaster and armed conflict. The CHML uses predictive modeling, change detection, and high-resolution satellite imagery to identify destructive events and future threats to archaeological sites. This paper will detail how the CHML is modeling climate change-related vulnerabilities and impacts to over 45,000 archaeological sites in Virginia. The findings highlight the severe threat posed by riverine flooding. The results of this state-wide analysis will be used to identify site-level risk and guide measures to document sites and focus finite resources.

Bates, Brian (see Barber, Michael)

Baughman, Chelsea P. (chelsea.p.baughman@gmail.com, HNTB Corporation), **Holly Aslinger** (HNTB Corporation)

[37] As Above, So Below: Tennessee Historic Cemeteries Identification and Recordation, the collaboration of historic preservation and archaeology

Historic cemeteries in Tennessee utilize both historic preservation and archaeology. Cemeteries owned and maintained by local governments or large corporate interests benefit from more thorough documentation and budgeted maintenance and preservation. However, rural family cemeteries fall victim to omission through descendants moving away or passing, lack of documentation, and budgetary limitations.

In this paper, we will explore best practices recently employed on a large Phase I assessment in middle Tennessee, including cemetery-specific avoidance and monitoring buffers, consultant requirements, and additional background research, which complement existing state and local laws and guidance regarding the identification and recordation of historic cemeteries.

Beahm, Emily (see Colaninno, Carol)

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

[33] Pump Up the Jambs: An Expanded Catalogue of Decorative Delftware Fireplace Tiles from Archaeological Contexts in North Carolina

My fondness for decorative delftware fireplace tiles began in 1996 when I cataloged fragments from three structures at colonial Brunswick Town. At that time, these were the only delftware tiles known or reported from archaeological contexts in North Carolina. In the past 28 years, as a result of more recent excavations and reanalyses of a number of archaeological collections, more colonial-period tile fragments have been identified from both town and rural plantation contexts. This presentation will update and highlight the known delftware fireplace tiles in North Carolina, with special attention given to their origins and commonality of decorative motifs.

Belcher, Megan (b.megan@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[28] The Domestication of Goosefoot in Eastern North America: Updates and Future Directions

Before European colonization, Indigenous people in eastern North America subsisted on a variety of small-seeded plants, including a now-extinct crop called goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*). Domesticated goosefoot is present at sites as early as 3,800 B.P. and is found at sites throughout eastern North America. New findings about modern, free-living goosefoot populations' phenotypic variation in seed morphology complicate current theories about goosefoot domestication. I will present results from morphological analyses of archaeological goosefoot assemblages from two sites in Illinois, and also demonstrate how inferences from modern plants are crucial in understanding the inherent phenotypic plasticity in *Chenopodium* species.

Bell, Evan (cbell@cwf.org, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[19] Identifying Civil War Soldiers Excavated at the Powder Magazine of Colonial Williamsburg

After the Battle of Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, Williamsburg was filled with over a thousand Union and Confederate wounded. Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists discovered human remains while excavating at the Powder Magazine in the spring of 2023. The research done on the history of the Williamsburg Baptist Church as a hospital, and on the patients and surgeons inside of it, has uncovered not only that these individuals were Confederates, but that their identities could be revealed. By synthesizing the archaeological, historical, and osteological data, I will provide an argument on the identities of these individuals.

Bennett, Lianne (see Bennett, Sarah)

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

[43] Connecting Compliance and Classrooms: Curriculum as Creative Mitigation

Project Archaeology, a national education program, develops standards-aligned curricula for use in K-12 classrooms and other educational spaces. The curricula are based on authentic data from real archaeological sites. Descendant perspectives are a foundational component within these materials. Hands-on lessons guide students and other learners to discover the past, to think like an archaeologist, to value and practice stewardship, and to gain civic engagement skills. Developing Project Archaeology materials provides the industry with an effective educational asset that fulfills creative mitigation needs. A curriculum that emphasizes multivocality, inquiry, cultural connectedness, and stewardship transforms compliance archaeology into meaningful, memorable classroom education.

Berry, Patrick (see Barber, Michael)

Betti, Colleen (colleen.betti@meadhunt.com, Dovetail, a Mead & Hunt Company), **Deborah Billups** (Woodville Rosenwald School Foundation's Descendants Community Committee)

[49] What Happens When School's Out?: Continued Community Collaboration at Two Schoolhouse Sites in Gloucester County, Virginia

Between 2018 and 2021, community-based excavations took place at the Woodville Rosenwald and Bethel Rosenwald Schools in Gloucester County, Virginia. The Woodville Descendant's Community Committee was founded in 2023 and is composed of alumni of Gloucester County's Black schools and their descendants. This paper, written by descendant community members and an archaeologist, examines the continued collaboration at Woodville and Bethel after excavations have ended. How can the research, artifacts, and archaeologist continue to be useful to the community and what role does the community see archaeology playing beyond the excavation?

Beverly, J. Howard (see Jenkins, Tracy H.)

Bigman, Daniel (see Balco, William)

Billie, Tamara (tbillie19@gmail.com, Former Student UMD CRM Graduate Program)

[48] Navajo Approach to Cultural Heritage Management: Navajo Gallup Waterline Project
The Indigenous Archaeology movement has marked a significant shift, giving Indigenous people a voice previously overlooked in archaeology. It incorporates crucial values of Native people to reclaim their heritage. This movement is deeply committed to respecting and protecting sacred sites and landscapes, an essential aspect of cultural preservation. Spurred by this revitalization effort, the Navajo Nation takes an active role in deciding what is significant to Navajo history, archaeology, and culture, engaging the audience in their efforts. One of its important projects is the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Pipeline Project. This large-scale effort showcases the Navajo Nation's commitment to using its oral traditions, tribal laws, and Federal legislation to ensure their sacred sites and cultural heritage are respected.

Billups, Deborah (see Betti, Colleen)

Blair, Paige (mpblair@ualr.edu, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, School of Human Inquiry), **Robert Scott** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, Parkin Research Station)

[5] Woodland Occupation(s) at the Meador Site, St. Francis County, Arkansas

In the summer of 1999, the ARAS conducted emergency salvage excavations at the Meador site (3SF414) following the discovery of prehistoric features uncovered by land leveling. The

mitigation project mapped and excavated over 300 features. The site was initially interpreted to represent a moderate-sized late Baytown period village based on the predominance of cord-marked and plain grog-tempered sherds that were identified while the excavations were in progress. However, subsequent radiocarbon dates and cursory examination of artifacts recovered in flotation from select features revealed the presence of Mississippian, Middle Woodland, and Tchula components. This paper summarizes the results of a recently completed inventory of the artifacts recovered from features at Meador and what these artifacts revealed about the complexity of this site's occupational history.

Blair, Elliot (see Blanton, Dennis)

Blair, Elliot (see Patty, Nathan)

Blanton, Dennis (James Madison University), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), **Laure Dussubieux** (The Field Museum, Chicago), **Nick Lucchetti** (James River Institute for Archaeology), **Bly Straube** (Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation)

[13] Simple Beads with Complex Stories: Compositional Analysis of White Spherical Glass Beads from Jamestown and Fort Raleigh

For good reason, simple “robin’s egg” blue beads in the earliest English colonial contexts of eastern North America have received considerable attention. However, simple white beads also occur with them, including at Jamestown. At Fort Raleigh on coastal North Carolina, simple white beads are, in fact, the dominant type. The results of our compositional analysis of simple white beads from Jamestown and Fort Raleigh, using the LA-ICP-MS method, allow for new inferences. Though qualitatively similar in appearance, our results betray differences across the assemblages that are a function of both time and point of origin.

Bloch, Lindsay (lindsaybloch@gmail.com, Tempered Archaeological Services, LLC),

Elizabeth Bollwerk (DAACS)

[33] Coarse Earthenware at Flowerdew Hundred: Tools of Colonization in the 17th Century Chesapeake

The production and role of imported and locally-made lead-glazed coarse earthenware in 17th century Chesapeake communities has received little attention compared to the 18th century. A recent analysis of ceramic assemblages from Flowerdew Hundred provides an opportunity to examine the roles of imported and local coarse earthenware during the early years of colonization, and how those roles changed over time. We use the identification of nearly 30 distinct types of 17th and 18th century coarse earthenware, demonstrating how variations in types and their quantities provide insight into the development of economic relationships and local industries in the Chesapeake.

Bloch, Lindsay (see Nelson, Erin)

Boggs, Robbie (rboggs@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[3] Documenting Two of the Oldest African American Cemeteries in Florida

In the years 2017 and 2022, The Florida Public Archaeology Network Northeast Region worked with The West Augustine Improvement Association to document two of the oldest African American cemeteries in Florida. San Sebastian and Pinehurst, located in St. Augustine, were established in 1884 and 1914, following the national trend of replacing crowded churchyards with spacious rural cemeteries. This poster summarizes the findings of the surveys, including the prevalence of vernacular markers using a wide array of local materials.

Bollwerk, Elizabeth (see Bloch, Lindsay)

Bolte, Christina L. (Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida), **Mikayla C. Schad** (University of West Florida)

[43] Collections Education and Making Space for the Future of the Past

The University of West Florida's collections facilities house archaeological materials collected since the foundations of the Anthropology program in the 1970s. Collections staff continue to revise procedures and methodologies to mitigate impacts of the curation crisis while also fostering student learning. This poster discusses the techniques and methods employed to consolidate a ~200 box collection and provides information on space maximized, created, associated costs, and time incurred. Utilizing a cost/benefit analysis, this research demonstrates broad applicability to the future management of UWF's archaeological material resources as well as broader potential for collections and curation practitioners at large.

Borgardt, Devon (devon.borgardt@dncr.nc.gov, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office)

[38] Synthesizing Archaeological Data: Plantations along the Lower Cape Fear, North Carolina

This project focuses antebellum plantations along the Lower Cape Fear River basin (Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender Counties, North Carolina) from 1725 to 1861. The research involves examining known and unknown archaeological sites associated with these plantations using historic maps, LiDAR data, and previous archaeological work. Together, I will use this data to enhance our understanding of the historic and archaeological resources associated with these plantations.

Bornheim, Savannah (bornheim@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina)

[38] Saying their Names: The Role of Newspaper Ads in Revealing the Lives of Enslaved People at Georgetown County Archaeological Sites

Sharing the names of enslaved individuals is a crucial step in honoring them, recognizing their lived experience, and providing valuable context to archaeological sites. This research examines historical newspaper ads about runaway slaves associated with sites on Cat Island and Hobcaw Barony, revealing names, jobs, descriptions, and clothing details. This paper asserts that newspapers are a critical tool in historical archaeology, offering a richer picture of those marginalized in the historical record. Results can be used for additional context at community engagement events and provide valuable insight on local enslaved populations to future archaeologists and researchers at these sites.

Borowy, Haley (hborowy@umd.edu, University of Maryland)

[44] Exploring the Effects of Climate Change and Coastal Erosion on Maryland's Cultural Heritage

Multiple archaeological and historic sites in Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary, Maryland are threatened by sea level rise and coastal erosion. Until now, relatively little archaeological inquiry has been done at the three sites surveyed in this project, especially directly along the coast. The shovel test survey conducted here reveals a rich, dense material history at a high risk to both coastal erosion and sea level rise. It is hopeful that the results and research done in this project further emphasize the need to protect these sites, or at the very least, investigate them more before they are washed away.

Bossy, Denise (University of North Florida)

[27] Yvmvse (Yamasee): Political Flexibility and Nation Building

The Yvmvse matrilineages who composed their nation overhauled their overarching political governance structure each and every time they relocated between the mid-sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They alternately modeled themselves after their ancestral Mississippian

polities, developed a dispersed nation held together by an internal network, and created a nation of two distinct provinces that governed themselves in strikingly different ways. The key to the Yvmvse's ability to alter their national political structure was the persistence of the matrilineage as their elemental unit of government. This paper examines Yvmvse political reformulations, mobility, place-making and the centrality of matrilineages to their nation's authority.

Boucher, Anthony (see Goodwin, Joshua M.)

Boudreaux III, Edmond (see Hale, Madeleine)

Boudreaux, Tony (see Cobb, Charles)

Boudreaux, Tony (see Smith, Madeline)

Bowen, Andrew (andrewsb2012@gmail.com, The University of Southern Mississippi)

[26] Remembering, Forgetting, and Artifact Deposition in Late Prehistoric Florida

Material culture is crucial in memory processes, serving as a means to connect with or distance from the past. Artifacts act as reminders or symbols of connections to people, places, or memories. Their treatment during deposition reflects either embracing or rejecting traditions and memories that influence identities. I propose a typological scheme for identifying remembering and forgetting processes in artifact deposition, and use CB Moore's Florida expeditions as a case study. I found that more Mississippian-influenced societies focused on remembering and integrating these materials, whereas others rejected Mississippian materials. This shows how materials and deposition impact memory and cultural transformation.

Boyd, Jay (University of Georgia), **Keegan Brooks** (University of Georgia), **Mianna Lotshaw** (University of Georgia), **Sophie Forbes** (University of Georgia), **Claire Wathen** (University of Georgia), **Alex Martin** (University of Georgia), **Matthew Hurt** (University of Georgia), **Ryder Flentje** (University of Georgia), **Richard Little** (University of Georgia), **Caleb Williams** (University of Georgia)

[43] THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COLLABORATIVE INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE 2024 ENFULLETV-MOCVSE FIELD SCHOOL IN MACON, GEORGIA

Enfulletv-Mocvse in Archaeology is a collaborative field school between the University of Georgia and the Muscogee Nation. The 2024 field school took place at Brown's Mount in Macon, GA, a portion of which was recently reacquired by the nation and is an important cultural place in their ancestral homelands. Throughout the field school, students collaborated with Tribal representatives and citizens in the field and during a trip to the Muscogee Nation in Oklahoma. Here, we discuss the importance of collaborative archaeology, highlighting the perspectives of students and their role in the shift towards a more ethical and descendant community-centered archaeology.

Boyd, Jay (see Demyan, Marcie)

Boyd, Rachel (outreach@fairfieldfoundation.org, Fairfield Foundation), **Sarah Edwards** (Fairfield Foundation / UNC-Charlotte)

[43] Digging in Test Units and Backdirt: Making Archaeology Fun & Memorable for Kids

In 2024, the Fairfield Foundation hosted an archaeology summer camp at the Fairfield Archaeology Park. The campers' ages ranged from 6-8, 9-12, and 13-15 years old. The camp is a mutually beneficial learning opportunity for the campers and archaeologists. The campers gain an in-depth and hands-on education experience that teaches them the critical role of archaeology in discovering history. Meanwhile, archaeologists gained different perspectives on

communicating archaeological techniques as the campers interacted with them. The poster will outline how archaeological summer camps work, their importance, and how others can implement similar programs in their local community.

Boyle, Kathleen (katb10800@gmail.com), **Hannah Hoover**

[13] Trade Beads and Indigenous Communities of South Carolina

Glass trade beads are common evidence for interactions between Indigenous Americans and European settlers during the colonial period. As European trade beads were incorporated into Indigenous trade networks in the Southeast US, they transcended their initial economic function to become deeply embedded in cultural and social practices. This poster will explore the integration of glass beads into the daily lives of Indigenous communities in coastal South Carolina. By analyzing historical trade accounts, beads recovered from 5 archaeological sites, and other contextual and ethnohistoric evidence, we reveal how beads interacted with Indigenous craftsmanship and social structures, and thereby shaped colonial dynamics in early Carolina.

Bozard, Liley (lbozard@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[13] Streamlining Vessel Documentation at the Arkansas Archeological Survey

Over a century of archeological research has been conducted at Mississippian mound centers in eastern Arkansas, producing many complete vessels. I reexamined 800 Parkin and Nodena phase (ca A.D. 1450) vessels using 3D models and photographs. As part of this project, I revised earlier ceramic documentation forms that were developed by the ARAS for the Arkansas River Valley. The cumulation of this resulted in an updated version of the ARAS Ceramic Glossary and Instruction Manual. I present this manual as a tool to help streamline vessel documentation and broaden systematic procedures for recording ceramics across spatial and temporal contexts.

Bradley, Dawn (dawn.bradley@wsp.com, WSP), **Steve Martin** (WSP), **Marc Wampler** (WSP)

[34] Landscape of An Early Woodland to Protohistoric Shell Midden Site on Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida

Archaeological evaluations of a large Early Woodland to protohistoric shell midden site on Tyndall AFB included geophysical survey and geoarchaeological assessment which yielded interesting results concerning variations in landform use over time. The geophysical survey revealed anomalies which indicated buried features as well as relict landform locations. Geoarchaeological assessment and subsequent evaluation excavations revealed the site would have consisted of a fairly level, stable terrace landform on the back end of the terrace and a series of linear dunes punctuated by low wet areas towards the shoreline, with use of the landform varying between time periods of occupation.

Bradley, Kevin (see Lunsford, Janae)

Brennan, Tamira (see Rucinski, Hannah)

Brock, Daniel (Daniel.Brock@tn.gov, Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[50] Segregation at the Montgomery Bell CCC Camp

This presentation reviews archaeological investigations at a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp located within Montgomery Bell State Park in Tennessee. The site functioned as a temporary labor camp for the CCC during construction of the park. It primarily served as a segregated camp for African American enrollees between 1935 and 1942. A survey was undertaken to assess the camp's archaeological integrity and its ability to increase our knowledge of CCC camps and segregated laborers' camps during the Great Depression. An

examination of their material remains tells the story of the CCC “boys”, the camp, and segregation at Montgomery Bell.

Brock, Terry (brockt@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University)

[49] *CHARGing F*

Odd Fellows Cemetery is a 12 acre African American cemetery founded ca. 1907 by two Winston-Salem area Grand United Order of the Odd Fellows chapters. The cemetery has fallen into neglect due to a variety of issues, and has recently been resurrected by the Friends of Odd Fellows Cemetery. Five minutes from Wake Forest University, recent efforts have been made by the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Research Group to bring University resources to support this organization to meet the requests of the Friends to identify and map every burial and research each of the 10,000 individuals buried at the cemetery.

Brooks, Bria (see Grinnan, Nicole)

Brooks, Keegan (see Boyd, Jay)

Brown, David (see Cabral, Evan)

Brown, Gabriel (gbrown@apva.org, Jamestown Rediscovery)

[15] *An integrated digital method for displaying the impacts of climate change on the landscape at Historic Jamestown*

The impacts of climate change are a growing concern for many historical sites around the world. Historic Jamestowne is particularly vulnerable as water from the Pitch and Tar Swamp is encroaching on historically dry land. To understand and demonstrate the potential impacts of rising water levels, we have created a digital living terrain model by integrating geophysical datasets with 3D modeling and video game development software. This model will serve as a valuable teaching and learning tool to raise awareness about the irreversible effects of climate change on our shared history and assist in future mitigation planning.

Brown, Kyle (kcb30@students.uwf.edu, Graduate Student, University of West Florida)

[34] *Charting the Paleo-Pensacola: Investigating Pensacola Bay for Submerged Precontact Landforms*

The investigation of inshore waterways for submerged landforms has the potential to further understandings of late Pleistocene and early Holocene populations. This study evaluates such potential by characterizing landforms within a section of Pensacola Bay. Initial geophysical survey with subbottom profiler and side-scan sonar yielded stratigraphic information that assisted in understanding the precontact landscape. The analysis of data generated by this project will assist in the identification of geomorphological features with greater probability of containing intact archaeological deposits. This work contributes by identifying terminal Pleistocene surfaces in a Bay system, and may one day allow for the identification of sites.

Brown, Mary Katherine (csp798@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee)

[28] *Understanding the Impact of Plant Management Practices on Enslaved Foodways in West Tennessee*

People who were enslaved in the nineteenth century relied on multiple sources of food, including foodstuffs that they grew and procured themselves. This project uses stable isotope analysis to determine if people enslaved at the Fanny Dickins plantation (40FY303) in Fayette County used manure as fertilizer for plants that they would have cultivated for themselves in garden plots. Additionally, this project will compare $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values at Fanny Dickins to $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ from Cedar Grove (40FY325), another enslaved domestic site, and Widow Dickins (40FY462), a

manor house site, to determine the differences in food management practices that occurred at each site.

Bullen, Jonah D. (jbullen@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alison Damick** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[44] *Testing Extraction Techniques for Fungal Microfossils: Experiments in Mycolith Analysis*
Preliminary results from recent experiments isolating fungal microfossils (mycoliths) suggest significant potential for developing a methodology for the consistent extraction and identification of fungi in the archaeological record. That said, little work has been done to test the optimal procedures for mycolith extraction. In this study, we extracted mycoliths from *Mycosarcoma maydis* (corn smut) using different combinations of chemical and physical processes to remove the organic tissue and compare the results. We provide a discussion of the effectiveness of each method and suggest next steps towards producing a mycolith reference collection.

Burgen, Ben (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Burns, Osborne (sb00226@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Andrew Ivester** (University of West Georgia)

[13] *A Provenance Study of Lithic Artifacts from the UWG Campus Archaeological Site*
The UWG Campus Archaeological Site is located on a fluvial terrace along the Little Tallapoosa River floodplain. Excavations in Summer 2022 and 2024 recovered an array of lithic artifacts and a small amount of pottery. This research seeks to investigate the sources of the material of lithic artifacts recovered. Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) was used to analyze the geochemical characteristics of the artifacts in comparison with local samples of quartz and chert to determine possible procurement sources. This poster presents preliminary results of the geochemical characteristics of the lithic assemblage from Test Units 1 and 2 at the site.

Burns, Osborne (see Lawres, Nathan)

Butler, RaeLynn (see Smith, Karen)

Bruhl, Aaron

[2] *Panelist*

Cabral, Evan (evan@fairfieldfoundation.org, The Fairfield Foundation), **Kendall Stevens** (Pamunkey Indian Tribe), **David Brown** (The Fairfield Foundation)

[35] *Archaeology of the 17th century on the Pamunkey Indian Reservation*

The Pamunkey Indian Tribe initiated a Phase I survey of their reservation in 2023. Working with Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations archaeologists, volunteers, and Pamunkey community members, and supported by the Virginia DHR, this project concluded fieldwork in September, covering 260+ acres and over 4000 shovel tests. Of the many research questions asked of the data is "Where are the 17th-century occupations?" We will explore this direct, but surprisingly difficult to address, question and the intricacies of identifying sites of this period in an area that has only ever been inhabited by Pamunkey people.

Cabral, Evan J (evan@fairfieldfoundation.org, Fairfield Foundation/Data Investigations), **Nancy Rubin** (Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations)

[43] *Unearthing the Past: "Exploring the Pamunkey Indian Reservation through Archaeological Survey and Community Engagement"*

This poster serves as a visual guide highlighting the benefits of prioritizing collaboration

with Indigenous communities at all stages. It showcases some preliminary findings from our archaeological survey with the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, which sheds light on the Tribes early presence on their reservation and continuous occupation since then. A comprehensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted across the entire Pamunkey Indian Reservation from May 2023 to Fall 2024 by a collaborative team from the Fairfield Foundation/DATA Investigations LLC, ASV volunteers, Pamunkey citizens, and other members of the Virginia Indian community.

Cajigas, Rachel (see Patty, Nathan)

Candia, Micaela (see Fenn, Malachi)

Canil, Am (see Carter, Andrew)

Carbishley, Victoria (see Rhodes, Lydia)

Carr, Philip (pcarr@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Sarah Price** (Wiregras Archaeological Consulting), **Justin Stickler** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)
[43] Mobile Bay Homelands: Past, Present and Future Ch-Ch-Ch-Changes
Changes in the practice of archaeology appear both phenomenal, and phenomenally slow, depending on which part of the archaeological “elephant” you have in hand. We consider two parts: archaeology as the study of the past to inform the present for the creation of peace in the future, versus, archaeology as a technical report. Those who call Mobile Bay their homeland today see successes, failures, opportunities, challenges, and an uncertain future. From our investigation of oral accounts, historic archives, and excavated artifacts, we have much to share, most urgently: historical myths, racism, and change itself. The Times They Are a-Changin'.

Carrasco, Yvette (see De La Torre Salas, Natalie)

Carter, Andrew (acarter@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Am Canil** (University of West Georgia), **Amanda Smith** (Fulton County Schools), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia)
[43] Bridging Institutions and Eras: The Teaching Museum Digitization Project
Institutional partnerships can present mutually beneficial opportunities that extend our reach and fulfill organizational missions beyond what is achievable through individual effort alone. In summer 2024, the Waring Center for Public Archaeology partnered with the Fulton County Schools' Teaching Museum to launch an interpretive and digital archaeology initiative. This project focuses on creating digital and physical representations of artifacts that help share stories of early Native lifeways in what is now Georgia. Project deliverables will be integrated into exhibits, teaching trunks, and digital platforms, enhancing educational outreach programming and enriching the learning experience for Fulton County's K-12 students and beyond.

Carter, Andrew (see Moore, Bailey)

Carter, Andrew (see Pritchard, Raleigh)

Carter, Emily (see Gavin, Leanda)

Casana, Jesse (see Ward, Grace)

Chitwood, Anna (see Balco, William)

Christopher, Raven (see Hines, Rachel)

Chronister, Riley (rc112@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[44] *A Faunal Analysis from the Historic Chism House (3LO946)*

The two-story log Chism House, located in Logan County Arkansas, has a long occupation history spanning from 1844 through the 1960s. During the initial occupation of the Chism House, the dog trot-style cabin and adjacent lands functioned as an early Arkansas farmstead. During excavations and site testing associated with the restoration of the Chism House, a historic (undated) midden was identified. A robust assemblage of faunal remains was collected at this time, subject to preliminary analysis, and then housed at the Arkansas Archeological Survey WRI Research Station. Results of a novel faunal analysis of this assemblage are presented here, as well as broader interpretations of subsistence patterns and diet breadth on a historic Arkansas farmstead.

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

[39] *Discussant*

Clark, Barbara (BarbaraAClark@uwf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Tristan Harrenstein** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Tamara Allen** (Carrabelle History Museum)

[21] *From Artifacts to Exhibits: Enhancing Community Engagement and Understanding Through Sustained Collaboration with the Carrabelle History Museum*

In celebration of FPAN'S 20th anniversary, we explore the sustained partnership between the North Central Regional Center and the Carrabelle History Museum, a collaboration aimed at fostering community heritage preservation and public outreach. Thanks to a monumental effort and commitment to heritage interpretation by the museum, FPAN has aided their efforts through enhanced museum exhibit quality, and educational offerings. In turn, FPAN has benefited greatly from the partnership as the museum has the ability to reach a local audience in ways that are beyond its capabilities. This collaboration underscores the vital role of professional archaeologists in supporting community museums, demonstrating how sustained partnerships and support can enrich cultural heritage preservation and public education.

Cobb, Charles (ccobb@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Domenique Sorresso** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Trevor Duke** (New South Associates), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **Tony Boudreaux** (Mississippi State University), **Tony Krus** (University of South Dakota)

[30] *Community Autonomy and Interaction on the Eve of the Vacant Quarter*

Regional abandonment studies increasingly emphasize variability in local histories prior to migrations, rather than solely the causes of those migrations. Our research on the Middle Cumberland region of the Vacant Quarter follows this trend. Inspired by Kevin Smith's research, we have undertaken a multi-pronged approach toward resolving the timing of the 15th-century abandonment of the region and addressing the nature of town life under times of duress. Our most recent focus is ceramic technological traditions. LA-ICP-MS and petrographic analyses show how the communities of practice framework sheds light on the complex articulation of multi-scalar relocations on the eve of abandonment.

Cobb, Charles (see Ellrich, Aaron)

Cochran, Lindsey (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Cochran, Lindsey (see Kinkead, Morghan)

Cochran, Lindsey (see Ritchison, Brandon)

Coe, Marion (Marshall University)

[17] Status Update: The Clover Archaeological Assemblage

Marshall University conducted the largest systematic excavations completed at the Clover Site from 1984-1989. The excavations resulted in amassing a variety of materials which have had limited study and minimal reporting. This assemblage presents challenges and opportunities experienced by many institutions housing large archaeological assemblages from older excavations: What is the research and reporting status of this collection? How can researchers reposition these materials to address new research interests? This overview of the Marshall University Clover collection and excavations illustrates the status and research potential of these materials, providing context for future reevaluations of the site.

Coffey, Emma (ecoffey7@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[38] Understanding the Pit: A Preliminary Study of Historic Sandusky's Subfloor Pit

Historic Sandusky, a 19th-century plantation in Lynchburg Virginia. According to an 1813 insurance map, the property consisted of the main house and several exterior buildings including a 32x16 ft. detached kitchen. In Spring 2021, archaeologists excavated a 20x20 ft. open-area block to determine the kitchen's location based on past locations. They discovered a subfloor pit and proceeded to excavate and screen it. I will do a preliminary analysis of the subfloor pit in the detached kitchen based on artifacts from ¼ inch screening to determine the function of the subfloor pit.

Coker, Adalyn (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Isabella Garcia** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Emily Shirilla** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

[34] Preliminary Investigations of Occupational Histories of a Portion of the South Fork Broad River in Madison County, GA

During the summer of 2024, a field team from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign conducted a geophysical and pedestrian survey of a portion of the South Fork Broad River in Madison County, Georgia. Our goal was to revisit two previously recorded sites (9MD1 and 9MD3) to document the occupational history of an understudied region. Survey of 9MD1 uncovered preliminary evidence of occupation through patterned scatters of quartzite and ceramic sherds. Future work will investigate this pattern in more detail to determine if 9MD1 may be a Cartersville Phase mound center and part of a larger network of regional interaction.

Colaninno, Carol (ccolaninno@gmail.com, Washington University in St. Louis), **Emily Beahm** (Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas), **Shawn Lambert** (Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures, Mississippi State University), **Paige Ford** (Plum Bayou Mounds State Park, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas), **Carl Drexler** (Southern Arkansas University, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas)

[43] Inclusion and Accessible Undergraduate Archaeological Field Schools

Field-based learning often results in positive outcomes for undergraduate students; however, it can be a barrier. Participation in a field school can be a financial burden and opportunity cost; can isolate students, limiting access to family and friends; and can pose safety risks.

Additionally, some students who have disabilities may view field school as something not for them. We discuss findings from interviews conducted with archaeologists teaching field schools and review their approaches to make field schools accessible. We further review how students perceive these approaches. We recommend practices that support inclusive and accessible field schools.

Colopietro, Jamie M (jcolopie@terpmail.umd.edu, University of Maryland College Park and Harford Community College)

[48] *Fresh Eyes Tell No Lies: How using Critical Race Theory can lead to a more in- depth and comprehensive interpretation on past archaeological sites and artifacts.*

In my thesis “Investigating the Loss of Irish Culture in Maryland Using Material Culture with the Application of Critical Race Theory”; the focus was on the reinterpretation of sites that were done in the 90’s when Critical Race Theory, ideas about Racialization, and Diasporic Archaeology was just starting out and not used in CRM. Due to Critical Race Theory being a relatively new emerging theory formed in the 60’s started within the field of Political Science. This research discusses the importance of collections-based research using published data mixed methodological approaches to interpret archaeological sites. This is not done to discredit; however, it is to acknowledge how we are now moving forward and evolving and now understand the importance of a more diverse approach to archaeology and interpretations when understanding archaeological sites.

Colucci, C. Dylan (colucci@tvaresearch.com, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[18] *Run to the Hills: Paleoindian Technology and Settlement in Mississippi*

Anderson’s (1996) staging-area model proposes Paleoindian groups entered the American Southeast and quickly became tethered to the Tennessee River Valley, from which, they expanded outward and inhabited neighboring regions. I evaluate the implications of this model for Paleoindian assemblages in Mississippi, which lies on the periphery of the Tennessee River Valley. I consider how settlement, mobility, and population changed over time, and how these factors may have affected hafted biface technology. I find significant shifts in technology emerged during the Middle Paleoindian period as populations grew, and as people settled in and became increasingly untethered from the Tennessee River Valley.

Colvin, Matt (see Meyers, Maureen)

Compton, J. Matthew (jcompton@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University),

Caleb R. Jeck (Georgia Southern University)

[44] *Government Catfish? Investigating the Native Status of the Channel Catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) along the Southern Atlantic Slope using Zooarchaeological Data*

The original status of the now ubiquitous channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus* [Rafinesque, 1818]) in the drainages of the southern Atlantic slope has long been uncertain due to extensive stocking outside its native range. Current consensus regards the species as introduced to much of the Atlantic slope but likely native to the more southern portion of its range in Florida and Georgia. Its status in the Altamaha, Ogeechee, and Savannah River drainages in Georgia and South Carolina remains unresolved, however. This study relies on precontact archaeological assemblages with abundant freshwater catfish remains to investigate the species’ status in the three drainages.

Connally, Quinn (quinn.connally@yahoo.com)

[5] *The Birch Tract: A Multicomponent Archaeological Site in the Lower Georgia Piedmont*

The Birch Tract is a 400-acre plot of land overlooking the Ocmulgee River on the Monroe/Bibb County line in central Georgia. This land was used to mine granite in the 1930s but also contains artifacts that illustrate continual site occupation dating back to the Terminal Pleistocene. In this paper I will present a history of the property based on the archaeological field work I have conducted that explains its unique nature, geographical placement in the Georgia Piedmont, and the implications thereof to the history of the greater Piedmont physiographic region.

Connelly, Alise (see Simp, Kim)

Cook, Gregory D. (see Wilson, William J.)

Corkum, Alexander (alex.corkum@terracon.com, None), **Joseph Snider** (None)

[37] Results of Archaeological Geophysics at Four Nineteenth to Twentieth-Century Cemeteries in Coastal Plain Virginia

Terracon Consultants conducted an archaeological geophysical survey consisting of GPR, EMI, and mapping of grave markers and topographic anomalies at four historical cemetery sites in Virginia. Two of the cemeteries were associated with African American communities, one was associated with a white Presbyterian congregation, and one was a small white family cemetery. The geophysical survey covered 2.55 acres identifying a total of 76 grave markers, 128 grave-like depressions, and 420 grave-like geophysical anomalies. Each of the cemeteries proved to be extremely well-suited for geophysical survey methods and demonstrate an effective means of identifying historical graves and archaeological deposits in the Coastal Plain of Virginia.

Corwin, Travis (tlcorwin@ncsu.edu, NCSU)

[43] The Underground Digital Archive: Documenting the life and labor of field archaeologists in the 1990s

This poster discusses the content of The Underground Digital Archive and the reasons behind how and why it was created. The Underground was a zine/newsletter that was widely circulated among CRM archaeologists primarily working east of the Mississippi River between 1993 to 1995. The archive, which includes copies of the zine and related ephemera, is not only a record of the everyday lives of field archaeologists but an important document to the history of labor organizing in archaeology.

Cox, Cheyenne (see Kinkead, Morghan)

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

[46] Ground-truthing Ongoing Impacts to Archaeological Resources in Coastal North Carolina: Results from the North Carolina Shorescape Survey in Onslow County

The North Carolina Shorescape Survey was undertaken to provide baseline archaeological information on several state-owned lands and their adjacent near-shore bottomlands impacted by Hurricanes Florence and Michael in 2018. This work sought to assess the impacts of hurricanes on cultural resources within the context of larger environmental change. Following the initial terrestrial and underwater archaeological field surveys completed by AECOM, NC Office of State Archaeology staff returned to several sites to further record erosion information and site footprints. This paper documents the results of OSA's follow-up work on three sites within Hammocks Beach State Park in Onslow County.

Creekman, Todd (see Ahern, Kaitlin R.)

Crosby, Shema (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Curran, Naomi (ncurran@mail.umw.edu, University of Mary Washington), **Rilee Rodgers** (Colorado Mesa University)

[14] Curating Chaos

The "Curation Crisis" refers to problems associated with the neglect of long-term care and management of archaeological collections. U.S. repositories in charge of caring for archaeological collections are underfunded, understaffed, and overcrowded, leaving them unable to properly care for collections. Despite the magnitude of this problem, most undergraduate archaeology programs almost exclusively place their focus on field work. The T.A.C.L. Field School hosted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Institute for Field

Research aims to start bridging this gap. This paper will address problems we encountered and possible solutions from our unique perspective as the next generation of archaeologists.

Cutshall, Alexis A. (Mississippi State University), **Jaylyn Gustafson** (University of Oklahoma), **Madeline Ballinger** (Mississippi State University), **Kailee Rogers** (Mississippi State University), **Audrey Aguilar** (Mississippi State University), **Camden Petrie** (Mississippi State University), **Shema Crosby** (Mississippi State University), **Kendall Docherty** (Mississippi State University), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University)
[3] A Multidisciplinary Approach: Archaeological Excavation and Analysis of the Prospect Hill Plantation.

Prospect Hill, a plantation active in the 19th century, was the home of Captain Isaac Ross, his family, and approximately 340 enslaved individuals. Ross's will directed the sale of the plantation and the relocation of the enslaved individuals to Greenville, Liberia. Today, the site is the focus of a multidisciplinary project that integrates archaeological excavations with the public, revealing insights into the daily lives of those enslaved. Ethnographic interviews explore cultural memory and mDNA analysis is used to trace a reverse African diaspora. This work explores historical narratives that create deeper engagement with descendants of families from Prospect Hill.

Dalan, Rinita (see Greenlee, Diana)

Dale, Emily K. (edale@terraexplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Paul D. Jackson** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[38] Recent Excavations at the Wilderness Plantation: Examination of an 1820s Farmstead, an 1860s Plantation, and a Curious Cache of Gunflints

In the spring of 2024, TerraX conducted a Phase III archaeological mitigation of an early to late nineteenth-century plantation home in the northern backcountry of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Initial research suggested that the extant 1860s plantation mansion had been constructed atop a smaller, earlier home. During the excavation, we recorded multiple construction sequences of the residence, including the footprint of a circa 1820s house and detached kitchen. Additionally, our investigations uncovered a collection of nearly 3,000 largely unused English and French gunflints. This paper will address the excavations and preliminary interpretations of this site.

Dale, Emily (see Rivers, Christopher)

D'Ambrosio, Angela (adambrosio@envsi.com, Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.), **Amanda Telep** (Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.), **Quent Winterhoff** (Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc.)

[5] Results of a Recent Survey in Cherokee National Forest

In 2023, Environmental Solutions & Innovations, Inc. conducted a Phase I Heritage Resource survey in Cherokee National Forest on behalf of the United States Forest Service. The survey encompassed 776 acres of land in the Cherokee National Forest, Polk County, Tennessee. Survey methodologies were pedestrian surface inspection, metal detection, and shovel test sampling. Cherokee village site (40PK21/Turtle Town, or se-likuki'yi), three precontact lithic scatter sites, an open habitation village site, and previously recorded mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century Butler Cemetery were revisited, while six newly identified heritage resources were recorded, including a Paleoindian open habitation site, four other open habitation sites, an early twentieth-century isolated burial and modern memorial, and a stone mound site. These sites yielded an artifact assemblage comprised of quartz debitage and tools, historic whiteware, glass, and metal items and fragments, and a marble.

Damick, Alison (see Bullen, Jonah D.)

Damick, Alison (see Santana, Kelly)

Dandridge, DeShondra (see McDonald, Lauren)

Datka, Zhuldyz (University of Pittsburgh), **Andrea Torvinen** (Florida Museum, University of Florida), **Anthony Farace** (University of Florida), **Alisa Luthra** (University of Florida), **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum at Natural History), **Aditi Persad** (University of Florida)
[33] Investigation of ceramic pastes at the Spring Warrior Complex (8TA154)

Recent classification of legacy pottery collections and a newly excavated assemblage from the Spring Warrior Complex suggest an east to west spatial trend in the site's occupation (200-1000 CE) spanning the Swift Creek (Middle Woodland) and Weeden Island (Late Woodland) transition. Building on the morphological and stylistic attributes that have been recorded, this paper presents the results of a paste analysis to determine if paste recipes (e.g. inclusion type, size, and frequency) correspond to the culture historical categories that denote potentially significant changes in communities of practices.

PhD student at University of Pittsburgh.

Davenport, Christian (see Napora, Katharine G.)

De La Torre Salas, Natalie (ndelatorresalas@fau.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Yvette Carrasco** (J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge)

[16] Connected Communities: Expanding Public Land Access Through Inclusive Partnerships in Southwest Florida

Latinxs are active users of public lands, with 88% of Latinx voters in the West visiting national public lands annually. Building partnerships is crucial for fostering inclusivity and improving access to heritage resources. Over the past year, the FPAN – Southwest Region and the J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge have collaborated to promote culturally inclusive interpretation at conservation sites. This partnership aims to engage diverse and underserved communities by integrating archaeology with wildlife and nature conservation. This paper explores how these efforts are breaking down barriers to public land access through language inclusivity and delivering archaeological and conservation programs directly to communities, fostering more equitable opportunities for engagement.

De La Torre Salas, Natalie (see Ayers-Rigsby, Sara)

de Witt, Peter (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Deeley, Kathryn (kdeeley@ggc.edu, Georgia Gwinnett College)

[41] Archaeology as Experiential Learning: Updates from the William Harris Homestead, Monroe, GA

The William Harris Homestead is a unique example of an intact early nineteenth-century farm that has been owned by the same family since 1823. The Homestead is primarily used for educational tourism and, using archaeology, is working to incorporate information about the lives of the enslaved people who lived and worked at this property into their overall narrative of the property. This paper provides a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted at this site and explores archaeology as a teaching tool for both the visitors to the Homestead and the college students who are conducting the archaeological excavations.

Dees, Jessica (jndees1@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Clay Nelson** (University of Alabama)

[43] Honoring the Ancestral Landscape: Museums Partnering with Indigenous Communities
This presentation explores a collaborative partnership between Moundville Archaeological Park and its Jones Archaeological Museum with Indigenous communities to respectfully represent ancestral lands and their associated natural resources. Our work centers on integrating sustainable practices and inclusive accessibility into exhibit design from the beginning. By sharing our collaborative processes and outcomes inspired by other institutions, we hope to contribute to broader discussions on honoring Indigenous heritage while creating meaningful and accessible visitor experiences.

Delmas, Caitlin (Jamestown Rediscovery)

[4] A Reflection of the Challenges and Solutions of Excavating Inside a 17th-century Structure
Archaeology is rarely straightforward and often requires a high level of adaptability and problem-solving skills. Excavating inside the 17th-century Jamestown Church Tower posed many challenges during all stages of excavation. The primary purpose of this excavation was to prepare the space for a display portal and permanent flooring. The main challenges resulted from the tight space and limited natural light. The final factor that made this excavation challenging and unique was the intact, early 17th-century foundation running through the center. Many of these challenges were resolved by returning to fundamental archaeology techniques and creative workarounds.

Demyan, Marcie (mdemyan@uga.edu, UGA), **Amanda Roberts-Thompson** (UGA), **Kristine L. Schenk** (UGA), **Jay Boyd** (UGA), **Emma Iracondo** (UGA), **Summer Gomez** (UGA), **Sarah Hussey** (UGA), **Evan Witt** (UGA)

[43] ARCHIVAL PROCESSING OF EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM THE GEORGIA COAST

The UGA Laboratory of Archaeology is on year 3 of a Saving America's Treasures grant to rehabilitate archaeological material and associated documentation and media collected within Georgia's five coastal counties. This includes over 1,500 boxes from over 300 cultural sites, over 50 different investigations and represents in some cases the only evidence for cultural sites that are in danger of erosion or development or are already destroyed. With a rehabilitation project as large as this, various curation issues were encountered. This poster addresses these challenges, the strategies developed, and presents lessons learned as an example for those beginning rehabilitation projects.

Dennison, Meagan (see Upton, Samantha)

Derry, Emma (ederry@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery (Preservation Virginia)), **Janene Johnston** (Jamestown Rediscovery (Preservation Virginia))

[25] Bead or Button Core: Difficulties in Determining the Function of Small Wood Artifacts at Jamestown

Thirty years of excavation at Jamestown, VA has produced over four million artifacts. The collection contains thousands of beads and almost nine hundred buttons, mostly from the 17th century, in a wide variety of materials and forms. Work with the eight thread-wrapped buttons in the collection suggests that some wooden artifacts previously categorized as beads may be button cores. Bone button cores are unusual, but bone beads will also be investigated. It may be impossible to distinguish some varieties of beads and button cores, particularly round examples, but this paper will examine these artifacts and attempt to determine their functions.

Detton, Stevey (see Kinkead, Morghan)

DeVanie, Sierra

[48] In Search of a Curation Facility

The curation crisis is an ongoing problem with the lack of space and resources to properly curate collections throughout the country. This presentation will go over the curation crisis as a whole and how it affects CRM firms. We will explore why we curate and who it is really for. Planning and budgeting for curation prior to fieldwork will also be discussed.

Devine, Christine S. (cdevine@monticello.org, Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

[33] Using American Coarse Earthenware Types as a Tool for Site Interpretation and Intrasite Comparison at Monticello

A growing body of scholarship on locally made coarse earthenwares in Virginia and the Mid-Atlantic has provided archaeologists with important comparative data and insights into the regional production, marketing, and use of coarse earthenwares. Recent excavations at Site 30, a late 18th-century quarter site for enslaved agricultural workers at Monticello, have uncovered various types of American coarse earthenware, including a distinctive lead-glazed variety currently unaffiliated with any regional workshop. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of this coarse earthenware type by comparing its visual characteristics to those from previous studies of coarse earthenwares at Monticello and other sites. It also will explore several possible explanations for why it is found across the plantation landscape on sites with different dates of occupation.

Devlin, Sean (sdevlin@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), **Eric Schweickart** (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[11] "The Consumption of Locally-Made Pottery in the 17th century Colonial Households at Carter's Grove"

The seventeenth century saw the Virginia Colony vastly expand its population and territorial footprint through settler colonialism. This process radically reshaped not only colonial borders but also economies. Colonial Williamsburg's excavations at the Carter's Grove Plantation identified a series of domestic sites with occupations spanning the seventeenth century. We draw upon the recovered ceramic assemblages from these sites to examine the economies of locally made coarse earthenware over this period. We use this data to explore how the process of empire, and the evolution of this colonial borderland, impacted household consumptive practice and networks of distribution within Virginia colonial society.

DeWitt, Jackson (jrcdewitt@gmail.com, Wake Forest University)

[13] The Lingering Questions of Savannah River Stone Tools

Morphometric analysis, the identification of form-function relationships, and the examination of breakage patterns in a large assemblage of Late Archaic stone tools from the mountains of North Carolina reveals a possible division within the Savannah River bifacial tool type along functional lines. The analysis identifies a clear division between bifacial points that exhibit the characteristics and use-related breakages related to utilization as projectile points and those exhibiting the characteristics of knives or other cutting tools. Points with smaller stem widths exhibit far more traits associated with projectile points than those with larger stem widths, potentially providing evidence to resolve an ongoing debate in Southeastern archaeology that has existed since the first description of Savannah River stone tools in the 1930s.

Diaz, Alexander (adiaz12@uwyo.edu, University of Wyoming)

[25] CRAFTING BONES: A WORKED BONE ASSEMBLAGE FROM A ST. JOHNS II PERIOD MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA

Bone has been used as a medium for crafting both tools and decorative items since our earliest ancestors. This important component of material culture has often been overlooked by archaeologists, with the few published studies focusing on assemblages from either utilitarian or burial contexts. The paucity of published work related to worked bone artifacts can be attributed to three main issues: the lack of a standardized terminology to describe bone artifacts morphologically, issues describing the function of worked bone artifacts with many having multiple uses, and the fact that there are few assemblages to analyze due to preservation bias. This research presents a method that addresses the reliability of morphologically based artifact typologies traditionally used to classify worked bone assemblages. My analysis took a multi-methods approach to examine the relationship between the form and function of bone artifacts recovered from the Mississippian mound center, the Mill Cove Complex, to better understand the choices that were being made during the acquisition, use, and discard of the worked bone material recovered from the site.

Dillian, Carolyn (cdillian@coastal.edu, Coastal Carolina University)

[27] *The Waccamaw Indian People: Colonial Impacts and Modern Revival*

The Waccamaw Indian People are a state-recognized Native American tribe that are today headquartered in Aynor, South Carolina. The Waccamaw were likely one of the first Native American groups encountered by early Spanish explorers and British settlers in the region. Archaeological and archival evidence document Waccamaw ancestors living in villages along coastal waterways and their interactions with European settler colonists. Today, the Waccamaw Indian People are working to compile the documentation of this painful history, including land loss and cultural erasure. This paper will summarize the evidence to date and the way in which it is used for cultural revival.

Dillian, Carolyn (see High, Tanesha)

Docherty, Kendall (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Dockall, John (see Simp, Kim)

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

[26] *Structure V-1: The Mica House*

The Mulberry Mound Site (38KE12) sits on an embankment of the Wateree River outside of Camden, South Carolina. Apart from the multiple Mississippian mounds excavated on the site, several Native American structures have been excavated, including Structure V-1. This structure, sometimes referred to as the Mica House due to the large quantity of mica recovered therein, was previously believed to have been in use during a late 17th century occupation of the Mulberry Site. In this paper, I use a combination of pottery and radiocarbon analysis to demonstrate that Structure V-1 was occupied earlier, in the mid 16th century. In this 16th century context, I explore the potential significance of mica working and exchange in Southeastern Mississippian polities.

Donaldson, Tyler (tyler.donaldson@stantec.com, Stantec), **Duane Simpson** (Stantec)

[40] *A Geomorphological Analyses of the Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94) in Central Tennessee*

Cato Bottom (40Tr94) is conscribed to a bar landform on a low Cumberland River terrace. The landform developed in the late Pleistocene as a mid-channel island. During the early Holocene episodic sedimentation allowed the bar to attach to the side channel and form as a traditional terrace. Site 40Tr94 hosts two primary stratified occupations during the Late and Terminal Archaic periods based on channel position. This presentation addresses site development in

conjunction with pollen and environmental data to characterize habitation along the middle Cumberland River Valley throughout the Holocene period.

Donofrio, Gabriel (donofriog@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources - Heritage Trust Program), **Charles Scarborough** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources - Heritage Trust Program), **Tony Munnings** (Department of Natural Resources - Heritage Trust Program)

[15] *Digital Cultural Heritage In Practice: Examples and Considerations from SCDNR's Heritage Trust Program*

Recent advances in the field of digital cultural heritage have provided many institutions with new interpretive tools and ways of engaging with the public. Photogrammetry, 3D visualization, and the rise of virtual reality have opened new avenues for accessibility and outreach. These new opportunities also bring with them new challenges and unique ethical considerations. This paper explores the methodology, ethics, and accessibility challenges of digital interpretation through the past projects of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program. Topics include lessons learned, current considerations, and what the future may hold for the digital cultural heritage space.

Donofrio, Gabriel (see Gaillard, Meg)

Dorris, Ethan (see Scott-Ireton, Della)

Doubles, Zoe (doubles2@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Maureen Meyers** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[11] *West Meets East: The Spatial Relations of Sites in Pre-Contact Indigenous Networks in Virginia.*

Migration and memory during the 14th and 15th centuries shaped relations and lived experiences prior to European Contact in the southeast. In previous work, we presented Bayesian modeling results highlighting the temporality of interactions across the region that is now Virginia. Here, we incorporate additional lines of evidence including spatial analysis of ceramics from the Ely site shovel tests to understand social networks that linked settlements from the Cumberland Gap to the coast. Settlement layout and ceramic patterns reflect similarities in spatial construction and lived experiences that speak to the persistence of memory and tradition during waves of migration events.

Doubles, Zoe (see Coker, Adalyn)

Drexler, Carl (cdrexler@uark.edu, University of Arkansas)

[35] *A Forest Turned Upside Down: The 2024 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program at Nakuukuwidish, a Caddo and Settler Saltmaking Site in Sevier County, Arkansas*
Nakuukuwidish (3SV29), a Caddo and Settler salt making site in western Arkansas, contains Caddo and American Settler components, facilitating comparisons between the two cultures' approaches to salt making, ecological interactions, labor organization, and external relations. In the 1980s and again since 2022, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society held their annual training program on the site. These extensive excavations make Nakuukuwidish one of the most extensively excavated salt sites in North America. This paper reviews the progress of the 2024 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program and examines how our understanding of the site has evolved as a result.

Drexler, Carl (see Colaninno, Carol)

Duke, C. Trevor (New South Associates)

[41] The Airlie House 2.0: Charting a New Course of Action for the Federal Archaeology Program and CRM

In 1977, archaeologists from across the US gathered to produce the Airlie House Report, a guideline for the Federal Archaeology Program. While the document became foundational to archaeological practice for nearly five decades, recent surveys conducted by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) identified emerging issues facing our profession. In response, SAA and the National Park Service organized a meeting in May 2024 focusing on workforce development, diversity and decolonization, archaeological collections, and CRM. This paper disseminates results of the recent meeting, and outlines action plans for confronting US archaeology's challenges of the here and now.

Duke, Trevor (see Cobb, Charles)

Dumas, Ashley (see Knight, Vernon)

Duncan, Neil (see Fields, Otis)

Durfor, Chuck (cdurfor@preservationvirginia.org)

[15] DIY – An Archaeologist's Approach for Building a Museum/Lab Virtual Tour

Recent improvements in photographic equipment, software, and internet bandwidth permit easy construction and sharing of photo-based virtual tours. Such tours can generate considerable social media interest and are important when visitors cannot physically visit the site.

This presentation describes the construction of virtual tours for general and special-interest audiences. It includes the equipment for creating high-resolution photos, different software approaches for generating 360 images, and how to construct a navigable virtual tour by linking the 360 panoramas. The presentation also illustrates methods for incorporating websites, videos, and still photographs into virtual tours via examples from published Historic Jamestowne projects.

Dussubieux, Laure (see Blanton, Dennis)

Dye, David (daviddye@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[30] Mississippian Population Dynamics in the Middle Cumberland Region

Much of what we know about the Middle Cumberland Region is due in no small part to the long-term efforts of Kevin Smith. In this presentation I outline one of the many research areas of his remarkable contributions: the movement of Mississippian people into and out of the Middle Cumberland Region.

Earles, Chase Kahwinhut (see Ford, Paige)

Eastman, Jane (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Eastman, Jane (see Waitt, Kyra)

Edmondson, Joel (see Lawres, Nathan)

Edwards, Sarah (see Boyd, Rachel)

Ellrich, Aaron (ellricham@ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Gifford Waters** (Florida Museum of Natural History)
[35] *The Sounds of Metal at Mission San Francisco de Potano (8AL272)*

Over the last few decades metal detectors have become a much more common component of the archaeological toolkit. When used systematically they not only complement other subsurface investigations such as shovel test surveys, but can also recover a range of distinct finds that would otherwise be difficult to locate under normal excavation conditions. Our 2024 systematic metal detector survey of the Spanish Florida mission San Francisco de Potano (8AL272) in Alachua County, Florida, has proven extremely useful for locating rare metal objects, such as bells and religious pendants, and for eliciting distributions of more common objects like nails.

Elmore, Robby (robby.elmore@archives.alabama.gov, Alabama Department of Archives and History)

[41] *The NAGPRA Internship Program at the Alabama Department of Archives and History*
In 2022, the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) began a summer NAGPRA internship program designed for students seeking further understanding of the law and its implementation. Interns have had opportunities to learn culturally sensitive collections care, process archival records for use in implementing NAGPRA, and participate in consultation with Native American tribes. Tribal feedback on the internship's overall goals and appropriateness of tasks has been integrated into the program's objectives. Reception from tribal representatives, interns, and the academic community has been positive, indicating the need for more NAGPRA-specific learning experiences for students.

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

[18] *Middle and Late Archaic Coastal Connections: Re-examining the Origins of the Thornhill Lake Phase*

Analysis of Archaic chipped and groundstone artifacts from Coontie Island has enhanced understanding of interregional exchange across the southeastern coastal plain. Beads, bannerstones, and bifaces signal connections between coastal Thornhill Lake phase groups and contemporary groups in north and central Florida, bead-makers in Mississippi, and bannerstone crafting communities in the Savannah River Valley. Non-local ground and polished stone objects were an important element in Thornhill Lake phase rituals and mound construction. Similarities between mound-building communities Mississippi and northeast Florida warrant a reassessment of the role of interregional connections and migration in the development of the Thornhill Lake phase.

Ernenwein, Eileen (ernenwei@etsu.edu, East Tenn State University), **Brett Riggs** (Western Carolina University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University), **Kyra Waitt** (North Carolina State University)

[34] *Exploring Mississippian Community Patterns at Watauga Through Geophysical Survey*
Situated in the upper Little Tennessee River Valley of southwestern North Carolina, the Watauga Site features a Middle Mississippian period center with remnants of two platform mounds and a presumed plaza between them. Noninvasive surveys, including ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, and UAV-based LiDAR, were conducted in summer 2024 over more than three hectares. Together, these data provide insight into mound construction, the ceremonial structures within them, and the layout of domestic structures. This poster highlights preliminary findings and future prospects.

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Hall, Noah)

Ernenwein, Eileen G. (see Waitt, Kyra)

Eschbach, Krista (eschbakl@ucmail.uc.edu, University of Cincinnati)

[13] *Color Choice: Evaluating a Method for Visually Quantifying the Iron Richness of Clay and Pottery*

Clay color is part of a suite of technological choices made during pottery manufacture, yet color is cumbersome to include in pottery analysis. I evaluate a method for converting the tripartite Munsell system to a numerical index that is specifically used for the estimation of iron richness, a major determinant of clay color. To evaluate the reliability of this index, I use PIXE to examine the elemental composition of differentially fired clay briquettes and compare these results to assigned index values. I then demonstrate the archaeological usefulness of this approach through a technological analysis of pottery from Spanish West Florida.

Espinosa, Abbie (see Rhodes, Lydia)

Ethridge, Robbie

[11] *Discussant*

Eubanks, Paul (Middle Tennessee State University)

[30] *A Brief History of MTSU's Archaeological Field School at the Castalian Springs Mound Site*

In the summer of 2005, Middle Tennessee State University hosted its first archaeological field school at the Castalian Springs mound site in Sumner County, Tennessee. This field school was directed by MTSU professor Dr. Kevin E. Smith who worked at the site until the summer of 2011. In 2017, Smith, alongside the author of this paper, resumed excavations, concentrating on the site's central ceremonial precinct and its nearby mineral springs. This paper provides a brief history of MTSU's archaeological field school at Castalian Springs while exploring the site's historical significance.

Eubanks, Paul (see Lewis, Sadye)

Ewen, Charles (ewenc@ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[35] *Becoming the Lost Colony*

Headlines declare after each new hint of possible evidence that The Lost Colony has been found. None of these claims pass muster as an analysis of the historical and archaeological evidence demonstrates. In fact, none of the published hypotheses have been shown to be more probable than any of the others that have been proposed. Historical documentation is all hearsay and the archaeological evidence, though tantalizing, is indirect.

In the absence of conclusive data, the fate of the colonists remains in the realm of pseudoscience, fiction, and popular culture.

Ewen, Charles R. (see Weiss, Tori)

Farace, Anthony (afarace@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Juliana Rubinatto Serrano** (University of Florida), **Elizabeth Robinson** (Independent Researcher), **Zachary Jameson** (Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives), **Caroline Mikez** (Stantec), **Samantha Barnett** (Independent Researcher)

[3] *King's Palimpsest: A Survey of Wickliffe Mound's Historic Periphery*

Wickliffe Mounds is a Mississippian civic-ceremonial center in Ballard County, Kentucky overlooking the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The site consists of at least nine mounds centered around a plaza that has largely been the focus of past archaeological work. However, the site has a long history of different historic intrusions whose impacts are poorly understood. In the summers of 2022 and 2024, archaeologists from the University of Florida carried out a Phase 1

survey of the northeast extent of the state park. This presentation summarizes the findings, including new historic components and artifact analyses, that reflect the site's complicated history.

Farace, Anthony (see Datka, Zhuldyz)

Fenn, Malachi (Florida Public Archaeology Network - Southeast), **Victoria Piotrowski** (Florida Atlantic University), **Micaela Candia** (Florida Atlantic University), **Lisa Reinke** (Southern New Hampshire University)

[16] Public labs on public lands: early career mentorship through lab work

The Shining a Light on the Past field school, hosted by Florida Public Archaeology Network - Southeast and the Bureau of Land Management, works to combat intense income inequality in South Florida by offering a weekly field school experience free of charge. By necessity, this includes laboratory instruction. Through a combination of field lab and public lab days, both students and members of the public gain exposure to best practices, expand their skillsets, and network with heritage professionals. This paper will outline the process of setting up a dry lab within our host institution (Florida Atlantic University), what field lab operations look like at a free field school, and what we do to maximize accessibility for lab volunteers.

Fenn, Malachi (see Ayers-Rigsby, Sara)

Fenn, Malachi (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Fields, Otis (de933843@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Emily Zavodny** (University of Central Florida), **Tom Penders** (United States Space Force), **Neil Duncan** (University of Central Florida)

[44] Estimating Change Over Time in Catfish Size at Prehistoric sites at Cape Canaveral

The Ais who lived on Cape Canaveral are no longer present to tell their stories, but they left behind artifacts that can help us learn how they managed their environmental resources. Ongoing zooarchaeological analyses from multiple prehistoric sites at Cape Canaveral have revealed a heavy reliance on marine catfishes (*Ariopsis felis* and *Bagre marinus*). This study estimates the size and weight of catfish using allometric equations from measurements of dorsal and pectoral spines and otoliths. Analyses will identify potential changes in size over time to evaluate the sustainability of prehistoric fishing practices compared to those in use today.

Fisher, John (The Charleston Museum)

[36] Native American Trade Wares at the Heyward-Washington House in Colonial Charleston, South Carolina

Starting in 1973 with the work of Dr. Elaine Herold, research on The Heyward-Washington House in Charleston, South Carolina, conducted over several decades by Martha Zierden, Dr. Sarah Platt, and others has continued to bring light to the rich and complicated story of colonial Charleston. One which was greatly impacted by trade with Native Americans from across the southeast. Recent consultation work with tribal partners by The Charleston Museum on these collections is yielding a fresh look into a rich and diverse presence of material culture at the property ranging from Creek to Catawba and other wares.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (see Yuan, Gouruyue)

Flentje, Ryder (see Boyd, Jay)

Forbes, Sophie (see Boyd, Jay)

Forbes, Sophie (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Ford, Paige (paigef@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Grant Stauffer** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), **Chase Kahwinhut Earles** (Caddo Nation)

[26] *Sustaining Caddo Ways of Doing in a Multiethnic Landscape: Examining Pottery Apprenticeships at Cahokia*

Communities of practice have shared histories and connections in making, doing, and learning. Teaching those ways of doing through generations is also an essential piece of this story, linking practice to ancestral tradition and community identity. This cycle of knowledge allows for social participation and elaboration, providing space for individual and cultural expression. At Cahokia, a multiethnic hub, participation in and learning of culturally grounded practice was important for maintaining connections to culture and community elsewhere. This paper examines archeological evidence for pottery apprenticeship at Cahokia, informed by expertise and knowledge shared by present-day Caddo master potter, Chase Kahwinhut Earles.

Ford, Paige (see Colaninno, Carol)

Fortner, Saylor (saylor.fortner@louisville.edu, University of Louisville)

[7] *A Timeline of Mound Construction at the Curry Site*

Curry (22Ok578) is a single-mound, Native American archaeological site located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Curry Mound was constructed between ca. A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1450. This was determined through analysis of Curry's ceramic assemblage and Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating of flotation samples from the 2006 excavation by Nicole Palmer, curated at the Cobb Institute of Archaeology's Curation Facility. A chronology for construction of the mound was created through the comparison of nineteen AMS dates and the analysis of over 800 ceramic sherds. The occupational history of this site ties into the broader regional history of the Black Prairie in Mississippi between the middle Mississippian Period and early Contact period, providing a greater understanding of Mississippi's Native American history.

Fosaaen, Nathanael (Fosaaenng@gmail.com, Integrated Environmental Solutions)

[41] *Unmapped Darkness: Teaching the Excavation Process with Dungeons and Dragons*

Working with several archaeological crews with varying experience and education, I have conducted multiple simulated excavations of a fictional site using the Dungeons and Dragons 5th Edition (DnD5e) rule set. These simulations provide players the opportunity to experiment with different excavation strategies, practice effective field notation, apply archaeological theory to the interpretation of their data, and develop a more intuitive understanding of the excavation process. Participants expressed enthusiasm for the simulation as a tool for developing a familiarity with these aspects of archaeology before teaching physical shovel-and-screen excavation.

Fosaaen, Nathanael (see Schaefer, Jordan)

Freiwald, Carolyn (see Smith, Madeline)

Fredrickson, Kurt (kurt.fredrickson@outlook.com, University of Maryland)

[18] *An Archaeological Investigation Of Clovis Blade Technology At Thunderbird (44WR11), A Paleolithic Stratified Site Of The Flint Run Complex, Warren County, Va*

The Flint Run Complex in Northern Virginia contains several Late Pleistocene and Holocene open-air stratified Paleoindian sites. Thunderbird (44WR11) is the main site within the complex with evidence of human occupation in the region, at around 9990 BP. Through the examination

of 324 lithic artifacts from the site, this study sought to identify the presence of a concerted blade manufacturing technology where it was believed one did not exist, and better understand the behaviors tied to those tools and Paleoindian lifeways in the Middle Atlantic region.

Fricks-Starratt, Gabriel (gabefricks@gmail.com, Towson University)

[22] Chipped Stone Tool Analysis of 2024 North Point State Park Excavation

Located along the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, North Point State Park was the site of the 2024 Towson University Archaeological Field School, which produced a large, chipped stone assemblage, indicative of both Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations. An assemblage analysis of the debitage and chipped stone tools recovered from three sites surveyed in 2024 provides valuable insights into the occupational history, function, and inter-site relationships of the three sites investigated.

Furlong Minkoff, Mary

[1] Moderator

Furlong Minkoff, Mary (see Kemp, Kassie)

Furlong Minkoff, Mary (see Scott-Ireton, Della)

Gaikwad, Nilesh (see King, Adam)

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

Lelia Rice (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Reece Spradley** (South

Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Larry Lane** (South Carolina Department of

Natural Resources), **Gabriel Donofrio** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources),

Charles Scarborough (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Tony Munnings**

(South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[43] Building a Brand and Enhancing Community Engagement for the Next 50 Years of the SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program

In 2024, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Heritage Trust Program celebrated its 50th anniversary, marking a time to reflect on the past and plan for the future. Over the last 10 years, community engagement has been enhanced and brand building capacity has increased with the growth of the SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program. Program initiatives and projects that did not exist a decade ago such as hands-on archaeology for kids programming, educator workshops, children's book series, online and on-site content, internship program, and volunteer opportunities are building a foundation for the next 50 years of the Program.

Gaillard, Meg (see Weber, Kiersten)

Gallivan, Martin (mdgall@wm.edu, William & Mary), **Jessica Jenkins** (Flagler College)

[29] "Oysters Which Lay as Thick as Stones": Accumulations Research in the Native Chesapeake

Studies of Native American shell-midden sites along the Atlantic highlight the role of collective action in oyster harvesting. However, questions remain about the institutions behind shell deposits, especially in the dispersed village communities of the Chesapeake region.

Accumulations research, which links the volume of discarded materials to community size and occupation duration, offers a promising approach for understanding these deposits. This paper explores how this middle-range method can be applied to Middle and Late Woodland shell-midden sites in the Chesapeake, aiming to infer the size of the groups involved and the events behind their formation.

Gallivan, Martin (see Henshaw, John)

Gallivan, Martin (see Jenkins, Jessica)

Garcia, Catherine E. (cgarcia@monticello.org, Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery), **Iris O. Puryear** (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery)

[12] Digging Deeper into Tsenacommacah: A Temporal and Spatial Analysis of the Pre-Contact Archaeological Record at Virginia's Flowerdew Hundred Plantation

Decades of archaeological investigation at Flowerdew Hundred, an early 17th century Virginia tobacco plantation, attest to the presence of the Weanock (a Late Woodland people situated in the political territory of Tsenacommacah) and other Native groups prior to European colonization. This poster explores Flowerdew's 10,000 years of indigenous habitation using artifact and contextual data from three sites cataloged into the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (www.daacs.org). We present an overview of the change and continuity that characterized pre-contact settlement patterns at Flowerdew Hundred and establish a baseline for future research into the evolution of this complex site throughout the colonial period.

Garcia, Isabella (see Coker, Adalyn)

Garland, Carey (carey.garland@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Matthew Sanger** (Smithsonian Institution), **Fred Andrus** (University of Alabama)

[29] Mollusk geochemistry, coastal adaptations, and the development of Indigenous institutions for coastal resource management

Our research demonstrates variability in mollusk oxygen isotope values from Late Archaic shell rings along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, with South Carolina rings characterized by shells harvested from higher saline waters, with less variability. Here, we examine environmental circumstances and harvesting behaviors that account for these differences. Our results indicate that shell rings were not homogenous; instead, inhabitants of shell rings across the region adapted to different coastal microenvironments. This work underscores the importance of considering environmental variables when using mollusk geochemistry to examine coastal adaptations and the development of Indigenous institutions for coastal resource management.

Garland, Carey (see Nafziger, Kirsten)

Garland, Carey (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Garvey-Fleischer, Kara (kgarvey@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[8] Silencing through Numbering Systems: Legacy Collections Management at Colonial Williamsburg

Archaeological collection documentation at Colonial Williamsburg serves as an archive recording nearly 100 years of excavations and recovered artifacts. While other studies have addressed archival silence from the more distant past, investigating silences within this 20th century archive illuminates how and why these silences occur. Each successive numbering system utilized by Colonial Williamsburg illustrates how systems always privilege certain information types and individuals while silencing others. Therefore, each time we abandon one system for another, we are not only making an active choice to forget the previous system and its nuances, but also necessarily choosing what and who to silence.

Gaunt, Kaylee (kg19777@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University), **M. Jared Wood** (Georgia Southern University)

[4] Run of the Mill

Research on Colonial-era sawmills is sparse with few well-documented, or still standing, 18th-century sawmills remaining in the United States. This presentation examines the organization and operation of a British colonial-era sawmill in what is now Screven County, Georgia. Archival research reveals the strategic purchase of lands in the area by entrepreneurial families from South Carolina for the express purpose of timbering and milling operations, while recent archaeological fieldwork conducted by the authors and Georgia Southern University field school students sheds light on the spatial, material, and social aspects of this multi-ethnic industrial community in the 18th century Georgia frontier.

Gavin, Leanda (lxs014@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Emily Carter** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Sandra Martinez** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[3] Economic and Social Disparity at Van Winkle's Mill: An ARAS-based Exploration

The Van Winkle site housed one of the largest mill operations in northwest Arkansas from about 1858-1940s. This site housed Peter Van Winkle (& family), the mill's owner; white laborers, and free and enslaved African Americans. Archeological investigations have revealed features including the Van Winkle home, a workers' quarters, and possible slave quarters. The artifacts collected were entered into the Arkansas Archeological Survey's (ARAS) digital collections with funding assistance from an Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council (ANCRC) grant. This poster will explore the economic and social diversity of the Van Winkle Mill owners and employees utilizing the ARAS digital inventory.

Gergely, Kenneth (ken.gergely@stantec.com, Stantec and University of Maryland CHRM Program)

[48] Bringing Veterans into Cultural Resources Management Archaeology

This paper argues that members of the Military transitioning from active duty to the civilian sector are a valuable subset of the population widely underutilized in archaeology. The paper also details a plan that can be instituted in almost any private CRM firm in the United States to train and equip these valuable professionals. The paper will discuss programs such as the Veterans Curation Program (VCP) and organizations like American Veterans Archaeological Recovery (AVAR). It will also address challenges in staffing veterans and ways to overcome them.

Ghiz, Grace (see Slack, Sara)

Gijanto, Liza (lgijanto@smcm.edu, St. Mary's College of Maryland), **Wesley Willoughby** (Bureau of Land Management)

[50] Finding Community: The Search for Descendants of the Chiles Homesite, Charles County, Maryland

The Chiles Homesite is located within the BLM-managed Douglas Point Special Recreation Management Area. Constructed in the 1790s, the homesite is named for Reverend William J. Chiles, former pastor of the Nanjemoy Baptist Church, who acquired the house and property in 1841. Census records indicate he owned 14 slaves in 1840 and 12 by 1860. The site is typical of small holdings in the region, which became home to post-emancipation descendant communities. Our goal is to identify structures once inhabited by the enslaved, and the role the site and Rev. Chiles played in the post-emancipation period through genealogical and archaeological research.

Gilmore, Kathleen (see Rogers, Jaime)

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

[33] Ceramic Interventions of the Late Archaic Southeast

Ceramic technology was one of the most significant innovations of the Southeastern Archaic. Recent decades have seen major advancements in both analytical and theoretical approach that have altered understanding of this pivotal development. Among the most important has been the widespread shift from evolutionary to historical explanations for Archaic cultural dynamics. Here, I draw on recent research from across the region in exploring the current “historicized” state of knowledge regarding early pottery’s appearance and impact. Specifically, I focus on the different ways that ceramic technology was deployed by Archaic hunter-gatherers to intervene in ongoing historical processes and influence their outcomes.

Gomez, Summer (see Demyan, Marcie)

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward (edward.gonzaleztennant@utrgv.edu, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley)

[43] Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Ocala National Forest

Predictive models have become important tools for the management and protection of cultural heritage resources when cost, personnel, time, or transportation concerns limit routine site visits and traditional field activities. This is often the case for public lands managed by federal agencies. This poster discusses the development, testing, and refinement of a predictive model for the 420,000 acres comprising the Ocala National Forest in Central Florida. This project was undertaken as part of a participating agreement with the National Forests of Florida between 2020 and 2023.

Goodin, Liam (see Rhodes, Lydia)

Goodwin, Joshua M. (joshgoodw@gmail.com, AtkinsRealis), **Anthony Boucher** (AtkinsRealis)

[5] The Creole Williams Site: A Phase II Investigation of 1TU436 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama

In June 2024 AtkinsRéalis staff conducted Phase II archaeological investigation of the Creole Williams site (1TU436) as part of Environmental Assessment services for the Tuscaloosa National Airport (TCL). Methods employed for the investigation included the excavation of shovel tests, test units, and mechanically excavated trenches. The excavations resulted in the exposing of several subsurface features; among them an in situ hearth and a potential pit house. This paper will report on the results of Phase II investigation of the Creole Williams site.

Goodwyn, Codi (see Jennings, Thomas)

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Jeffreys, Jordan)

Gougeon, Ramie (rgougeon@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Lindsey Cochran** (East Tennessee State University), **Ben Burgen** (University of West Florida), **Meredith Marten** (University of West Florida)

[24] Preliminary Results of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Heritage at Risk Survey

In fall 2023, the Southeastern Archaeology Conference (SEAC) Heritage at Risk Task Force launched a survey of members and the greater archaeological community to learn more about experiences and needs in addressing climate change impacts to cultural resources. A total of 106 archaeologists from around the Southeast and beyond completed the survey. Preliminary themes and results are presented in advance of a report, including thoughts about hazards in

archaeological fieldwork—particularly heat risk—strategies for mitigation, and challenges to collections management. We consider next steps for additional survey work and directions for a SEAC Heritage at Risk committee.

Graybeal, Raina (see Kinkead, Morghan)

Green, Jennifer (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Greene, Taylor (taylorg@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[12] Georgia Lake (3OU112): Furthering Research on an Early Caddo Village

In 1987 Georgia Lake (3OU112)—a Caddo village site in the Middle Ouachita region of Arkansas—was the subject of the Arkansas Archeological Society-Survey Training Program, which was successfully conducted, opening 28 test units and recovering a large amount of data. However, in spite of the wealth of information from the site, very little has been published about this excavation. This presentation highlights the contributions of volunteers in the field prior to and during the Training Program, and current research working to understand the site's place in the Early Caddo Period (ca. AD 1000-1200) of the Middle Ouachita region.

Greenlee, Diana (greenlee@ulm.edu, University of Louisiana at Monroe), **Sarah Sherwood** (The University of the South), **Rinita Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead)

[12] Re-investigating Deposits in Ridge 2 Northwest at Poverty Point World Heritage Site

In 2021, we re-opened two 2 x 2 m excavation units originally dug in 1991. The goal was to apply new methods to better understand the unusual stratigraphy observed in the original excavations. Our minimally invasive approach used a combination of photogrammetry, in situ and laboratory magnetic susceptibility, and sediment micromorphology. The new data provide insight into the origin and deposition of strata associated with ridge construction and use that included a maintained earthen floor built on a prepared surface. The last activities, mostly involving fish processing and cooking, were preserved under a subsequent distinct fill.

Griffin, Gabriel (ggriffin@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[34] Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey to Prospect for Marked and Unmarked Graves at the Bowen Spirit Hill Farm (Richardson) Cemetery

The Bowen Spirit Hill Farm (Richardson) Cemetery in Wyatte/Holly Springs, Mississippi has at least 63 interments with historic markers dating from 1839 to 1923. Cemetery markers had been repaired, reset, displaced in the past providing the landowner with an indication that there may be unmarked graves. The landowner and descendent hired New South Associates, Inc. to conduct a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey, which identified 75 grave anomalies with no strong correlation with standing markers. The results of the GPR survey will be used to delineate the cemetery boundaries and identify locations for future interments.

Grinnan, Nicole (ngrinnan@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Mike Thomin** (Northwest Florida Maritime Alliance for Preservation), **Bria Brooks** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[21] People of the Apalachicola System: Exploring Cultural Heritage to Support Ecosystem Planning, Management, and Adaptation

The "People of the Apalachicola System" project, funded by a 2023 National Estuarine Research Reserve System Science Collaborative catalyst grant, attempts to bridge past and present to preserve at-risk cultural heritage in the Apalachicola, Florida, region. Through a combination of research methodologies and community engagement programs, the project is documenting and interpreting ecosystem services spanning over 12,000 years of human history within Florida's Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve. This paper highlights the project's goals and

preliminary results, as well as the critical importance of knowledge co-production in coastal resilience toward integrating scientific research with community collaboration.

Gunter-Bassett, Madeleine (see Bassett, Hayden)

Gustafson, Jaylyn (University of Oklahoma)

[28] *Complexities in Datura production and ceramics in the Arkansas River Valley*

Plants and ceramics play crucial roles in many Indigenous cultures, used in food preparation and rituals. *Datura stramonium*, found in the Southeast, is known for its medicinal and hallucinogenic properties. *Datura* contains alkaloids that can be lethal if consumed incorrectly. Aware of the dangers of *Datura*, the Indigenous people created a system of extracting the hallucinogenic properties for their ritual and medicinal uses. This paper examines unique vessels from the Central Arkansas River Valley through experimental archaeology and residue analysis to gain insights into how Indigenous people made and used these vessels in the production and consumption of *Datura*.

Gustafson, Jaylyn (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Hadden, Carla (hadden@uga.edu, UGA Center for Applied Isotope Studies)

[29] *Dating Shells: A Guide for the Wary Southeastern Archaeologist*

Radiocarbon dating is an important tool for understanding shell-midden site chronology, depositional history, and formation processes. Unfortunately, direct dating of mollusk shells, whether aquatic or terrestrial, is complicated by significant and variable radiocarbon age offsets. This study reviews the causes and effects of these age disparities in Southeastern mollusks, focusing on common archaeological species from Florida's terrestrial, freshwater, marine, and estuarine environments as a case study. We review the good, the bad, and the ugly of dating shells in the Southeast, address common misconceptions, and offer practical guidance for Southeastern archaeologists aiming to include mollusk shell dates in their research.

Hale, Madeleine (madeleinehale@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Edmond Boudreaux III** (Mississippi State University), **Samuel Jensen** (University of Oklahoma)

[35] *Mapping the Metal: The Use of Clustering Algorithms as a Method of Spatial Analysis*

Stark Farm (22Ok778), a Contact Period site in northeast Mississippi, is an important example of the interaction and broader connections being formed during this period across the Southeast. Multiple years of excavation and metal detector survey have recovered a large and diverse assemblage of metal objects of presumed Spanish origin across the site. In this paper, we use multivariate methods to identify patterns in the spatial distribution of metal at Stark Farm, and we relate these patterns to other aspects of the archaeological record at the site.

Haley, Bryan (bhaley@coastalenv.com, Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Douglas Wells** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Stuart Nolan** (Stephenson Disaster Management Institute, Louisiana State University), **Sherry Pinell** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana)

[24] *Probing, Augering, and Remote-Sensing Investigations of Two Coastal Shell Middens, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana*

Coastal Environments, Inc., Louisiana State University, and members of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, conducted investigations at sites 16SMY17 and 16SMY95 to identify potentially intact midden remains to be protected by a living-shoreline barrier. An examination of historical aerial photography and maps indicates sea level rise and other factors have caused land loss. Using grant funding from NOAA to the Chitimacha Tribe, terrestrial and submerged probing, terrestrial augering, and both marine GPR and sub-bottom profiler surveys were conducted.

The research identified areas of subsided and potentially intact midden offshore, as well as disturbances from past oil and gas activities.

Hall, Noah (halln1@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University Department of Geosciences),
Eileen Ernenwein (East Tennessee State University Department of Geosciences)

[34] Unearthing the Past: Mapping Unmarked Burials at Sinking Spring Cemetery in Abingdon, VA Using Aerial and Ground Techniques

The Sinking Spring Cemetery in Abingdon, VA, founded in 1773 by the Sinking Spring Presbyterian Church, features two distinct sections. The "white" section has well-maintained roads and numerous stones, and walled family plots. The other section contains fewer stones and three Buffalo Soldiers with recognizable graves, with many believed to be unmarked. This study used ground-penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, electromagnetic induction, LiDAR, thermal imaging, and multispectral analysis to map both marked and unmarked graves. The survey found hundreds of unmarked graves, with thermal imaging emerging as a particularly effective method, contrary to existing literature.

Hamilton-Cruze, Zackery (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[17] Almost 100 Years of Clover, a Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient Village Site

The Clover Site, a Late Prehistoric, Fort Ancient village, is the type-site for the Clover Complex, first described in 1943 (The Fort Ancient Aspect). One of 17 National Historic Landmarks in West Virginia, there is no doubt of the site's significance; however, much of the published data has resulted from the notes of collectors. Clover has the potential to yield new insights regarding the Fort Ancient period and potentially earlier occupations. Analysis of recovered material and comparisons from nearby sites, can yield a better understanding of the Late Prehistoric habitations within the Ohio River valley.

Hammerstedt, Scott (see Regnier, Amanda)

Hannold, Cynthia (see Ahern, Kaitlin R.)

Harle, Michaelyn (mharle@tva.gov, Tennessee Valley Authority), **Gillett Terri** (New South Associates)

[23] Wheeler Station Rural Historic District Travelling Exhibit

As part of the consultation process for a large-scale solar facility, TVA determined, in consultation, that the proposed undertaking would have an adverse effect on the Wheeler Station Rural Historic District (WSRHD). This poster discusses the development of a traveling exhibit on the WSRHD with a specific focus on the frequently underrepresented history of African American life in late nineteenth to mid twentieth century Lawrence County, Alabama. The intent of travelling exhibit was for its use in public outreach events at the Pond Springs Historic House as well as brought to underserved communities in North Alabama.

Harrenstein, Tristan (see Clark, Barbara)

Harris, Brandy (bmharris@burnsmcd.com, Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.),
Douglas Shaver (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.)

[23] Tenant Plantations and Archaeological Landscapes

This poster explores the impacts of "tenant plantations" on the rural South post-Civil War. After Emancipation, landowners divided their land among tenants, who received housing and equipment but were paid in scrip, akin to a dispersed "company town." Recognized by the Census Bureau in 1910, this system kept African American farmers in debt and bound to the land. The associated occupations left behind predictable archaeological evidence. When viewed

collectively and combined with archival research, these findings offer valuable insights into a crucial and often overlooked aspect of the archaeological and historical record.

Hartley, Mary Anna (see Barber, Joshua David Norris)

Hartley, Mary Anna (see Reid, Natalie)

Hartley, Mary Anna (see Shackelford, Anna)

Hatch, Brad (Patawomeck Indian Tribe of Virginia), **Lauren McMillan** (Broad Oak Farm)
[11] Shell Masks and Anthropomorphic Objects among the Patawomecks

The development of the Potomac River valley has been intimately tied to trade for much of written history. During the colonial period, exchange at the local, regional, and global level was highly significant and has been extensively explored by the authors of this paper and various scholars over the past decade, and longer. However, trading relationships in the Potomac country, which moved objects, people, and ideas across the North American continent, were integral to the deep history of the first peoples of the valley. Indeed, the word Patawomeck loosely translates as trading center, underscoring the importance of trade to the region. In order to examine the significance and lasting effects of these pre-invasion trading connections we explore the presence and meaning of shell masks and other anthropomorphic objects at the ancestral village of the Patawomeck people on Indian Point in Stafford County, Virginia.

Hausdorf, Cassie (see Langgle, Melanie)

Hayes, Victoria (v.hayes@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Keith Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[7] Cedar Point North: Curious Shell Formations near the St. Johns River Mouth, Florida

Located on a coastal barrier island in northeastern Florida, Cedar Point North is home to a widespread assortment of mounded shell formations that vary in shape and size. In collaboration with the National Park Service, the University of North Florida has undertaken a multiyear project at the site. Limited sampling in 2023, followed by a summer field school in 2024, resulted in the excavation of four shell mounds/ridges. Artifacts and radiometric dates indicate a St. Johns II (940-1300 CE) site. This presentation summarizes excavation results and contextualizes the Cedar Point North within the local St. Johns II landscape.

Hayes, Robert (asvcanoe@gmail.com, Maritime Heritage Chapter, Archeological Society of Virginia)

[14] The Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry

Since 2018 the Maritime Heritage Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, in cooperation with the states of MD, VA, and NC, with support from the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, has been cataloging and developing a registry of log-constructed boats. Called the Mid-Atlantic Logboat Registry, the goal is to create a usable and accessible database for those seeking to learn more about these uniquely constructed watercraft. Registry work includes physical field surveys and archival research, as well as assisting state agencies, historical societies, and private organizations with investigating suspected or confirmed finds discovered in the waterways within the tri-state area.

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

[11] Coming Together but Staying Apart: Community Organization in Coalescent Towns of the Late Woodland Great Valley, AD 1300 - 1600

In the closing centuries of the Late Woodland period, Virginia's Great Appalachian Valley represented a boundaryland in which palisaded towns emerged from the congregations of

diverse households and peoples. Several such coalescent towns appear in the archaeological record with blended ceramic traditions and notable architectural forms. We hypothesize that while these towns arose as the result of cooperative decision-making in response to periods of crisis and complicated social reordering, intra-community boundaries were reinforced both socially and spatially. These “neighborhoods” were organized to reproduce existing social bonds in the face of proximity with other cultural groups necessitated by external forces.

Herring, Catherine Linn (clherring@trccompanies.com, TRC), **Dan Webb** (TRC), **David S. Leigh** (UGA)

[40] Sedges and Sherds: Investigating Holocene Landscapes in the Little Tennessee River Drainage

TRC conducted an interdisciplinary study in collaboration with Mainspring Conservation Trust, focusing on the Little Tennessee River drainage in Macon and Swain counties, North Carolina. The study identified 16 archaeological sites, including four previously documented, using shovel testing, geomorphic evaluation via core sampling, and paleoethnobotanical analysis. The resulting dataset enhances the existing site baseline with insights into site formation processes and habitation site selection. Geomorphic observations and radiocarbon dates indicate that large portions of the valley have remained undisturbed by active river channels throughout the Holocene, presenting significant potential for stratified cultural deposits within overbank alluvium and hillslope colluvium.

High, Tanesha (taneshajoihigh@gmail.com, Independent Researcher), **Carolyn Dillian** (Coastal Carolina University)

[4] Portable X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry in the Analysis of Charleston Brick Structures
Charleston, South Carolina, and its surrounds was once a hub of brick manufacturing.

Exploiting

the labor of people held in bondage, plantation owners produced brick for their own needs and for sale. However, architectural histories rarely highlight the identities of people who worked to make brick. Portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (pXRF) provides a non-destructive method for analyzing brick composition and potentially sourcing to maker or kiln. Using data from known brick kilns in the Charleston area, we analyze extant historic structures to determine

the source of brick used in their construction and document the skilled work of Charleston’s antebellum brickmakers.

Hines, Rachel (rhines@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Raven Christopher** (University of South Alabama)

[43] Archaeology in Progress: Lessons from Sharing Ongoing Research

Archaeology is a slow process, and it can be several years of work before we feel we have something worthwhile and new to share with the public. Sharing our research while it is still in progress can be challenging, but it can also provide opportunities to build trust and collaborate with public audiences before results are synthesized. I’ll share lessons learned from my time as the public outreach coordinator for the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project, an effort to excavate and analyze 15 sites in the right of way of the I-10 Bridge as it crosses Mobile Bay.

Hockersmith, Kelly

[48] Discussant

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Shannon.Hodge@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University)

[30] African Diaspora Archaeology in Middle Tennessee: Contributions and Influences of Kevin E. Smith

As a center of commerce, field of battle, and crossroads of migration, Nashville and Middle Tennessee are places of rich archaeological heritage bearing evidence for the lives and work of sons and daughters of the African Diaspora. This paper presents recent research on African diasporic sites from the early 19th through 20th centuries, as places of community, resistance, unity, and faith.

Hodge, Phillip (Phil.Hodge@tn.gov, Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[30] From Last Look to New State Park: The Archaeology and Preservation of Cardwell Mountain

In 2021, the State of Tennessee purchased Cardwell Mountain, a 530-acre parcel on Tennessee's Eastern Highland Rim containing a Late Woodland or Early Mississippian earthen monument, rock art, open sites, rock shelters and caves, and a series of 19th and 20th century sites related to the Cardwell family's occupation and local industries, along with many spectacular natural and geological features. This presentation will share the story of the State's protection of Cardwell Mountain, the current understanding of its archaeological record, and the approach to open it as a new Tennessee State Park.

Hoferitza, Michele (mhoferitza@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama)

[13] Tracing the Origins of Prosser Buttons

The Prosser process of creating glassy porcelain buttons was invented in England in 1840, and brought to America in 1841. By 1850, these buttons were widely used in clothing of all kinds, and are ubiquitous in historical archaeological sites across the continent. The Bapterosses Company in France was the primary manufacturer of Prosser buttons for most of the 19th Century, but at least one porcelain company in New York also produced them. Elemental analysis using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) can help distinguish different manufacturing locations. This poster will discuss different production locations, elemental distinctions, and button assemblages that have been analyzed.

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (ihlul@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University)

[29] Intra-Site Analyses of Indigenous Shellfisheries and Social Organization on the Georgia Coast

Shellfish research tends to highlight and focus on large regional datasets or those from a few intra-site contexts. This study evaluates how shellfish management changed over time on the Georgia Coast (USA) as densely populated towns grew ca. 500 – 1000 years ago. More specifically, we intensively investigate intra-site patterns of growth and transformation at of one of the largest Ancestral Muskogean towns on Atlantic Coast on Ossabaw Island. To do so, we employ a robust shellfish and radiocarbon dataset from 28 distinct contexts to provide novel intra-site perspectives of the role of shellfish management within a single town.

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (see May, Kenzie)

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (see Picarelli-Kombert, Matthew)

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (see Smith, Lakelyn)

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (jhlulewicz@psu.edu, Penn State), **Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz** (Penn State), **Amanda Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Sophie Forbes** (University of Georgia)

[39] Expanding Shell Midden Studies to Gullah-Geechee Sites along the Southeastern Atlantic Coast: An Example from Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Advances in archaeological shellfish studies have been both methodological and theoretical and have positioned themselves at the cutting-edge of ecological and environmental archaeologies of the region. Most of this work focuses on Indigenous contexts, from 5,000 years ago to the 18th century. We highlight the value of applying the same approaches and perspectives to shell-bearing Gullah-Geechee sites (c. 18th–20th century). Not only can we shed new light on enslaved and freed Black lifeways, but we can begin to extend our environmental studies into historic and modern eras, bridging a critical gap between archaeological studies and modern ecological records.

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (see Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle)

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (see May, Kenzie)

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (see Nafziger, Kirsten)

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (see Smith, Lakelyn)

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

[47] *From Foraging to Farming to Foodways: Margie Scarry's Influence on Southeastern Paleoethnobotany*

C. Margaret Scarry landed in graduate school at the University of Michigan at a key point in North American archaeology. She was one of several PhD students who headed to Moundville in the mid-late 1970s, and was also one of a cohort of young paleoethnobotanists who shaped our practice in this specialty. She conducted foundational analyses and used exploratory data analyses to document the spread of corn agriculture in central Alabama alongside sociopolitical reorganization. Over her five-decade career, she layered in considerations of foodways, expanded her research to Crete, and served as a role model and mentor to her students.

Hoover, Hannah (hghoover@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[27] *Places of Governance: Evidence for a Yamasee Council House in South Carolina*

Recent archaeological investigations in South Carolina of the early 18th century Yamasee town of Pocotaligo partially exposed a large 18-m in diameter structure. This paper presents evidence for this structure being a council house following the analysis of recovered artifacts and ecofacts, and comparative study of similar structures in the Southeast. Despite their importance for Indigenous governance, few council houses have been identified along the Atlantic Coast. Through ethnohistoric study of Indigenous public and political spaces, I situate the role of Pocotaligo's council house within Yamasee lifeways and broader colonial dynamics precipitating the 1715 outbreak of the Yamasee War.

Hoover, Hannah (see Boyle, Kathleen)

Hoover, Hannah (see Reese, Brittney N.)

Hormes, Franz Josef

[45] *Panelist*

Horton, Delaney (delaney.horton@gmail.com, University of Oklahoma)

[13] *A Preliminary Analysis of Red-Slipped Ceramics from Clement (34MC8): A Multi-Mound Site in Southeastern Oklahoma*

Red-slip/film is a stylistic technique which has been used on ceramics since the Woodland Period across the Southeastern United States. This technique has received little research compared to other ceramic decorative techniques. Within the Caddo area, this technique was first used after A.D. 1050 and continued for 500 years. In order to understand stylistic and technological choices made by Caddo ceramicists, collections from the 1941 and 2008

excavations at Clement (34MC8) will be analyzed. This poster displays the importance of red-slipping/filming throughout the site's occupation.

Horton, Delaney (see Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey)

Horton, Elizabeth T. (see Swisher, Kimberly L.)

Howell, Cameron (cahowell@hntb.com, HNTB CORPORATION)

[28] Processing Acorns with Wood Ash: a Hominy Experiment

Acorns represent a seasonably available yet ubiquitous food source throughout the oak-chestnut forests of Eastern US. However, acorns also possess tannins which require laborious additional processing to remove to make them palatable as a food source. This paper presents the findings of a limited experiment to test if the same hominy process that is applied to corn, could also be applied to acorns with beneficial results in terms of effort and ease of production. Hominy processed acorns could readily serve as a supplemental food source during periods of food shortages for societies that had become dependent upon maize agriculture.

Howland, Matt (see Ritchison, Brandon)

Hull, Emily (eahull17@gmail.com, Colonial Williamsburg)

[8] "Goods from England...for the negros": A Textual Analysis of Materiality of Enslaved Life

The Custis Square excavation provides a unique archaeological context to examine the materiality of enslaved life in early eighteenth-century Virginia. While the labor of the enslaved is evident in the layout of the garden, associating recovered artifacts with the intricacies of enslaved life is notoriously challenging. We have taken an interdisciplinary approach by using written records to expand our understanding of these objects' contexts. The documents of John Custis IV and Daniel Parke Custis demonstrate a differential demarcation of goods for enslaved people, reflecting how these elite consumers conceptualized goods purchased for the enslaved.

Hunter, John A. (john.a.hunter@wsp.com, WSP), **Susan C. Andrews** (WSP), **Steve A. Martin** (WSP), **Bridget A. Mohr** (WSP), **Marc E. Wampler**

[23] Excavations of two Freedmen Farmsteads: Lifeways of Edward and George Fletcher from Slavery to Freedom during Reconstruction in Kentucky

The houselot and spatial orientation of two Freedmen farmsteads were explored using remote sensing, shovel tests, and targeted test unit excavation in western Kentucky. Archival research found that the sites were occupied by two freed African American families once owned and later freed by a prominent landowner. Each Freedman was given 47.5 acres where they farmed from the mid nineteenth into the early twentieth century. Excavations yielded intact deposits, indicating high research potential. Current and future investigations and research can show how the lifeways of two African American families transformed from slavery to freedom during Reconstruction in Kentucky.

Hurt, Matthew (see Boyd, Jay)

Hussey, Sarah (see Demyan, Marcie)

Hynes, Mary (see Rucinski, Hannah)

Iracondo, Emma (see Demyan, Marcie)

Ivester, Andrew (see Burns, Osborne)

Ivester, Andrew (see Lawres, Nathan)

Jackson, Kendal (kendalj@usf.edu, University of South Florida, School of Geosciences), **Jaime Rogers** (University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology), **Ping Wang** (University of South Florida, School of Geosciences), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology)

[24] *Archaeo-Tempestites and Coastal Taphonomy of Shell-Bearing Sites: Case Studies from Tampa Bay Estuary, Florida*

Coastal storms drive major taphonomic transformations of archaeological sites, and low-lying Indigenous shell mound sites are particularly vulnerable. Recent geoarchaeological work in Tampa Bay, Florida, found that while erosion is often paramount, storm-forcing may also build conspicuous supratidal ridges. These ridges contain diagnostic stratigraphy, granulometry, organic content, and mollusk compositions. Within these raised features, ephemeral ground surfaces and overwashed sand-sheets provide loci for radiometric dating of past storm events (¹⁴C and OSL). Analysis of inter- and intra-site variation among archaeo-tempestite deposits can enhance archaeological understanding of Holocene ecosystem transfer, as well as long-term effects of shell terraforming within coastal environments.

Jackson, Kendal (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Jackson, Kendal (see Rogers, Jaime)

Jackson, Paul (see Rivers, Christopher)

Jackson, Paul D. (see Dale, Emily K.)

James, Larry (see Kelly, Kieya S)

Jameson, Zachary (see Farace, Anthony)

Jeck, Caleb (cj21575@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[7] *Settling Down in The Ogeechee: Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Ogeechee River Valley*

Precontact life in the Ogeechee River valley has received less research attention than neighboring drainages and the Georgia coast where much research has been devoted, leaving a void in the archaeological record. New data from two Ogeechee River drainage sites, Chew Mill (9JS96) and 9BK243, provides insight into settlement patterns of the drainage during the Late Archaic period. Excavation at 9BK243, along with analyses of materials from a previously excavated freshwater shell midden (Chew Mill), offer new perspectives on the drainage's ceramic typologies, subsistence practices, and the timing of these occupations.

Jeck, Caleb R. (see Compton, J. Matthew)

Jeffreys, Jordan (SCIAA), **Thomas Kane** (SCIAA), **Joseph A. Lindler Jr** (SCIAA), **Albert C. Goodyear** (SCIAA)

[12] *The Rocky Road to Mapping the South Carolina Raw Materials Database: Tool Stone Sources of South Carolina Made Accessible*

Using modern techniques in ArcGIS along with combined archaeological and geological descriptions, the Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey (SEPAS) has created the South Carolina Raw Materials Database (SCRMD) to document the stone materials utilized within South Carolina by the Indigenous peoples of the region for tool production. Placing this information in an easily accessible database for anyone from archaeologists to students to access, the SCRMD seeks to ensure that tool stone sources are easily mapped for documentation for future research

and analysis by those who seek to study the wide variety of materials that exist within the landscape of South Carolina.

Jeffries, Vickie (see Yuan, Gouruyue)

Jenkins, Jessica (JAJenkins@flagler.edu, Flagler College), **Martin Gallivan** (William & Mary)

[39] Commons and Commoning in the Chesapeake: A Case Study of the Oyster Harvesting Practices on the York River, Virginia

This paper examines the dynamic process of "commoning" in the Chesapeake region, focusing on oyster harvesting practices during the Woodland period at the settlement of Kiskiak in Tidewater Virginia. Unlike traditional resource management, which often involves hierarchical control and prioritizes economic value, commoning emphasizes dynamic, relational practices that co-create social and ecological systems, integrating both human and non-human actors. Archaeological evidence from Kiskiak reveals that its inhabitants maintained ecological resilience and social cohesion through collective action, even as the settlement became part of the Powhatan chiefdom. These practices highlight the durability and adaptability of local governance systems in the past.

Jenkins, Jessica (see Gallivan, Martin)

Jenkins, Tracy H. (thjenkins@crai-ky.com, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **J. Howard Beverly** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[6] Union Rifle Trench from the Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, 1863

Recent excavations by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., and the University of Tennessee investigated remains of a Civil War rifle trench constructed and occupied by the Army of the Ohio as part of the defenses of Knoxville in November to December 1863. This paper discusses the findings from this feature in relation to accounts of the battle, overall defenses of the city, and similar features at other sites in the region.

Jennings, Thomas (thomas.jennings@louisville.edu, University of Louisville), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville), **Kathryn Marklein** (University of Louisville), **Angela Storey** (University of Louisville), **Codi Goodwyn** (University of Louisville), **Jacqui Zaczek** (University of Louisville), **Emily Roth** (University of Louisville), **Dylan Turner** (University of Louisville)

[37] Documenting Necroviolence at Louisville's Historic Eastern Cemetery

Necroviolence, in the form of grave reuse and abuse, is a practice long documented at Eastern Cemetery, in Louisville, Kentucky. Evidence of unsanctioned multiple interments in single graves and reused grave plots has been reported since 1858 and continued until a whistleblower came forward in 1989. To date, an estimated 100,000 people were buried in a place meant to hold 29,000 individuals. This necroviolence has caused generational trauma that still resonates today. Using historic records research, surface mapping, and subsurface ground penetrating radar, we present the extent of overburial, explore its archaeological visibility, and help reconnect descendants with loved ones.

Jensen, Samuel (see Hale, Madeleine)

Johns, Owen (see Nafziger, Kirsten)

Johnson, Jeffrey (JeffreyWJohnson88@gmail.com, TRC)

[48] A DEEPER DIVE INTO THE WATER: A COMPARISON OF HYDROLOGIC FEATURES AS VARIABLES IN PRECONTACT SITE LOCATION PREDICTIVE MODELS FOR THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT

Proximity to water is probably the most utilized variable when creating an archaeological predictive model (APM) for Precontact period sites, but how does that variable compare to other hydrologic variables? My research was focused on answering that question: “how do distance to stream confluences and distance to wetlands compare to distance to streamline when attempting to predict Precontact site locations in the Virginia Piedmont?” Secondly, I sought to refute the criticisms that APMs lack theoretical frameworks and do not consider human agency’s role in the creation of the archaeological record by utilizing a deductive approach to model building.

Johnson, Cheyenne (cjohnson01@cwf.org, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[19] Fate or Irony? Unearthing an Early Colonial Foundation within the Footprint of the Future

In the spring of 2024, during routine monitoring, Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists identified the remains of a late 17th/early 18th century brick foundation and brick lined well located within the future site of the Campbell Archaeology Center. The site gives a glimpse into the household of an otherwise unknown affluent resident in early Williamsburg. While much of the analysis is yet to be done, this paper will highlight the initial findings, future plans for the site, and discuss the archaeological process used as archaeologists navigated this unique situation.

Johnston, Janene (jjohnston@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery), **Michael Lavin** (Jamestown Rediscovery), **William Balderson** (Jamestown Rediscovery)

[6] "A Boy Was Slaine": Evolution of the English Mindset and Armament at James Fort, Virginia

Jamestown was established in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London. Embedded in the guidelines for settlement location and evidenced in the equipment outfitted by the company is the apparent threat of the Spanish. Strategies and mindsets evolved to face the more immediate threat, which was the loss of life due to the interactions with Virginia Indians. Throughout the company period (1607-1624), there were numerous shifts between conflict and stability in the political climate between the English and Virginia Indians. This paper will use both archaeological finds and historical accounts to examine the changes caused by key events.

Johnston, Janene (see Derry, Emma)

Johnston, Trevor Z (FSU)

[12] Archaeological Investigation of Ocean Hole Rocks (8WA275)

Ocean Hole Rocks is a nearshore chert outcrop in Apalachee Bay, Florida. The site was first identified in the 1980s but has not been thoroughly evaluated until recently. This poster will present the findings of recent field expeditions that assessed the site's preservation and potential for further study.

Jolly, Hillary (hjolly@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[12] Weeden Island and Fort Walton Variable Land Use at 9DR281 in Southwest Georgia

Woodland and Mississippian communities participated in lithic procurement and reduction activities at Site 9DR281, located in present-day Decatur County, Georgia. Diagnostic ceramics indicate a Weeden Island occupation on an upland terrace and a Fort Walton occupation in the surrounding wetlands. The utilization of different landforms at the site may grant insight into how local communities successfully adapted to and exploited their landscape based on cultural

and/or environmental changes over time. Site 9DR281 offers significant data potential regarding change and continuity in land use, resource procurement, and adaptation to local landscapes during the Woodland and Mississippian periods in southwest Georgia.

Jones, Alexandra

[1] *Panelist*

Jones, Scott (Jsjones@midsouthcrc.com, Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

[30] *The Mississippian Emergence in the Middle Cumberland Region*

The emergence of the Mississippian tradition in the Middle Cumberland region is poorly understood. The Parrish site (40Dv152) provides evidence of the process and timing of the Mississippian emergence in the Middle Cumberland. A moderate size ceramic assemblage with limestone, shell, and mixed shell/limestone/grit tempered sherds characterizes the assemblage. Radiocarbon dates place the Mississippian occupation in the early to mid-14th century. Additional 11th century dates were derived from features characterized by limestone-tempered sherds. Rather than representing a Middle Woodland assemblage as previously thought, persistence of Middle Woodland traits through the Late Woodland into a traditional Mississippian chronology is indicated.

Jones, Scott

[30] *Discussant*

Jones, Vincent (see Schaefer, Jordan)

Judge, Christopher (judge@sc.edu, USC Lancaster Native American Studies Center)

[27] *Indigenous Archaeology and Ethnohistory in the Pee Dee Region*

A review of Post Contact history in the coastal plain and coastal portions of the Pee Dee Region of South Carolina reveals many interesting and early encounters, events and stories, but rather unfortunately, too few identified indigenous archaeological sites. While efforts have been made, sites such as the early 16th century Land of Chicora and Ayllon's flagship, as well as the early 18th century The Northwest Trading Post and Pee Dee Town all remain elusive. A long-term and combined ethnohistoric and archaeological project is needed to address these shortcomings. Some suggestions will be offered in hopes of rectifying the situation.

Juengst, Sara (sjuengst@charlotte.edu, UNC Charlotte), **Che Abdullah**

[49] *Engaging Charlotte communities with heritage preservation through cemetery conservation*

African American burial grounds are less often preserved, maintained, or researched compared with other heritage sites. In Charlotte, historic discrimination in neighborhood investment and modern land use and development have prompted recent increased interest in and need to document these spaces and ensure descendent populations have access. We discuss some of our community-engaged efforts to protect Charlotte cemeteries and promote local engagement in their preservation and maintenance, with a particular focus on Cedar Grove Cemetery in the Beatties Ford corridor. Here, veterans' groups, universities, and innovative gaming technology have been central to our efforts, providing a roadmap for future collaborations.

Kane, Thomas (see Jeffreys, Jordan)

Kangas, Rachael (kangasr@usf.edu, Florida Public Archeology Network), **Diane Stephens** (Clearwater Colored Cemeteries Society), **Patriva Mack** (Clearwater Colored Cemeteries Society), **Rebecca O'Sullivan** (Stantec), **Jeffrey Moates** (The NDN Companies)

[21] Forging partnerships to restore reverence and dignity: Clearwater Colored Cemeteries Society, "Reclaiming our Own"

There are over 2 dozen cemeteries in Florida's Tampa Bay Area, identified in the last 6 years, that have been purposefully erased from the landscape. Two of these cemeteries are in Clearwater. FPAN played a significant role in identifying, confirming, researching, and reporting the history of the cemeteries' purposeful erasure and unfulfilled promises by local government officials during the Jim Crow era. They also stepped back to support descendants and local community members as they work together to restore the dignity of the decedents and reverence for these sacred spaces that today are underneath buildings, parking lots, and roadways.

Kangas, Rachael (see Kemp, Kassie)

Kassabaum, Megan (mkass@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania), **Sarah Linn** (Penn Museum), **Douglas Smit** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

[50] Heritage West: Doing Community Archaeology in West Philadelphia's Black Bottom

This paper, the first of two dedicated to Heritage West, discusses the ongoing community archaeology project co-developed by academic archaeologists and community stakeholders. Focused on West Philadelphia's Black Bottom, a historically Black neighborhood razed in the 1960s under the guise of urban renewal, this project combines public, community, and campus archaeology approaches. Our discussion here introduces the project's methods and explores the challenges and intricacies of such multi-tiered engagement. We critically evaluate the synergy of urban archaeology, oral history, and in-depth community engagement throughout the development, excavation, analysis, and dissemination stages of the project.

Kassabaum, Megan (see Smit, Douglas)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Mitchem, Alexandria T.)

Keene, Joshua (josh.keene@swca.com, SWCA Environmental Consultants)

[17] Geomorphological Context of the Ohio River Clover Complex

The Clover, Buffalo, and Rolfe Lee sites have extensive near-surface Fort Ancient components within floodplain terraces of the Ohio River. Additionally, these sites and associated landforms show evidence for earlier preserved Archaic components. Despite the significance of these sites, and the potential for multicomponent subsurface Archaic components within these landforms, no geoarchaeological studies exist for these sites. This paper provides a review of the geomorphological context for these Holocene-age landforms, providing a model for future research aimed at establishing the depositional and geochronological context of the Clover-Complex, as well as a potential multi-component Archaic archaeological record spanning the Holocene.

Kelley, S. Alexandria (s.alexandriakelley@gmail.com, Veterans Curation Program (New South Assoc.))

[50] 100 Years of Childhood

Children in the archaeological record are underrepresented in archaeological discourse, especially in investigations at 19th and 20th century American sites. This gap can easily be filled by conducting collections-based research like that conducted in the course of this project. Cedar Oaks collection, excavated during the Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project by Michigan State University (1979-1983) contains artifacts related to a domestic house site in Mississippi occupied between the 1840s and the 1940s. Among the assemblage are artifacts related to the children who once called this home. Through an analysis of these artifacts, I will hypothesize what these children's lives would have looked like growing up at Cedar Oaks.

Kelly, Kaley (see Steere, Benjamin)

Kelly, Kieya S (Brockington and Associates), **Larry James** (Brockington and Associates), **Ashley Smith** (Brockington and Associates), **Leigh Koszarsky** (Brockington and Associates)
[12] Island Living: Continuing research of Inner-island Woodland Shell Middens on Spring Island, SC.

Spring Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina, has an abundance of shell middens found throughout the island from past archaeological mitigation. Despite development along the shoreline, the interior is relatively undeveloped, resulting in a scarcity of archaeological data on middens that border inland swamps and drainages. Expanding on Woodland shell midden research will provide a new study of shell midden deposits and elaborate on how these sites develop. Continual collaboration between Spring Island Habitat Review and Brockington & Associates allows for a greater understanding of not only Woodland shell middens but contributes to our greater comprehension of this continually inhabited island.

Kemp, Kassie (kkemp@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Rachael Kangas** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Mary Furlong Minkoff** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Chris Nolan** (FPAN Heritage Monitoring Scout)

[21] Together We Can Do So Much: Community Partnerships and The Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS) Florida Program

In 2016, FPAN launched the Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida) program, a public engagement program focused on tracking changes to cultural sites at risk, particularly those impacted by climate change. The statewide program is maintained through FPAN's new Canvas training portal and established Arches database that includes over 3,500 monitoring visits. HMS Florida relies on the eyes of community participants, or Scouts, to document observed site changes over time. This presentation will review the HMS Florida program, training, and database and focus on the community partners, like the superstar Chris Nolan, that make the program what it is.

Kemp, Kassie (see Miller, Sarah)

Kemp, Kassie (see Simmons Jenkins, Glenda)

King, Adam (aking@sc.edu, SCIAA), **Claire Lanaud** (AGAP Institut), **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University), **Nilesh Gaikwad** (Gaikwad Steriodomics)

[28] Evidence Supporting the Consumption of Chocolate at Etowah

Archaeological data, Indigenous imagery, and European text show people in Central America have been consuming chocolate for almost 4000 years. The possibility that people in what is now the US did the same seemed unlikely until absorbed residue evidence was found showing that 12th century residents of Chaco Canyon in New Mexico consumed chocolate. In a 2024 publication, Lanaud and colleagues demonstrated that ancient DNA can be extracted from containers and used to explore the history of chocolate. Here we discuss genetic and absorbed residue evidence demonstrating that people living at the Etowah site in the 12th century consumed chocolate.

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

[11] Structures, Ruptures, and Events: An Indigenous History of Bacon's Rebellion

In this paper, I examine the role Bacon's Rebellion (1676) played in both the coalescence and boundary-making of Virginia's Indigenous communities in the late 17th century. By drawing together multiple lines of evidence (archaeological, topographic, patent mapping, rereading of key texts, and Indigenous oral histories), an Indigenous history of Bacon's insurrection is not only possible but reveals a wealth of information about Indigenous environmental, political, and

military knowledge. This project allows us to “get into the weeds” about the everyday decision-making the Pamunkeys, Rappahannocks, Nanzaticos, and other nations made as they adapted to the colonial project.

King, Julia

[1] *Panelist*

King, Julia A. (see Webster, Rebecca J.)

Kinkead, Morghan (kinkeadm@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University), **Cheyenne Cox** (East Tennessee State University), **Stevey Dettor** (East Tennessee State University), **Raina Graybeal** (East Tennessee State University), **Lindsey Cochran** (East Tennessee State University)

[3] *Excavations of Brick Hill Settlement, Cumberland Island, Georgia*

Brick Hill is one of the original and the longest lasting postbellum Gullah-Geechee settlements on Cumberland Island, Georgia (ca. 1862-1891). According to documentary records, the settlement was home to approximately 40-50 people, at least 18 of whom were formerly enslaved on Sea Island cotton plantations on Stafford and Rayfield Plantations the south end of the island. Archaeological excavations of a domestic structure and adjacent well provide comparative material culture to better understand the daily lives of people enslaved and free on the same coastal island.

Kinslow, Christopher (see Miller, Sarah)

Knight, Vernon (vernonjamesknight@gmail.com, University of Alabama), **Ashley Dumas** (University of West Alabama)

[26] *Causes of Migration in the Marengo Complex*

We develop the hypothesis that the migration of the Marengo people (ca. 1520-1650) into Alabama’s Black Prairie was not due to the “pull” of environmental advantage, but rather due to the “push” of a pronounced change in the character of warfare, in which the Marengo migration is interpreted as a defensive “flight” response. This change in warfare followed upon the political failure of the regional Mississippian capital town of Moundville.

Knowles, Matthew (see Witham, Tyler)

Koszarsky, Leigh (see Kelly, Kieya S)

Kowalski, Jessica A. (see Mitchem, Jeffrey M.)

Krus, Tony (see Cobb, Charles)

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

[14] *The Mississippi Dugout Canoe Survey*

In 1986, Sam McGahey published Mississippi’s first and only compendium of dugout canoes. Bolstered by more recent efforts in Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the Mississippi Dugout Canoe Survey aims to renew efforts to relocate and record these important resources. There is a clear need to establish and maintain a database of known and reported dugouts, and to develop an action plan to document vessels as soon as they are discovered. In this paper, I highlight several of these canoes, offer some preliminary observations concerning variation in form and function, and discuss our goals for expanding the survey.

Lafrenz Samuels, Kathryn (lafrenzs@umd.edu, University of Maryland)

[48] Serving Critical Needs in Archaeological Education: Training for Professional Archaeology and Expanding Access to Graduate Education

The mission of the graduate program in Cultural and Heritage Resource Management (CHRM) at the University of Maryland is to expand access to graduate education for working CRM professionals. The program's continued growth signals the critical needs for training in professional archaeology. Recognizing that CHRM students and alumni are what make the program, we celebrate the recent research and achievements of our alumni. The successes of our alumni highlight the great untapped potential of future talent in CRM that barriers to educational access are impeding – not just for individuals, but for the CRM workforce and industry more broadly.

LaGrasta, Kaitlin (see Ramsey, Madison)

Lambert, Shawn (sl2042@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[34] South Carolina's Shell Ring Complexes: Preliminary Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys Conducted at Fig Island (38CH42), Coosaw Shell Ring Complex (38BU1866), Greens Shell Ring (38BU63), and Pockoy Shell Ring Complex (38CH2533)

For decades, archaeologists have investigated shell ring sites in large part because of their sheer monumentality across the coastal landscape, from Mississippi to North Carolina. The coast of South Carolina is home to over twenty shell ring sites that Indigenous communities constructed during the Archaic and Mississippian periods. However, very few geophysical surveys have been conducted in South Carolina to determine their boundaries, structure, and associated features. In this poster, we discuss the preliminary results of geophysical surveys conducted at four shell ring sites in South Carolina.

Lambert, Shawn (see Colaninno, Carol)

Lambert, Shawn (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Lambert, Shawn (see Ford, Paige)

Lanaud, Claire (see King, Adam)

Langgle, Melanie (me546371@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station Cultural Resource Department), **Cassie Hausdorf** (University of Central Florida, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station Cultural Resource Department)

[44] Statistical Analysis of the Whelk Shell Population at the Burns Site (8Br85) on Cape Canaveral Florida

The Burns Site (8Br85) is a prehistoric burial mound on the Cape Canaveral Space Force Station in central Florida. First excavated in 1934, the site is notable because of its unique mortuary tradition, radial burials. This research looked for abnormalities in the frequency of left-handed spiral whelks at the Burns site compared to other sites. We categorized whelk populations by distinctive characteristics and used statistical software to test distribution sequences. We also noted unusual fauna associated with the sites to determine correlations. Results may demonstrate a variance of resources and cultural significance in whelk populations throughout sites on the Cape.

Langlois, Lisa

[45] Panelist

Lane, Larry (see Gaillard, Meg)

Lavin, Michael (see Johnston, Janene)

Lawres, Nathan (nlawres@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Ivester** (University of West Georgia), **Ozborne Burns** (University of West Georgia), **Joel Edmondson** (Ardurra Group), **Hayden Anderson** (University of West Georgia)

[40] Preliminary Results of Investigations at the UWG Campus Archaeological Site

The UWG Campus Archaeological Site is a small site situated on a fluvial terrace of the Little Tallapoosa River. Excavations over the past two field seasons, conducted both as field schools and public archaeology initiatives, have focused on delineating the site and collecting initial data to address questions regarding occupation, land use patterns, site formation processes, and more. This paper provides a summary of preliminary results of several analyses, including lithic analysis of debitage and shaped tools, pXRF of lithic artifacts, physical and chemical soil characterization, radiocarbon dating and issues, and portable OSL/IRSL for strategic age determination sampling.

Lawres, Nathan (see Burns, Osborne)

Lawres, Nathan (see Carter, Andrew)

Lawres, Nathan (see Moore, Bailey)

Lawres, Nathan (see Pritchard, Raleigh)

Lecher, Alanna (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Lees, William

[21] Discussant

Leigh, David S. (see Herring, Catherine Linn)

Lewis, Sadye (sadyejlewis@icloud.com, Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU)), **Paul Eubanks** (Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU))

[34] GPR Investigation and Ground Truthing Excavations at The Cragfont State Historic Site

In the spring of 2024, a ground penetrating radar survey, and ground truthing excavations were conducted at The Cragfont State Historic Site in Castalian Springs, Tennessee. The aim of the investigation was to locate the historic cabins of the enslaved African Americans who lived on the estate. There is a significant lack of information and documentation regarding the lives of the individuals who were enslaved at Cragfont, and the goal of this poster is to highlight an ongoing archaeological project that seeks to provide more insight into what life may have been like for these enslaved individuals.

Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey (jeffrey.t.lewis@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Ethan Mofidi** (University of Oklahoma), **Delaney Horton** (University of Oklahoma)

[43] Strategies to Enhance Student Success through Pre-Graduation Support Initiatives

A common complaint amongst employers and recent graduates is how anthropology students, particularly those in archaeology, are not prepared to meet the demands of the positions available. While there are debates as to who is to blame for this, the primary focus should be on how both Cultural Resource Management firms and universities can facilitate better communication with students. As students are typically unaware of which skills are needed to be successful in a future career, this poster discusses plans by the Anthropology Graduate Student Association at the University of Oklahoma to increase engagement between future employers and students.

Lieb, Brad

[1] *Panelist*

Lieb, Brad (see Cobb, Charles)

Lindler, Joseph (jlindler@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina)

[13] *Lithics, Lasers, and Legacies: New Methods on the Curated Materials From Nipper Creek (38RD18)*

Though the usage of Laser Ablation-ICP analysis for geochemical identification on select stone artifacts from the 1985 field school at the Nipper Creek site (38RD18), this project discusses methods used to more accurately define the origins of stone that was utilized by the occupants of Nipper Creek during the Early Archaic to better understand the occupation of some of the earliest inhabitants of the site in relation to the sources of tool stone landscape along the South Atlantic Slope to discuss the settlement of the Lower Broad River Drainage in Central South Carolina.

Lindler Jr, Joseph A. (see Jeffreys, Jordan)

Linn, Sarah (see Kassabaum, Megan)

Linn, Sarah (see Smit, Douglas)

Little, Richard (see Boyd, Jay)

Livingood, Patrick (see Regnier, Amanda)

Lotshaw, Mianna (see Boyd, Jay)

Lovejoy, Aaron (alovejoy@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[19] *“Casernes Bruleés”: Unearthing the Williamsburg Continental Army Barracks with GIS*

This paper presents the methodologies employed by Colonial Williamsburg’s Department of Archaeology to locate the foundations of the Continental Army Barracks during the 2023 excavation of land tracts surrounding the Visitor Center. Spatial analysis played a key role in integrating initial excavation results with historical documentation and maps. This discussion highlights how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) facilitated the rapid modeling of field data and precise investigation of potential foundation locations. This approach enabled the successful confirmation of intact barracks-related cultural layers during the exploratory phase of the excavation.

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

[49] *The Ethics of Geophysics in Black Cemeteries with Examples from North Carolina*

Often geophysical archaeology is championed as the ethical solution to the problem of documenting unmarked graves and cemetery boundaries. This solution is applied without consideration of the necessary skill and expertise of practitioners undertaking such surveys and the implications results have on communities. Although various professionals conducting such surveys may not consider themselves as part of the broader archaeological profession, they must nevertheless conduct themselves and their work ethically. Using examples from North Carolina cemeteries, this paper offers an ethical framework for all practitioners conducting geophysical surveys in Black community spaces.

Lucchetti, Nick (see Blanton, Dennis)

Lunsford, Janae (, New South Associates, Inc.), **Kevin Bradley** (New South Associates, Inc.)
[3] *"Neglect and vandalism have done their perfect work": The Investigation and Recovery of a Portion of a Forgotten Burial Ground in Georgetown, Washington, D.C.*

Due to the previous identification of unmarked burials on the 3300 block of historic Georgetown, New South Associates, Inc. was contracted to monitor the construction of an addition to one of the residences by the property owners. The investigation resulted in the identification of 51 full or partial grave shaft features within the construction footprint. This poster will present the findings based on the recovery of these individuals and what it can tell us about this previously forgotten population.

Luthra, Alisa (see Datka, Zhuldyz)

Lynch, Joshua (jlynch8@atu.edu, Arkansas Tech University), **Autumn Morse** (Ozark-St. Francis National Forests)

[41] *Addressing the Hiring Crisis in CRM: A New Model of Archaeological Training in Arkansas*

In 2024, Arkansas Tech University (ATU), in partnership with the Ozark St. Francis National Forests and the WRI Research Station of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, conducted the first RPA4-certified Field School on public lands in Arkansas. Students developed technical skills, theoretical knowledge, and ethical awareness necessary for conducting cultural resource management (CRM) tasks in compliance with regulatory standards. The results of a 210-acre survey on Meadows Knob, multiple site condition assessments, and analysis of cultural materials from the Ozarks are presented here. Student placement has been extraordinary as training is adapted to reflect the intense need for CRM archaeologists.

Lynn, Alexandria (, Towson University), **Robert Ahlrichs** (Jacobs Engineering, Inc.)
[22] *Analysis of Ground and Expedient Stone Tools from North Point State Park*

The 2024 Towson University Archaeological Field School at North Point State Park recovered a wide variety of pre-contact materials from three archaeological sites along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. A significant portion of these materials were ground or expediently used stone tools (e.g., hammerstones, anvils, axes). Expedient tools are often overlooked in archaeological assemblages because they are difficult to identify as cultural modified and when identified, difficult to place into traditional typologies. An examination of these tools provides a more holistic understanding of site function and regional relationships.

Macbeth, Katherine (kwagner1@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[8] *You Can't Take It with You: Material Culture at the First Baptist Church of Williamsburg*

Archaeological studies of churches are few and far between and usually involve the study of an associated graveyard or architecture instead of the artifact assemblage associated with the church itself. Using the First Baptist Church, a 19th century African American Baptist church, as a case study, this presentation seeks to answer the seldom asked questions of: what does the material culture of a church look like? How does the assemblage compare to other types of sites and other church sites? Are there any artifacts that could be considered specific to a church or are differently used in a church setting?

Macbeth, Adam (amacbeth@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[19] *Flints for Frizzens: Igniting Gunflint Research*

Three assemblages of gunflints, previously excavated across Williamsburg, were reanalyzed to learn more about the people and groups who aided in the procurement and refurbishment of small arms during the Revolutionary War. This project led to the development of new

cataloguing procedures for gunflints which facilitated new questions and challenged old assumptions relating to colonial armaments. This research not only facilitated a better understanding of the deposits of gunflints in Williamsburg, but also provided more insights into the interpretive value of gunflints on archaeological sites.

Mack, Patrica (see Kangas, Rachael)

Mackey, Kate (katherine.mackey@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi)

[41] Archaeology for Kids: Exploring methods for teaching about ancient decorative techniques and prehistoric mound sites

“Anthropology Jr.” is a curriculum designed to introduce the four subfields of anthropology to K-12 students in Mississippi. Currently, Anthropology Jr. operates as a one-hour workshop for upper-elementary students, with plans to develop differentiated lessons suitable for various age groups that complement state curricula. This paper focuses on improvements made to the archaeology section of Anthropology Jr. that engage students in visual and tactile learning experiences. These include virtual environments derived from footage of past archaeological field schools in Natchez, MS, and archaeology experiments where participants pressed tools (i.e. shells and twine) into clay to recreate ancient decorative techniques.

Mahoney, Leanne (leanne.mahoney@searchinc.com,)

[48] Rethinking the Uplands: Site 33Ha899, A Late Archaic Upland Base Camp in Southwest Ohio

Site 33Ha899 is a Late Archaic site on an upland ridge over the Great Miami River. The results of the archaeological investigation identified several hundred clustered pit features attributed to semi-permanent or repeated seasonal occupation. Sites such as these are poorly represented in southwest Ohio. Decades of industrial operations and private development of lowland areas contribute to increased site identification in the lowlands compared to the uplands. The discovery of Site 33Ha899 indicates that upland locations were likely more intensely occupied during the Late Archaic period than previously understood and contributes new data towards understanding Late Archaic settlement strategies in southwest Ohio.

Marklein, Kathryn (see Jennings, Thomas)

Marrinan, Rochelle (see Peres, Tanya)

Marten, Meredith (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Martin, Alex (see Boyd, Jay)

Martin, Paul S. (psmartin@martinarchaeology.com, Martin Archaeology Consulting, LLC), **John M. Sullivan**, (Bureau of Land Management), **Wesley R. Willoughby**, (Bureau of Land Management)

[34] Preliminary Gradiometer Survey of the Gile’s Run Encampment a Rochambeau Revolutionary Site

The Gile’s Run Encampment had been used by Rochambeau’s forces on their southern trek as well as their return trek to the north just outside of Lorton, VA. The BLM had Phase I and II research conducted by Cultural Site Research and Management under the direction of Dr. Douglas Comer in 2010 and 2011 at the Meadowood Special Recreation Area. The purpose of this work conducted by Martin Archaeology Consulting under the direction of Paul S. Martin, RPA is to expand upon the findings of Comer’s work and to gain further insight to the features that were not previously identified.

Martin, Steve (see Andrews, Susan)
Martin, Steve (see Bradley, Dawn)
Martin, Steve A. (see Hunter, John A.)
Martin, Steve A. (see Mohr, Bridget A.)
Martinez, Sandra (see Gavin, Leanda)

Maslowski, Bob (bobwinecellar@yahoo.com, Council For WV Archaeology)

[17] Eastern Fort Ancient Landscapes and Ethnicity

This paper defines Fort Ancient as a regional culture composed of several ethnic and linguistic groups. One of these ethnic groups was Clover, a predominantly Siouan-speaking village with sequentially occupied sites on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. A preliminary history of the Clover village is constructed using the concept of communities of practice, including landscapes, village planning, burial practices, house construction, pottery attributes and cordage twist. The distribution of these attributes suggests that much of Appalachia was occupied by Siouan speakers during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods.

Matlick, Bronwyn (bpm28643@uga.edu, UGA)

[13] Understanding Changing Vessel technologies at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex, Georgia

The Sapelo Shell Ring Complex (9MC23) located on the northwestern end of Sapelo Island, Georgia, and was occupied during the Late Archaic Period, and consists of three separate shell rings, which were inhabited at different times between 4290 and 3845 BP (Garland et. al. 2022). Ring III is the smallest and likely inhabited by fewer individuals and cooperating groups than Ring I and II. Ceramic analysis criteria are used to determine whether the ceramic assemblage from Ring III is significantly different from that of Rings I and II in terms of its overall form and function characteristics.

May, Kenzie (krm6333@psu.edu, Penn State University), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (Penn State University), **Amanda D. Roberts-Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz** (Penn State University)

[34] Preliminary Multi-Method Geophysical Survey across the Middle Place Plantation (9CH158) on the Georgia Coast, USA

During the 2024 summer field season, ground penetrating radar and magnetometry were used for initial investigations on the landscape of the Middle Place plantation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, in use, from the 1790s until 1861. This research presents preliminary data from surveys conducted in areas with extant tabby structures and areas with structures denoted on several historical maps. Geophysical data combined with new LiDAR and historical maps is used (1) to help identify and target specific features associated with the plantation's occupation for future excavations, and (2) to gain insight into the broader organizational layout of a large coastal plantation.

Mayes, Jonathan M. (see Pettitt, Alisa)

McBride, Kim (see McBride, Stephen)

McBride, Stephen (wsmcbride94@gmail.com, Greenbrier Valley Archaeology), **Kim McBride** (Greenbrier Valley Archaeology)

[30] Community Forts and the Colonization of the Greenbrier Valley (1774-1783)

In 1774 Lord Dunmore's War broke out between Virginia and the Shawnee and their allies over who owned the Ohio Valley. The Colony of Virginia reacted to this war by mustering county

militia, building forts, and organizing offensive campaigns. This border warfare was renewed during the American Revolution.

Warwick's Fort (1774-1783) has been the focus of recent archaeological investigations focused on understanding its design, the material culture of its occupants, the militia companies that garrisoned it, and the community/neighborhood that it served. By comparing this fort with others nearby we can better understand how they functioned in the colonization process.

McCannon, Dana (dm01486@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University & National Park Service)

[28] Feeding the Foundations of Fort Pulaski

The construction of Fort Pulaski required the labor of hundreds of men over the course of 19 years. As an isolated island, food sources were limited and at times required some creativity and effort. This paper attempts to shed light on the subsistence strategies in the daily lives of the people living and working from the Construction Village. As mechanics, the white men from the north have more documentation than the locally leased enslaved people yet the gaps in our knowledge are still significant - but bridgable.

McCoy, Lainie H. (see Schreiner, Nina)

McCoy II, Richard M (richardmccoy@archcon.org, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas)

[3] The Grapeshots of Wrath: An analysis of metal detection survey at the Alamance Battlefield

In August of 2024, the Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas reviewed data collected from a 2010 metal detecting survey of the Alamance Battlefield in North Carolina. The battle was fought in 1771 between Governor Tryon's light infantry and an assemblage of the "Regulators." The collection was accessed and the catalog was updated and reinterpreted based on a detailed review of the artifacts. Our discoveries shed light on the distribution of artifacts within the current park as well as highlighting discrepancies between some historical accounts and the archaeological record. They also provide research avenues for a newly acquired section of battlefield.

McCullough, Robert (mccullor5@gmail.com, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Andrew White** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[34] Electromagnetic Induction in Archaeological Geophysics: New Guidance for Novice Users

The Geonics EM38-MK2 is a dual-sensor instrument that collects electrical conductivity and magnetic susceptibility datasets at two depths simultaneously without ground contact and with less sensitivity to ferrous metal than a gradiometer. We introduce a new, freely available manual designed for novice users of the Geonics EM38-MK2. The manual, funded by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training of the National Park Service, covers the physics of electromagnetic induction, instrument calibration, survey techniques, and data processing. Short instructional videos and case study data are available online to supplement the manual. Comparative examples of magnetometry and EMI surveys are presented.

McDonald, Lauren (, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), **DeShondra Dandridge** (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[8] Just Below the Surface: An Analysis of Possible Concealment Artifacts at the First Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, Virginia, is one of the oldest Black congregations in America. Recent archaeological excavations from this site uncovered several artifacts underneath a brick walkway outside of its entrance. These artifacts share some commonalities

with other nineteenth-century African American contexts from Mid-Atlantic archaeological sites in which traditional African folk and religious beliefs can be seen in cache bundles or concealments. An examination of the characteristics and specific location of these artifacts explores the possibility of their intentional placement consistent with African cultural and religious beliefs and practices.

McDorman, Sam (see Smith, Karen)

McGee, Jennifer (The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[8] *At Your Leisure: Uncovering Work and Leisure Areas through Pipestem Distributions at Custis Square*

Since 2019, Colonial Williamsburg has been conducting excavations at Custis Square to uncover the garden of John Custis IV and understand how Custis and others utilized this landscape. Our excavations have uncovered a large, enclosed formal garden dating to the early 18th century, located south of the Manor house on the property. Drawing upon historical documentation of tobacco pipe use and distribution patterns of pipestems, this analysis seeks to determine how leisure and work activities were spatially organized across this property in the 18th century.

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

[49] *Community-Driven Partnerships in the Preservation and Documentation of Oberlin Village, Raleigh, North Carolina*

Oberlin Village is an historic African American neighborhood in Raleigh, North Carolina. Founded in the 1850s by free Black families, the community thrived as a postbellum municipality into the twentieth century. The Friends of Oberlin Village (FOV) is a non-profit created by community descendants, with missions to preserve the historic resources and memories of the village by building community-driven partnerships with nearby heritage professionals, such as archaeologists, historians, and artists. This presentation discusses successes and challenges in recent collaborative efforts to document historic resources in Oberlin Village, and a new state-wide project to document historic cemeteries in North Carolina.

McGill, Dru (see Parrish, Wesley)

McLeester, Madeleine (see Ward, Grace)

McMillan, Lauren (see Hatch, Brad)

McNutt, Ryan (rmcnutt@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[30] *Not All Those Who Wander Are Lost: Kevin Smith's Influence on Archaeologies of Conflict*
Kevin Smith's tenacious approach to teaching has produced an array of Missippianist, CRM, and historical archaeologists. This paper explores how Kevin's approaches to the past, from identity through material culture at Bledsoe's Fort, to networks of exchange, to embedded ideologies of landscapes and myth, have cascaded through the minds of successive students to create a holistic, anthropological-driven approach to archaeologies of conflict. One that moves the field past bullets and battlefields, and into deeper consideration of topics like resistance, development of masculinities, and global networks of exchange that maintained the enslavement of Africans and prolonged the American Civil War.

Medlin, Ashley (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Meeks, Scott (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[23] The Influence of the African American Community on the Development of a Rural Historic Landscape in Northwestern, Alabama

Located in Lawrence County, Alabama, the proposed Wheeler Station Rural Historic District (WSRHD; period of significance 1818-1955) encompasses 4,275 acres, including the former town of Wheeler Station. The WSRHD is an example of a rural cultural landscape containing agricultural lands, structures, cemeteries, circulation networks, and archaeological resources illustrating the historical evolution of a rural community in the middle Tennessee River valley. This poster explores how enslaved African Americans were largely responsible for the construction of the built environment of the WSRHD area prior to emancipation, and how the African American community (including former slaves) continued to shape the landscape post-emancipation.

Mehalko, Olivia (see Sigafos, Rebecca)

Melcher, Jennifer (jmelcher@uwf.edu, University of West Florida Archaeology Institute)
[3] A Choice Beyond Stone, Voices from the Past: Brick and Mortar Markers in the Historic Cemeteries of Pensacola, Florida.

Pensacola's historic cemeteries present a unique assemblage of vernacular markers created during the 1910s through the 1920s. Unlike many vernacular markers which often appear to be single instances done by family or friends, these markers were made by a community artisan as they include duplicate examples of the same style of marker over a series of years. These markers represent a distinctive choice by the deceased's family, as there are commercially available markers in these cemeteries from the same period. This poster presents a detailed look at these markers and their stylistic variations and attempts to trace the commonality in their creation by investigating the identity of the deceased and their community.

Melton, Mallory (melton@lycoming.edu, Lycoming College)

[36] A Question of Planting: Indigenous Horticulture and Agriculture in the Colonial Period Lowcountry

The South Carolina Lowcountry has a rich history of culture contact and settlement by many Native groups. Different political agendas and lifeways have uniquely shaped and continue to shape the experiences of each group. This paper will examine the relationship between longevity of occupation and investment in delayed-return resources. It will bring together existing paleoethnobotanical datasets from Indigenous settlements dated to the Colonial Period, while also contributing new findings from Pocotaligo Town (38JA200). This broad approach allows for a diachronic perspective on plant-based subsistence strategies that can be considered alongside historical accounts of culture contact, violence, and ethnogenesis.

Melton, Mallory A. (see Reese, Brittney N.)

Mersmann, Joy (joymers@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

*[47] Sumpweed (*Iva annua*) size and variation at the Turner site (23Bu21A)*

Sumpweed (*Iva annua*) is an oily-seeded plant that is closely related to both sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) and ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.). Both domesticated and wild-type sumpweed appear in archaeological assemblages throughout the Woodland and the Mississippian periods across the Eastern Woodlands. In this paper, I present new data on sumpweed seed size and morphology from the Turner site (23BU21A) of the Middle Mississippian Powers phase (A.D. 1250-1400) of southeastern Missouri. I address sumpweed morphological variation at the Turner site in the context of regional and temporal trends, particularly with respect to introgression from wild populations.

Meyers, Maureen (mmeyers@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Matt Colvin** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[3] *Along the Natchez Trace: Identification of Possible Early Nineteenth-Century Chickasaw Structures in Northwest Alabama*

Remains of two structures on the former property of Chickasaw Leader George Colbert were identified along the Natchez Trace in northwest Alabama. These structures may have been inhabited by Colbert's Chickasaw relations, enslaved people, or travelers. Archaeological evidence includes structural remains, lithic artifacts, and nineteenth-century military buttons that may represent occupation by Native Chickasaw or enslaved peoples. Colbert's ferry and inn operations are discussed in relation to other contemporaneous waystations operated by Colbert Family members along the Natchez Trace. We also present a larger context of how control of such inns along the Trace contributed to Chickasaw economic prosperity before Removal.

Meyers, Maureen (see Doubles, Zoe)

Meyers, Maureen (see Niculescu, Tatiana)

Meyers, Maureen (see Smith, Madeline)

Michnick, Alexander (amichnick@montpelier.org, The Montpelier Foundation)

[33] *"A Reasonable Proportion of Goods": A Comparative Analysis of Enslaved and Overseer Household Ceramic Assemblages on the Landscape of James Madison's Montpelier*

This paper will compare and contrast the ceramic assemblages from an overseer's house and enslaved household contexts at Montpelier, the plantation and home of President James Madison's in Orange County, Virginia. This will begin with a summary of the Overseer's Site located within the Home Farm, a primary plantation complex during the early 19th Century. Subsequently, assemblages from the overseer's house and known enslaved households across the property will be analyzed, highlighting various ceramic types, styles and functions. Thus, possible similarities and contrasts in ceramic usage among Montpelier's overseers and enslaved community may be identified.

Mikez, Caroline (see Farace, Anthony)

Miller, Sarah (, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Kassie Kemp** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Brent Bachelder** (St. Johns Water Management District), **Christopher Kinslow** (St. Johns Water Management District)

[16] *St. Johns River Coastal Zone Survey and Resiliency Project: Ongoing Collaborative Efforts with a Florida Water Management District*

"You can only manage what you know" rings true as public land managers try to apply best practices to manage archaeological resources when faced with out-of-date site records, poor location information, and sparsely surveyed land. Collaborative partnerships, like the Resiliency Project between the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the St. Johns River Water Management District, can help land managers tackle these issues. The project includes monitoring resources to ensure site information is up to date, documenting current site conditions, and employing terrestrial laser scanning and shoreline mapping to help understand larger impacts at coastal sites along the river.

Miller, Sarah (see Simmons Jenkins, Glenda)

Miller, Shane (see Lambert, Shawn)

Millhauser, John (see Parrish, Wesley)

Milteer, Margaret H. (see Weiss, Tori)

Minette, Ellie (eam70@students.uwf.edu, The Florida Public Archaeology Network and The University of West Florida)

[14] *The Evolution of Public Archaeology in Pensacola*

Since Dr. Judith Bense started the Hawkshaw Project in 1984, archaeologists and Pensacolians have collaborated to prioritize and promote public engagement, education, and stewardship through books, exhibitions, presentations, field trips, and many other methods. This research examines the evolution of public archaeology in Pensacola from the Hawkshaw Project, through the twentieth anniversary of the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Using Hawkshaw artifacts previously displayed in a public-turned-private office space, publicly accessible physical and digital exhibitions were created. This research brings legacy collections to the public to tell new and relevant stories, while exploring best practices in exhibit design and collections-based research.

Mitchem, Alexandria T. (atm2161@columbia.edu, Columbia University), **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[28] *From Coles Creek to Caddo: Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Sweetgum*

In this paper, we present a multi-pronged method for exploring non-subsistence human-plant interactions. Our excavations at two Coles Creek (AD 750–1000) mound centers, Feltus and Smith Creek, yielded curious concentrations of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) in addition to expected plant assemblages. We outline advancements in our ability to recognize sweetgum archaeologically and synthesize pre- and post-colonial ethnobotany to hypothesize about how and why Coles Creek people used this plant in ceremonial activities at mound centers. We compare these finds to other regional identifications of sweetgum, and explore the possible connection between Coles Creek and Caddoan populations evidenced in this data.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (jmitchem1@yahoo.com, Arkansas Archeological Survey (Emeritus)), **Jessica A. Kowalski** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[25] *Additional Research on Halberds Probably from the Hernando de Soto Expedition*

The Soto expedition narratives indicate that the European polearms called halberds were part of their arsenal, along with men trained to use them. Examples of metal weapon heads found in Mississippi and Arkansas are most likely from the expedition. The White River halberd from Arkansas has a partial wooden handle which was supposedly attached when it was pulled from the river in 1905 or 1906. Radiocarbon dating and species identification were used to test whether it was an original handle or added after its discovery.

Moates, Jeffrey (see Kangas, Rachael)

Mofidi, Ethan (emofidi@ou.edu, The University of Oklahoma)

[18] *Picking up the Pieces: A Breakage Analysis of School Land I (34DL64) a Caddo Village in the Western Ozarks*

School Land I (34DL64) is a Harlan Phase (A.D. 1050-1250) Caddo site set in the Arkansas River basin in northeast Oklahoma. This site was originally excavated by the Works Progress Association from 1939 to 1940. While there are 1769 lithic specimens studied here, only 36 of them are flakes. I have applied complementary macroscopic methods to answer a research question and parse differences within and between different analytical categories. I also apply a life history approach along with other models of human behavior to formalize the interpretation of my results. Interpretations discussed here will focus on the chipped stone tools.

Mofidi, Ethan (see Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey)

Mohr, Bridget A. (bridget.mohr@wsp.com, WSP), **Steve A. Martin** (WSP), **Allison E. Soergel** (WSP), **Nancy Ross-Stallings** (WSP), **Marc E. Wampler** (WSP)

[23] *Archaeological Relocation of Five Historic Cemeteries in North-Central Tennessee*

In 2020 WSP USA began archaeological removal/grave relocation of five circa 1870-1960 National Register eligible cemeteries, totaling 119 interments in Sumner County, Tennessee. Cemetery mapping used geophysical techniques. Archival/genealogical research revealed decedents were from the

Odom's Bend African American Community. The interments were imaged using 3D photogrammetry. Reburial, conducted in consultation with descendants, replicated original cemetery layouts. These investigations provided information about African American experiences in Tennessee. Ongoing research focuses on population health through skeletal analysis, mortuary customs, and socio-economic status. Our synthesis of archival research, osteological and artifact analysis 'tells the story' of this African American community.

Mohr, Bridget (see Andrews, Susan)

Mohr, Bridget A. (see Hunter, John A.)

Moore, Bailey (bm00136@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia)

[43] *Rediscovered Potential: Breathing New Life into Waring's Education Collection*

Older unprovenanced and donated objects can often languish on our museum and repository shelves due to their diminished research value. The Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Center for Public Archaeology recognizes the unused potential of these legacy holdings and works to revitalize them through our education collection, providing a renewed significance. Over the past year, the Waring Center has launched new collections management initiatives to address the challenges posed by these resources. These efforts will result in better organized records and new meaningful collections, benefiting multiple areas of the Waring Centers operations and engaging diverse audiences on campus and beyond.

Moore, Elizabeth (elizabeth.moore@dhr.virginia.gov, Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

[28] *"The great resort of People to this Place has raised the Markets to a most enormous price...": The Golden Ball Tavern and the Provisioning of Revolutionary Virginia*

Constructed circa 1764 by prosperous tobacco merchant Richard Hanson, the Golden Ball Tavern was originally built as a dwelling, then used as a tavern after Hanson, a fervent Loyalist, fled Virginia in 1776. In 2008, Dr. Chris Stevenson led excavations at the tavern site, identifying intact 18th century deposits. Letters from Delegates to Congress 1774 to 1789 provide a view into the difficulties acquiring foods to provision the Army, Navy, and civilians. Foodstuffs were in increasingly short supply as the war progressed. These provisioning challenges provide important context with which to interpret the faunal data from the site.

Moore, Michael (mikejodi2020@att.net, Tennessee Division of Archaeology (retired))

[30] *REFLECTIONS ON MY PARTNERSHIP WITH DR. KEVIN EARL SMITH*

This presentation discusses a partnership with Dr. Kevin E. Smith that began in the early 1990s. Over the course of our careers, we excavated Middle Cumberland Mississippian sites ranging from mound centers to farmsteads. In addition, we conducted research on various Mississippian artifact collections from the study area. Our most enlightening project was a review of the 1877-1884 excavation records and artifacts from middle Tennessee held at the Harvard University Archives and Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. This work provided new

information that substantially refined the Mississippian chronology of the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee.

Morse, Autumn (see Lynch, Joshua)

Moss, Bryan (see Roberts, Dane)

Munnings, Tony (see Donofrio, Gabriel)

Munnings, Tony (see Gaillard, Meg)

Murray, Emily Jane (emurray@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network),

Katherine Sims (City of St. Augustine)

[21] We Dig 1565: 20 Years of Collaboration between FPAN Northeast and the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program

The City of St. Augustine Archaeological Program has served as a crucial partner for the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) since the establishment of the Northeast Regional Center in 2006. The two organizations have collaborated for almost 20 years to promote archaeology in the nation's oldest city and foster support for the City's archaeological ordinance through educational programming and advocacy efforts. The City and FPAN have partnered on many projects including lectures, tours, summer camps, swag, writing endeavors, 3D documentation of sites and artifacts, and excavations. This paper will provide an overview of the partnership as well as explore some of the most memorable collaborations.

Murray, Emily Jane (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Murray, Emily Jane (see Miller, Sarah)

Murray, Emily Jane (see Simmons Jenkins, Glenda)

Murray, Emily Jane (see Sims, Katherine)

Nafziger, Kirsten (kjn5423@psu.edu, Penn State University), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz**

(Penn State University), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Carey Garland**

(University of Georgia), **Owen Johns** (Penn State University)

[34] Multi-Method Mapping of Late Archaic Shell Rings on Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Together, ground-based geophysical survey and aerial LiDAR can aid in a finer-grained understanding of the topography and internal structure of shell mounds. We use ground penetrating radar and drone-based LiDAR to map two Late Archaic shell rings on Ossabaw Island. Detailed topographic mapping via drone-based LiDAR allows for an assessment of the colocation with topographic rises with point source and planar reflections. These data then provide a better understanding not only of the structure of shell rings but also the proximity of above ground and subsurface cultural resources that are threatened by coastal erosion on the island.

Napora, Katharine G. (knapora@fau.edu, Florida Atlantic University Department of

Anthropology), **Sara Ayers-Rigsby** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Alanna Lecher**

(Lynn University, Environmental Science), **Jennifer Green** (Florida Museum), **Christian**

Davenport (Palm Beach County Government), **Malachi Fenn** (Florida Public Archaeology

Network), **Victoria Piotrowski** (Florida Atlantic University Department of Anthropology),

John Sullivan (Bureau of Land Management), **Ivo White** (Bureau of Land Management),

Peter de Witt (Bureau of Land Management)

[29] Mollusk-Based Analyses for Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction and Cultural Insights at Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County, Florida

Jupiter Inlet at the mouth of the Loxahatchee River in coastal Palm Beach County, Florida, is one of the largest extant archaeological complexes in the region, representing a major

settlement of the Indigenous Jeaga people. Here, we discuss mollusk-based data from this complex, framing these analyses within ongoing stratigraphic and radiocarbon studies. These new lines of evidence provide insights into environmental change at this dynamic coastal area and illuminate harvesting patterns and cultural connectivity in pre-Contact Southeast Florida.

Nash, Carole (nashcl@jmu.edu, James Madison University)

[11] The Roots of Coalescence: Emerging Middle Woodland Exchange Networks in Western Virginia

The visibility of Late Woodland communities of coalescence reflecting population movements into Western Virginia belies the roots of earlier, sustained interaction, expressed through Middle Woodland exchange networks and manifest in material culture and mortuary practices. A millennium prior to the appearance of nucleated and, later, palisaded villages that are interpreted as indicators of multicultural settlements, exchange networks encompassing much of the Chesapeake watershed and adjacent regions were already activated. This evidence, along with the geographic distribution of the Middle Woodland stone burial mound tradition, supports coalescence as an extended process of crossing cultural boundaries in a region of isolated proximity.

Nash, Carole (see Niculescu, Tatiana)

Neiman, Fraser (see O'Connor, Crystal)

Nelson, Clay (see Dees, Jessica)

Nelson, Erin (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Lindsay Bloch** (Tempered Archaeological Services, LLC), **Ashley Rutkoski** (University of Florida, FLMNH), **Andrea Torvinen** (University of Florida, FLMNH), **Neill Wallis** (University of Florida, FLMNH)

[33] Species Variability in Shell Tempering Practices among Pensacola Potters of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Coast

When coastal people adopted shell as a tempering agent in pottery, they did so within their existing environmental and cultural frameworks, incorporating marine and estuarine mollusks as well as river mussels commonly used by interior Mississippian potters. We developed a set of guides for identifying visual characteristics of crushed river mussel, oyster, and clam shell temper, and used it to classify pottery recovered from 25 Pensacola culture sites. Our ability to distinguish among mollusk species allows us to address questions about resource availability, technology, and cultural preferences, and to identify networks of Pensacola potters within a shared community of practice.

Newton, Wes (see Smith, Madeline)

Niculescu, Tatiana (, Alexandria Archaeology), **Maureen Myers** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Carole Nash** (James Madison University)

[43] State of the State: The Rate and Frequency of Sexual Harassment and Assault in Virginia Archaeology

Over the last decade or so the field of archaeology has shifted some of its focus towards confronting sexual harassment and assault in the discipline. In 2024 the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (CoVA) launched a survey to document if and to what extent Virginia archaeologists experience sexual harassment and/or assault while on the job or in training. One of the first steps towards effectively addressing these issues is quantifying their negative impacts

and lasting legacies. This poster presents the preliminary results of COVA's survey which will inform the organization's future policies and best practices.

Noah, Lucy (oln22@fsu.edu, AmaTerra ERG Environmental)

[15] Shaping Stones: A 3D Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Adzes from Northwest Florida

This research project provided insight into the variables that affect 3D Geometric Morphometric (GM) methods when researching thick lithic artifacts and the importance of the third dimension when investigating adzes. A 3D GM analysis to examine morphological trends in Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene adze assemblages from Northwest Florida also provided insight into future research. The degree of image capture, camera distortion and scaling, image quality and enhancement, and landmark placement were investigated in regard to refining 3D GM methodology. The importance of the third dimension and morphological trends were examined using shape and provenience data and typological categories.

Nolan, Chris (see Kemp, Kassie)

Nolan, Stuart (see Haley, Bryan)

Norman, Scotti (snorman@warren-wilson.edu, Warren Wilson College)

[49] Creating Conversations: Community Archaeology at Boyd Cabin (Buncombe County, North Carolina)

Boyd Cabin is a 19th and 20th century Freedman's homestead and working farm owned by a formerly enslaved man, Ervin Boyd, his wife, Emmeline, and their 12 children for several generations. This talk presents results and insights that entangle excavation results with oral histories from Boyd descendants. In particular, this paper argues community archaeology creates more meaningful applications of archaeological investigation because it considers the emotional weight of studying a fraught past grounded in inequality from the perspective of the descendants and contextualizes interpretation of material objects within an oral history framework.

O'Connor, Crystal (coconnor@monticello.org, Monticello), **Fraser Neiman** (Monticello)

[11] Distinguishing Boundaries Between Households on Plowzone Sites: An Example from Monticello

We explore reproducible methods to define spatial and temporal boundaries between households on plowzone sites. Such methods are essential if we hope to use archaeological data to advance our understanding of community dynamics. We use sites occupied by enslaved workers and overseers in the 18th and early 19th-century at Monticello. One approach segments continuous artifact density surfaces into discrete zones in geographical space. The second identifies clusters of assemblages from plowzone samples in high-dimensional space of artifact type frequencies. Understanding relationships between these artifact clusters allows us to discover how these units point to separate households.

Oliveira, Cristina (, University of Florida)

[44] South Florida Shark Diversity and Indigenous Harvest: A review

Sharks are keystone species vital to marine ecosystems, yet their populations have continued to decline over the last 50 years due to human activities. Despite their ecological significance, the study of shark historical ecology utilizing zooarchaeological data is limited, with most research conducted in Florida. This study offers an updated synthesis of Indigenous South Florida shark use (ca. 2000-300 BP), examining species diversity, cultural significance, and ecological practices. By exploring how Indigenous communities interacted with and utilized sharks, this

study enhances our understanding of regional human-shark relationships and provides suggestions for broader discussions on shark conservation and historical ecology.

O'Sullivan, Rebecca (see Kangas, Rachael)

Palus, Matthew (mpalus@umd.edu, Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland)
[48] Meeting Students Where They Are: Futures in Graduate Education for Cultural and Heritage Resources Management

This paper examines some outcomes of distance learning in graduate education for careers in CRM, and connects these with a clear need for greater access to training opportunities, and the observable gap between the anticipated need for qualified professionals and the capacity of graduate programs to prepare them. Anthropology departments are recommitting themselves to training students in heritage management, so that our capacity grows incrementally as does our ability to serve our students in the most effective ways. Here we briefly review strategies adopted for the CHRM program at UMD that enable distance-learning students to pursue their respective goals.

Parbus, Brett (see Ritchison, Brandon)

Parker, Katherine G. (see Puckett, Max R.)

Parker, Katherine G. (see Trout, Naomi E.)

Parrish, Wesley (wesleyparrish22@gmail.com, North Carolina State University), **Dru McGill** (North Carolina State University), **John Millhauser** (North Carolina State University)
[13] Portable X-Ray Fluorescence and Clay: An Examination of the Effectiveness of Using pXRF for Archaeological Ceramic Clay Sourcing Studies

Six different wild clay sources from North Carolina were made into test tiles and analyzed using a Portable X-Ray fluorescence (pXRF) spectrometer to determine the device's ability to differentiate between clay sources. Results showed that even with the addition of tempering material, the pXRF was able to differentiate between clay sources. Although additional analytical work is needed to determine pXRF's ability to detect whether archaeological ceramics were manufactured with local or extra-local clay sources, this study provides a sampling methodology and baseline set of data that can influence future work in the compositional analysis of archaeological ceramics.

Patty, Nathan (nbpatty@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), **Rachel Cajigas** (University of Alabama)

[34] Shallow Geophysical Surveys of the 19th-Century Landscape at the North End Field Site (9MC81), Creighton Island, Georgia

The multicomponent North End Field site (9MC81) on Creighton Island, Georgia includes an extensive plantation-era site, where enslaved people lived and produced cotton, rice, and sugar cane. Post-emancipation, freedmen worked and lived on the north end of Creighton Island, loading timber in Sapelo sound until the site was abandoned in the early 20th century. Historic maps, as well as the remains of several tabby structures, document this extensive 19th century occupation. Here we report on ground penetrating radar, magnetic gradiometry, and electrical resistance surveys that were conducted to document and explore the complex footprint of the 19th-century landscape at the site.

Payne, Beverly (see Yuan, Gouruyue)

Peacock, Caroline (see Stephens, Lauren)

Peles, Ashley (apeles@rcgoodwin.com, Goodwin & Associates)

[47] *Creating Community through Food: Exploring the Shared Labor Behind Meals*

Analyses of feasts typically focus on the foods present and the politics of organizing and sharing large meals. However, we very rarely attend to the shared labor of large meal preparation. Exploration of the typically gendered labor of food collection and preparation represents one of Margie's enduring legacies: encouraging students and colleagues to push past more traditional foodways approaches. In honor of that, this paper begins by recounting a particularly creative analysis of acorn processing in North Carolina, and then moves on to consider how food labor may be a productive lens of analysis in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Penders, Tom (see Fields, Otis)

Pepperman, Emma (ejpepperman@terraxplorations.com, TerraX)

[3] *Louisiana Sugar Complex Excavations and What We Have Learned*

Sugar production has been a driving force of the Louisiana economy and culture for almost 250 years. When Jean Étienne de Boré successfully proved that sugar could be granulated in the late 1790s, sugar fever took over the region. With nearly every new sugar plantation established, a sugar complex was constructed. These sugar complexes changed as technology and energy sources evolved. Archeological excavations have shown that most sugar complexes have intact foundations. Some of these remains are more difficult to locate than others. This presentation attempts to provide tools and information to assist in locating historic sugar complex remains.

Peres, Tanya (Florida State University), **Rochelle Marrinan** (Florida State University)

[35] *Forty years of Mission Investigations in Apalachee Province, Florida*

For the past forty years, several Franciscan mission sites have been the focus of archaeological investigations in Apalachee Province of northwest Florida. These missions date from 1633 to 1704, a relatively brief period during which the Apalachees, and other Indigenous groups resettled among them, faced a variety of challenges that changed their societies from autonomous entities to dispersed refugee bands. We report these investigations, reconsider earlier interpretations, and detail what has been learned about Indigenous and European lives in the mission context.

Perrotti, Angie (see Thulman, David)

Persad, Aditi (see Datka, Zhuldyz)

Petrie, Camden (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Pettitt, Alisa (alisapettitt@fairfaxcounty.gov, Fairfax County Park Authority), **Jonathan M. Mayes** (United States Department of Agriculture - Forest Service)

[15] *AI in Archaeology: Streamlining Survey with Deep Learning and LiDAR*

Accessible LiDAR technology has significantly improved archaeological research, particularly in review of extensive and densely forested regions such as the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. Review of LiDAR-derived products has enabled USDA archaeologists to identify features related to early industrial sites prior to conducting field work. However, manual review of LiDAR data is labor-intensive and requires specialist knowledge for processing and analysis. This research explores how archaeologists can leverage artificial intelligence tools to detect features in 3DEP LiDAR data. Results indicate that deep-learning workflows can expedite archaeological feature detection in large datasets and support archaeological prospection.

Picarelli-Kombert, Matthew (mvp6195@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University), **Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University)

[44] *The Potential of Oyster Epibiont Activities as Proxies for Past Human-Environment Dynamics: A Case Study from Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Over a span of 500 years, Guale communities on Ossabaw Island, Georgia collected, consumed, and discarded eastern oyster (*C. virginica*) shells, forming hundreds of shell middens. Analysis of epibiont activity, parasitic sponges and polychaeta worms, on oysters excavated from 20 of these middens offers insight on changing human exploitation of habitats as well as shifting ecological conditions through the lifespan of the Guale Town at Middle Place. This research examines the temporal distribution of the presence of epibiont activity on oyster shells and their relationship with varying sizes and shapes of oysters spanning from ca. AD 1000 to 1550.

Pigott, Michelle (pigottmm@gmail.com, University of New Orleans)

[26] *Joara and the History of a Late Mississippian Chiefly Landscape in Western North Carolina*

Through the combination of materials analysis, new AMS radiocarbon data, and Bayesian modeling, this paper expands on the history of Joara, a Late Mississippian chiefdom in Western North Carolina. Much of our current knowledge of this place is drawn from work at the Berry site, the presumed capital of Joara as well as the location of Fort San Juan, a Spanish fortified outpost destroyed in 1568 by Joarans. Moving beyond this dramatic narrative and into other archaeological sites, my paper considers the power of place and history in the persistence of the Indigenous chiefly landscape of Western North Carolina.

Pinell, Sherry (see Haley, Bryan)

Piotrowski, Victoria (see Fenn, Malachi)

Piotrowski, Victoria (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (tpluckhahn@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Jaime Rogers**

(University of South Florida), **Kendal Jackson** (University of South Florida), **Victor**

Thompson (University of Georgia), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia)

[39] *Toward a “Historical Turn” in the Archaeology of Indigenous Shellfishing: Shifting Patterns of Mollusk Exploitation at Cockroach Key (8HI2)*

Recent archaeological literature emphasizes the long-term sustainability of shellfish and Indigenous systems for managing these resources, but broad-brushed descriptions risk projecting a static view of the archaeological past. We examine temporal variation in mollusk exploitation at Cockroach Key (8HI2), an anthropogenic island in Tampa Bay. Cockroach Key includes a substantial midden, three contiguous platform mounds, and a burial mound complex—all built mainly of shellfish remains. Recent radiocarbon dating reveals seven phases of occupation, with most of the shell deposition spanning five phases across the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Taxonomic studies document significant variation in species selection over this interval, with a reduction in the prevalence of oysters and greater emphasis on marine gastropods. Isotope and shellfish size analyses suggest several possible explanations for these changes, including shifts in local environment and Indigenous resource management systems.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see Jackson, Kendal)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see Rogers, Jaime)

Poplin, Eric (Brockington and Associates)

[36] Diverging Tradition: Comparison of Altamaha and Ashley Series Ceramics in Coastal Carolina

Altamaha and Ashley series ceramics develop in mid-16 th century on the Georgia/Florida coasts and central South Carolina coast, respectively, derived from the Late Mississippian Lamar tradition. Sharing many traits and similar trajectories in the evolution of surface treatments and decorative motifs, they remain distinct with unique traits in each series. These ceramics express the identity of their makers, reinforcing internal beliefs and cohesion of community, and provide an outward expression of community to others. Comparisons of the series help to recognize the Native communities operating in and adapting to the dynamic socio-politico-economic mélange of the Contact-era southern seaboard.

Powis, Terry (see King, Adam)

Powis, Terry (see Roberts, Dane)

Price, Sarah (see Carr, Philip)

Pritchard, Raleigh (rp00077@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia)

[43] Opening Measurements: Summary and Critique of the Approach to Public Education at the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Center for Public Archaeology

Education is an important component of public archaeology, serving as one of the primary means of bringing archaeology to the public. Thus, the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Center for Public Archaeology is explicitly concerned with this task. While the Waring Center has certain methods in place to educate and engage with the public, it is important to periodically assess whether these approaches are as effective as they can and should be. This poster provides a reflexive summary and initial critique of the Waring Center's methods based on current pedagogy and public archaeology-related literature and theory.

Puckett, Max R. (apuckett@mail.umw.edu, University of Mary Washington (UMW)),

Katherine G. Parker (University of Mary Washington (UMW))

[3] Trunks to Trowels: Archaeology and Documentation at Kempers Farm, Virginia

The benefit of historical archaeology is the ability to employ various datasets alongside traditional fieldwork strategies to develop a comprehensive picture of the past. In 2024, we implemented a multimodal methodology to examine the contents of two steamer trunks found at the historic Kemper's Ford farmstead, located in southern Fauquier County, Virginia, in tandem with a Phase I archaeological survey. This poster highlights the preliminary findings from this project and how we pieced together a nuanced historical narrative of the site. We also discuss the collaborative strategies we have utilized thus far to communicate these findings to a wider audience.

Purcell, Gabrielle (gpurcell@troy.edu, Troy University), **C. Margaret Scarry** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[47] An Archaeobotanical Analysis of Mississippian and Mission Period Settlements on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

This paper exemplifies the collaborative research Margie Scarry conducts with colleagues and students of southeastern archaeology, as we present an assessment of the archaeobotanical remains from Mississippian and Mission-era Guale settlements on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. We compare the plant remains of ten sites to examine Native adaptations to social and environmental changes through time. Our analysis expands upon previous research on maize consumption for people living on St. Catherines Island, and evaluates the importance of foraged

acorns and other wild plant foods. We suggest differences in the use of wild plant foods associated with intensified maize agriculture and missionization.

Puryear, Iris O. (see Garcia, Catherine E.)

Ramirez, Steve (see Scott-Ireton, Della)

Ramsey, Madison (rammadi1994@gmail.com, JMT), **Kaitlin LaGrasta** (JMT)

[6] *Myster Fort: The Curious Case of the Origins of a Virginia Earthwork*

The paper presents the results of JMT's research and survey of the Jolliff Road Civil War Fort (Site 44CS007/131-0045) located in Chesapeake, VA. The City of Chesapeake intends to turn the property into a public park featuring the fort due to its excellent state of preservation. Because of the lack of historical documents referencing the fort, its origins have been debated. Survey of the fort's exterior recovered artifacts including lithic debitage, coins, buttons, and ammunition. Background research revealed the fort was likely constructed by the 148th New York Infantry in 1863 in response to the Confederates' Siege of Suffolk.

Randall, Asa R. (ar@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[34] *An archaeology of commercial shell site destruction in Florida*

Shell miners reduced or removed shell bearing sites across Florida in the 19th and 20th centuries. Archaeologists often work around this destruction in order to reconstruct how ancient landscapes emerged and were experienced. In this poster, I focus on the archaeology of shell site extraction through a case study from the St. Johns River valley. Using precision GNSS and LiDAR I identify and quantify features resulting from mining; using archival documentation I outline the social and economic factors that supported the extraction industry.

Rathgaber, Michelle (see Shepard, Sarah)

Reber, Eleanora A. (rebere@uncw.edu, UNC Wilmington)

[49] *Variation in Structure Abandonment and the Power of Forgetting: A Brunswick County Example*

Once home to the capital of the colony of North Carolina, southern Brunswick County changed dramatically as a result of the Civil War and Emancipation. UNCW Field school students excavated portions of four structures occupied at a former rice plantation during the transition from pre- to post-Emancipation. The ways that the structures were abandoned varied and reflect the different memories and meanings of the structures to contemporaneous Black community members. Those memories and meanings deemed worthy of transmission were preserved by members of the descendent Marsh Branch and Dark branch communities.

Reece, Charles (creece2@vols.utk.edu, The University of Tennessee- Knoxville)

[13] *Coan Hall: A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Raw Materials*

Coan Hall (44NB11) is an important 17th-century historic site located near the confluence of the Coan and Potomac Rivers along Virginia's Northern Neck. The colonial occupation of 44NB11 began in the early 1640s. Subsequently, it became a place of interaction between African, European, and Indigenous peoples. Coan Hall was a place of persistence before and during colonization. Like the place, raw lithic materials persisted through its many occupations. So far, an association between what lithic materials were used in time and space has yet to come to fruition. This study seeks to make a small step toward that goal.

Reese, Brittney N. (reebrit@lycoming.edu, Lycoming College), **Mallory A. Melton** (Lycoming College), **Hannah Hoover** (University of Michigan)

[44] Macrobotanical Remains from a Yamasee Council House at Pocotaligo Town (38JA200), South Carolina

This paper uses macrobotanical remains to analyze subsistence strategies and daily life at the Yamasee capital town of Pocotaligo leading up to the start of the Yamasee War in 1715. Recent archaeological investigations at Pocotaligo (38JA200) identified a council house. We expect that a variety of activities likely took place in the council house and our study of Yamasee foodways is positioned to specifically comment on women's roles within this space. Analysis of carbonized macrobotanical samples ultimately has the potential to provide new and valuable insights into the cultural practices of the Yamasee.

Reeves, Matthew

[1] Panelist

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

[7] Recent Excavations of Two Middens and a Structure at Spiro Mounds

This paper summarizes results of the University of Oklahoma 2024 summer field school at Spiro Mounds. Excavations, which continued from the 2022 season, focused on three areas of the site identified during geophysical survey: a structure on the Upper Terrace and two midden concentrations at the interface of the Upper and Lower Terraces. These are the first modern excavations of a non-mound building and midden deposits at Spiro. Preliminary results, which support the notion that the greatest activity outside the Craig Mound occurred at the site during the Harlan phase (AD 1100-1250), are presented in this paper.

Reid, Natalie (nreid@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery), **Mary Anna Hartley** (Jamestown Rediscovery), **Sean Romo** (Jamestown Rediscovery)

[6] The "Governor's Well" at Jamestown

At the convergence of a 1608 military trench and a Civil War dry moat, an early 17th-century brick-lined well was unexpectedly discovered between them. The Jamestown Rediscovery team excavated this well, along with both defensive ditch features, over the course of a year. This paper highlights the discovery, excavation process, and artifact content of the well, and begins a comparative analysis with the only other brick-lined well yet discovered from the Fort period (1607-1624).

Reinke, Lisa (see Fenn, Malachi)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (ereitz@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[36] Indigenous American Fishing Traditions at the First Spanish Capital of La Florida: Santa Elena (1566–1587 CE), South Carolina, USA

Few studies of post-Columbian animal economies in the Americas elaborate on the influence of traditional indigenous knowledge on colonial economies. A vertebrate collection from Santa Elena (1566–87 CE, South Carolina, USA), the original Spanish capital of La Florida, offers the opportunity to examine that influence at the first European-sponsored capital north of Mexico. Santa Elena's animal economy was the product of dynamic interactions among multiple actors. It merged pre-existing traditional Indigenous practices, particularly traditional fishing practices, with Eurasian animal husbandry to produce a new cultural form. Evidence of this new cultural form persists into the present century.

Rhodes, Lydia (University of North Georgia), **Abbie Espinosa** (University of North Georgia), **Peri Ripley** (University of North Georgia), **Liam Goodin** (University of North Georgia), **Victoria Carbishley** (University of North Georgia)

[3] In the Rice Fields and On the Plantation: The Lives of Enslaved People in the Santee Delta, South Carolina

Within the historic rice plantations of the Santee Delta, there are two types of known settlements for enslaved people: those on plantations banking the rivers, and those living in remote areas between the rivers. Research conducted by University of North Georgia field school students shows with archeological evidence that both groups of enslaved people had unique lifeways from each other, though they were both forcibly contributing to the economy of South Carolina. This poster will demonstrate the parallel, yet in some ways dissimilar, lives of enslaved groups through the use of material culture recovered from Peachtree Plantation and Atchison's Creek.

Rice, Lelia (see Gaillard, Meg)

Richardson, Camille (see Sabolcik, Haley)

Rick, Torben (rickt@si.edu, Smithsonian Institution)
[39] Discussant

Riggs, Brett (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Riggs, Brett (see Waitt, Kyra)

Ripley, Peri (see Rhodes, Lydia)

Ritchison, Brandon (britch@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Lindsey Cochran** (East Tennessee State University), **Matt Howland** (Wichita State University), **Brett Parbus** (University of Georgia)

[24] Looking Back, Planning Ahead: Archaeological Investigations of Climate Change and Responses on the Golden Isles of Georgia

The immense and unprecedented challenge posed by sea-level rise will require archaeologists to combine efforts and expertise in multiple disciplines and realms of practice. Whether from the perspective of salvage, mitigation, preservation, or triage, cultural heritage professionals are engaging with myriad data to develop contextually situated responses to the encroaching tides. Here, we present overlapping investigations into future risks and past responses to sea-level and climate changes as a preliminary component to the development of an archaeological triage plan.

Ritchison, Brandon (see Coker, Adalyn)

Ritchison, Brandon (see Doubles, Zoe)

Rivers, Christopher (TerraXplorations), **Paul Jackson** (TerraXplorations), **Emily Dale** (TerraXplorations)

[12] Woodland and Archaic Settlements in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia

TerraX surveyed 22 miles across the Blue Ridge province in the George Washington and Thomas Jefferson National Forest in Virginia. During this work, we recorded 19 Precontact artifact scatters, which led to further testing of six sites to determine their cultural affiliation and NRHP eligibility. To better understand the settlement patterns in this mountainous region, we compare our work to other recent survey and testing projects in similar areas and examine findings in riverine environments in the Blue Ridge province. The poster presents our research and findings.

Roberts, Dane (roberts.dane@rocketmail.com, Georgia Southern University), **Bryan Moss** (Kennesaw State University), **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[18] Geochemical Analysis of Lithic Artifacts From North Georgia Using Portable X-ray Fluorescence

The Middle Woodland period witnessed elaborate social and economic networks involving several different sites within the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (HIS). This exchange continued with the rise of centralized polities in the Mississippian period, such as in Cahokia and Moundville. While this typifies the level of trade and exchange among large sites like Leake and Etowah, located in north Georgia, smaller sites were engaged in resource extraction activities. One of the critical components of these economic networks was the extraction of stone resources to create lithic tools. Investigations at the George Smith Site and the Cummings Site, located in Bartow County, Georgia, have revealed significant quantities of lithic material. This paper seeks to determine the source of the stone used to create the lithic material found at the George Smith Site and the Cummings Site by examining their geochemical makeup.

Roberts Thompson, Amanda (see Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob)

Roberts Thompson, Amanda D. (see Schreiner, Nina)

Roberts Thompson, Amanda D. (see Smith, Lakelyn)

Roberts-Thompson, Amanda (see Demyan, Marcie)

Roberts-Thompson, Amanda D. (see May, Kenzie)

Robinson, Elizabeth (see Farace, Anthony)

Rodriguez, Katie (rodriguezkm4@appstate.edu,)

[33] Breaking the Mold: Clarifying Pre-Contact Ceramic Variation along the Upper New River

The limited archaeological research into the cultural-crossroads of northwestern North Carolina and southwestern Virginia has left a gap in understanding of ceramic typologies. Archaeologists noted this for at least 40 years, but there has yet to be a controlled effort to move away from cultural affinities of adjacent regions. This paper describes research into an existing collection derived from the New River Survey (1976-1981). We conducted a bottom-up, attribute analysis to define local types in their own terms. Our goal is to deepen an understanding of the distinctive patterns of interaction across the Appalachian landscape.

Rodgers, Rilee (see Curran, Naomi)

Rogers, Jaime (jaimerogers@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), **Kendal Jackson** (University of South Florida), **Kathleen Gilmore** (University of South Florida)

[39] Multidimensional Experiences of Oystering in the Tampa Bay Estuary

Our study enlists the concept of oyster merroir—the connection between the characteristics of oysters and the environmental and social contexts in which they are raised—to explore how the management and consumption of oysters are multidimensional and capable of reinforcing connections to specific places and times. We compare the morphology and taphonomy of oyster shells from three assemblages: farmed, wild reefs, and precolonial midden to assess selective preferences. Our data suggests that Indigenous Floridians were consistent but flexible in their harvesting practices—targeting intertidal reefs and culling oysters to avoid the harvest of dead oysters to maintain reef substrate.

Rogers, Jaime (see Jackson, Kendal)

Rogers, Jaime (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Rogers, Kailee (see Cutshall, Alexis A.)

Rolph, Kevin (krolph@terraexplorations.com, TerraXplorations)

[25] *Flash in the Pan: An Analysis of Gunflints Recovered from the Wilderness Plantation site (16EBR244)*

The Wilderness Plantation site (16EBR244) is an nineteenth- and twentieth-century plantation main house and complex in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. An earlier nineteenth-century homestead was discovered under the later antebellum home. Even more intriguing, thousands of gunflints were recovered around the earliest home site. This paper will briefly discuss the preliminary findings from the Wilderness site, provide an overview of current gunflint research within North America, and examine sites within Louisiana that contain sizable quantities of gunflints to contextualize the gunflints recovered from the Wilderness site.

Romo, Sean (see Barber, Joshua David Norris)

Romo, Sean (see Reid, Natalie)

Romo, Sean (see Shackelford, Anna)

Rooney, Matthew (mr096@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[38] *African American Household Change at an Arkansas Plantation*

The Hollywood and Valley Plantation was home to at least four waves of migrating African Americans: two forced migrations of enslaved people of color in the 1820s and 1840s, and two voluntary migrations of Black sharecroppers in the 1870s and 1900s. Excavations at two different sites have uncovered three living spaces away from the surviving big house that have remnants of smaller houses built and lived in by Black families over the course of a century. Analysis of ceramic, glass, nail, and brick allow for a seriation of these spaces that correlates with three of the four known migration events.

Ropp, Allyson (roppal14@students.ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[46] *Bridging the Divide: North Carolina's Efforts to Understand Hurricane and Climate Impacts to Shoreline Sites*

In 2018, North Carolina was hit Hurricanes Florence and Michael. These storms altered the shape of coastal communities, including archaeological resources that lie at or below sea level along shorelines. The National Park Service released Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Funds to characterize and mitigate damages to historic properties and archaeological sites. The NC Office of State Archaeology received funds to document and evaluate impacts on coastal archaeological sites and cemeteries and develop strategies for future site preservation. This paper provides an overview of the two projects and their placement within the larger context of changing coastal environments in North Carolina.

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (see Mohr, Bridget A.)

Roth, Emily (see Jennings, Thomas)

Rubin, Nancy (see Cabral, Evan J)

Rubinatto Serrano, Juliana (see Farace, Anthony)

Rucinski, Hannah (hannah19@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Mary Hynes** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[14] Stabilizing Collections from FAI-270, the Largest Archaeological Mitigation Project in Illinois

From 1975 to 1990, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) mitigated over 153 hectares of archaeological site area in anticipation of a new Interstate Highway encircling the American Bottom immediately east of present-day St. Louis. Of the several million artifacts recovered, many are still housed in original field bags, and there are no bag-level inventories. This paper presents a report on ISAS Curation Section's plan to bring this material and its associated documentation up to federal curation standards to assure long-term preservation and accessibility for descendant communities and researchers.

Rudolph, Nigel (snrudolph@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[21] Reclaiming Hallowed Ground: The Rehabilitation and Revival of The Old Groveland Cemetery in Groveland, Florida

For seven decades, the Old Groveland Cemetery in Florida lay silent, its stories buried beneath weeds, trash, and forgotten memories. In this paper, I will delve into the complex web of social, economic, and cultural forces that led to the neglect of this sacred African American space. The paper examines how Jim Crow laws poisoned community relations, creating an atmosphere where African American heritage sites were disregarded and left to decay. By uncovering the cemetery's story, we shed light on the lasting scars of systemic racism on cultural landscapes. This research aims to contribute to broader discussions on preserving African American heritage and confronting the shadows of our past.

Russell, Charlotte (cmrussello1@wm.edu, William & Mary)

[3] Beer Bottles and Nail Polish: Exploring Co-ed Femininity through a Twentieth-century Dormitory Feature

The Bray-Digges House, most notably studied as the site of Williamsburg's Bray School, served as an off-campus dormitory for women at William & Mary between 1926 and 1944 under the name Brown Hall. This project employs artifact analysis of the small finds, glass, and ceramics found in a well dating to the women's occupation of the site as well as documentary analysis of records illuminating the social world the women navigated. Grounded in anthropological theories in discipline, gender, agency, and household archaeology, this project will offer an engendered interpretation of a brief moment in the site's past.

Rutkoski, Ashley (see Nelson, Erin)

Sabolcik, Haley (hsabolci@uncc.edu, UNC Charlotte), **Camille Richardson**

[49] Reconstructing the Rosenwald Experience through Archaeology and Oral History at Mt. Vernon Rosenwald School

African American children in the Southern United States are almost never documented in the archaeological or written record. Rosenwald schools were created to address the disparities created by segregation for rural black children. In this paper I discuss our community based archaeology project in partnership with the Mt. Vernon Rosenwald School. Excavation at the school has produced material evidence documenting the lives of children and its ongoing use in the community. This archaeological data supported by oral histories by surviving students helps us to reconstruct a picture of life for these school children.

Sanders, Jessie (see Scott-Ireton, Della)

Sanger, Matthew (see Garland, Carey)

Santana, Kelly (ksantana@vols.utk.edu, UTK), **Dr. Alison Damick** (UTK)

[44] New Application of Phytolith Analyses in Eastern US Environmental Archaeology Research

Phytolith analyses have increased in use in archaeological research within the past two decades. However, they remain an underused proxy in archaeological research in the eastern United States. As part of the larger STORI Project seeking to understand historic burning histories and vegetation change in the eastern National Forests, we are analyzing phytolith data from different depositional environments and developing a region-specific comparative collection. In this poster, we demonstrate how incorporation of these microbotanical methods can add a level of richness and understanding to paleoenvironmental research in southeastern archaeology.

Sattes, Corey A.H. (see Wheeler, Derek)

Saunders, Christopher (csaunders@uga.edu, University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology)

[15] Image Use in Southeastern Archaeology Depicting Iconographic and Mortuary Practices

In recent years, the practice of artifact visualization has not changed notably with the advent of better technology and ethical standards, particularly concerning images of Indigenous Ancestors and funerary belongings. In this paper, I analyze various aspects of image subjects, relevance, originality, and site data from publications concerning the Southeastern United States. I demonstrate that there is a higher average relevance and quality of line art over photographs when compared to the publication's intended argument. Identification of these trends allows archaeologists to apply reflexivity in their publication practices in regards to the practical and ethical visualization of archaeological objects.

Scarborough, Charles (see Donofrio, Gabriel)

Scarborough, Charles (see Gaillard, Meg)

Scarry, C. Margaret (see Purcell, Gabrielle)

Schad, Mikayla C. (see Bolte, Christina L.)

Schaefer, Jordan (jordanschaefer05@gmail.com, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group), **Nathanael Fosaaen** (Integrated Environmental Solutions), **Vincent Jones** (Independent Researcher)

[40] Investigating the Soundscape of a Tennessee Dark-Zone Cave Art Site through Archaeoacoustics

This paper adopts archaeoacoustics to explore the “soundscape” of 12th Unnamed Cave, a dark-zone cave art site in Tennessee that contains over 300 documented images. A variety of natural sounds can be heard throughout the cave's passageways while some chambers afford stronger echo effects than others. Ambient sounds and acoustic properties were therefore recorded throughout the cave to determine the relationship between different rock art images and the auditory phenomena experienced at their locations. Results suggest the artists used natural sound properties to enhance how the artwork was perceived and possibly promote a broader cosmological symbol within the cave itself.

Scharf, Elizabeth (elizabeth.scharf@und.edu, University of North Dakota)

[12] Curiouser and curiouser: Analysis of a core from the Cater Aplin site in Harrisonburg, Louisiana

The Cater Aplin site (16CT467) is a small mound site located on the west bank of the Ouachita River in Harrisonburg, Louisiana. Although limited work has been completed on the site, this poster presents what is known about the mound, along with preliminary results from analysis of

a core taken with landowner permission. This earthwork likely dates to 1200-1400 BP and shows signs of sod block construction. Readers will be encouraged to contribute ideas to explain the stratigraphy and dating of the sediments, which are complex and curious.

Schenk, Kristine L. (see Demyan, Marcie)

Schober, Theresa (Florida State University)

[24] *A History in Hurricanes: A case study of heritage planning & management in southwest Florida*

In 2002, planning for a walk-in exhibit within a shell mound on Fort Myers Beach, Florida began, transforming a historically damaged area of the archaeological site into an educational experience. With an entrance under five feet above sea level, the team of engineers, architects, landscape architects and archaeologists anticipated future sea level rise, and incorporated the effects of Hurricane Charley in 2004 into the ultimate design. Subsequently, three other named storms have impacted the site. This poster reviews these design choices against the devastating impacts to the island from Hurricane Ian in 2022, and offers considerations for heritage site managers.

Schreiner, Nina (, SC Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology), **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology), **Lainie H. McCoy** (Tennessee Valley Authority), **Sarah Shepard** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[14] *The Southeast NAGPRA Community of Practice Split and Shared Collections Database*

Split and shared legacy collections are increasingly problematic. Holdings from the same site or collector now divided across multiple repositories challenge institutions and Tribes assembling documentation in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Southeast NAGPRA Community of Practice Split and Shared Collections Database (SSCD) supports identification and reunification of split/shared collections. The SSCD conforms to CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics) standards for Indigenous Data Governance while aligning data management to prioritize repatriation and improving findability and accessibility of archaeological holdings, enabling best practices for collections care.

Schweickart, Eric (eschweicka@cwf.org, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[19] *The Magazine before the Magazine: Findings From the 17th-century Middle Plantation Barracks Complex*

During excavations around the Williamsburg Powder Magazine in 2021-2022, portions of a late-17th century post-in-ground structure predating the brick magazine building were identified. In this presentation, I will describe our current understanding of this structure and analyze the artifacts affiliated with it. I will present the argument that this building is most likely a portion of the barracks complex which was constructed at Middle Plantation in the aftermath of Bacon's Rebellion. The Middle Plantation Barracks played an important role in diplomatic exchanges and was the location where the Treaty of Middle Plantation was negotiated and signed in 1677.

Schweickart, Eric (see Devlin, Sean)

Scott, Robert (see Blair, Paige)

Scott-Ireton, Della (dscottireton@uwf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Jessie Sanders** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Steve Ramirez** (Milton High School), **Mary Furlong Minkoff** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Ethan Dorris** (University of West Florida)

[21] Heritage in a High School: FPAN's Partnership with Milton High School

The long-running program at Milton High School in Santa Rosa County, Florida, grew out of an idea from a former FPAN graduate student assistant. That former student is now the FPAN Executive Director and the MHS program is still going strong, educating high school students about history, archaeology, and heritage in their community. This paper describes the impetus for this unique partnership, growth through the years, research conducted, and its place in MHS's curriculum and in the Milton community.

Seeber, Katherine (katherica.seeber@gmail.com, Carolina Community Archaeology)

[36] Indigenous Colonial Hilton Head: Combatting Erasure of Lowcountry Native Stories with Archaeology

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina is a flourishing heterotopia. This place has worlds living within, beneath, around, and on top of other worlds. The most dominant, the vacation industrial landscape, works to erase all others. Thousands of years of Indigenous life has been effectively muted through nearly one hundred years of continuous predatory development. Though the islands Gullah Geechee residents have been fighting erasure and marginalization, the Native past has been squeezed into places far beyond the margin. This paper will discuss recent research about the islands colonial Native past, and how its absence or presence has real world consequences for many contemporary Lowcountry residents.

Semon, Anna M. (asemon@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History)

[24] Documenting recent climate change impacts to archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia.

Archaeologists and geologists working on St. Catherines Island, Georgia have been documenting and monitoring climate change, specifically erosion, on the island for decades. More recently, St. Catherines Island archaeologists have been assessing the impact of wildfires on archaeological sites. In this poster, I present recent GPS survey results of a few areas affected by wildfires and intense erosion. In addition, I discuss yearly rates of shoreline erosion and reconstruct past landscape use based on artifact surface collections within impacted areas. These data provide useful information to help model future climate change impacts to the island's archaeological resources.

Shackelford, Anna (ashackelford@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery), **Sean Romo** (Jamestown Rediscovery), **Mary Anna Hartley** (Jamestown Rediscovery)

[4] West of the Tower: New Insight into Jamestown's Church

Throughout 2021, Jamestown Rediscovery's archaeological team conducted excavations just outside of the 1680s brick church tower. The Bacon's Rebellion event horizon found there provided a more detailed explanation of the evolution of the churches on site, giving a deeper understanding of the architectural techniques employed by the colonists. The presence of historic postholes also allowed the team to locate the bounds of the churchyard from the 17th through 20th centuries. By incorporating existing data from the site's GIS and reinterpreting previous finds, multiple different enclosures were identified throughout the church's evolution from a holy site to tourist site.

Shackelford, Anna (see Barber, Joshua David Norris)

Shaver, Douglas (see Harris, Brandy)

Shepard, Sarah (shepards@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Michelle Rathgaber** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[41] Thinking Inside the Box : A Curation-Based Field School in Arkansas

The continued focus of field schools on excavation without any emphasis or discussion of the associated long-term care of the resulting collections is one of many factors in the current curation crisis. This tradition combined with the lack of coursework focusing on curatorial methods, results in students being inadequately prepared for what is the largest responsibility of archeology – to protect and maintain data for the future. This field school focused almost exclusively on curatorial methods, ethics, and provided hands on experience in collections rehabilitation and data management. It also introduced students to the often overlooked research value of existing collections.

Shepard, Sarah (see Schreiner, Nina)

Sherard, Jeff L. (jeffsherard@brockingtoncrm.com, Brockington and Associates)
[27] Participants and Presence Along Charleston's Frontier: Examining a Late 17th Century Indigenous Occupation at Percival's Weston Hall.

Brockington has conducted ongoing archaeological and historical research at site 38DR87, representing Andrew Percival's late 17th-century Weston Hall in Dorchester County, South Carolina. In 1674, Percival was appointed to oversee trade with Indigenous groups. The site, positioned on the upper Ashley River, is marked by a focused concentration of Pre-Contact and Contact period trade artifacts from a series of pit features. These features are interpreted as temporary Indigenous encampments utilized during periodic native trading expeditions to Weston Hall. This paper will examine a unique set of low-fired earthenwares that may provide context for temporary Indigenous groups' occupations at the site.

Sherwood, Sarah (see Greenlee, Diana)

Shirilla, Emily (see Coker, Adalyn)

Sigafoos, Rebecca (rebecca.sigafos@gmail.com, AECOM), **Olivia Mehalko** (AECOM)
[46] Of Grog, Sand, and Shell: The North Carolina Shorescape Project Ceramic Assemblage
The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology contracted AECOM to conduct terrestrial and underwater archaeological surveys of state-owned land in Tyrell and Onslow Counties as part of the National Park Service-funded Shorescape Project. Survey efforts at Hammocks Beach State Park in Onslow County resulted in the documentation of five previously identified and eleven new archaeological sites mostly representing the Middle and Late Woodland periods. This paper presents the results of the ceramic analysis and spatial distribution of Woodland period ceramics across the Hammocks Beach survey area, with a focus on White Oak ceramics.

Simmons Jenkins, Glenda (glenda.simmonsjenkins@gullahcommunitytrust.org, Gullah/Geechee Cultural Community Trust), **Sarah Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Kassie Kemp** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[21] Aligning FPAN's priorities to the Gullah/Geechee Nation: Community-based action research in northeast Florida

The Gullah/Geechee people in Nassau County, Florida, have an uphill battle when it comes to cultural continuity and preservation of their historic black landscapes. Heir's properties and taxation are complicated issues that threaten coastal African-American communities throughout the southeast. The federal government (i.e. DOT, NPS), private corporations, and individual speculators absconded with and dispossessed Gullah/Geechee people of millions of acres; they were squeezed out many of the community strongholds in Florida, as was done at Mt. Pleasant, Hilton Head, Sapelo, and countless other sea islands. This paper will share the preliminary results of five years of the collaborative partnership between the Gullah/Geechee Nation and the

Florida Public Archaeology Network. Further research into Black Geography and Gullah/Geechee studies help frame the urgency to document historic black landscapes in northeast Florida. With such studies we hope to create pathways to preservation in the future.

Simp, Kim (kimberly.simpson@stantec.com, Stantec), **Harold Stanton** (Stantec), **Alise Connelly** (Stantec), **John Dockall** (Stantec)

[13] Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94): Microtool Industry at a Riverton/Wells Creek Phase occupation

Excavations at the Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94) in Trousdale County, Tennessee proved to represent a Riverton/Wells Creek Phase, Late Archaic occupation. An extensive microtool industry was discovered and documented through macro and micro analysis, as well as usewear. Although, not created in a formal manner with little or no retouch, these handheld tools appear to have been used for various tasks such as scraping, cutting, and drilling. The results of the usewear analysis coupled with macrobotanical results found that these tools appear to be heavily focused on the processing of river cane *Arundinaria* spp. for a variety of purposes.

Simpson, Duane (duane.simpson@stantec.com, Stantec)

[18] Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94): Exploring a Riverton Phase site in Central Tennessee

The Cato Bottom Site (40Tr94) located in Trousdale County; Tennessee along the Cumberland River represents a unique Riverton/Wells Creek Phase site. The Late Archaic to Terminal Archaic occupations identified at the site indicate a group yet rarely documented within the MidSouth. The research completed at the site indicates that the primary occupations are consistent with groups identified well to the north along the Ohio and Wabash River valleys. The presentation explores the unique Merom points and micro-tool industry employed by this group and its implications of identifying similar sites further afield across the broader Southeast.

Simpson, Duane (see Donaldson, Tyler)

Sims, Katherine (ksims@citystaug.com, City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program), **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[34] Smells Like School Spirit: Using GPR to Locate Privies at the St. Benedict the Moor School, St. Augustine

The St. Benedict the Moor School in St. Augustine, Florida was the first private Black school in the post-emancipation neighborhood of Lincolnville. Constructed in 1898 and used until desegregation in the 1960s, the school served as a focal point in the community. In March 2024, the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program and the Florida Public Archaeology Network conducted a small ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey to relocate several privies noted on Sanborn maps. Excavations of three areas of interest confirmed the locations of the privies and provided insights into the school's history and significance to the community.

Sims, Katherine (see Murray, Emily Jane)

Slack, Sara (slack38@marshall.edu, Marshall University), **Grace Ghiz** (Marshall University)

[17] Subsistence and Scavenging: Faunal Insights and Butchery Practices from the Fort Ancient Clover Site

This presentation examines faunal remains from the Clover archaeological site near Lesage, WV, focusing on butchery marks and species abundance within the Fort Ancient culture's diet, as compared to reports on the nearby Buffalo site. There are no formal publications on the 1980s Clover site excavations, making this faunal analysis a significant contribution to our understanding of related subsistence strategies and human-animal interactions. Cut and tooth marks reveal butchering techniques and scavenger activity, shedding light on ancient

technological advancements and ecological adaptations. This study contributes to broader archaeological interpretations of social structures during the late Prehistoric/Protohistoric periods in West Virginia.

Smallwood, Ashley (see Jennings, Thomas)

Smit, Douglas (dksmit@unc.edu, University of North Carolina - CH), **Sarah Linn** (Penn Museum), **Megan Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[50] *"Sun porches, potted palms and second mortgages": Community Archaeology and the Great Migration in West Philadelphia*

This paper, the second of two dedicated to Heritage West, presents preliminary results of excavations in the Black Bottom neighborhood of West Philadelphia. Inspired by community partners, we focused on housing and daily life in the neighborhood during the 19th and early 20th centuries, as West Philadelphia transformed into a dense urban landscape. By discussing materials recovered from excavation of the basement and privy of a structure that was home to Black families arriving from VA, NC, and SC as part of the Great Migration, we reflect on the challenges of interpreting urban archaeological assemblages during periods of dramatic change.

Smit, Douglas (see Kassabaum, Megan)

Smith, Amanda (see Carter, Andrew)

Smith, Ashley (see Kelly, Kieya S)

Smith, Caleb (chgsmith@ncdot.gov, North Carolina Department of Transportation)

[37] *This is Not a Data Recovery: The Removal of Historic Period Burials in Cleveland County, North Carolina*

In December 2011, the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Right of Way Branch moved the remains of 10 people from a burial ground located in someone's back yard to a nearby cemetery. The burials were removed as part of the planning and construction of the US Highway 74 Shelby Bypass in Cleveland County, North Carolina. The paper will discuss the circumstances of the burial ground's identification, the legal process established to manage the removal of human remains threatened by highway construction, and it will describe the (non-archaeological) excavation of the burials.

Smith, Heather L. (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Smith, Karen (smithky@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Sam McDorman** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **RaeLynn Butler** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation), **Savannah Waters** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)

[27] *Centering the Periphery: Pockoy Island in the 17th Century*

Pockoy Island was home to two major shell ring villages during the 3rd millennium BC. While monitoring shoreline erosion in 2023, McDorman discovered a feature on the beach that dated not to the time of the shell rings but to the period of European colonization. Emergency excavation of the feature sheds light on the last Indigenous occupation of the Island. Just as Pockoy Island is being erased from the map by the relentless forces of Global Warming, our work puts Pockoy on the map during the 17th century, a time when the relentless forces of Colonialism were at full tilt.

Smith, Karen (see Garland, Carey)

Smith, Karen (see Lambert, Shawn)

Smith, Lakelyn (lps5527@psu.edu, The Pennsylvania State University), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (The Pennsylvania State University), **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (The University of Georgia), **Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz** (The Pennsylvania State University)

[3] *Interpreting the Spatial Organization of 19th –Century Black Post-Emancipation Households via Soil Geochemistry on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Ossabaw Island, located in the Georgia Lowcountry, served as the site of four different plantations, tended by enslaved Gullah-Geechee people until 1861. Following Special Field Order No. 15 in 1865, freed Black families resettled themselves across the Georgia Lowcountry, including near the former plantation of Middle Place on Ossabaw. This study focuses on the spatial and social organization of the Middle Place Gullah-Geechee community. Combined with historic maps and new survey results, we leverage geochemical analyses of systematically collected soil samples to understand the organization of freed Black households and evaluate the use of these methods for coastal historic settlements.

Smith, Madeline (, University of Mississippi), **Jesse W. Tune** (University of Mississippi), **Tony Boudreaux** (Mississippi State University), **Maureen Meyers** (New South Associates), **Carolyn Freiwald** (University of Mississippi), **Wes Newton** (University of Mississippi)

[43] *The University of Mississippi's Archaeological Collections Refurbishment Project 2019-2024*

In 2019 the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Mississippi was awarded a five-year National Park Service Save America's Treasures grant under the initial guidance of Boudreaux and Meyers. This grant facilitated a collections refurbishment project to upgrade the university's archaeological collections to modern curation standards. Specific goals of the project included: (1) catalog all collections, (2) prepare the collections for long-term curation, (3) digitize associated records, (4) create secure backups of digital data, and (5) move the collections into secure, climate-controlled spaces. Here, we present the results of this project and offer insights gained through the process.

Smith, Morgan (see Thulman, David)

Snider, Joseph (joe.snider@terracon.com, Terracon Consultants, Inc.)

[6] *Rebels and Redoubts: LiDAR Imaging of the Earthen Defenses in the Williamsburg Line Constructed During the American Civil War in York and James City Counties, Virginia*

This paper presents the results of a remote sensing study of earthen defenses, known as redoubts, erected by the Confederate States Army. This corridor of defenses, known as the Williamsburg Line, extended from Queen's Creek to the James River, and was unfinished when the U.S. Army advanced up the peninsula in May of 1862. Publicly available LiDAR data collected in 2013 and 2018, was reprocessed by the author. Analysis identified evidence of eleven redoubts, along with newly identified possible remnants. Despite modern development, a surprising amount of topographic evidence of the Williamsburg Line sites is still present in these modern datasets.

Snider, Joseph (see Corkum, Alexander)

Soergel, Allison E. (see Mohr, Bridget A.)

Sorresso, Dominique (see Cobb, Charles)

Spradley, Reece (see Gaillard, Meg)

Stallings, Richard (richard.stallings@wsp.com, WSP), **Susan Andrews** (WSP)

[4] *Archaeological Investigations at the Cove Point Lighthouse Site, Calvert County, Maryland*
Constructed in 1828, the NRHP listed Cove Point Light Station has a long history of use as a navigational aid and light keeper's residence. At the request of the US Coast Guard, WSP conducted a survey, test unit excavations, and monitoring of soil remediation excavations at this important site. This is one of the few lighthouse sites on the East Coast that has received this level of archaeological attention. The investigations resulted in the delineation and sampling of activity areas and midden related to the 19th and 20th century use of the property and provided directions for future research.

Stanton, Harold (see Simp, Kim)

Stauffer, Grant (see Ford, Paige)

Steere, Benjamin (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University), **Paul Webb** (TRC), **Kaley Kelly** (University of Tennessee)

[12] *The "Conley Mound" in Andrews, North Carolina: Using a Virginia Antiquarian's Records to put a Cherokee Place Back on the Map*

In the early 1900s, Captain Robert Dewar Wainwright, an amateur archaeologist and retired U. S. Marine Corps captain from Virginia, carried out surface collections and excavations at sites in western North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and other nearby states. Wainwright's records and artifact collections were largely ignored for decades, but they contain information about several ancestral Cherokee archaeological sites, including what may be a previously unrecorded mound in southwestern North Carolina. In this poster we describe our efforts to verify Wainwright's written accounts, trace his scattered collection, and use his data to glean new insight about previously understudied Cherokee cultural sites.

Stephens, Diane (see Kangas, Rachael)

Stephens, Lauren (lstephens@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery (Preservation Virginia)), **Caroline Peacock** (National Park Service (SEAC))

[33] *Study Olive This: A Comparative Study of Olive Jar from 17th Century Jamestown to the 16th Century Luna Settlement*

Archaeological excavations of the early 17th century James Fort in Virginia have uncovered more than five hundred sherds of Spanish Coarseware olive jars. This paper aims to analyze specific characteristics in order to better understand the assemblage. To better contextualize it, it will then be compared to olive jar sherds from the 16th century Tristan de Luna Settlement in Florida. This study contributes to a growing dataset of Spanish olive jars across colonial sites.

Sterner, Katherine (ksterner@towson.edu, Towson University)

[22] *Overview of Results from the 2024 Towson University Field School in Baltimore, Maryland*

During the summer of 2024, Towson University conducted an archaeological field school in North Point State Park, on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, only a few miles from downtown Baltimore. Investigations in the park consisted of the surface survey of 28 acres of plowed fields, shovel testing of surrounding wooded areas, a ground penetrating radar survey of 800 m², and excavation of eleven 2x2 m units. Over 1,000 pre-contact artifacts were recovered from the three sites identified, composed of pottery sherds, chipped stone debitage and tools, ground stone tools, a modified fossil shark tooth, and two pieces of galena.

Stevens, Kendall (see Cabral, Evan)

Stickler, Justin (see Carr, Philip)
Storey, Angela (see Jennings, Thomas)

Straube, Bly (see Blanton, Dennis)

Strezewski, Michael (mstrezewsk@usi.edu, University of Southern Indiana)
[7] The Mann Site: New Research on a Late Hopewell Phenomenon in Southwestern Indiana
Despite its importance in understanding Hopewell culture, the Mann site in southwestern Indiana has been chronically understudied. Over the past decade, large amounts of new data have been generated, including over 20 radiocarbon dates, a 48-hectare magnetometry survey, analyses of legacy collections, and recent excavations at outlying Mann phase sites. The results of this work indicate that the Mann site was occupied between 200 and 600 C.E., sharing attributes with the Middle Woodland traditions of Ohio and the Southeast. Most unique are the immense quantities of habitation-type debris and features found across at least 20 hectares of the site.

Stricker, Leah (lstricker@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery)
[33] Figures in a 5:5: Delft tiles at Jamestown
When choosing a crossmending project for Jamestown's 2024 summer field school, charismatic figures made Delftware tiles an obvious choice. However as the project got underway, questions about the tiles and their presence at Jamestown arose. This presentation will discuss the manufacture and export of these artifacts and will detail the Jamestown tiles and their figures, including the artwork which inspired some, and the discovery of unique motifs, figures, and imagery on the tiles in the assemblage. Additionally, a look at the contexts from which the sherds were excavated will highlight their use at Jamestown.

Stulen, Tamara (teichelber@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
[19] Rock me like a Wagon Wheel: Wagons and Ruts at the Williamsburg Barracks
While excavating at the Williamsburg Barracks site, our team discovered a set of wagon wheel ruts traveling across a portion of the site. Based on our excavations, these ruts were likely made by some of the many wagons that were headed towards the Barracks during the war. Wagons were an important logistical component of fighting the Revolutionary War. Large systems of transportation were created to move people and supplies during this time. This paper will examine the wagon wheel ruts in the context of the Barracks site as well as the wider Revolutionary War.

Sullivan, John
[16] Discussant

Sullivan, John (see Napora, Katharine G.)
Sullivan, John M. (see Martin, Paul S.)

Sullivan, Myles (myles.sullivan@ufl.edu, University of Florida)
[13] Informative Objects? Assessing Vessel Forms of Imported Ceramics at Two Houses in Charleston, SC
This poster presents recent reanalysis of two ceramic assemblages housed at the Charleston Museum. Despite being recovered at Charleston house lots commonly associated with their 18th century owners who were "Founding Fathers" in the American Revolution, the artifacts from these urban spaces are the products of complex occupations from multiple owners, enslaved individuals, women, and children. With an interest in understanding how these ceramics may

have been utilized during the political and social turmoil surrounding the American Revolution, this poster presents basic assemblage characteristics, with an emphasis on the intersection of vessel forms and ceramic types at both sites.

Swisher, PhD, Kimberly L. (Kimberly.Swisher@eku.edu, Eastern Kentucky University),
Elizabeth T. Horton, PhD (Rattlesnake Master LLC)

[44] Averett Cultural Subsistence Practices and Exploitation of Plant Species in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley

During the 12th and 13th centuries AD, populations of Mississippian peoples migrated to the Chattahoochee River Valley in present-day southwestern Georgia, occupied at the time by politically non-stratified, hunter-gatherer Averett groups who incorporated Mississippian lifeways or actively resisted doing so. Ongoing research from the last several years focuses on two Averett sites at the northern and southern cultural boundaries, which show a range of decision making and agency at community and regional levels. Recent macrobotanical analyses from this research demonstrates different approaches to plant exploitation, use, and subsistence practices including different plant species representation and previously unidentified plant species.

Sykora, Emily (emilysykora1@gmail.com, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[44] Zooarchaeology and Folktales: Feasting at Site 38KE12, South Carolina

Site 38KE12, located in central South Carolina, consists of a prominent Native American multi-mound complex from ca. AD 1225–1562. Faunal remains from three archaeological deposits are analyzed—two from platform mound slopes, and one from the mound precinct—to determine the activities that occurred atop and near the mounds. Animal-use is documented at 38KE12 to determine the species present, evaluate how animals were used in terms of body regions and taphonomy, and interpret whether any of the contexts represent ritual or feasting behaviors based upon the presence of animals that are important in Catawba, Cherokee, and Muscogee folktales.

Tallman, Caitlin (see Barkmeier, Jonathan)

Taylor, Greer (gtaylor5@ncsu.edu, NC State)

[3] Cemetery Photogrammetry: Historical Archaeology Data Collection Preliminary Results from Oberlin Cemetery, Raleigh, North Carolina

Photogrammetry involves creating three-dimensional models using photographs of an object which can provide more detailed documentation than the photographs alone. This technique could be used to record and assist in the future preservation of grave markers. This poster presents the preliminary results of photogrammetry in Oberlin Cemetery, located in the historic African-American community of Oberlin Village in Raleigh, North Carolina. It has recently been mapped with geophysical tools by local professionals and rejuvenated by volunteer clean-up initiatives. I aim to contribute to the Oberlin community and the ongoing rehabilitation of Oberlin Cemetery through photogrammetry.

Taylor, Samantha (staylor@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[50] Tough Fibre and Virgin Spruce: A Cultural Resources Survey at the Town of Sunburst (31HW841) and the Boomer Inn (31HW830), Haywood County, North Carolina

This paper will discuss the 2023 cultural resources survey at two sites relevant to early twentieth century logging and forestry in Haywood County, North Carolina. Site 31HW841 is the town of Sunburst/Spruce, a small logging company town that operated from 1906 to 1920. Initially called Sunburst, the company town was operated by the Champion Fibre Company from 1906 to 1911 prior to shutting down their operations and moving “Sunburst” further upstream. Shortly

thereafter the town was renamed Spruce. Site 31HW830, historically referred to as the Boomer Inn, was a small log cabin located one mile uphill from Sunburst/Spruce. It served as an overnight place of respite for loggers and Carl Schenck's forestry students during the steep trek from Sunburst/Spruce to the mountain peak. In 2023, both sites were recorded and investigated as part of larger survey in the Pisgah National Forest. The resulting data have provided insight into the timber industry in the early twentieth century and Haywood County's role in the development of forestry as a profession.

Telep, Amanda (see D'Ambrosio, Angela)

Terri, Gillett (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Theberge, Robert (see Balco, William)

Thomin, Mike (see Grinnan, Nicole)

Thompson, Victor (see Garland, Carey)

Thompson, Victor (see Nafziger, Kirsten)

Thompson, Victor (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Thulman, David (dthulman@gmail.com, George Washington University), **Morgan Smith** (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga), **Angie Perrotti** (PEARL, LLC)

[44] Late Pleistocene Deposits in Lake George, Florida

In 2006, a Suwannee Paleoindian site was reported by local collectors in Lake George, Florida's second largest lake. Although destroyed, the site changed our understanding of Paleoindian distributions in the state. Since then, the Archaeological Research Cooperative has conducted surface and sub-bottom surveys of the lake looking for other early landforms and sites, funded by the state of Florida. In 2019 AND 2023, we found several surfaces in cores with preserved fauna, flora, and pollen, dating to from ~14,000 to ~40,000 cal years BP. The youngest dates are essentially contemporaneous with the pre-Clovis dates at Page-Ladson. These findings reveal a complex paleoenvironmental history for north Florida, and potential occupation history for the lake.

Timo, Melissa (melissa.timo@dncr.nc.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology)

[46] Foul weather friends and allies: Considering NC Coastal Cemetery Management

The NC OSA has recently completed fieldwork for the NC Coastal Historic Cemetery Survey Project. This research, funded through a NPS Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund grant, was designed to identify, document, and assess the condition of historical cemeteries on state lands in nine coastal NC counties impacted by 2018's Hurricanes Florence and Michael. This paper will examine climate, storm, and human impacts in post-contact period cemeteries recorded along NC's coastline and Outer Banks regions. It will examine how these forces may impact publicly, privately, descendant, and unknown owned cemeteries, including their preservation, management strategies, outreach, and use.

Tooker, Scott (scott.m.tooker@gmail.com, University of Maryland)

[48] A Lighthouse, a Lawn, and a Lot of Dirt: A Presentation on the Built Landscape of Split Rock Lighthouse in Northern Minnesota

Located along the North Shores of Lake Superior in Minnesota, Split Rock Lighthouse was originally built atop a rocky shore in an inhospitable wilderness. Over the years, the men who worked at the lighthouse undertook the massive endeavor of building the level and functional landscape that is present today. Utilizing historic documentation, archaeological fieldwork, and

GIS technology, I demonstrate when the building occurred, the seasonal nature of landscape building, and the locations where most fill materials were added. Through this presentation, I aim to highlight UMD's CHRM program and how this program was able to aid in this research.

Torp, Lyle

[48] *Discussant*

Torvinen, Andrea (see Datka, Zhuldyz)

Torvinen, Andrea (see Nelson, Erin)

Trout, Naomi E. (ntrout@mail.umw.edu, University of Mary Washington (UMW)), **J. C. Zobrist** (University of Mary Washington (UMW)), **Katherine G. Parker** (University of Mary Washington (UMW))

[50] *Assessing the Archaeological Research Potential for Still Sites in Virginia*

In Virginia, moonshining exploits from the twentieth century have fueled pop culture narratives that claim it holds the "Wettest County in the World." Elsewhere in the southeast, archaeological research has called attention to the importance of still sites, and how these resources can provide insight into local and regional history. Drawing upon archaeological site data and archival research, we will discuss patterns in extant Virginia moonshine still sites and their perceived significance.

Tuccillo, Andres (aat278@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University)

[26] *The Collapse of Cahokia: A Neuroarchaeological Case Study*

Although much archaeological theory has been dedicated to the factors behind and effects of socio-political collapse, many collapse narratives, including those of the Mississippian city Cahokia, are skewed by modern biases or an attempt to codify collapse into a series of events that remove past communities from their historical contexts. This paper aims to review modern revised interpretations of the Cahokian collapse and, using neuroarchaeological theory, attempts to craft a practical methodology through which the historical context of the collapse is paramount; the historicization of the human mind is explored; and a perspective of anti-deterministic cultural change is presented.

Tune, Jesse W. (jwttune@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi), **Heather L. Smith** (Texas State University), **Joseph Watts** (University of Mississippi), **Ashley Medlin** (Texas State University)

[13] *Evaluating Tennessee Fluted Point Types Using Geometric Morphometrics*

The Tennessee Fluted Point Survey has recorded ~5,400 projectile points, as of the most recent update (2013). Several hundred of these artifacts were never accessed in person, but documented from images published in state and regional journals. The entries based on published images were assigned point-type designations but are generally not accompanied by measurements. Our team has digitized these images to enable the calculation of inter-landmark measurements and other geometric morphometric shape data. In this presentation, we describe the collection, digitization process, and results of statistical tests used to evaluate the type designations using geometric morphometrics.

Tune, Jesse W. (see Smith, Madeline)

Turner, Dylan (see Jennings, Thomas)

Umberg, Lori (see Balco, William)

Upton, Samantha (snupton@crai-ky.com, Cultural Resource Analysts), **Meagan Dennison** (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[44] *Down the Rabbit Hole: Faunal Remains from Two Late Nineteenth Century Cisterns from 40KN405*

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. undertook excavation of several anomalies underneath a parking lot at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville campus ahead of dorm construction. Two cisterns associated with two late-nineteenth century dwellings were uncovered. The cistern faunal assemblage reflects both market acquired, and home raised and butchered food items. For instance, numerous domestic rabbit specimens, as well as chicken remains and eggshell were recovered. The presence of the chicken and eggshell could indicate that they were raised and butchered on site. The use of kitchen and hack saws and cleavers was also observed in the cistern assemblage.

Vallrugo, Thomas (tvallrug@vol.utk.edu, University of Tennessee)

[18] *Soapstone Characterization as a Proxy for Trade in the Southeast*

The use of soapstone vessels by Late Archaic and Early Woodland groups in the Eastern Woodlands has been an area of frequent study. This research seeks to identify potential trade between groups through the characterization of soapstone vessel fragments from sites in Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana. This characterization will be done through an analysis of the transition metals, rare earth element and mineral composition acquired through the use of portable X-ray Fluorescence and Fiber Optic Light Reflectance Spectroscopy respectively and used as a proxy for trade and interaction between the sites.

VanDerwarker, Amber

[47] *Discussant*

Veness, Megan (mveness@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[3] *Revealing Garden Features: John Custis IV's Garden at Williamsburg Virginia*

Ongoing archaeological excavations at Custis Square in Colonial Williamsburg have revealed a significant amount of evidence about the modifications made to the property during John Custis IV's occupation from 1717 to 1749. Many of our excavation units have focused on the portion of the garden directly south of the manor house, an area of 204' by 160'. Custis notes a variety of plants within this garden during his multi-decade correspondence with Peter Collinson in England. Using our analysis of garden root structure and feature characteristics criteria we revealed the location and layout of a variety of these plants.

Vie Brock, Keely (Towson University)

[22] *Analysis of Pottery from the 2024 Towson University Field School at North Point State Park*

A previous archaeological survey of the 1,310 acre North Point State Park in Baltimore County, Maryland identified eleven pre-contact sites, most of which were deemed potentially significant. The 2024 Towson University field school conducted pedestrian survey of two of these previously identified sites and identified one new site. We also excavated eleven test units at one of the sites. Our investigations recovered 145 pottery sherds from two of the three sites. The pottery assemblage is indicative of substantial a Late Woodland occupation at both sites.

Wagner, Mark (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

[6] *Challenging Historical Memory at Fort Kaskaskia*

In this presentation I examine the issue of contested memory in relation to two colonial-era forts named Fort Kaskaskia in Illinois. Through time factors such as racism and alteration of the landscape severed the two forts from their historical context of being part of the town of

Kaskaskia. Archaeological investigations conducted by SIU-Carbondale at the two fort sites as well as at a metis household within the town of Kaskaskia itself have enabled us to reconnect the two forts to their historical context and give voice to the African, creole, and Native American peoples whose story has been silenced.

Waite, Kyra (kmwaite@ncsu.edu, North Carolina State University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University), **Eileen G. Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), **Brett Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

[34] *Focusing the Lens: Developing a Framework for Geophysical Data Interpretation of Mississippian Residences at Watauga*

This poster presents an interpretive framework for identifying residential features in geophysical prospecting data in support of ethical, minimally invasive, and cost-effective archaeological research. At this stage, I focus on the identification of residential features, structures, and areas dating to the Middle Mississippian period. Once the framework is fully developed, I will apply it to magnetometry and GPR data collected by a team from Western Carolina University and East Tennessee State University at Watauga (31MA89), an ancestral Cherokee mound site in Macon County, NC. If successful, this framework may aid the interpretation of magnetic data at similar Mississippian sites in the Southern Appalachian region.

Waite, Kyra (see Ernenwein, Eileen)

Walker, C. Cameron (walkerc2@umd.edu, University of Maryland), **C. Walker**

[36] *The Political Economy of a Trading Post: "Feasting" at the Musgrove Cowpens (9Ch137)*

The Musgrove Cowpens (9Ch137) represents a space where individuals and communities came together to "negotiate" the political-economic relations of a fledgling Georgia. Mary and John Musgrove's decision to center their economic ventures on Yamacraw Bluff became essential to Georgia's integration into long-standing systems of socio-economic exchanges. This paper connects this site's robust faunal assemblage to known political "conferences" at Musgrove by analyzing the represented species and body portions alongside meat-utility indices. Additionally, by analyzing ethnohistorical accounts, this research indicates that Indigenous symbolism and reciprocity around feasting were ingrained in the entangled socio-economic systems of the colonial Southeast.

Walker, C. (see Walker, C. Cameron)

Wallis, Neill (see Datka, Zhuldyz)

Wallis, Neill (see Nelson, Erin)

Wampler, Marc (see Andrews, Susan)

Wampler, Marc (see Bradley, Dawn)

Wampler, Marc E. (see Hunter, John A.)

Wampler, Marc E. (see Mohr, Bridget A.)

Wang, Ping (see Jackson, Kendal)

Ward, Grace (grace.m.ward@dartmouth.edu, Dartmouth College), **Jonathan Alperstein** (Dartmouth College), **Madeleine McLeester** (Dartmouth College), **Jesse Casana** (Dartmouth College)

[7] *When is a Midden a Monument? What Southeastern Archaeology Can Tell Us About the Shell Middens of Coastal Maine*

Pathbreaking work in Southeastern archaeology has demonstrated that the shell mounds of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are much more than refuse heaps. Indigenous communities constructed these diverse structures to mark persistent places and track social and ecological history for millennia. In this paper, we apply a landscape approach informed by work in the Southeast to a series of large Late Archaic-Woodland shell middens located along the Damariscotta River in Midcoast Maine. We present the results of our recent geophysical survey of the area around the Whaleback and Glidden middens and outline potential directions for future research.

Waselkov, Gregory
[39] Discussant

Waters, Gifford (see Ellrich, Aaron)

Waters, Savannah (see Smith, Karen)

Wathen, Claire (see Boyd, Jay)

Watson, April (apwatson@lynn.edu, Lynn University)
[16] Managing Archaeological Field Schools on Public Lands: A Federal Perspective
Archaeological field schools conducted on federally managed public lands present unique challenges and opportunities for educators, students, and government agencies alike. This presentation offers insights from the federal government's perspective on overseeing and facilitating such field schools, highlighting key aspects of compliance with cultural resource management laws, such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and Section 106 compliance. The presentation will address the complexities of balancing educational goals with resource protection mandates, permit processes, and post-excavation responsibilities, including curation and reporting requirements. Drawing on fieldwork experiences, we will discuss the lessons learned and best practices for ensuring that archaeological field schools contribute to the stewardship of public lands while providing students with valuable training in research ethics, compliance, and cultural sensitivity. This federal perspective emphasizes the role of government in promoting heritage preservation while supporting the educational missions of field schools.

Watts, Joseph (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Webb, Dan (see Herring, Catherine Linn)

Webb, Paul (see Steere, Benjamin)

Weber, June (jweber@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Marcus Allen** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[3] "A Symbol of Perseverance and Strength in the Pursuit of Freedom": Data Recovery of the Rear Porch Extension at the Hutchinson House Site (38CH2586) on Edisto Island
Located in the Gullah-Geechee Heritage Corridor, the Hutchinson House is a unique example of a home and landscape built and occupied by an influential African American, Henry Hutchinson, in the decades following emancipation. Following ground penetrating radar survey behind the Hutchinson House (38CH2586), New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) conducted machine stripping and hand excavation in support of Edisto Island Open Land Trust's (EIOLT's) architectural restoration and interpretation efforts. Although the geophysical data suggested the presence of two large features, excavation revealed 26 natural and cultural features that dated to the Hutchinson family's occupation as well as the earlier plantation era.

Weber, Kiersten (weberk@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program)

[43] *Curation and a Centennial Central Point: Saturated Past, Chaotic Current, Hopeful Future.*

In 2024, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Heritage Trust Program celebrated its 50th anniversary, marking a time to reflect on the past and plan for the future. In 2015, archaeological collections were stored at various facilities with no dedicated staff. Following the Historic Flood of 2015, a large part of the collection went through recovery and all collections then were moved to a new facility. Legacy collections paired with post flood recovered collections provide challenging aspects to collections management. Now, legacy collections are being re-evaluated and long-term plans are being established for the future of the collections.

Webster, Rebecca J. (rebeccawebster202@gmail.com, NA), **Julia A. King** (St. Mary's College of Maryland)

[11] *The Presence, Shattering, and Reorganization of 17th Century Lower Potomac and Rappahannock Communities of Practice*

Chesapeake Algonquian societies with which settlers interacted throughout the 17th century primarily developed from and were influenced by extensive kinship networks. Through various legislation, colonial governments and colonists disrupted these long-standing Algonquian kinship networks. For this paper, we analyzed the attributes of Indigenous-manufactured ceramics and smoking pipes from Late Woodland and colonial sites throughout the Lower Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys to identify communities of practice which are indicative of Algonquian kinship and economic ties. By identifying the deep history of these connections, we seek to demonstrate how Chesapeake Algonquians renegotiated various social boundaries to persist through the colonial period.

Weinstein, Richard (see Haley, Bryan)

Weiss, Tori (weissh22@students.ecu.edu, East Carolina University), **Margaret H. Milteer** (East Carolina University), **Charles R. Ewen** (East Carolina University)

[4] *Home Is Where the Hearth Is: Excavations at the 18th Century Home of John Lawson*

Lots 5 and 6 in Historic Bath, North Carolina hosted a variety of occupants through the centuries, ranging from John Lawson and his family in the early 18th century, merchants in the late 18th century, and finally Joseph Bonner in the early 19th century. East Carolina University has conducted multiple archaeological field schools on lots 5 and 6 to determine the footprint of John Lawson's early 18th century home.

Wells, Douglas (see Haley, Bryan)

Wheeler, Derek (dwheeler@monticello.org, Thomas Jefferson Foundation), **Corey A.H. Sattes** (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

[38] *Reassessing the Chronological Boundaries of Monticello's Mulberry Row, Charlottesville, Virginia.*

Updated approaches to dating can help reassess legacy assemblages. This paper discusses ways to parse out stratified deposits to define chronological boundaries. We apply this preliminary research to the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Mulberry Row dwellings and working structures. A historic road adjacent to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, Mulberry Road was home

to enslaved and white laborers. Our current study adds to past archaeology and analyses of this community by testing different analytical approaches for clarifying stratigraphic groupings. Identifying the most accurate variables for occupational phasing will expand our understanding of how Mulberry Row changed over time.

White, Andrew (see McCullough, Robert)

White, Ivo (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Wilkins, Chris (cwilkins@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery)

[25] Cruel to be Kind: Conservation of Bone Handled Knives at Jamestown

Bone handled knives are commonly found in the historical archaeological record and in collections. Proper care and storage are required to reduce loss and to ensure they do not continue to disintegrate. Bone handled knives are multicomponent objects where each component, the bone and iron, requires different forms of treatment and dissimilar parameters for storage. At Jamestown, the objects are first analyzed using X-radiography and sometimes X-ray fluorescence. When appropriate, Jamestown conservators separate the iron and bone components for conservation. After treatment, a determination is made to either store the object as a complete artifact or as separated components.

Williams, Caleb (see Boyd, Jay)

Williams, Leigha (lwilliams@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[3] Cause of Death and Memorialization

Monuments within historic cemeteries can be visible markers of one's status among families and communities. A bespoke poem was discovered on an 1879 obelisk of a murdered couple in a hidden family cemetery in Fulton County, Georgia, suggesting that untimely death resulted in grander memorials. Subsequent research examined themes of memorialization related to individuals that suffered untimely or violent deaths in paper and in stone. This poster presents the results of a preliminary study of the relationship between untimely and violent deaths and degree of memorialization and suggests methodologies for future studies.

Williford, Carl (cw025@uark.edu, University of Arkansas)

[12] A Re-Examination of Huntsville (3MA22) Mound Center through a Geospatial Lens

The Huntsville (3MA22) mound center was investigated as part of University of Arkansas field schools in the late 80s-mid 1990s. Reporting from these investigations has been somewhat limited in scope, focused primarily on mound construction and mound surface architecture. As part of an Internship with the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the excavation data from this site will be incorporated into a geodatabase and reexamined using geospatial techniques. The aim of this project is to demonstrate ways of examining legacy data through a modern lens.

Willoughby, Wesley R. (see Martin, Paul S.)

Willoughby, Wesley (see Gijanto, Liza)

Wilson, William J. (wwilson@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Gregory D. Cook** (University of West Florida)

[35] Secrets in the Shallows: Summary of the 2024 Submerged Investigations at Emanuel Point, Pensacola, Florida

Following discovery of the first Emanuel Point Shipwreck (EP I) in 1992, the University of West Florida has been investigating vessels associated with the Luna expedition in Pensacola Bay. Since the onset of the COVID pandemic, field work has been extremely limited. This year,

excavations continued at EP III for the first time since 2019. Additionally, test units were placed near EP II to explore a scatter of ladrillos found just northwest of the main site. Geophysical surveys since 2023 have covered a total of 189 hectares, generating many additional targets which have the potential to represent other Luna-period shipwrecks.

Winterhoff, Quent (see D'Ambrosio, Angela)

Witham, Tyler (withamtl@appstate.edu, Appalachian State), **Matthew Knowles** (Appalachian State)

[13] *Points of Connection: Diachronic Patterns of Lithic Procurement in Northwestern North Carolina*

Working with data from a 50-year-old survey of the New River valley in Northwestern North Carolina, our team has examined diagnostic projectile points from a number of pedestrian surveys. Looking at point typology and raw material type dating from the Transitional Paleoindian to the Late Woodland periods, we have made some preliminary interpretations of procurement, trade and migration patterns. We hope that our research may show one way of revisiting old data that has been otherwise collected and forgotten about.

Witt, Evan (see Demyan, Marcie)

Wood, M. Jared (see Gaunt, Kaylee)

Worth, John (jworth@uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[35] *Quantitative Documentary Analysis of the Material Culture of 16th-Century Spanish Terrestrial Expeditions to the Southeast*

While the material culture of the 16th-century Spanish colonial world has been examined by many archaeologists studying the earliest expeditions and settlements in the Southeastern U.S., few studies have explicitly incorporated a quantitative dimension to their analysis. This paper presents the outlines of a deep-dive into the documentary record of the material culture of Spanish expeditions during this era, focusing not just on what kinds of objects might be expected to have been present, but the relative frequency and distribution of various types of material culture in their functional context among colonial Spanish military and civilian components of such expeditions.

Young, Stacey (syoun@scprt.com, SC State Parks, Recreation & Tourism)

[27] *Early Settlements at "Waha on Ye South Side of the Santee River" : Investigating Early Eighteenth Century Indigenous Interactions at Hampton Plantation State Historic Site*

Yuan, Gouruyue (gyuan@unc.edu, UNC-Chapel Hill), **Mary Elizabeth Fitts** (UNC-Chapel Hill), **Vickie Jeffries**, **Beverly Payne**

[47] *Inside and Outside at Fredricks: A Spatial Analysis of Occaneechi Plant Use in the North Carolina Piedmont*

This study investigates the relationship between plant use and spatial organization at Fredricks, the site of a late-seventeenth-century Occaneechi village. Our statistical analyses reveal that samples from communal areas exhibit higher densities of cultigens, nuts, and fruits compared to those from domestic structures. This suggests that food processing activities such as maize preparation, as well as deposition associated with periodic cleaning, likely took place outside household spaces. Additionally, four outlier samples were identified, representing distinct large-scale events potentially associated with ceremonial practices. We discuss the implications of these findings for past Occaneechi foodways and intersite comparisons in paleoethnobotany more generally.

Zaczek, Jacqui (see Jennings, Thomas)

Zavodny, Emily (see Fields, Otis)

Zimmerman, Emily A. (ezimmerman@cwf.org, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[8] Digging Deeper: Challenging the Conventions of Garden Artifacts

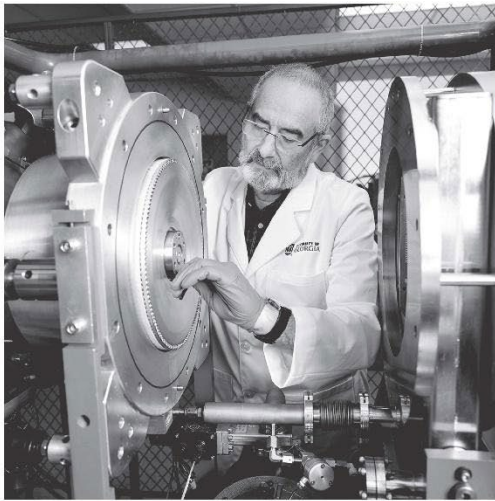
Archaeology has often focused on gardens as landscapes – heavy on soil features and documentary evidence, but often lacking material culture. Fortunately, recent excavations at Custis Square in Williamsburg, Virginia offer a unique opportunity to explore the more tangible evidence of gardens through conventional artifacts like flowerpots, as well as less conventional ones. We'll explore what artifacts can be associated with gardens based on the tasks and labor involved in creating perhaps one of the finest gardens in the colony of Virginia. Shifting our view of the Custis garden from landscape to taskscape allows us to dig a little deeper.

Zobrist, J. C. (see Trout, Naomi E.)

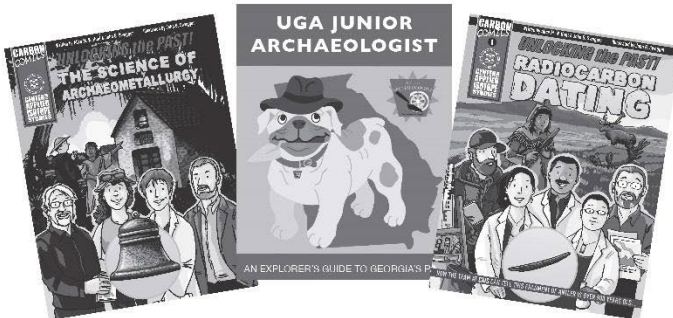
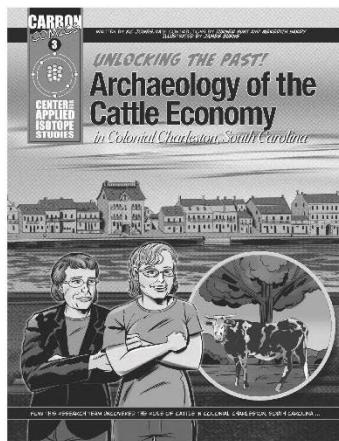


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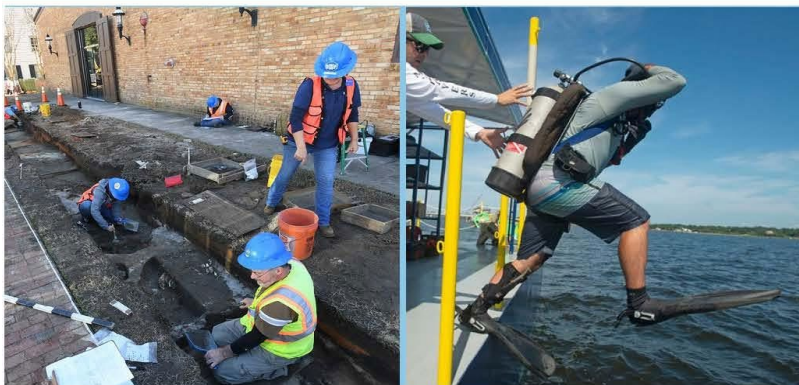
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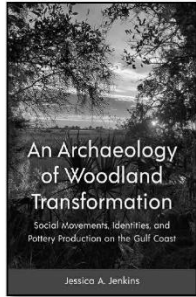


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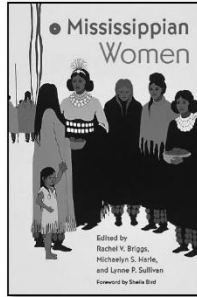


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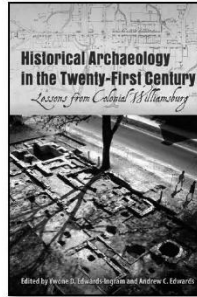
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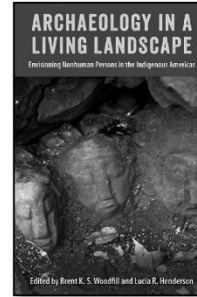
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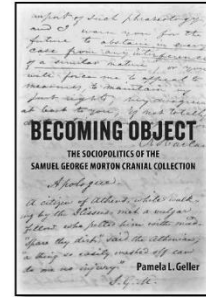
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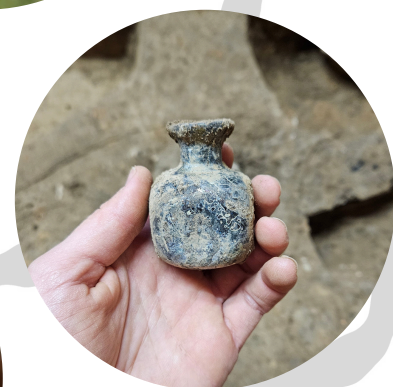
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