

Proceedings of the 79TH annual meeting
October 25-28TH, 2023



Bulletin 65
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 65

2023

**Proceedings of the 79th Annual Meeting
October 25-28, 2023
Chattanooga Downtown Marriott and Convention
Center
Chattanooga, Tennessee**

Edited by:

J. Scott Jones, Morgan F. Smith, and Brooke Persons

Organized by:

J. Scott Jones (chair and program coordinator)

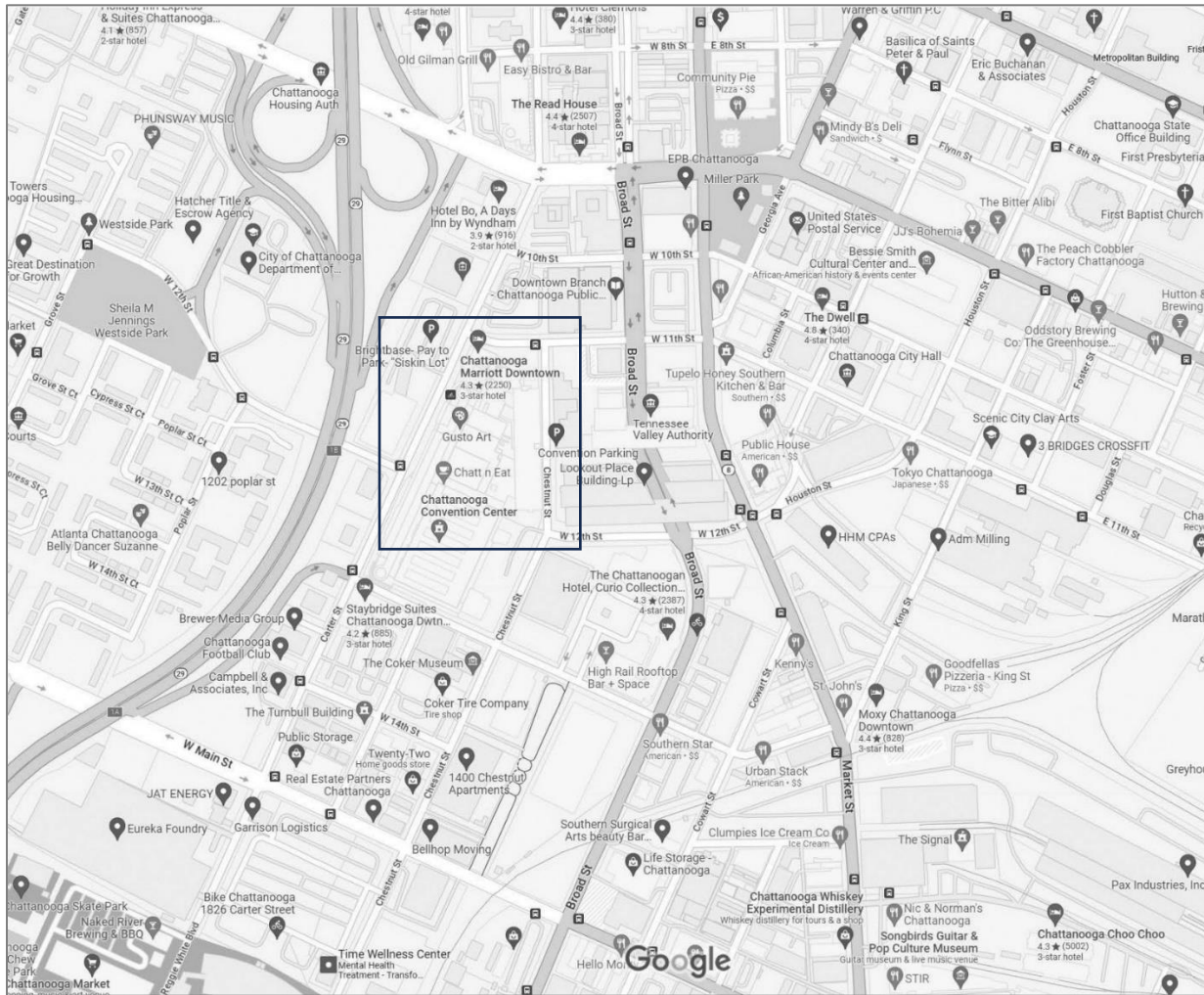
A. Brooke Persons (tour and volunteer coordinator)

Morgan F. Smith (reception coordinator and assistant program coordinator)

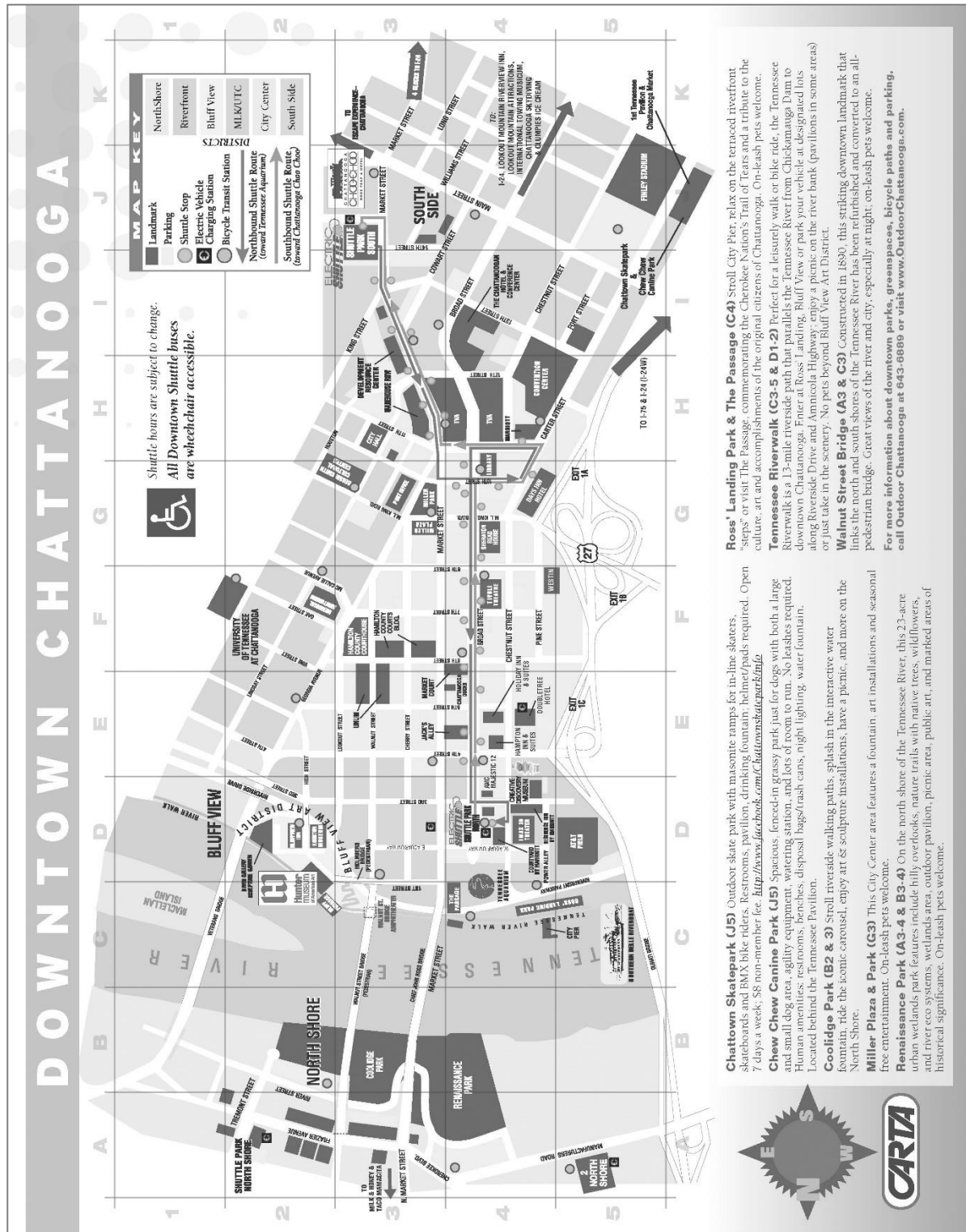
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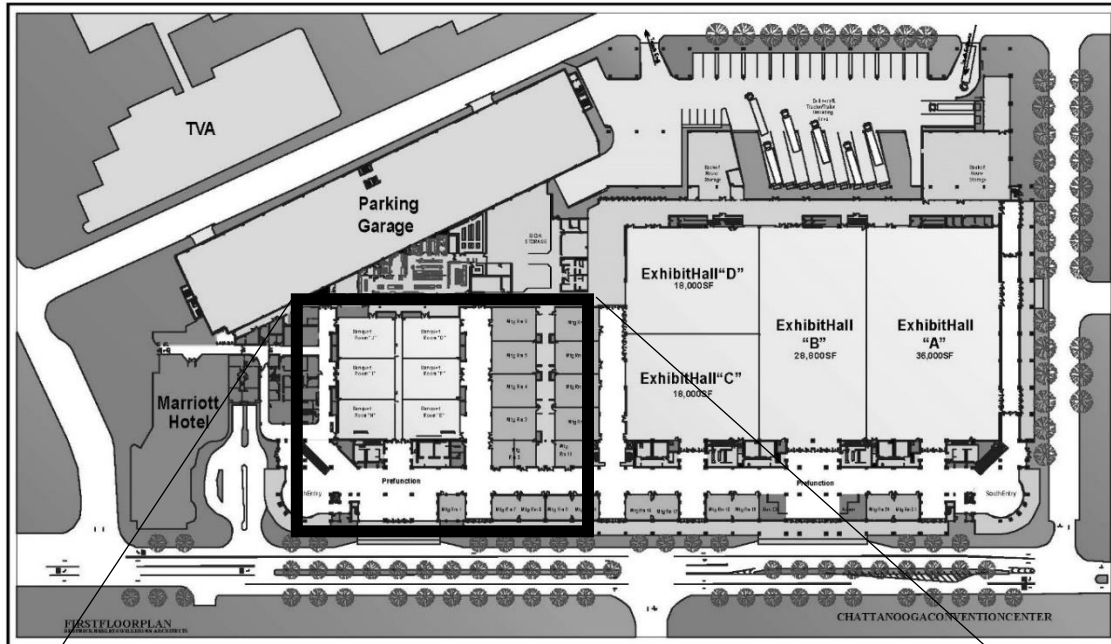
A major thank you to donors and supporters who purchased ad space in the program! You will find these advertisements and shout outs on pages 12-15 and 47-61. Please thank them or their representatives if you see them out and about!



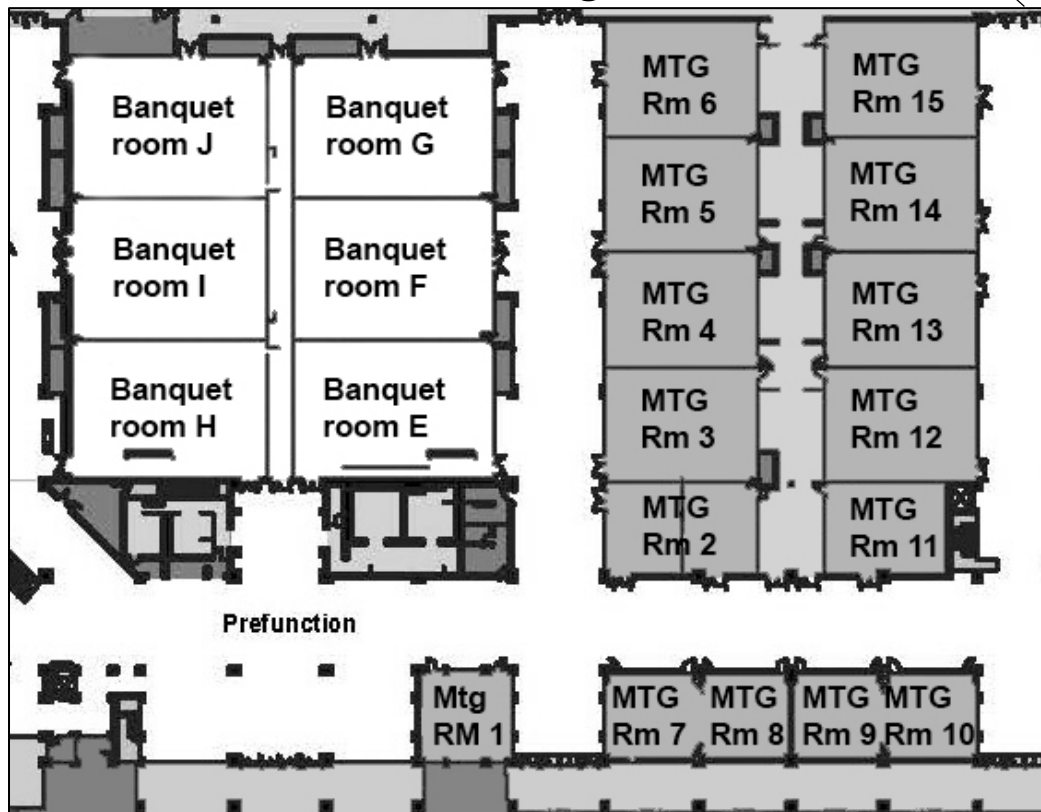
Map of Area Near the Chattanooga Convention Center



Chattanooga Free Electric Trolley Route



SEAC meeting rooms



Chattanooga Convention Center map

Preface and Acknowledgements

Welcome to Chattanooga, Tennessee and the 2023 Southeastern Archaeological Conference annual meeting! We are incredibly excited to host the conference in one of the South's best cities. Chattanooga and the greater Hamilton County area are incredibly rich in history and indigenous culture. The area was originally occupied by the Cherokee, Chickamauga, Muscogee, Yuchi, their predecessors, and others that may not be recognized but are still present. The imprint of the indigenous peoples can be seen through the rich archaeological and cultural legacy in the region. It contains an archaeological record which spans from the earliest inhabitants of the Americas to World War II soldiers. It has witnessed Ice Age exploration, thriving indigenous cultural centers, protohistoric culture contact, forced indigenous removal, bitter Civil War, boom and bust industrialization, and inspired fights for Civil Rights.

The Scenic City also has no shortage of quirky, odd history... Chattanooga was memorialized in 1941 by the Glen Miller Orchestra with their hit "Chattanooga Choo Choo." The song reached #1 the year it was released and remained there for nine weeks, which will surely puzzle modern day listeners. Did you know that the tow truck was invented in Chattanooga? Invented in 1916 by Ernest Holmes, the International Towing and Recovery Museum is located just a short distance from the Chattanooga Convention Center. Have you heard of the rumored "lost city" beneath Chattanooga's streets, a remnant of efforts to raise the city due to persistent flooding? Have you "Seen Rock City?" What about Ruby Falls?!

Although described by Walter Cronkite in 1969 as the "dirtiest city in America," through progressive legislation and citizen action, Chattanooga has really cleaned up its act. Twice now, Chattanooga has been named "best city ever" by *Outdoor Magazine* and is well-known as one of the best cities in America for outdoor enthusiasts, even hosting renowned competitions in white-water, mountain-biking, rock-climbing, paragliding, rowing, and caving... as well as that thing called the Ironman and dozens of other inspiring, physical events. Anyone visiting Chattanooga must make use of the free electric trolley that traverses downtown, from the Chattanooga Choo Choo train station to the award-winning Chattanooga Aquarium, especially if you intend on visiting any of numerous breweries, brew pubs, and distilleries that now call downtown Chattanooga home. Chattanooga is a vibrant, exciting city that has something to offer for everyone.

This year, the conference has 231 papers and discussants distributed in 14 symposia and nine general sessions, and 118 posters in nine poster symposia and general sessions. We have two workshops, four panels, and two luncheons. The book and vendor room will be open and available throughout the conference. All events will take place in the Chattanooga Convention Center attached to the conference hotel, the Downtown Marriott, with the exception of the Thursday night reception at the Hunter Museum of Art and the Saturday excursions that invite participants to learn about Chattanooga's unique heritage firsthand.

A Special Thanks to our Donors That Made This Possible!

Special Mention

Tennessee Valley Authority
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga - College of Arts and Sciences
University of Tennessee, Chattanooga - Anthropology Program

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Nancy White	Grayal Farr	Charles Pearson
Martha Zierden	Ann Cordell	John Blitz
Gregory Waselkov	Charles Cobb	Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton
	Morgan F. Smith	

2023 SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct

This code of conduct applies to all participants at the 2022 annual meeting 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 go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.



2023 SEAC Safe Officer Program

The SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Committee will continue the *SEAC Safe Officer* program for the 2023 meetings in Chattanooga. 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 2023 SEAC Safe Officers Carol Colaninno (ccolaninno@gmail.com), Robbie Ethridge (rethridg@olemiss.edu), Mikayla Absher (mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com), Cindy Carter-Davis (ccarterdavis@mdah.ms.gov), Patrick Johnson (patrickj86@gmail.com), Shawn Lambert (sl2042@msstate.edu), and Grant Stauffer (john.grant.stauffer@gmail.com).

If you would like to make a report, please contact any of these 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. For more information go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.

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

their behavior (and stay away from a Complainant if that person is identified), or by other actions as appropriate. SEAC expects members and annual meeting attendees to comply with requests to alter or to moderate behavior based on reasonable and credible complaints."

In case of emergency, call 911.

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

Chattanooga Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Hotlines and Support Services

Partnership for Families, Children and Adults, 300 E 8th Street Chattanooga, TN 37403, Main (423) 755-2822, Crisis Hotline (423) 755-2700
Partnership Rape Crisis Center, 5600 Brainerd Rd, Suite E-3, Chattanooga, TN 37411, 24-Hour Sexual Assault Hotline (423) 755-2700

Chattanooga Hospital Emergency Room Services

CHI Memorial Hospital ER, 2525 de Sales Ave., Chattanooga, TN 37404, (423) 495-4444, Open 24/7
Children's Hospital at Erlanger ER, 910 Blackford St., Chattanooga, TN 37403, (423) 778-6101, Open 24/7
Erlanger Baroness Hospital ER, 975 E 3rd St., Chattanooga, TN 37403, (423) 778-7000, Open 24/7
Erlanger East Hospital ER, 1751 Gunbarrel Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 680-8500, Open 24/7
Erlanger Hospital (Baroness Campus) ER, 231 Hampton St., Chattanooga, TN 37403, (423) 778-2094, Open 24/7
Erlanger North Hospital ER, 604 Morrison Springs Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37415, (423) 778-3300, Open 24/7
Parkridge Medical Center ER, 2333 McCallie Ave, Chattanooga, TN 37404, (423) 698-6061, Open 24/7
Parkridge East Hospital ER, 941 Spring Creek Rd, Chattanooga, TN 37412, (423) 894-7870, Open 24/7
Parkridge North ER, 7402 Lee Hwy, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 242-9750, Open 24/7

Chattanooga Urgent Care Clinics

AFC Urgent Care, 1521 Gunbarrel Rd. Suite 103, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 531-0911, Open M-F 8am-8pm; Sat-Sun 8am-5pm
Beacon Health Night Clinic, 7550 Goodwin Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37412, (423) 894-3252, Open M-Sat 5pm-11pm; Sun 12pm-8pm
DayOwl Mobile Urgent Care, (423) 800-3040, Open daily 9am-5pm

Doctors Express Urgent Care, 1535 Gunbarrel Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37412, (423) 531-0911, Open M-F 8am-8pm; Sat-Sun 8am-5pm
 Erlanger Express Care, 325 Market St., Unit 102, Chattanooga, TN 37402, (423) 541-5122, Open M-Th, 8am-8pm; F 8am-6pm; Sat-Sun 9am-4pm
 Erlanger Express Care, Gunbarrel, 1635 Gunbarrel Rd., Suite 110, Chattanooga, TN 37412, (423) 541-5102, Open M-Th, 8am-8pm; F 8am-6 pm; Sat-Sun 9am-4pm
 Fast Access Healthcare, 5319 Ringgold Rd., Suite C, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 664-1120
 Open M-F 8am-5pm
 Fast Access Healthcare, 2372 Lifestyle Way #152, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 894-0432, Open M-F 8am-5pm
 Fast Pace Health Urgent Care, 8187 E Brainerd Rd, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 499-7713, M-F, 8am-8pm; Sat 8am-6pm; Sun 1pm-5pm
 MinuteClinic at CVS, 8034 E Brainerd Rd., Chattanooga, TN 37421, (866) 389-2727, Open M-F 8:30am-2pm/3pm-7:30pm; Sat 9am-1pm/1:30 pm-5:30 pm; Sun 9am-1pm/1:30pm-4:30pm
 MinuteClinic at CVS, 1301 Dorchester Rd., Suite 117, Chattanooga, TN 37405, (866) 389-2727, Open M-F 8:30am-2pm/3pm-7:30pm; Sat 9am-1pm/1:30 pm-5:30 pm; Sun 9am-1pm/1:30pm-4:30pm
 NiteOwl After Hours Urgent Care, 2290 Ogletree Ave #102, Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 648-6483, Open M-F, 5pm-10pm; Sat-Sun 3pm-10pm
 Physicians Care Walk-in, Hwy 58, 4747 TN-58, Chattanooga, TN 37416, (423) 834-9400, Open M-F 8am-8pm; Sat-Sun 8am-4pm
 Physicians Care Walk-in Clinic, Hamilton Place, 2021 Hamilton Pl. Blvd., Chattanooga, TN 37421, (423) 899-6222, Open M-F 8am-8pm; Sat-Sun 8am-4pm
 Physicians Care Walk-in Clinic, NorthShore, 419 N Market St. #100, Chattanooga, TN 37405, (423) 414-3012, Open M-F 8am-8pm; Sat-Sun 8am-4pm

This information can also be found at the QR code below. 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.





**SEAC'S
HERITAGE
AT RISK
TASK
FORCE**

**WE WANT
TO HEAR
FROM YOU!**

**SCAN HERE
TO TAKE
THE SURVEY**

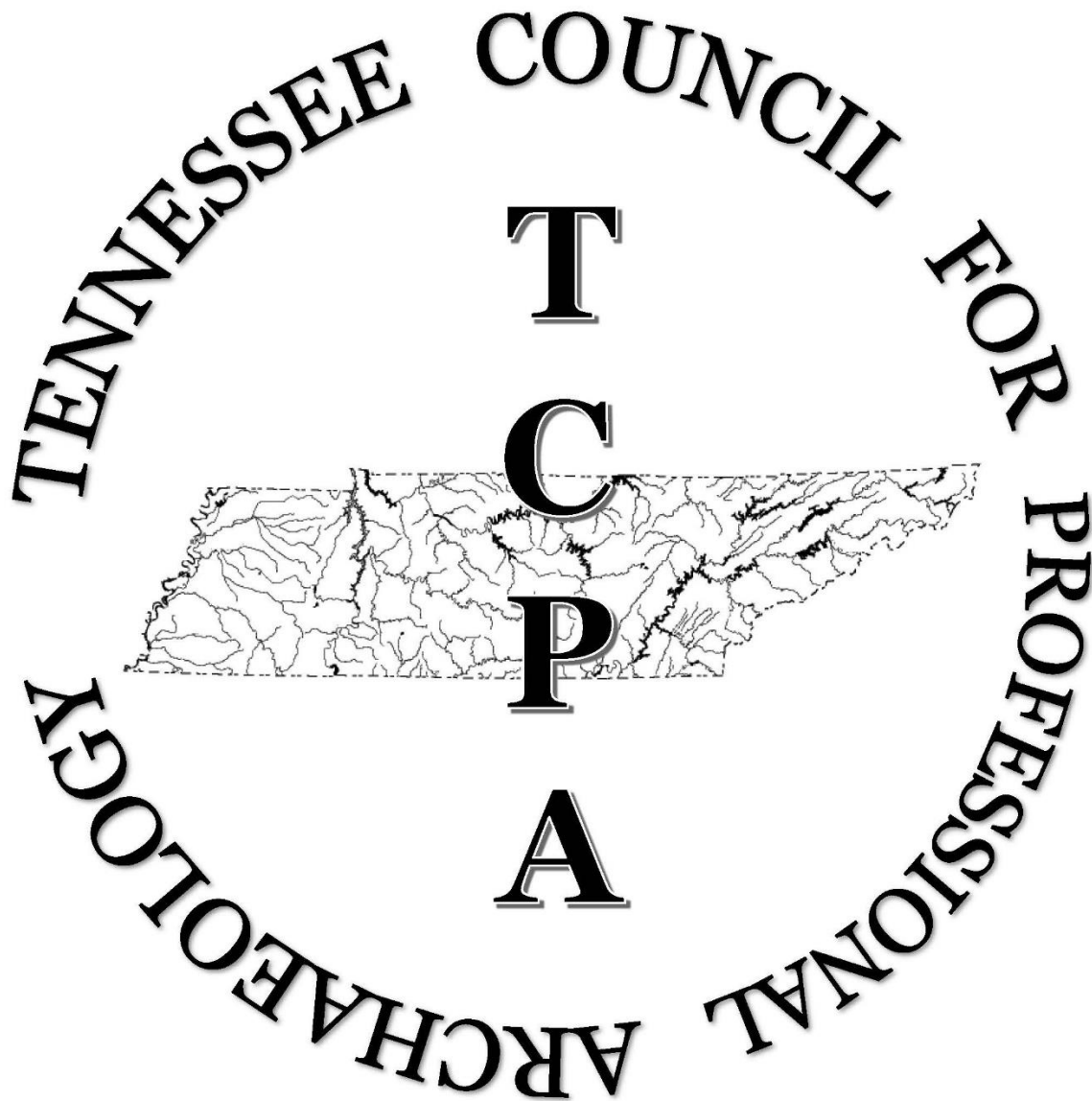


In order to learn more about the needs of SEAC members and the greater archaeological community, the Heritage at Risk Task Force has created a survey on your experiences and needs in addressing climate change impacts to cultural resources. The survey includes 10 questions and a demographics section.

The SEAC organization committee gives a special thank you to our friends at the Tennessee Valley Authority for an exceptional donation to this year's conference and helping make this event possible.



Much support has been provided by the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology



Thanks to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology for their generous support!



Division of Archaeology

Thank you to the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga for their support!



UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA



College of Arts and
Sciences



THE UNIVERSITY
OF TENNESSEE AT

CHATTANOOGA
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL,
CULTURAL, AND
JUSTICE STUDIES

	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
Banquet Room G	<p>[1] Poster Symposium - Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station I (8:00-10:00)</p> <p>Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation- Archaeology (10:00-12:00)</p>	<p>[19] General Poster Session - Southeastern Archaeology Foodways, (1:00-3:00)</p> <p>[20] Poster Symposium - Current Perspectives on Poverty Point and Contemporary Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, (1:00-3:00)</p> <p>[21] General Poster Session - Outreach and Education, (3:00-5:00)</p>	<p>[28] General Poster Session, Historic Archaeology, (8:00-10:00)</p>	<p>[38] General Poster Session, Pre-Contact Studies, (1:00-3:00)</p> <p>[39] Poster Symposium - The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: A Collaborative Approach (3:00-5:00)</p>	<p>[43] General Poster Session - Methods in Southeastern Archaeology, (8:00-10:00)</p>
Meeting Room 2	<p>[2] Symposium - The People of Mobile Bay: (Part I)</p>	<p>[12] Symposium - The People of Mobile Bay: (Part II)</p>	<p>[22] Symposium - Community and Collaboration at Historically Black Sites in Western North Carolina</p>	<p>[30] Symposium - Communities, Coalescence, and the Chesapeake:</p>	<p>[40] General Session - Community, Outreach, Education</p>
Meeting Room 3	<p>[3] Symposium - From the Other Side in the Lower Southeast: (Part I)</p>	<p>[13] Symposium - From the Other Side in the Lower Southeast: (Part II)</p>	<p>[23] Symposium - Current Research at the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement and Fleet on Pensacola Bay</p>	<p>[31] Symposium - The American Southeast during the Middle Holocene</p>	
Meeting Room 4	<p>[4] General Session - Mississippian Studies</p>	<p>[14] Symposium - Community Archaeologies in the American Southeast</p>	<p>[24] Symposium - Sandstone and Creek Channels: Shedding New Light on the Archaeology of the Lower Tombigbee River Basin, Alabama</p>	<p>[32] Symposium - Time and History in the Carolinas and Beyond: Honoring Steve Davis</p>	<p>[41] General Session - Current Issues in Southeastern Archaeology</p>
Meeting Room 5	<p>[5] General Session - Coastal Studies</p>	<p>[15] Symposium - Comparing Cahokia:</p>	<p>[25] General Session - Archaeology of the Enslaved and Disenfranchised</p>	<p>[33] Symposium - Native Visions, Native Voices: Living Traditions and What Archaeologists can Learn from Descendants</p>	

Meeting Room 6	[6] Symposium - The Archaeology of Historical Memory in the South Carolina Lowcountry	[16] General Session - Modern Methods in Southeastern Archaeology	[26] General Session - Historic Archaeology I	[34] General Session - Historic Archaeology II	[42] General Session - Pre-Contact Studies in Southeastern Archaeology
Meeting Room 7/8	[7] Symposium - A Light in the Dark Zone: Papers in Honor of Jan Simek	[17] Symposium - More Than an Impresario: Honoring the Career and Contributions of Paul D. Welch		[35] Discussion, Poster Session - The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: A Collaborative Approach, (1:00-3:00)	
Meeting Room 9/10		[11] SHARP Workshop Luncheon - Creating a Culture of Respect (12:00-1:00)		[29] SAC Luncheon - Navigating Museum Careers in Archaeology, (12:00-1:00) [36] Workshop - Government Careers and Archaeology: How to Get Your Foot in the Door, (1:00-3:00)	
Meeting Room 11	[8] Panel - NAGPRA Implementation in the Southeast: A Practitioner Update, (8:00-10:00) Panel - Curations (10:00-12:00)	[18] Panel - Where is the Manual? One Score of Finding the Middle Ground in the Management of Cultural Resources in the Tennessee Valley, (1:00-3:00)	[27] Workshop - How to Participate in the Pan-American Ceramics Project (8:00-10:00)	[37] Meeting Room 11 Panel - Teaching with Collections: Pedagogy and Epistemology for Long-Term Care and Management of Curated Collections	
Exhibit Hall C			SEAC Forum		

General Information

Registration

Prefunction near North Entry

Wednesday 4:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Thursday 8:00 am - 4:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 4:00 pm

Books, Vendors, and Native American Art

Banquet Rooms E/F

Thursday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Poster Sessions

Banquet Room G

Thursday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Saturday 8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Family Room (Convention Center Nursing Room)

Safe Office

Meeting Room 1 (Adjacent to the SAFE/SHARP Table)

Thursday-Saturday

Special Events Schedule

Thursday

SHARP Luncheon: Creating a Culture of Respect: Evidence-based Practices to Empower Graduate Students in Reducing, Preventing, and Handling Sexual Harassment in Archaeology, 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm, Meeting Room 9/10

Student Reception, 5:00 pm - 6:00 pm, Meeting Room 9/10

General Reception, Hunter Museum of American Art, 6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

Friday

SEAC Forum: Burial Goods Image Policy, 10:20 am – 12:00 pm, Exhibit Hall C

Student Affairs Luncheon: Navigating Museum Careers in Archaeology, 12:00 pm – 1:00 pm, Meeting Room 9/10

SEAC Business Meeting, 5:00 pm - 7:00 pm, Exhibit Hall C

SEAC Dance, 8:00 pm – 12:00 am, Exhibit Hall C

Saturday

Excursions:

Historic Cherokee Tour, 9:00 am - 2:00 pm

Chattanooga Military History Tour, 9:00 am - 2:00 pm

Civil Rights and Resistance in Chattanooga Tour, 9:00 am - 11:00 am

Tennessee River Underwater Archaeology Tour, 9:00 am - 4:30 pm

Save the Bend: Development and Archaeology on the Moccasin Bend, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

Program

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

**Thursday Morning
Oct. 26**

[1] Banquet Room G

Poster Symposium - Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation - Historic Preservation (8:00-10:00)
Organizer: Thomas Penders

- 1A **Collins, Lori, Travis Doering, Thomas Penders, Jorge Gonzalez, Zachary Smith, Maria Garcia Asenjo, Denise Wright, and Benjamin Mittler** *A Program for Preservation and Management of Aerospace Heritage Using 3D and Spatial Documentation Approaches*
- 1B **Doering, Travis, Denise Wright, Lori Collins, Jorge Gonzalez, Maria Garcia Assenjo, and Thomas Penders** *Virtual 3D Tours and Virtual Reality for Aerospace Heritage Management*
- 1C **Jankiewicz, Steve, Kendra Kennedy, Thomas Penders, Rebecca Smith, and Konnie Wescott** *Aim High...Identify-Preserve-Engage: Advances in Strategic Cultural Resources Support from the Air Force Civil*

Engineer Center and Argonne National Laboratory

- 1D **Penders, Thomas** *Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation*
- 1E **Puckett, Wendy, and Elizabeth Zieschang** *Recording Missile Mishaps at a CCSFS Launch Complex...Then and Now*
- 1F **Smith, Zachary, Benjamin Mittler, Lori Collins, and Thomas Penders** *GIS Web-based Mapping Tools for Managing Aerospace Heritage*
- 1G **Zieschang, Elizabeth, and Wendy Puckett** *Reassessing a Landscape: Locating and Identifying Underrepresented Architectural Infrastructure*

[2] Meeting Room 2

Symposium - The People of Mobile Bay: Beginning the Integration of Archaeological Data, Context, and Theory (Part I)

Organizer: Philip Carr and Sarah Price

8:00 Carr, Philip, and Sarah Price
"Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair:" Introduction to the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project

8:20 Hines, Rachel, and Philip Carr

CRM and Public/Action

Archaeology: Finding Value and Building Bridges Comes with the Good, the Bad, and the Political

8:40 Price, Sarah, and Philip Carr

'We know more about the movement of celestial bodies than about the soil underfoot:' Connecting People with Their Past Through the Dirt in Mobile

9:00 Roy, Michael *Mobile Bay as Place,*

Opportunity, and Challenge: Identifying Entanglements and Applying an Organization of Technology Model

9:20 BREAK

9:40 Clark, Kelsey *When the Well Is*

Dry, We Know the Worth of Water: Examination of The Organization of Water Technology in Mobile, Alabama

10:00 Bryant, Hamilton *Variation in*

Privy Construction, Use, and Abandonment: Privies as an Entangled and Organized Technology

10:20 Baggett, Jenni *Bridging the Non-*

Hetero-Sexual, Non-Cis Gender Identity and Archaeology Gap in Mobile

10:40 Grace, Thomas *The Opposite of*

Poverty is Justice: Liminal Life in Turn of the Century Mobile, Alabama

[3] Meeting Room 3

Symposium - From the Other Side in the Lower Southeast: Contestation and Negotiation of the Late Woodland - Mississippian in the Eastern Woodlands (Part I)

Organizers: Kimberly Swisher and Martin Menz

8:00 Coker, Adalyn *Contextualizing*

Material Histories between the Late Woodland and Late Mississippian at Bullard's Landing (9TW1)

8:20 Doubles, Catherine Zoe *Cuisine*

and Culture Making: A Preliminary Examination of Late Woodland and Mississippian Interactions in the Lower Illinois Valley

8:40 Duke, C. Trevor, and Neill J.

Wallis *Breaking the Mold: The Organization of Domestic Pottery Production at the Late Woodland-Mississippian Transition in Tampa Bay, Florida*

9:00 Jackson, Paul D. *Understanding*

Non-Mound Transitional Mississippian Communities Across the Southeast

9:20 Jenkins, Jessica *Transformative*

Social Change through Intervention at the Onset of the Late Woodland Period on Florida's Northern Gulf Coast

9:40 Jolly, Hillary *Breaking Waves: A*

Late Woodland Response to Mississippianization on Pensacola Bay

10:00 BREAK

10:20 LoBiondo, Matthew *Negotiating Etowah (Etolwv): The Late Woodland – Mississippian Transition in Southern Appalachia*

10:40 Menz, Martin *Re-evaluating the Late Woodland and "The American Dark Ages"*

[4] Meeting Room 4

General Session – Mississippian Studies

Chairs: Ashley Dumas and Paul Eubanks

8:00 Ashley, Keith, and Victoria Hayes *Raising (S)hell: St. Johns II Mounds, Ridges, and Rings*

8:20 Blitz, John *Rapid Changes in Mississippian Mound and Domestic Architecture at Walling II, Alabama*

8:40 Boles, Steven L., Bob McCollough, Tamira Brennan, Jacob Skousen, and Erin Benson *Orr-Herl: Living Large on the Lower Ohio*

9:00 Bossy, Denise, and Adam King *A New Model for Interpreting Social Change in the Mississippian World: Connecting Yamasee Strategies to the Oconee Deep Past*

9:20 Cobb, Charles, Tony Krus, Tony Boudreaux, and Brad Lieb *The Life and Times of the Lubbub Creek Mound Site*

9:40 Dumas, Ashley, and Vernon J. Knight *Sixteenth-Century European Metal Artifacts in the Marengo Archaeological Complex, Alabama*

10:00 Eubanks, Paul, and Kevin Smith *Preliminary Interpretations from MTSU's 2022 and 2023 Archaeological Field Schools at Castalian Springs (40SU14)*

10:20 Hally, David *How High's the Water, Mama? Alluvial Geomorphology and the Spatial Distribution of Mississippian Mound Sites in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi*

10:40 Knight, Vernon J., and Ashley Dumas *Population and Settlement Practices in the Marengo Archaeological Complex, Alabama*

11:00 Moore, Michael, Kevin Smith, and Aaron Deter-Wolf *A Reanalysis of Ceramics from the Averbuch Site (40DV60), a Mississippian Site in Davidson County, Tennessee*

11:20 Paul, Aiden *Woodland and Mississippian on the Boundaryland: A Case Study from the Yadkin-Pee fullDee Drainage**

11:40 Powis, Terry, Chester Walker, Aundrea Thompson, and Sydney Murdock *Village Life in the Immediate Periphery of Etowah During the Early Wilbanks Phase*

[5] Meeting Room 5

General Session – Coastal Studies

Chair: Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz

8:00 Brown, Jonathan, and M. Jared Wood *Pre-Contact Wetland Utilization in Georgia*

8:20 Dale, Emily K., Steven J. Filoromo, and Paul D. Jackson *Ancient and Active Bayous in South Louisiana and Pre-Contact Settlement Modeling*

8:40 Fortune-Diaz, Maria E. and Jessica A. Jenkins *Working with Extant Collections of Shell from Two Sites on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*

9:00 Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, and Matthew R. Keenan *Initial Investigations into Canal Construction on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

9:20 Jackman, Ryan, Nathan R. Lawres, and Jessica Dees *Grinding Your Teeth: An Experimental Archaeology Study*

9:40 BREAK

10:00 Jackson, Kendal, Thomas Pluckhahn, Jaime Rogers, and Ping Wang *"In a Land so Broken and Low as this, the Hurricane has Wrought Continuous Change": Archaeo-Tempestites and Coastal Taphonomy in Tampa Bay, Florida*

10:20 Klein, Joanna, and Michael Eichstaedt *Point Pleasant (16IV199): Analysis of a Non-Mound Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transitional Period Site*

10:40 Mehta, Jayur, and Stuart Nolan *Shell Midden Landscapes of the Western Atchafalaya Basin*

11:00 White, Nancy *Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley Archaeology*

11:20 Sullivan, Myles *Atlantic Worlds and Artifacts: Exploring Theoretical Frameworks for Comparative Methodologies in Historical Archaeology*

[6] Meeting Room 6

Symposium - The Archaeology of Historical Memory in the South Carolina Lowcountry

Organizers: Hannah Hoover, Sarah Platt, Katherine Parker

8:00 Hoover, Hannah *Memory-work: Reconstructing 18th Century Yamasee Homelands from Practices of Settler Emplacement in the South Carolina Lowcountry*

8:20 Fisher, John, and Madeline Blaze *An Early Anglican Church in Lowcountry Memory: Recent Work at the St James Parish in Goose Creek, South Carolina*

8:40 Sherard, Jeff L., and Ralph Bailey *Glass Beads, Pearlware, and Red Filming: Exploring the Material Culture of the South Carolina Inland Lowcountry Settlement Indians*

9:00 Altizer, Kendy *Looking to the Past: Rochelle Plantation as a Case Study in Historical Memory and Place on the Santee Delta, South Carolina*

9:20 Platt, Sarah *Memory, Legacy Collections, and the Archaeological Archive at 87 Church Street, Charleston*

9:40 BREAK

10:00 Schwalbe, Emily *Emergent Pasts: The Materiality and Memory of Water in the Lowcountry*

10:20 Pecoraro, Luke *Between the Woods and the Water: Archaeology and Memory Work at Drayton Hall*

10:40 Parker, Katherine *Managing the Land, Managing Memory: Moonshine and the National Forest Landscapes in South Carolina*

11:00 Bossy, Denise *Discussant*

11:20 Zierden, Martha *Discussant*

[7] Meeting Room 7/8

Symposium - A Light in the Dark Zone: Papers in Honor of Jan Simek
Organizers: Jordan L. Schaefer and Sarah C. Sherwood

8:00 Sherwood, Sarah C., and Stephen Carmody *What a Long Strange Trip it's Been: Jan Simek and his Archaeological Journey*

8:20 Franklin, Jay, Maureen Hays, and Frédéric Surmely *Measure Everything: The Influence of Jan Simek and the Archaeology of Enval*

8:40 Douglas, Joseph, Cory Holliday, Kristen Bobo, and Jim Honaker *After the Bulldozer: Assessing the Archaeological Resources of Piper Cave, Tennessee*

9:00 Carroll, Beau, and Stephen Yerka *Indigenous Collaboration: Moving Forward*

9:20 Wagner, Mark, and Nary R. McCorvie *Bison Imagery in Southern Illinois*

9:40 Roemer, Aubrey, and Julie Reed *Pulling Apart the Palimpsests: Reexamining the Chronology of Mud Glyph Cave to Illuminate a Millenia of Cave Art in the Dark*

10:00 Schaefer, Jordan A *Phenomenological Study of 12th Unnamed Cave, a Dark-Zone Cave Art Site, through 3D Photogrammetric Modeling and Archaeoacoustics**

10:20 Bow, Sierra *Colors of the Past: Reconstructing Mississippian Paints through Experimental and Analytical Investigation*

10:40 Townsend, Russell *Jan Simek and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*

[8] Meeting Room 11

Panel - NAGPRA Implementation in the Southeast: A Practitioner Update, (8:00-10:00)
Organizer: Ellen Lofaro

Panelists: Rachel Black, RaeLynn Butler, Amanda Roberts Thompson, Nina Schreiner

[9] Banquet Room G

Poster Symposium - Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation- Archaeology (10:00-12:00)

- 9A **Barber, Sarah, Neil Duncan, Thomas Penders, Amanda Groff, and Emily Zavodny** *The Burns Site: Results of Recent Research at 8BR85 on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station*
- 9B **Boal, Zachary, Carla Hadden, Sarah Barber, and Emily Zavodny** *Reconstructing Seasonality at the Burns Mound Site (8BR85), Cape Canaveral, Florida Using Oxygen Isotopes from *Donax variabilis**
- 9C **Bradley, Dawn, Bridget Mohr, Steve Martin, and Marc Wampler** *Insights and Challenges of Archaeological Investigations on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*
- 9D **Duncan, Neil, Sarah Barber, Thomas Penders, Emily Zavodny, Amanda Groff, and Sandra Wheeler** *Archaeology in Time and Space: Teaching and Learning Archaeology at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station*
- 9E **Houser, Jacqueline, Keitly Duran, and Joseph Piakowski** *Relocating the Bumper Missile Blockhouse, Cape Canaveral Space*

Force Station, Brevard County, Florida

- 9F **Langgle, Melanie** *Analysis of the Mortuary Patterns at the Burns Site (8BR58) at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station and the State of Florida*
- 9G **Sennott, Stephen, Daniel J. O'Rourke, Andrew B. Orr, Lynn M. Gierke, Konnie, L. Wescott, and Thomas Penders** *"We Choose to Go to the Moon": Cape Canaveral Space Force Station's Space Launch Complexes 37, 40, and 41*
- 9H **Shaffer, Michelle, Sarah Barber, and Kristy Lewis** *Using Zooarchaeology to Evaluate Ecological Community Structure from Deep Time to Present-Day in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida*
- 9I **Snyder, Brian, and Danny Gregory** *Midden and Missiles: Archaeological Survey at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station*
- 9J **Tyler, Emily** *Piecing Together the Past: Ceramic Analysis of the Burns Site (8BR85)*

[10] Meeting Room 11

Panel – Curations (10:00-12:00)

Co-Organizers: Salina Henderson and Joey Lena O'Dell

Panelists: Macie Orrand, Shawn Lambert, Tamira Brennan, Heather Lapham, and J.T. Lewis

**Thursday Afternoon
Oct. 26**

[11] Meeting Room 9/10

**SHARP Workshop Luncheon -
Creating a Culture of Respect:
Evidence-based Practices to
Empower Graduate Students in
Reducing, Preventing, and Handling
Sexual Harassment in Archaeology,**
12:00-1:00

[12] Meeting Room 2

**Symposium - The People of Mobile
Bay: Beginning the Integration of
Archaeological Data, Context, and
Theory (Part II)**
Organizer: Sarah Price and Philip Carr

- 1:00 Palmer, Alisha** *Past Healthcare as
a Mirror for Recognizing Current
Inequities in Practice and Health
Disparities*
- 1:20 Thomason, Caleb** *Medicines of 'Ill'
Repute: Examination of "Snake Oil"
Through Time in Mobile, Alabama*
- 1:40 Coffey, Sarah, and Samantha
Sykes** *Entanglements of Eating in
Mobile, Alabama: Civil War to Post
World War II*
- 2:00 Scallorn, Morgan, and Savana
Jackson** *Chunky Stew or Seafood
Gumbo: How Post-Contact
Foodways Reflect Mobilian Identity*
- 2:20 BREAK**

2:40 Greene, Lance *Locally Produced
Pottery in Colonial Mobile:
Investigating Diverse Ceramic
Traditions Using an Organization of
Technology Model*

3:00 Cook, Chelsea *Beginning of an
Owens Family Microhistory: An
Examination of the Archaeological
Record of an African American
Family Living in Segregated Mobile*

3:20 Waselkov, Gregory *Discussant*

3:40 Battle-Baptiste, Whitney
Discussant

[13] Meeting Room 3

**Symposium - From the Other Side in
the Lower Southeast: Contestation
and Negotiation of the Late
Woodland - Mississippian in the
Eastern Woodlands (Part II)**
Organizers: Kimberly Swisher and Martin
Menz

- 1:00 Nelson, Erin, Lindsay Bloch,
Ashley Rutkoski, and Neill J.
Wallis** *A View from the Northern
Gulf Coast: Tracing Social
Interactions During the Late
Woodland to Mississippian
Transition*
- 1:20 Pluckhahn, Thomas, Chandler
Burchfield, Michelle LeFebvre,
Kendal Jackson, Jaime Rogers,
and Alex Fawbush** *Flickering
before the "Big Bang": Late
Woodland Mound Summit Practices
at Cockroach Key (8HI2)*

1:40 Swisher, Kimberly *Migration, Mississippianization, and Community Practice in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley, Georgia: The Averett Culture**

2:00 Wallis, Neill J., and C. Trevor Duke *Late Woodland Migrations to the Central and Southwest Florida Gulf Coast: Insights from Radiocarbon Modeling*

2:20 West, Shaun, Jared Wood, Thomas Pluckhahn, and Martin Mentz *Encircled: Negotiation, Contestation, and Continuum at Kolomoki (9ER1)*

2:40 Panel Discussion: David Anderson, Robin Beck, John Blitz, Maureen Meyers, and Ken Sassaman

[14] Meeting Room 4

Symposium - Community Archaeologies in the American Southeast

Organizers: Autumn R. Melby and Alice P. Wright

1:00 Ford, Paige *Juggling Community Priorities: Heritage, Preservation, and Education at Plum Bayou Mounds Archeological State Park*

1:20 Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob *Demystifying "The Community" in Community-Based Archaeology of the Indigenous American Southeast*

1:40 Komara, Zada *Appalachian Extraction & the Orogeny of Emancipatory Archaeology*

2:00 Melby, Autumn *Boots on the Ground: Promoting Rural Stewardship via the Boy Scouts of America**

2:20 BREAK

2:40 Skipton, Tara, and Jayur Mehta *Archaeology for Many More: A Necessarily Broad Approach to the Archaeology of Evergreen Plantation*

3:00 Steere, Benjamin, Jane Eastman, and Brett Riggs *Community Archaeology in the Cherokee Heartland of Southwestern North Carolina*

3:20 Wright, Kevin *Red Dirt Reflections: A Discussion on Collaborative Archaeology in Southeast Oklahoma*

3:40 Wyatt, Andrew, and Clelie Cottle Peacock *Uncovering Nashville's African-American Heritage: The Bass Street Community Archaeology Project*

4:00 Miller, Sarah *Discussant*

[15] Meeting Room 5

Symposium - Comparing Cahokia: Exploring the Historical Connections and Organizational Differences between the Early Mississippian American Bottom and Illinois River Valley

Organizer: Gregory Wilson

- 1:00 Pauketat, Timothy, Susan Alt, Melissa Baltus, Sarah Baires, and Alleen Betzenhauser** *Cahokian Organizational Principles and Urbanism Reconsidered*
- 1:20 Bardolph, Dana, and Gregory Wilson** *Landscapes Beyond Cahokia: Unraveling the Socio-Spatial Variability of Indigenous Communities in the Illinois Valley during the Mississippian Era*
- 1:40 VanDerwarker, Amber, and Dana Bardolph** *Comparing Cultivation: Scalar Differences in the Organization of Agricultural Systems between Cahokia and the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 2:00 Benson, Erin** *The Archaeology of Cahokia's Farmlands: The Sauget Industrial Park Sites*
- 2:20 Noe, Sarah, Steven Kuehn, and Gregory Wilson** *Faunal Patterns at Cahokia and CIRV: A Comprehensive Review*
- 2:40 BREAK**
- 3:00 Feree, Tyler, and Gregory Wilson** *Crafting Cahokia: Comparing and Contrasting early Mississippian Craft Industries in the American Bottom and Illinois River Valley*
- 3:20 Betzenhauser, Alleen, and Tamira Brennan** *Makers, Materials, and Methods: Pottery Production in Urban Cahokia*
- 3:40 Friberg, Christina, and Mathew LoBiondo** *Pottery Production and*

Identity in the Early Mississippian Illinois Valley

- 4:00 Baires, Sarah, Melissa Baltus Timothy Pauketat, and Susan Alt** *Other-than-human relations in and beyond the American Bottom*
- 4:20 Skousen, Jacob, and Logan Pappenfort** *Locality and Cahokian Spirituality in the Illinois River Valley*
- 4:40 Emerson, Thomas, and Charlie Cobb** *Discussants*

[16] Meeting Room 6

General Session – Modern Methods in Southeastern Archaeology

Chair: Richard Stallings and Anna Semon

- 1:00 Bigman, Daniel, Jeffrey Glover, Neale Nickels, and Ashley Shares** *Locating Clandestine Graves and Evaluating Hardscape Conditions using GPR in the African-American Section of Oakland Cemetery, Georgia*
- 1:20 Gazaway, James** *Heraldry as a Tool for Colonial Anthropology and Archaeology*
- 1:40 Hamill, Jacob** *The Multiple Uses and Meanings of Tabby Plantation Architecture: An Example from Old Fort Plantation, Beaufort County, South Carolina*

2:00 BREAK

2:20 McConnel, Sean, Daniel
Bigman Robert Theberge,
Annie Shark, and Noah Currey
Geophysical Investigation of the
Original Mercer College Campus

2:40 BREAK

3:00 McGill, Audrey *Geospatial*
Analysis of Big Buckhead Baptist
Cemetery, Georgia

3:20 Murray, Emily Jane, Kassie
Kemp, and Sarah E. Miller
The Shorelines of Guana:
Documenting Loss with Digital
Tools

3:40 Semon, Anna M., Rachel
Cajigas, Elliot Blair, Mathew
Sanger, Alain Plattner, Thomas
Blaber, Caitria O'Shaughnessy,
and David Hurst Thomas
Geophysics and Excavations at the
Musgrove Shell Ring on St.
Catherines Island, GA

4:00 Stager, Jeremiah *Using Three-*
Dimensional Modeling to
Communicate Archaeological
Investigations at the Martin Dam
Village Site

4:20 Stallings, Richard, Nancy Ross-
Stallings, and Steve Martin
It was a Sad Sight that Night:
Investigation of the Goodnight Civil
War Hospital and Cemetery,
Perryville, Kentucky

4:40 Theberge, Robert *No Easy Path:*
A Ground-Penetrating Radar
Investigation of Penfield's Historic
African American Cemetery.

[17] Meeting Room 7/8

Symposium - More Than an
Impresario: Honoring the Career and
Contributions of Paul D. Welch
Organizer: Alice Muntz

1:00 Barker, Alex W. *Impressions of*
the Impresario: Introducing the
Career and Contributions of Paul D.
Welch

1:20 Buchanan, Meghan *Sister Sites*
and Legacy Collections: Fauna from
Kincaid and Angel Mounds

1:40 Birnbaum, David *Comparison of*
Three Pre-Contact Carolina Bay
Sites in Cumberland County, North
Carolina

2:00 Schroeder, Sissel *Canoe See It?*
New Insights into Dugout Canoes

2:20 BREAK

2:40 Scott, Robert J. *The Grigsby Site*
Revisited, Again

3:00 Butler, Brian, and Paul Welch
Lessons from the Core: An
Exploration of Kincaid's Smaller
Mounds

3:20 Brennan, Tamira *Riverside*
Adventures in Archaeology

3:40 Welch, Paul *Discussant*

[18] Meeting Room 11

Panel - Where is the Manual? One Score of Finding the Middle Ground in the Management of Cultural Resources in the Tennessee Valley,
(1:00-3:00)

Organizers: Erin Dunsmore and Karen Brunso

Panelists: Erin Dunsmore, Karen Brunso, Beau Carroll, Robin Soweka Jr., Stephen Yerka, Sarah O'Donnell

[19] Banquet Room G

General Poster Session – Southeastern Archaeology Foodways,
(1:00-3:00)

19K **Bartz, Emily** *Boiling in the Middle Savannah: Simulation Experiments Comparing Indirect- and Direct-Heat Cooking in Stallings Replica Vessels*

19L **Brown, Mary Katherine, Kimberly Kasper, and Jamie Evans** *Contextualizing Foodways on Two 19th-Century Enslaved House Sites*

19M **Cajigas, Rachel, Anna Sermon, Victor D. Thompson, Carey Garland, Mathew Sanger, Elliot Blair, and David Hurst Thomas** *Sequencing the Three Shell Rings on St. Catherine's Island, GA: Contextualizing the Timing of the Musgrove Shell Ring*

19N **Evans, Lydia** *Contextualizing Dogs' Lives at Donnaha*

19O **Green, Jennifer, Nicole Fuller, Michelle J. LeFebvre, and Neill J. Wallis** *Archaeology of the Eastern Oyster (Crassostrea virginica): Collection and Curation Practices by North American Practitioners*

19P **Herring, Catherine** *Sprouted and Burned: A Paleoethnobotanical Study of Soil Samples Recovered from the Waterline Project*

19Q **Humes, Peggy, and Crystal Ptacek O'Connor** *A Botanical Analysis of Thomas Jefferson's South Pavilion Kitchen*

19R **Oliveira, Cristina** *An Archaeological Perspective of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Ancestral (Glades) Period Keys Inhabitants*

19S **Sponholtz, Julia** *Paleoethnobotanical Investigations at the Point Pleasant Site (16IV199), Iberville Parish, Louisiana*

19T **Winters, Hannah** *A Zooarchaeological Analysis of faunal remains from Pockoy 1, a Shell Ring on the Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*

19U **Santana, Kelly** *The Rhythm of the Land: Women's Use of Plants During the Pigeon Phase of Magic Waters (31JK291) in Cherokee, North Carolina*

[20] Banquet Room G

Poster Symposium - Current Perspectives on Poverty Point and Contemporary Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, (1:00-3:00)

Organizer: T.R. Kidder

- 20A **Kidder, Tristram R., and Seth Grooms** *Chronological Hygiene and Bayesian Modeling of Poverty Point Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, ca. 4200 to 3200 Cal Years BP*
- 20B **Baumgartel, Olivia, Tristram R. Kidder, and Jim Bruseth** *Placing Poverty Point: Detailing the Chronology of the Cedarland and Claiborne Sites (22HA506 and 22HA501)*
- 20C **Hays, Christopher, and Richard A. Weinstein** *Poverty Point and the American Formative*
- 20D **Patania, Ilaria, Daniel Fallu, Su Kai, Antony Ortmann, and Tristram Kidder** *Evaluating the Pace of Earthwork Construction at Poverty Point*
- 20E **Sherman, Simon** *Uncharted Dimensions: Exploring Material Diversity at Poverty Point via Non-Destructive Reflectance Spectroscopy and Multi-Classification Approaches*
- 20F **Torrens, Shannon, and Frank McMains III** *Views in 360: Uniting the Poverty Point zoomorphic effigy beads through high-resolution photogrammetry*

- 20G **Ward, Grace** *The Social Ecology of Earthworks: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Research at Poverty Point*

[21] Banquet Room G

General Poster Session – Outreach and Education (3:00-5:00)

- 21A **Bennett, Rhianna, and Samantha Murphy** *Ancestral Ties: Incorporating Tribal Engagement with Cultural Resource Management*
- 21B **Boatright, Emily, Nathan R. Lawres, and Andrew Carter** *Claying Around: The Waring Stop Motion Animation Project*
- 21C **Chen, Reena, and Paul Eubanks** *Specialization and Salt Production at Potter's Pond (16WE76)*
- 21D **Colaninno, Carol, Emily L. Beahm, Morgan Tallman, Clark Sturdevant, Shawn Lambert, and Carl Drexler** *Survey Results Documenting Preventative Measures Field School Directors Take to Prevent Sexual Harassment*
- 21E **Donofrio, Gabriel, and Meg Gaillard** *Photogrammetry for Public Outreach and Cultural Heritage Preservation: Purpose, Practice, and Possibilities*
- 21F **Gladis, Lily** *The Army National Guard & Community: Armories and Readiness Centers as Shared Community Spaces*

- 21G **Kooiman, Susan, Carol E. Colaninno, and Adriana Martinez** *Fostering Interest in Archaeological Careers among High School Youth from Groups Historically Marginalized in Archaeology and Science*
- 21H **Lynch, Joshua** *Research Updates from The Archaeology Teaching Laboratory, Arkansas Tech University*
- 21I **McGill, Dru, and Katherine Chiou** *Ethics Training in Archaeology: Background and Initial Results from an NSF Study of Archaeology Ethics Bowls*
- 21J **Parrish, Wesley, Dru McGill, Aidan Paul, Jordan Misha, and Garrett Silliman** *Fort Liberty North Carolina Phase I Archaeological Survey: Results and Observations*
- 21K **Rice, Lelia, Meg Gaillard, and Phoebe Anagnos** *Partnerships and the Alphabet Soup of Acronyms in Public Archaeology*
- 21L **Spradley, Reece** *Communicating Complex Histories in Elementary Children's Literature*
- 21M **Landrum, Regan** *Past Landmaking and the Future Threat of Hurricanes, Mobile, Alabama*

**Thursday Evening
Oct. 26**

**Student Reception,
Meeting Room 9/10**

5:00-6:00

SEAC Reception

Hunter Museum of American Art

6:00-10:00

Shuttle service will run from the Marriott hotel to the Hunter Museum from 5:45 to 9:45 and limited parking is available on site.

**Friday Morning
Oct. 27**

[22] Meeting Room 2

Symposium - Community and Collaboration at Historically Black Sites in Western North Carolina

Organizer: Scotti Norman

8:00 Norman, Scotti *Freedom and Family in Western North Carolina: Excavations at Boyd Cabin (Leicester, Buncombe County)*

8:20 Janda, Cynthia *The Lucky Horseshoes**

8:40 Clark, Dylan, David J. Cranford, Mandy G. Posgai, Melissa A. Timo, and Kimberly A. Urban *Preservation through Partnership: The Rock Hill Cemetery Community GPR Project at Lake James State Park*

9:00 Colclasure, Cayla *Stripes but No Stars: Preliminary Research into Incarcerated Labor on the Western North Carolina Railroad*

9:20 Wright, Alice, and Cameron
*Gokee Dig (and Do More) Where
You Stand: The Junaluska
Community Archaeology Project in
Boone, North Carolina*

**9:40 Benyshek, Tasha, Melissa Timo,
and Paul Webb** *Neighborhood
Oral Histories and the Wilson's
Chapel A.M.E. Church Cemetery,
West Asheville, North Carolina*

[23] Meeting Room 3

**Symposium - Current Research at the
1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement
and Fleet on Pensacola Bay**
Organizer: John Worth

8:00 Worth, John *Recent Excavations
at the Tristán de Luna Settlement on
Pensacola Bay*

**8:20 Cook, Gregory, Sienna
Williams, William Wilson, and
Timothy Sutherland** *Research
Updates on the 1559 Luna Fleet*

**8:40 Bolte, Christina L., and
Whitney A. Goodwin** *Indigenous
Allies, Neutron Activation Analysis,
and the New Spanish Material
Culture of the 1559-1561 Tristán de
Luna y Arellano Settlement in
Pensacola, Florida*

9:00 Ganas, Kate *A Form-Based
Methodological Template: Using the
Emanuel Point II Shipwreck as a
Case Study for Conducting Ceramic
Vessel Form Analysis*

9:20 Peacock, Caroline *What Does
Olive it Mean? A Study of 16th*

*Century Spanish Olive Jar from the
Tristán de Luna Settlement*

9:40 Johnson, Pax *Recent
Developments in Understanding
Meat Consumption at the Luna
Settlement*

[24] Meeting Room 4

**Symposium - Sandstone and Creek
Channels: Shedding New Light on the
Archaeology of the Lower Tombigbee
River Basin, Alabama**

Organizers: Richard Estabrook, Tim
Dodson, and Greg Hendryx

**8:00 Dodson, Timothy, C. Dianne
Jordan, and Richard Estabrook**
*Walking the Line: A Journey
Through Southwest Alabama Along
the Intersection of Appendix C and a
Natural Gas Pipeline*

**8:20 Hendryx, Greg, and Mike
Whitehead** *Presenting New Data
on the Archaeology of Native
American Sites in the Lower
Tombigbee River Basin in Southwest
Alabama*

8:40 Millis, Tracy, and Erin Powers
*New Perspectives of Precontact
Habitation and Landscape Use in
the Lower Tombigbee River Valley:
Phase III Investigations of Sites
1CW359 and 1CW364 in Choctaw
County, Alabama*

9:00 Leigh, David, Tracy Millis, and Erin Powers *Vertical Accretion Archives along Tributaries to the Tombigbee River Spanning the Terminal Pleistocene through Holocene*

9:20 Whitehead, Michael, and Greg Hendryx *Archaeological Approaches and Results of Phase III Excavations at Three Archaic and Woodland Sites in the Lower Tombigbee River Valley, Alabama*

9:40 Gergely, Ken *A Synthesis of Projectile Point Characteristics and Distribution Across the Landscape in the Lower Tombigbee River Basin, Alabama*

10:00 Meredith, Steven M. *Interpreting New Data on Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Land Use in the Pascagoula - Tombigbee Interfluve*

[25] Meeting Room 5

General Session – Archaeology of the Enslaved and Disenfranchised
Chair: David W. Morgan

8:00 Andrews, Susan *Brunsoni Iron Plantation: Industrial Slavery on the Periphery of the South*

8:20 Borgardt, Devon *Plantations of the Lower Cape Fear, 1725 to 1861*

8:40 Filoromo, Steven, and Emma Pepperman *Archaeology of Labor in a Louisiana Sugarhouse*

9:00 Morgan, David W., and Kevin C. MacDonald *Searching for Residential Traces of the Enslaved*

at the 18th-Century French Colonial Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana

9:20 Rooney, Matthew *First Excavation of an Enslaved Living Space at the Hollywood Plantation*

9:40 Wamack, Garrett *Urbanization and Minoritized Communities in Late 19th and Early 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee*

[26] Meeting Room 6

General Session – Historic Archaeology I
Chair: Charles Ewen

8:00 Bense, Judy *Spanish Fortifications in La Florida 1539-1763: Patterns and Trends*

8:20 Brock, Daniel *Pit Cellars in Tennessee*

8:40 Butler, Christopher *Excavations at Civil War Fort Albert Sidney Johnston*

9:00 Ewen, Charles *Examining the Deadman's Chest: Exploring the Archaeology of Piracy*

9:20 Fracchia, Adam *Securing the Marbles: Building Capacity to Protect the Archaeological Heritage of Nashville*

9:40 Greene, James N. *Archaeological Updates at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage and Tulip Grove*

[27] Meeting Room 11

Workshop - How to Participate in the Pan-American Ceramics Project

(8:00-10:00)

Organizer: Andrea Torvinen and Neill J. Wallis

[28] Banquet Room G

General Poster Session, Historic Archaeology, (8:00-10:00)

- 28A **Ahern, Kaitlin, and Anne Dorland** *African American Community Archaeology*
- 28B **Collins, Amy, and Eileen Ernenwein** *Multi-Sensor Remote Sensing at Amis Mill, an 18th Century Plantation, Mill, Store, Tavern, and Inn in East Tennessee*
- 28C **Damick, Alison, William Joseph, Brooke Persons, Garrett Wamack** *Documenting the Steele Home for Needy Children: Preliminary Results of Geophysical Survey on the University of Tennessee Chattanooga Campus*
- 28D **Daugherty, Dona, Susan Andrews, Dawn Bradley, and Richard Herndon** *A Microcosm of the Outer Bluegrass: Investigations at Site 15MA547, Madison County, Kentucky*
- 28E **Davidson, Raychel, April Smith, and David Dobbs** *The Materiality of Memorials through a Biocultural Lens: Investigating a 19th- to 20th-century family cemetery in North Carolina*
- 28F **Demyan, Marcie, Brett Parbus, Victor D. Thompson, and**

Stephen A. Kowalewski *Archival Processing and the Operationalization of Extant Data for the Oaxaca Valley, Mexico*

- 28G **Gregory, Katherine** *Preliminary Analysis of Post-Contact Glass Fragments at Plum Bayou Mounds (3LN42)*
- 28H **Hobgood, Ronald, and Michael Ecks** *The 1954 Hague Convention: Education Efforts at US Army Garrison Fort Moore*
- 28I **Jefferies, Richard, Christopher R. Moore, and Victor D. Thompson** *New Evidence for Spanish Mission Period Activity at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9MC23)*
- 28J **Malone, Lauren, Gerald Schroedl, and Anneke Janzen** *ZooMS Analysis of Sea Turtle Bone Disks from Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies*
- 28K **Matthies-Barnes, Lisa** *White Archetypes and Black Stereotypes: The Historical Archaeology of Race and Femininity*
- 28L **May, J. Alan, Kelly Kallenbach, and Robert Crisp** *Holly Bend Plantation: GIS Identification of the Kitchen Hearth, African-American Agency Reflected in Material Culture*
- 28M **Melcher, Jennifer A., and Kristin Parrish** *What's in a Name? Tracing Ethnic Population Changes in British Colonial Pensacola, Florida*

- 28N **Moore, Katherine** *A Comparative Analysis of Glass Beads From the Bryan Site (8LE6256)*
- 28O **Shirilla, Emily** *Sheltered in Place: Risk Assessment Modeling and Proposed Action in the Red River Gorge*
- 28P **Smith, April, Elizabeth Southard, and Steve Filoromo** *Lost but Not Forgotten: Relocating A Family Cemetery in Atlanta, Georgia Using Soil Probing and Ground Penetrating Radar*
- 28Q **von Scherrer, Erin** *Buried Lives: An Archaeological Investigation of a Louisiana Plantation Midden*
- 28R **Walls, Lauren** *A Bridge to the Past: Unearthing Dry-Stacked Stone Infrastructure in Middle Tennessee*
- 28S **Weber, June, M. Anne Dorland, Benjamin Hoksbergen, John Kimes, Sarah Lowry, and Jenna Tran** *Geophysical Applications for Data Recovery of the Fennell Plantation on Redstone Arsenal: A Journey from Enslavement to Black Landownership*
- 28T **Fuller, Macy, Dalson Jennings, Lily White, Ruthie Nash, and Brandon Kulp** *Notes from the Field: Exploring Enslaved Liveways in the Santee Delta, South Carolina*
- 28U **Shanks, Jeffrey, and Andrew McFeaters** *The Search for the Prospect Bluff Maroon Village: A Geophysical Investigation of the Fort Gadsden Area (8FR64)*

[28] Exhibit Hall C

SEAC Forum – Burial Goods Image Policy, (10:20-12:00)

**Friday Afternoon
Oct. 27**

[29] Meeting Room 9/10

SAC Luncheon - Navigating Museum Careers in Archaeology, (12:00-1:00)

[30] Meeting Room 2

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

Organizers: John Henshaw and Rebecca Webster

1:00 Callaway, Taylor and Martin Gallivan *Modeling Migration Histories of the Eastern Seaboard: A Bayesian Approach*

1:20 Henshaw, John *The Practices of a Borderlands: The Mobility of Things and People in a Middle Appalachian Frontier*

1:40 Gallivan, Martin, and John Henshaw *Community Coalescence in the Great Appalachian Valley, AD 1400-1600*

**2:00 Meyers, Maureen, Catherine
Zoe Doubles, and Brandon**

Richison *West Meets East: The
Southwestern Virginia as a
Mississippian and Chesapeake
Borderland*

2:20 Heath, Barbara *Going to Virginia:
Chicacoans and the Early Northern
Neck*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 King, Julia *Mobility,
Containment, and Coalescence: The
Impact of Anglo-Native Trade on
Virginia's Tributary Nations*

3:20 Webster, Rebecca *Pots, Pipes,
and People: The Presence,
Shattering, and Reorganization of
17th Century Lower Potomac and
Rappahannock Communities of
Practice*

3:40 Woodard, Buck *Becoming
Nottoway, Meherrin, and
Tuscarora: An Analysis of
Iroquoian Peoplehood in the 17th &
18th Centuries*

4:00 Ethridge, Robbie *Discussant*

[31] Meeting Room 3

Symposium - The American Southeast during the Middle Holocene

Organizers: D. Shane Miller, Zack Gilmore,
Matthew Sanger, Ashley M. Smallwood

1:00 Sassaman, Kenneth *The Archaic
in Motion: How Indigenous People
of the Greater Southeast*

*Participated in Supratribal
Networks*

1:20 Claassen, Cheryl *Mid Holocene
Beliefs and Rituals*

**1:40 Anderson, David G., D. Shane
Miller, and Andrew A. White**
*Exploring Cultural Variability in the
Mid-Holocene Southeast*

2:00 Kidder, Tristram R. *Performing
the Archaic*

**2:20 Hargrave, Michael, Diana M.
Greenlee, Rinita A. Dalan, and
R. Berle Clay** *More Than Meets the
Eye: Poverty Point's Complex
Construction History*

**2:40 Ritchison, Brandon, K.C. Jones,
and Jacob Holland-Lulewicz**
*"Where Has the Time Gone?":
Recent Work and Future Directions
in Modeling the Southeastern Mid-
Holocene*

3:00 BREAK

**3:20 Randall, Asa, Zackary Gilmore,
and Kenneth Sassaman** *A Social
History of the Savannah and St.
John's Rivers During the Middle
Holocene (WITHDRAWN)*

**3:40 Carlson, Justin, and Anne
Tobbe Bader** *Middle Holocene
Social and Ecological Dynamics in
the Green River and Falls of the
Ohio River Valleys*

**4:00 Sanger, Matthew, and Jessica
Cook Hale** *The American
Southeast during the Middle
Holocene*

4:20 Zedeño, Maria Nieves *Discussant*

4:40 Wright, Alice *Discussant*

[32] Meeting Room 4

Symposium - Time and History in the Carolinas and Beyond: Honoring Steve Davis and His Many Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Tony Boudreaux and Chris Rodning

12:40 Keel, Bennie C. *R.P.S. Davis – Student, Colleague and Friend*

1:00 Daniel, Randy *Steve Davis' Impact on Southeastern Archaeology Through Personal Reflections on Mentorship, Scholarship, and Service*

1:20 Carnes-McNaughton, Linda, and Shane C. Petersen *Taking It to the People: Highlighting Steve Davis's Legacy of Service through Public Archaeology*

1:40 Cranford, David, and Mary Beth Fitts *Remote Sensing and Public Archaeology at Town Creek Indian Mound*

2:00 Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, and Heather A. Lapham *Training the Next Generation: Recent Archaeology Field Schools in the Carolina Piedmont*

2:20 Lapham, Heather, Wenonah Haire, and Mary Beth Fitts *Collaborative Exhibit Creation: Expanding Community Access to Archaeological Information*

2:40 Livingood, Patrick *The Making of Excavating Occaneechi Town*

3:00 Peles, Ashley, and Benjamin Arbuckle *From Nose to Tail: Piedmont Deer Utilization at the Dawn of the Shatter Zone*

3:20 Rodning, Chris, Rob Beck, Rachel Briggs, and David Moore *Indigenous Settlement History at the Berry Site in Western North Carolina*

3:40 Eastman, Jane, and Brett Riggs *A Cherokee Cosmospice in Southwestern North Carolina (Part I)*

4:00 Riggs, Brett, and Jane Eastman *A Cherokee Cosmospice in Southwestern North Carolina (Part II)*

4:20 Steponaitis, Vin *Discussant*

4:40 Davis, Steve *Discussant*

[33] Meeting Room 5

Symposium - Native Visions, Native Voices: Living Traditions and What Archaeologists can Learn from Descendants

Organizers: Bobi Deere, Candice Byrd-Boney, Julie Zimmerman

1:00 Zimmerman, Julie, Bobi Deere, and Candice Byrd-Boney *Who Owns the Past? Listen if You Want to Hear Native Voices*

1:20 Rutherford, Lisa *Using Cultural Symbolism and Iconography in Contemporary Art: How Descendant Artists Revived the Use of Southeast Symbols and Patterns*

1:40 Tiger, Yvonne N. *More than Decorative: The Enduring Importance of Southeast Cultural Symbolism and Iconography in Contemporary Art*

2:00 Boney, Jr. Roy *Visual Storytelling with Our Ancestors' Art*

2:20 Byrd-Boney, Candice *Keeping the Fire: Carrying on Traditions from our Elders and Finding Meaning for Ourselves*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Gentry, Kristin *Ancestral Seed Gardening and the Use of Moundbuilder Iconography in Art*

3:20 Patrick, Shelley *Reclaiming, Restoring, and Reinterpreting Southeastern Muskogean Visual Languages*

3:40 Byrd, Joseph *Painted Buffalo Hides: 18th Century Windows into Cultural Landscapes, Architecture, and Cosmology of the Mississippian Ceremonial Complex*

4:00 Jacobs, L. Kilan *Artwork and Ceremonies: How Mississippian Iconography lives on in the Osage Cosmology*

4:20 RaeLynn Butler *Discussant*

[34] Meeting Room 6

General Session – Historic Archaeology II

Chair: Ryan McNutt

1:00 Griffin, Gabriel *Homescapes: A Holistic Approach to Understanding Placemaking at Spirit Hill Farm*

1:20 Harke, Ryan *A History of Archaeology on Key West*

1:40 Johnston, Janene *Buttons Galore – the 17th Century Buttons of James Fort, Virginia*

2:00 Mack, Jennifer E., and Lida Gibson *Not Forgotten: Personal Touches in Mortuary Treatment at Asylum Hill*

2:20 McNutt, Ryan, and Camilla Damlund *Clydebank and the Confederacy: Blockade Runners and Globalization through Material Culture*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 Sheldon, Craig *The Hillis Hadjo Collection in the British Museum*

3:20 Smith, Caleb *"What am I supposed to do with half a tunnel?" Investigating a 19th/20th-Century Tunnel Feature in Caldwell County, North Carolina.*

3:40 Wamack, Garrett *Urbanization and Minoritized Communities in Late 19th and Early 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee*

[35] Meeting Room 7/8

**Discussion Panel, Poster Session -
The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape
Project: A Collaborative Approach,
(1:00-3:00)**

Organizers: Turner Hunt, Victor D.

Thompson, Carey Garland

Participants: Turner Hunt, Greg Luna
Golya, Victor D. Thompson, Carey Garland,
Faith Macdonald, Grey Cohen, Holland
Butsch

[36] Meeting Room 9/10

**Workshop - Government Careers and
Archaeology: How to Get Your Foot in
the Door, (1:00-3:00)**

Organizers: Vanessa N. Hanvey, Karen
Stevens, and Tyler Stumpf

[37] Meeting Room 11

**Panel - Teaching with Collections:
Pedagogy and Epistemology for Long-
Term Care and Management of
Curated Collections**

Organizers - LisaMarie Malischke, J. Lynn
Funkhouser, A. Brooke Persons

**1:00-1:05am—Welcome &
Introduction: J. Lynn Funkhouser**

1:05 Malischke, LisaMarie *What Was,
What Is, and What Can Be:
Experiential Learning in a Living
Curation Space*

1:25 Jolie, Edward *An Organic
Approach to Archaeology and
Pedagogy*

1:45 J. Lynn Funkhouser *Hard
Conversations: Onto-Epistemologies
and the Use of Antiracist and
Anticolonial Pedagogies and
Curation Practices*

2:05-2:15—BREAK

**2:15 Re-introduction: Malischke,
LisaMarie**

2:20 Terrance J. Martin *What Critter
is This? Zooarchaeology Workshops
Using Animal Remains from
Curated Archaeological Collections*

2:40 A. Brooke Persons *Lessons From
an Undergraduate Classroom:
Promoting Collections Management
as Pedagogy*

**3:00—4:00 Guided discussion with
audience and panelists**

[38] Banquet Room G

**General Poster Session, Pre-Contact
Studies, (1:00-3:00)**

**38A Aiuvalasit, Michael, B. Jacob
Skousen, Brandon Ritchison,
and Nicholas Bergerhouse** *Microstratigraphy for
Microhistories: Geoarchaeological
Insights from the F49 Pit Feature at
the Noble-Wieting (11ML24)
Cultural Site in Central Illinois*

**38B Cavanaugh, Ashley, and Brian
Cavanaugh** *Sunken Secrets of the
Pennyroyal: A Closer Look at Karst
Environments and Archaic
Settlement Patterns*

- 38C **Colucci, C. Dylan, D. Shane Miller, and Derek T. Anderson** *An Update and Analysis of the Mississippi Paleoindian and Early Archaic Point Database*
- 38D **Cordell, Ann** *Using Petrography to Fine-Tune Temper and Fabric Recognition of Indigenous Pottery in Florida*
- 38E **Edmondson, Joel, Andrew Ivester, and Nathan R. Lawres** *A Grainy Resolution: Evaluating Site Formation Processes at the UWG Campus Site*
- 38F **Haire, Elizabeth** *The Chitimacha Migration to the Eastern Atchafalaya Basin*
- 38G **Hammerstedt, Scott, Amanda Regnier, and Patrick Livingood** *Comparing Potential Special Purpose Buildings in the Arkansas Valley of Eastern Oklahoma*
- 38H **Ivester, Andrew, Nathan R. Lawres, Joel Edmondson, and Peter M. Ivester** *Site Formation Processes on a Piedmont Stream Terrace, Little Tallapoosa River, Georgia*
- 38I **King, Levi, and David Leigh** *Data Recovery in the French Broad River Basin - A Geomorphological Comparison*
- 38J **Lewis, Jeffrey, Jr., and Regan Crider** *Raw Material Procurement Among the Fourche Maline People in Eastern Oklahoma*
- 38K **Mofidi, Ethan** *Preliminary Results: The Lithic Assemblage from School Land I (34DL64) Delaware County, Oklahoma*
- 38L **Oyundoyin, Racheal, Sarah C. Sherwood, and D. Shane Miller** *Microartifacts and Site Structure: Using the Getis-Ord Gi* Hotspot Analysis on the Loy Site, East Tennessee*
- 38M **Pigott, Michelle** *A Chronology Fit for a Chiefdom: AMS Radiocarbon Dating of 2 Burke Phase Settlements*
- 38N **Rainville, Charles** *Expanding South Florida's Orange Past*
- 38O **Rolph, Kevin** *Let's Dig In: Evidence of Communal Activities at a Coles Creek Site in Southeast Louisiana*
- 38P **Shores, J. Nathan, Joshua A. Herrin, and Christopher M. Rowe** *Analysis of the Hartwell Dam and Lake Lithic Assemblage*
- 38Q **Scott, Shaylee B., Ryan M. Parish, Steven L. Boles, Ashley M. Smallwood, and Thomas Jennings** *Raw Material Sourcing of Clovis Artifacts from Copelin Valley, Kentucky*
- 38R **Weaver, Jesse, D. Shane Miller, Derek T. Anderson, and James L. Strawn** *Preferential Occupancy: Statistical Analyses of Regional Paleoindian and Early Archaic Site Distribution in Mississippi*

[39] Banquet Room G

Poster Symposium - The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: A Collaborative Approach (3:00-5:00)

Organizers: Turner Hunt, Victor D. Thompson, Carey Garland

- 39A **Garland, Carey, Victor D. Thompson, Turner Hunt, Raelynn Butler, Gano Perez, and Faith McDonald** *Past, Current, and Future Collaborative Research at the site of Brown's Mount (9BI5) in the Ocmulgee River Corridor in Central Georgia.*
- 39B **Golya, Gregory Luna, RaeLynn Butler, Turner Hunt, and Victor D. Thompson** *Muskoke Occupation of the Macon Plateau*
- 39C **Macdonald, Faith, G.E. Renee' Appelt, Holland E. Butsch, Grey V. Cohen, Caroline D. Johnson, Robert O'Connell, Yasmine Rivera, Eva J. Snell, and Hunter L. Woodall** *Student Perspectives on Collaborative Archaeology at the 2023 Brown's Mount (9BI5) Archaeological Field School*
- 39D **Thompson, Victor D., Turner Hunt, Raelynn Butler, Jennifer Birch, LeeAnn Wendt, Gregory Luna Golya, Carey Garland, Carla Hadden, Alexander Cherinsky, and Mark Williams** *Collaborative Archaeology and Redating the Earthlodge at Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park*

- 39E **Hunt, Turner** *The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: Managing Tribal Lands that Contain Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites*

**Friday Evening
Oct. 27**

**SEAC Business Meeting
Exhibit Hall C
5:00-7:00**

**SEAC Dance
Meeting Rooms 3, 4, 5
8:00-pm - 12:00 am**

**Saturday Morning
Oct. 28**

[40] Meeting Room 2

General Session - Community, Outreach, Education
Chair: Sarah Miller

- 8:00 Blank, Andrew** *Artifact Discard Eligibility: A Potential Alleviation to the Growing Curation Crisis*
- 8:20 Lawres, Nathan R., Andrew Ivester, Joel Edmondson, and McCayla Preiser** *Public Archaeology at the UWG Campus Archaeological Site*
- 8:40 Mackey, Kate** *Anthropology Jr.: Integrating Anthropology into K-12 Education*

9:00 Miller, Sarah, Emily Jane Murray, and Kassie Kemp
People of Guana: Applying the NAHAR Pipeline to Study Ecosystem

9:20 BREAK

9:40 Moon, Emily, Nathan R. Lawres, and Andrew Carter
From Reaching Out to Working With: Growing the Waring Community Engagement Program

10:00 Norris, Sean *Use Caution When Digging: Health and Safety in Cultural Resource Management*

10:20 Norton, Brandy *Engaging with Consulting Parties in the Section 106 Process*

10:40 Rucinski, Hannah, Georgia Abrams, and Tamira Brennan
Moving a Monster: Preserving Illinois' Cultural History in Perpetuity

[41] Meeting Room 4

General Session – Current Issues in Southeastern Archaeology

Chair: Taylor Greene

8:00 Bowen, Andrew Seth *Memory, Forgetting, and Artifact Deposition*

8:20 Butler, Raelynn, and Emman Spain *The Reality of NAGPRA, from a Tribal Perspective*

8:40 Drexler, Carl *Food, Community, and Environment: Caddo and Settler Saltpetre at the Holman Springs Site, Sevier County, Arkansas*

9:00 Greene, Taylor *Looking for Trouble: Developing Criteria for Gendered Ceremonial Structures in the Mississippian Frontier**

9:20 BREAK

9:40 Lipke, Benjamin M.
Perseverance in Preservation

10:00 Mahoney, Maureen, and Domonique deBeaubien *Hearing the Native Voice through the Colonial Narrative: A Re-telling of Seminole History and Ancestry*

10:20 Minnihan, Ali *Widening the Theoretical Lens: (Re)Gendering Colonial Interactions at Joara Through Ceramic Analysis*

10:40 Wendt, LeeAnne *A New Career Path: Working for a Tribal Nation*

11:00 Hinson, Kimberly *Cultural Resources from a Tribal Perspective*

[42] Meeting Room 6

General Session – Pre-Contact Studies in Southeastern Archaeology

Chairs: Andrew Bradbury and David Thulman

8:00 Boucher, Anthony, Terry E. Barbour, and Elizabeth A. Southard *Revisiting Big Hammock: A Phase II Investigation of (8WL3/22)*

8:20 Bradbury, Andrew *The Nature of Biface Staging in Early Archaic Assemblages from Tennessee and Kentucky*

8:40 Jeck, Caleb *Something to Chew On: Investigating Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence Practices at The Chew Mill Site (9JS96)*

9:00 Jennings, Thomas, Derek T. Anderson, Joan Plummer, Ashley M. Smallwood, D. Shane Miller, and Albert Goodyear *The Earliest House in the Southeast: Identifying a Clovis Domestic Structure at the Topper Site, South Carolina*

9:20 Kinison, George *Reducing the Patriarchy: Lithic Reduction by Coosa Women at the King Site*

9:40 Kitteringham, Lia *Birds, Enclosures, and Indigenous Landscapes: Creating the Eastern Precinct of Pinson Mounds**

10:00 LaDu, Daniel, Lonnie Burch, and Kate Mackey *Off-Mound Settlement at Mazique (22Ad502): The University of Southern Mississippi's 2023 Excavations*

10:20 Moss, Bryan, Scot Keith, and Terry Powis *An Examination of Middle Woodland Settlement Patterns in Bartow County, Georgia*

10:40 Connally, Quinn *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Hunter-Gatherer Landscape Use: A Case Study from the Brier Creek Drainage in Burke County, Georgia*

11:00 Rutkoski, Ashley M. *Riddled with Post-Molds: Exploring Ingenuity and Connectivity through*

Construction Variability in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods

11:20 Simpson, Duane, and Christopher Blair *Magnetic Pottery: All the Rage in 10th and 11th Century America*

11:40 Thulman, David *The Early Archaic Bolen Tradition in Florida*

[43] Banquet Room G

General Poster Session - Methods in Southeastern Archaeology, (8:00-10:00)

43A **Beahm, Emily L., and Paige Ford** *Digital Documentation of Plum Bayou Mounds (3LN42)*

43B **Bloch, Lindsay, Erin Nelson, Ashley Rutkoski, and Neill J. Wallis** *Testing the Identification of Shell Temper Type in Pensacola Mississippian Pottery using a Standardized Guide*

43C **Brannan, Stefan, Jennifer Birch, and Benjamin A. Steere** *Global Dimensions of Inequality: Household Size, Big Data, and the View from Eastern North America*

43D **Bullen, Jonah, and Alison Damick** *The Fungus Among Us: Preliminary Investigations into the Archaeological Potential of Mycoliths Found in Native North American Fungi*

- 43E **Carter, Andrew, Nathan R. Lawres, and Jennifer Scott** *Let's Get Digital: Merging Object Digitization with Waring's Day-to-Day Operations*
- 43F **Cochran, Lindsey, Grant Snitker, and K. C. Jones** *Machine Learning Applications for Exploring Sociocultural and Environmental Perspectives Embedded within the Historical Past*
- 43G **Crockett, Cenetria, Thomas Jennings, and Ashley M. Smallwood** *Collaboratively Creating a Digital Collection Database*
- 43H **Druggan, Patrick** *Refining the Chronology of the American Bottom and Cahokia*
- 43I **Farace, Anthony** *Cahokian Imports or Local Negotiations: Ramey Incised Technology in the Cairo Lowland*
- 43J **Forbes, Sophie** *Examining Shifting Patterns of Environmental Use via Sclerochronology on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA*
- 43K **Garcia, Isabella** *Under the Lens: A Preliminary Approach to De "Objectifying" Bone Implements*
- 43L **Green, Jack** *A View from the Uplands: A Bayesian Evaluation of Mississippi Period Chronology in West Tennessee and North Mississippi*
- 43M **Jessica Kowalski, and Liley Bozard** *The Analytical Possibilities of 3D Models and Virtual Museums: Making Use Ceramic Vessel Data from Arkansas*
- 43N **Lambert, Shawn, D. Shane Miller, Matthew Sanger, Olivia Baumgartel, Madeleine Hale, Tiffany Raymond, and Hector Neff** *The Great Lakes to the Mississippi Coast: Compositional Analysis Results of a Copper Bead at the Claiborne Site (22HA501)*
- 43O **Lopez, Juan, and Brandon Ritchison** *Exploratory XRF/XRD of Ancestral Muskogean ceramics from the Georgia Coast*
- 43P **Lowe, Regina** *Replicating Patterns of Chemical Composition of Mississippian Ceramics Using pXRF*
- 43Q **Massey, David A** *A Survey Assessment of Mississippian Era Mounds using 3DEP LiDAR*
- 43R **McDorman, Sam, and Karen Smith** *Introduction to Snowvision and World Engraved*
- 43S **McKenna, Kathryn, Tony Boudreaux, and Shawn Lambert** *Uncovering the Past: Magnetometry and Ground Penetrating Radar of the Historical Yellow Fever Cemetery of Grenada*
- 43T **Sorresso, Dominique** *Transitional Ceramic Traditions of Late Woodland Communities from the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage, Mississippi*

- 43U **Whitehead, Hunter, and Morgan F. Smith** *An Analysis of Abstracts in Underwater Archaeology: Uncovering Trends and Interpretations*
- 43V **Caylor, Savanna** *Microfauna from the Suwannee Component at the Ryan-Harley Site, Florida, USA*
- 43W **Claybrook, Mikira, and Noah Croy** *An Analysis of Materials from Bachmore Shelter, Tennessee*

- 43X **Lewis, Morrelle and Steven Thomas** *A Civil War Heritage Trail on Missionary Ridge, Tennessee*
- 43Y **Johnson, N. Allan, and William Locascio** *Past, Present, and Preservation: Applications of Low-Cost Structured Light Scanning to Analysis and Curation of Pre-Columbian Artifacts from South Florida*

Site Excursions run from 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM depending on tour

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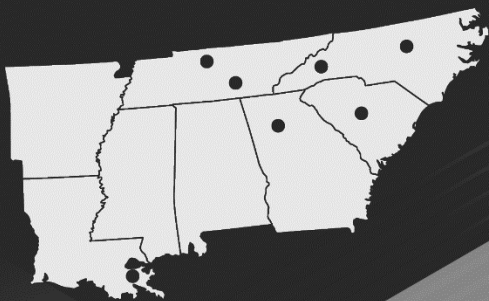
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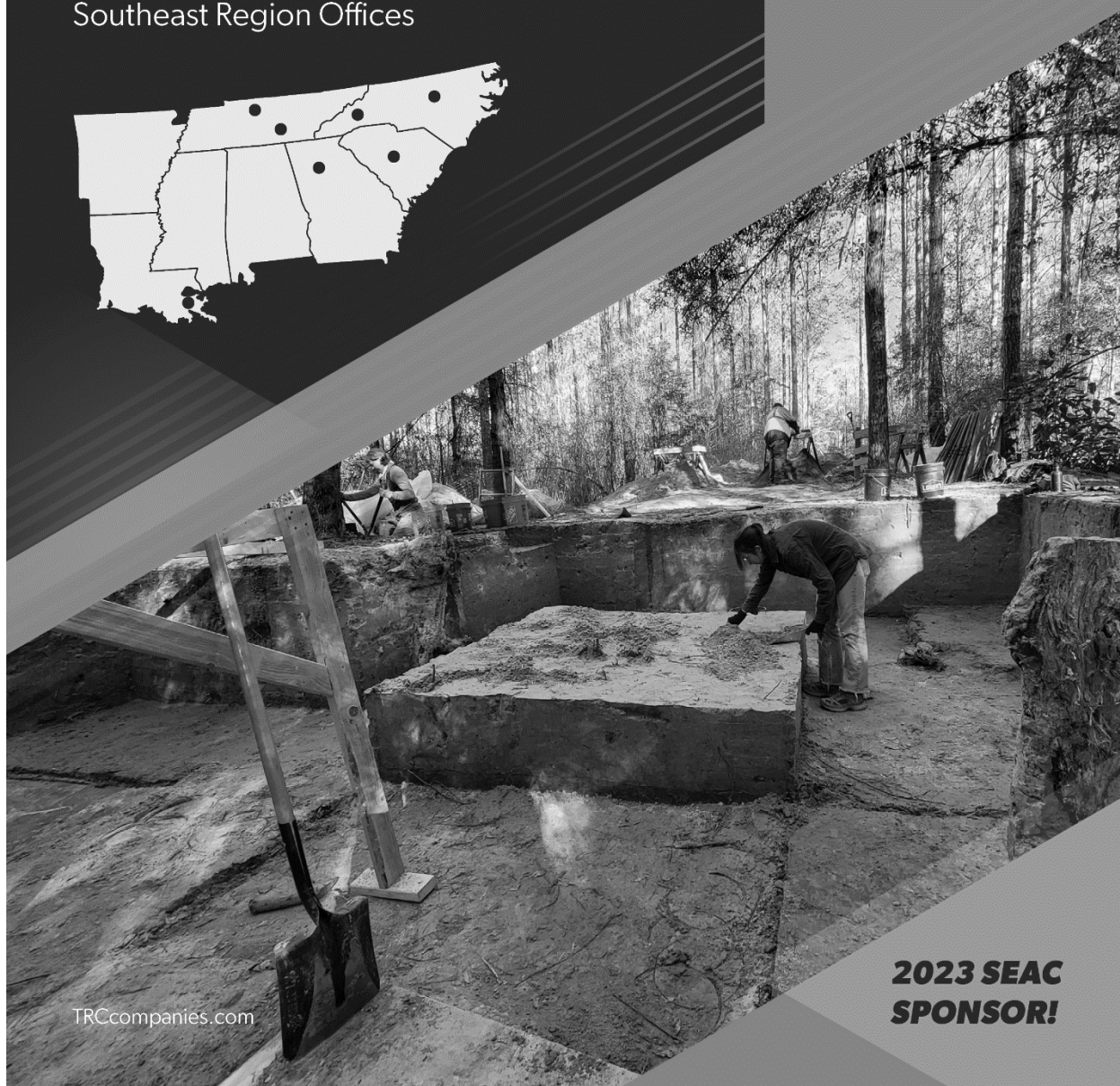
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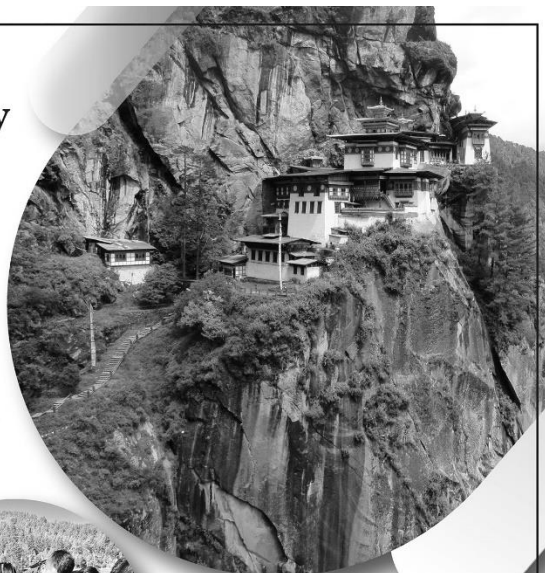
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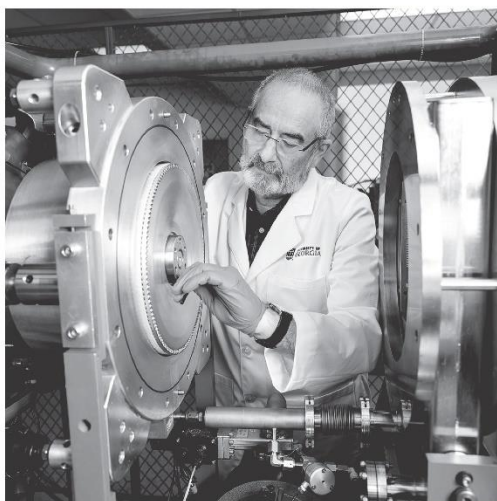


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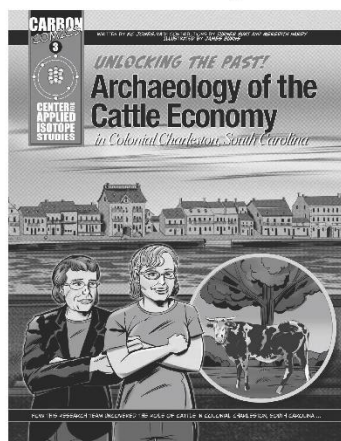


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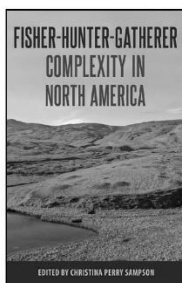


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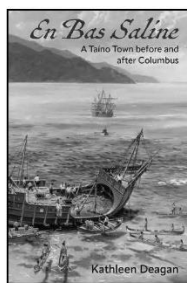


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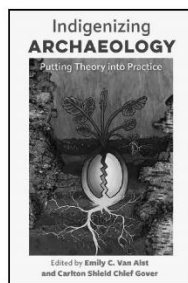
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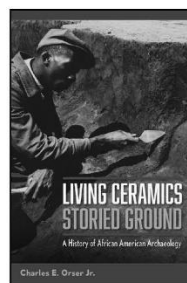
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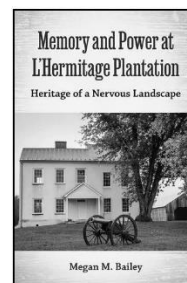
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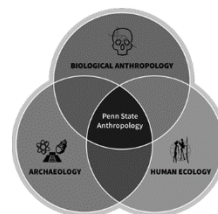
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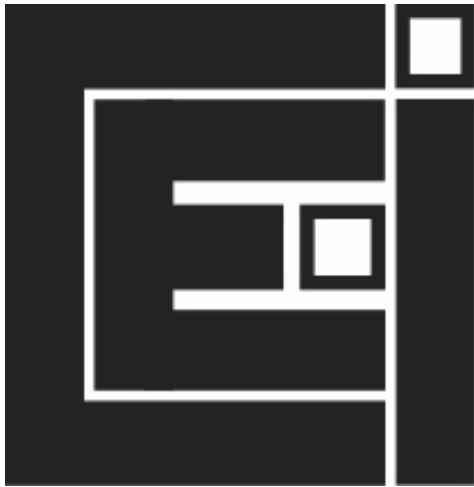
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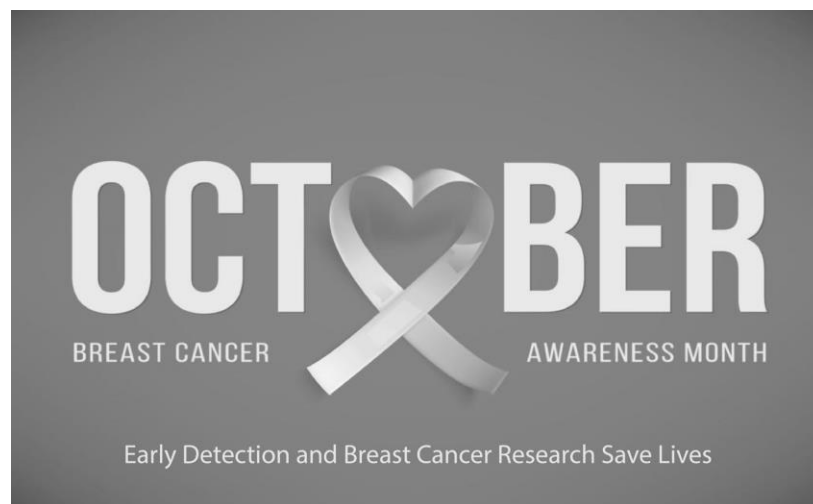
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Judith G. Knight Student Paper Competition

Chair: Christopher R. Moore

Review Committee: Christopher R. Moore, Christina Friberg, Elliot Blair

Student Paper Prize coordinator: Jane Eastman

Entries:

Aidan Paul (aidanhp@protonmail.com, NC State University)

[4] Woodland and Mississippian on the Boundaryland: A Case Study from the Yadkin-Pee Dee Drainage

Ali Minnihan (alicia.minnihan@gmail.com, Warren Wilson College)

[41] Widening the Theoretical Lens: (Re)Gendering Colonial Interactions at Joara Through Ceramic Analysis

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

[14] Boots on the Ground: Promoting Rural Stewardship via the Boy Scouts of America

Cynthia Janda (cjanda0621@gmail.com, Warren Wilson College)

[22] The Lucky Horseshoes

Jordan Schaefer (jschae12@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[7] A Phenomenological Study of 12th Unnamed Cave, a Dark-Zone Cave Art Site, through 3D Photogrammetric Modeling and Archaeoacoustics

Kimberly Swisher (klswi@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[13] Migration, Mississippianization, and Community Practice in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley, Georgia: The Averett Culture

Lia Kitteringham (Lia.Kitteringham@colostate.edu, Colorado State University)

[42] Birds, Enclosures, and Indigenous Landscapes: Creating the Eastern Precinct of Pinson Mounds

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

[41] Looking for Trouble: Developing Criteria for Gendered Ceremonial Structures in the Mississippian Frontier

Abstract of Symposia, Panels, and Workshops

IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION

[1], [9] Poster Symposium - Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation-Historic Preservation

Organizer: Thomas Penders

Cape Canaveral Space Force Station has been the gateway to space since 1949 and has seen the growth of the space industry over the past 74 years. In addition to being a spaceport, CCSFS contains 6000 years of occupation including a National Historic Landmark district, NRHP eligible launch related facilities, homestead cemeteries, and over 100 archaeological sites. These are being impacted by redevelopment of launch complexes and sea level rise. Since 2008, the Space Launch Delta 45 Cultural Resources Management Office has overseen contractor projects and instituted initiatives to mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

[2], [12] Symposium - The People of Mobile Bay: Beginning the Integration of Archaeological Data, Context, and Theory

Organizer: Philip Carr and Sarah Price

Recent completion of fieldwork at 15 archaeological sites (precontact through twentieth century) from around Mobile Bay provides a spatial and temporal scope for comparisons and syntheses to derive new inferences about past peoples and consider culture change. Presenters examine the past to achieve understanding/explanations to inform our present and consider how to shape our future. Each paper explores a particular aspect of culture, reviews archaeological literature, and offers a novel approach rooted in various theoretical paradigms to realize the archaeological and societal values by contributing to theory building, reconstructing past lifeways, and building to conclusions meriting public engagement.

[3], [13] Symposium - From the Other Side in the Lower Southeast: Contestation and Negotiation of the Late Woodland - Mississippian in the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: Kimberly Swisher and Martin Menz

The Late Woodland period in the Deep South is still often thought of as the interval between the cultural achievements of the Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods—a time of “good gray cultures”. However, the Late Woodland period was also a time of significant change in and of itself with major transitions in settlement, subsistence, and technology each having its own complex history of acculturation, modification, and rejection. In this session, we evaluate how Late Woodland populations negotiated and influenced their transforming world both socially and environmentally in the complex and dynamic landscape of the Deep South.

[6] Symposium - The Archaeology of Historical Memory in the South Carolina Lowcountry

Organizers: Hannah Hoover, Sarah Platt, and Katherine Parker

The South Carolina Lowcountry is an ecological and cultural region where diverse communities have made a home for several millennia. How these communities have built, shaped, narrate, and ultimately remember these spaces and places is complex, traversing typical analytical boundaries of time, region, and discipline. Papers in this session explore the archaeology of historical memory in the Lowcountry, specifically entanglements of Native, Black, and Euroamerican materiality in urban and former plantation contexts. This requires complicating common disciplinary conceptions of time, power, race, and gender and the positionality of memory narratives in the practice of archaeology. Presenters engage a wide range of resources, from artifactual and ecological datasets to oral histories and community understandings of place.

[7] Symposium - A Light in the Dark Zone: Papers in Honor of Jan Simek

Organizers: Jordan L. Schaefer and Sarah C. Sherwood

From Paleolithic tool assemblages in southern France to cave art sites in the American Southeast, Jan Simek's career has put him at the forefront of archaeological method and theory. Some of Jan's scholarly contributions involve studies of lithics, spatial analysis, rock art, and religion; however, his broader influence is widely felt by professional archaeologists, Indigenous colleagues, the University Tennessee system, and the general public alike. This session honors Jan's legacy through papers written by his students and colleagues. The papers presented in this session emphasize the varied techniques and perspectives that Simek adopted or encouraged in his research.

[8] Panel - NAGPRA Implementation in the Southeast: A Practitioner Update

Organizer: Ellen Lofaro

This panel will explore a variety of ways in which NAGPRA has been implemented throughout the Southeast, and particularly how, over the last five years, increased communication and collaboration has helped aid the repatriation process. Participants will include representatives from Native Nations, universities, and federal/state agencies, who will discuss their experiences with various communities of practice and split and shared collections, among other collaborative actions and partnerships. There will be ample time for discussion with the attendees and panelists at the end of the session.

[10] Panel – Curations

Co-Organizers: Salina Henderson and Joey Lena O'Dell

Every hour spent excavating in the field results in several hours of processing back in the lab. Artifacts, features, maps, notes, catalogs, photos, and digital files must all be curated before any of the data collected can be evaluated. Many curation facilities are suffering from shortages of staff, storage, and workspace while trying to meet researcher's needs through both legacy collections and new assemblages. This panel is to have an open discussion about these issues in hopes of finding an effective solution to them.

[11] SHARP Workshop Luncheon - Creating a Culture of Respect: Evidence-based Practices to Empower Graduate Students in Reducing, Preventing, and Handling Sexual Harassment in Archaeology

Organizers: Mikayla Absher and Shawn P. Lambert

Sexual harassment and assault in archaeology is an ongoing problem both in field schools and other professional settings. Graduate students are at an important stage to gain an understanding of this problem through education and training to help prevent and combat these issues while students and as they enter the professional world. This workshop will provide students with information on this topic as well as tools to aid in preventing these instances and their options for how to respond. Equipping students with these tools early on is just one way to effect change in the culture surrounding archaeological practice.

[14] Symposium - Community Archaeologies in the American Southeast

Organizers: Autumn R. Melby and Alice P. Wright

In the past as in the present, the American Southeast has been home to diverse communities with unique but intersecting histories. Many Southeastern archaeologists engage with contemporary communities as they explore the archaeological traces older ones. This work is part of a global trend that seeks to forge connections between living and ancestral communities, and to confront the histories of colonialism, racism, resistance, and resilience that shaped them. Archaeologists who implement these approaches assert that they can transform not only public discourse about the past, but also the nature, scope, and quality of our archaeological data and interpretations. This symposium lends support to these arguments, featuring a wide-ranging set of research projects that engage the dynamic constellation of communities that comprise the American Southeast. Contributors will frankly discuss what community engagement entails in practice –its myriad viewpoints, logistical hurdles, emotional stakes, general ups-and-downs – and reflect on how those practices impact and frequently improve traditional research-based considerations of method, theory, and interpretation.

[15] Symposium - Comparing Cahokia: Exploring the Historical Connections and Organizational Differences between the Early Mississippian American Bottom and Illinois River Valley

Organizer: Gregory Wilson

Ongoing archaeological research is revealing important organizational differences between the early Mississippian inhabitants of urban Cahokia and their more rural neighbors in the Illinois Valley. Such differences developed in spite of, and perhaps due to, the historical entanglements between these regions. The papers in this symposium offer a number of interregional comparative considerations of organizational relationships informed by contemporary concerns with identity, ontology, and relationality. The outcome is an attempt to historicize our understanding of the early Mississippian era by rethinking certain “nuts and bolts” concerns with power, production, and ideology that have received far less scholarly attention since the waning of political-economic approaches in the early 2000s.

[17] Symposium - More Than an Impresario: Honoring the Career and Contributions of Paul D. Welch

Organizer: Alice Muntz

Dr. Paul D. Welch retired in 2022 from a 35-plus year career, which included positions at SUNY Binghamton, Oberlin College, and Queens College and research on the politics and economy of Moundville and Shiloh Indian Mounds. The last 18 years of Paul's career were spent at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, where he helped launch a new period of investigations at Kincaid Mounds and oriented a next generation of archaeologists to the Mississippian cultures of the lower Ohio River Valley. Papers in this symposium honor Paul and highlight the research of his past and present colleagues, students, and friends.

[18] Panel - Where is the Manual? One Score of Finding the Middle Ground in the Management of Cultural Resources in the Tennessee Valley

Organizers: Erin Dunsmore and Karen Brunso

Over 20 Federally recognized Tribes consider the Tennessee Valley and lands currently under the stewardship of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to be their ancestral homelands. As a federal agency, TVA has a moral and legal obligation to consult and partner with Tribes to protect the Native American burials and cultural sites that are found on these lands. This can sometimes be challenging, even after 20 years of consultation. This discussion will highlight successes and opportunities of the federal government working together with Tribes and the importance of consultation in finding a middle ground.

[20] Poster Symposium - Current Perspectives on Poverty Point and Contemporary Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Organizer: T.R. Kidder

New research on the Poverty Point site and contemporary sites in the lower Mississippi Valley is reshaping our understanding of the eventful history of the period ca. 4000-3000 cal BP. Posters in this session highlight new findings and re-interpretation of old data. Innovative analyses provide opportunities to re-think existing archaeological theory and to advance novel methods to refine how we understand the Poverty Point site and its contemporaries, and their significance in the history of the Southeast.

[22] Symposium - Community and Collaboration at Historically Black Sites in Western North Carolina

Organizer: Scotti Norman

In Western North Carolina, archaeology has a rich history of investigation at pre-contact Native American sites, while historically Black or African-American sites have received less attention. In this interdisciplinary session, we integrate investigators from multiple archaeological sectors—government compliance, academia, and CRM—to present current findings from historically Black archaeological sites in Western North Carolina. We address the importance of collaboration and community-based projects while also acknowledging the challenges and sensitivities required of studying these sites, particularly since the field of archaeology remains dominated by White scholars. Papers span from Antebellum through the 20th-century and include enslaved quarters, cemeteries, homesteads, and plantations.

[23] Symposium - Current Research at the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement and Fleet on Pensacola Bay

Organizer: John Worth

This symposium presents the results of recent and ongoing archaeological research at the Pensacola Bay sites of the terrestrial settlement and shipwrecks of the 1559-1561 expedition of Tristán de Luna. The faculty, staff, and students of the University of West Florida have conducted archaeological work related to the Luna expedition since the 1992 discovery of the first Emanuel Point shipwreck, followed by the Emanuel Point II and III wrecks in 2006 and 2016, and the terrestrial settlement overlooking the wrecks in 2015. Analyses relating to a range of interpretive topics will be presented in this collection of papers.

[24] Symposium - Sandstone and Creek Channels: Shedding New Light on the Archaeology of the Lower Tombigbee River Basin, Alabama

Organizers: Richard Estabrook, Tim Dodson, and Greg Hendryx

Recent excavations along a new gas pipeline route have generated substantial archaeological information in the understudied Lower Tombigbee River Basin in Choctaw and Washington Counties, Alabama. The 54-mile-long Lowman Pipeline crosses stream channel laced hills containing abundant Tallahatta sandstone outcrops. Project redesign avoided some sites, but site density and construction constraints left five sites requiring Phase III data recovery. Two firms –SEARCH and TRC were contracted to conduct the work. Integrated geoarchaeological investigations and large block excavation techniques produced a wealth of information about post-Paleoindian adaptations, the use of Tallahatta sandstone, and site formation processes in a dynamic riverine environment.

[27] Workshop - How to Participate in the Pan-American Ceramics Project

Organizers: Andrea Torvinen and Neill J. Wallis

The Pan-American Ceramics Project (www.panamericanceramics.org) is a new open-access web application designed to enhance the accessibility and reusability of ceramic data from across the Americas and all time periods, and advance our understanding of ceramic traditions at varying scales of geographic and temporal coverage. During this one-hour workshop, we will introduce you to the app's current browsing capabilities, provide instruction on how to register and contribute data, and discuss future developments and areas for improvement. We also invite you to bring your own data set and computer to begin uploading your data on-site with our guidance. For more information visit: www.panamericanceramics.org/about.

[29] SAC Luncheon - Navigating Museum Careers in Archaeology

Organizer: Autumn Melby

This year's Student Affairs luncheon will provide students with a unique opportunity to learn about Museum careers and hear what these jobs entail, including the real and potential benefits and challenges of working within these institutions. As museums are increasingly understood to not be neutral spaces, we hope to provide students with an in-depth panel discussion on the potential future of careers in these spaces. Our panel discussion includes a range of professional and personal perspectives on research, public engagement, collections management, and consultation and collaboration. The luncheon aims to make space and provide new insight for students interested in various Museum careers.

[30] Symposium - Communities, Coalescence, and the Chesapeake: Reimagining a Region as a Cultural Boundaryland

Organizers: John Henshaw and Rebecca Webster

In recent years, researchers studying the Chesapeake have begun to embrace the concept of boundarylands as a framework for understanding how networks outside the traditionally defined region influenced its development. In this session, participants examine the pragmatic effects that past peoples' negotiations with geographic boundaries, ethnicities, and race had on community coalescence in an Indigenous, and later an European and African, frontier. By taking a deep historical approach that collapses the ambiguity of the prehistory/history divide, participants will ultimately explore how communities navigated the blurred boundaries of the region, leading to the development of the modern Chesapeake.

[31] Symposium - The American Southeast during the Middle Holocene

Organizers: D. Shane Miller, Zack Gilmore, Matthew Sanger, and Ashley M. Smallwood

Sassaman and Anderson (1996) co-edited *The Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast*, a collection of chapters that provided a wide-ranging synthesis of what was known for the region during time periods traditionally referred to as the Middle and Late Archaic (8200 - 3200 Cal BP). In this symposium, we bring together researchers to provide updated overviews for specific sub-regions, outline major topical advances, and place the record of the region into a broader context.

[32] Symposium - Time and History in the Carolinas and Beyond: Honoring Steve Davis and His Many Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Tony Boudreaux and Chris Rodning

The career of R. P. Stephen (Steve) Davis, Jr. brought him from the North Carolina Piedmont, to the prairies of Calgary, through the mountains of east Tennessee and West Virginia, and back. Steve has had a significant impact on the practice of Southeastern archaeology through his scholarship, service, and teaching over six decades, from the 1970s to today. Participants in this session honor Steve and his many contributions to Southeastern archaeology in the realms of field methods, digital archaeology, curation, student training, public outreach, the impacts of colonialism on Native societies, and the archaeology of the Carolinas and beyond.

[33] Symposium - Native Visions, Native Voices: Living Traditions and What Archaeologists can Learn from Descendants

Organizers: Bobi Deere, Candice Byrd-Boney, and Julie Zimmerman

There is a vibrant community of Native American artists who use and revitalize ancestral imagery in their artwork. This symposium will feature Native descendants of southeastern Tribes who will discuss their work and how ancient symbols and stories impact their art and life. Native voices can offer insights to archaeologists who study ancient imagery, with implications regarding the meaning and/or contexts of ancient Native American art. Archaeology as a discipline has a history of colonial mindsets and a poor record of working with descendant populations. We wish to promote change in that historical trajectory and hope this symposium will create pathways for positive working relationships between archaeologists and Native communities.

[35], [39] Discussion and Poster Symposium - The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: A Collaborative Approach

Organizers: Turner Hunt, Victor D. Thompson, and Carey Garland

Most archaeologists in the southeast who have worked with descendant communities understand the benefits of collaborative archaeology. This interactive symposium is designed to provide a roadmap to future collaborative archaeological projects in the southeast by presenting the Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape project. The discussion will include the ongoing collaborative research on the Ocmulgee River corridor. While the panel will offer new unpublished radiocarbon dates for the Middle Macon Plateau, Ocmulgee Mounds' Earth lodge, and Brown's Mount, the primary focus will be the academic, federal agency, student, and Tribal collaboration. Discussion is to be immediately followed by a poster session.

[36] Workshop - Government Careers and Archaeology: How to Get Your Foot in the Door

Organizers: Vanessa N. Hanvey, Karen Stevens, and Tyler Stumpf

The Student Affairs Committee presents a workshop for students interested in careers in government. Presented by graduate students who work for state and federal agencies, this workshop will provide information about pursuing a career in the government as an archaeologist. All federal agencies are required to comply with laws that have historic preservation components. Attendees will learn about translating their education and experience to government careers and the qualifications needed to work as archaeologists for state and federal governments. Presenters include Vanessa Hanvey (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), Karen Stevens (Kentucky Heritage Council), and Tyler Stumpf (Natural Resources Conservation Service).

[37] Panel - Teaching with Collections: Pedagogy and Epistemology for Long-Term Care and Management of Curated Collections

Organizers - LisaMarie Malischke, J. Lynn Funkhouser, and A. Brooke Persons

This session combines presentations by panelists followed by a guided discussion focusing on teaching research and curation and collections management. Panelists reveal course designs employing experiential learning and new pedagogical and epistemological approaches to target critical collections, empower skills development for students, and to model ethical practices in collections management. Discussion topics include lessons learned from applying active learning to curation coursework, directions for future research, difficulties and challenges, and functional course design. Attendees are invited to ask questions and participate in the guided discussion.

Abstracts of Posters and Papers

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Abrams Georgia (see **Rucinski, Hannah**)

Ahern, Kaitlin (New South Associates, Inc.), **Anne Dorland** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[28A] African American Community Archaeology

New South Associates (NSA) and the Arabia Mountain Heritage Area Alliance have partnered together to work on two community-driven heritage projects. In 2021, NSA collaborated with Flat Rock Archives, a descendent community of enslaved populations, to design a website with an interactive education experience. Guided by state standard-aligned lesson plans, this website takes scholars on a journey into Georgia's past. In 2023, NSA facilitated community archaeology at the historic Bruce Street School. Excavations were followed by a public archaeology day that allowed the people who are most connected with the site's history to engage in the process of discovery.

Aiuvalasit, Michael (mja11@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey, University of Illinois), **B. Jacob Skousen** (Western Illinois University), **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Nicholas Bergerhouse** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[38A] Microstratigraphy for Microhistories: Geoarchaeological Insights from the F49 Pit Feature at the Noble-Wieting (11ML24) Cultural Site in Central Illinois

We combine radiocarbon dating and geoarchaeological analyses to develop a high-resolution chronology of the use history of an extramural pit feature at the Noble Wieting cultural site (11ML24). Observations using soil micromorphology and microCT analyses inform a Bayesian stratigraphic model of five radiocarbon dated maize fragments. This allows us to constrain the use of the pit to the late 13th and early 14th centuries. This chronology gets us closer to being able to interpret pit fill as a sequence of events within the context of the history of a multi-cultural (Langford/Upper Mississippian and Middle Mississippian) pre-contact Native American village.

Alt, Susan (see **Baires, Sarah; Pauketat, Timothy**)

Altizer, Kendy (kendy.altizer@ung.edu, University of North Georgia)

[6] Looking to the Past: Rochelle Plantation as a Case Study in Historical Memory and Place on the Santee Delta, South Carolina

Located on the North Santee River in Georgetown County, in what was once the heart of rice culture in the colonies, Rochelle Plantation is now a modern hunting retreat. However, it was once part of The Marsh, a 4,500-acre rice plantation once owned by the prominent Lynch family. While the current owner has collective family memory of places and spaces associated with the historical rice culture landscape, that remembrance differs from the story told through archival and archaeological evidence. This paper explores the intersection of modern memory and the historical record through the lens of people, places, and archival evidence.

Anagnos, Phoebe (see **Rice, Lelia**)

Anderson, David G. (david.g.anderson@gmail.com, University of Tennessee – Retired), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Andrew A. White** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[31] Exploring Cultural Variability in the Mid-Holocene Southeast

Cultural variability during the Mid-Holocene in the Southeast and adjoining areas is examined using artifactual, architectural, environmental, and other records at locality to regional scales. Distinctive patterning is evident that, when coupled with the location of monumental architecture, and evidence for other forms of interaction, indicates a complex social landscape was present, not unlike that observed in later periods. Continued efforts directed to sequence definition, high precision absolute dating, and the standardization and compilation of site and collections information is essential to refining our understanding of the period as one characterized by a rich, varied, and changing human landscape.

Anderson, Derek T. (see **Colucci, C. Dylan; Jennings, Thomas; Weaver, Jesse**)

Andrews, Susan (susan.andrews@wsp.com, WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.)

[25] Brunsoni Iron Plantation: Industrial Slavery on the Periphery of the South

The Brunsoni Furnace site (40SW219) was an iron blast furnace (1829-1836) and center of an iron plantation in Stewart County, Tennessee. Data Recovery efforts identified furnace components as well as subsidiary structures like a supervisor's office/house, a cookhouse, and quarters for enslaved laborers. The African American contribution to the iron industry in Tennessee was significant but the lives of enslaved industrial laborers need more investigation. Archaeology and materials recovered at Brunsoni Furnace provides an opportunity to explore the similarities between agricultural plantations and iron plantations in central organization, spatial layout, housing, and foodways. (see also **Daugherty, Dona**)

Arbuckle, Benjamin (see **Peles, Ashley**)

Asenjo, Maria Garcia (see **Collins, Lori; Doering, Travis**)

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

[4] Raising (S)hell: St. Johns II Mounds, Ridges, and Rings

The Grand Shell Ring is often touted as the only St. Johns II site (AD 930-1250) in northeastern Florida with a prominent shell construction. Recent mapping and limited testing at the nearby Cedar Point North site forces us to reconsider this assumption. This site contains an impressive array of shell mounds, arcs, and ridges, including one sinuous shell formation approximately 185-m long. In this paper, we use the Cedar Point North site as a springboard to investigate how shell was deposited on other local St. Johns II sites and outline a plan for future investigations at Cedar Point North.

Bader, Anne Tobbe (see **Carlson, Justin**)

Baggett, Jenni (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[2] Bridging the Non-Hetero-Sexual, Non-Cis Gender Identity and Archaeology Gap in Mobile

This paper provides a foundation for applying queer theory to Mobile's archaeological record while navigating challenges associated with identifying sexuality at the intersection of race and gender. Although Cheryl Claassen observed the link between sexuality and gender 30 years ago, recent literature demonstrates Southeastern archaeology's failure to consider non-heterosexual identities in interpretations of past lifeways. This research responds to recent legislative actions challenging the acknowledgment of queer identities in the Southeast. Here, we review archaeological methods for identifying queer identities, discuss application to the MRBAP assemblages, and consider how material culture is entangled in people's everyday lives.

Bailey, Ralph (see **Sherard, Jeff L.**)

Baires, Sarah (Eastern Connecticut State University), **Melissa Baltus** (University of Toledo), **Timothy Pauketat** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey - University of Illinois), **Susan Alt** (Indiana University)

[15] Other-than-human relations in and beyond the American Bottom

Other-than-human agency in archaeology and indigenous philosophy means taking seriously how people engage with things, places, substances, and phenomena as more than passive historical agents or forces in the past. We grapple with questions of 'other-than-human' assemblages which coalesced around the vibrant landscape of Cahokia and the American Bottom. We examine the composition of specific entities (e.g., Ramey pottery, certain plants, house style) and identify the ethereal forces that drew people to key places on the landscape and helped to forge an identity that transcended people alone. (see also **Pauketat, Timothy**)

Baltus, Melissa (see **Baires, Sarah; Pauketat, Timothy**)

Barber, Sarah (sarah.barber@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Neil Duncan** (University of Central Florida), **Thomas Penders** (Cape Canaveral Space Force Station), **Amanda Groff** (University of Central Florida), **Emily Zavodny** (University of Central Florida)

[9] The Burns Site: Results of Recent Research at 8BR85 on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station

One of the first sites excavated for the Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project (CCAMP) was the Burns Site, or the Burns Mound Site (8BR85). This paper summarizes the results of the CCAMP research at the Burns Site, including geospatial analysis, botanic and faunal analyses, radiocarbon dating, and excavation of features north of the site's Indigenous burial mound. Combining the CCAMP results with those of earlier studies, which extend back to the 19th century, we discuss the implications of the Burns Site research for understanding the long history of human occupation around the Indian River Lagoon. (see also, **Boal, Zachary; Duncan, Neil; Shaffer, Michelle**)

Barbour, Terry E. (see **Boucher, Anthony**)

Bardolph, Dana (dbardolph@niu.edu, Northern Illinois University), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[15] Landscapes Beyond Cahokia: Unraveling the Socio-Spatial Variability of Indigenous Communities in the Illinois Valley during the Mississippian Era

American Bottom archaeologists have long worked to identify the socio-spatial footprints of Indigenous communities who occupied the Mississippian landscape in the first millennium CE, using indices of architectural diversity and density to examine the genesis and reconfiguration of Cahokian neighborhoods. We take up this conceptual challenge in the Illinois Valley, where, in the absence of a large urban polity, our analysis reveals tremendous variation across the landscape. We explore the relevant spatial groupings currently visible in the archaeological record of the Illinois Valley, to provide a social and geographical ‘map’ for interpreting more microscale patterns of craft production and foodways. (see also **VanDerwarker, Amber**)

Barker, Alex W. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, barkeraw@uark.edu)

[17] Impressions of the Impresario: Introducing the Career and Contributions of Paul D. Welch

Over the course of a long and distinguished career Paul Welch has influenced many as a scholar, teacher and colleague. This brief introduction to the symposium “More Than an Impresario: Honoring the Career and Contributions of Paul D. Welch” reviews highlights of his own considerable accomplishments as well as discussing some of the ways he has influenced other archeologists and the discipline as a whole. Between his teaching service (service on 73 graduate committees, and counting), work at major Mississippian sites including Moundville, Shiloh, and Kincaid, and service to professional organizations including SEAC, AIA and SAA Paul has achieved precisely the kind of (epistemological) redistribution and knitting together of disparate elements into a single, coherent and more meaningful whole that he has spent many years arguing is not a characteristic of the chiefdoms he studies. Fortunately, Paul appreciates irony.

Bartz, Emily (emily.bartz@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[16] Boiling in the Middle Savannah: Simulation Experiments Comparing Indirect- and Direct-Heat Cooking in Stallings Replica Vessels

Cooking experiments with replicated fiber-tempered vessels were recently conducted to examine organic residue absorption patterns associated with processing a range of food resources (plant, terrestrial mammal, and aquatic) by indirect- and direct-heat boiling. Here I review the experimental project design, the gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) method employed for organic residue analysis, and the vessel sampling strategy. While the results of the residue analysis are pending, I discuss additional information from the experiments that are relevant to understanding the performance characteristics, use alteration, and techno functional aspects related to early pottery use in the Southeast.

Baumgartel, Olivia (ocb61@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Tristram R.**

Kidder (Washington University in St. Louis), **Jim Bruseth** (Texas Historical Commission)

[20] Placing Poverty Point: Detailing the Chronology of the Cedarland and Claiborne Sites (22HA506 and 22HA501)

The Cedarland and Claiborne sites are well-known but poorly understood shell and midden rings at the mouth of the Pearl River. In this poster we report on new radiocarbon dates from stratified samples from Mississippi State University’s 1969 and 1970 excavations and test pits excavated by the University of New Orleans in 1977. These radiocarbon dates narrow the occupation spans of these sites. Results show Cedarland pre-dates Claiborne by ca. 500 years while Claiborne’s chronology maps closely onto Poverty Point’s timeline. These results allow us to re-evaluate the histories of these sites and their implications for Late Archaic complexities. (see also **Lambert, Shawn**)

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

[43A] *Digital Documentation of Plum Bayou Mounds (3LN42)*

Plum Bayou Mounds (formerly Toltec Mounds) is a late Woodland period mound complex just outside of Scott, Arkansas including at least 18 mounded earthworks and an embankment enclosing three sides of the site. The west side of the site is bordered by Mound Pond, an oxbow of the Arkansas River. Fluctuating levels of Mound Pond, maintenance practices, and climate-related issues have resulted in slumping on the western side of Mound A. Recent work by the Arkansas Archeological Survey has been conducted to record the condition of Mound A and the site using modern techniques including photogrammetry from drone imagery and LIDAR. The generated models will be used in ongoing preservation efforts as well as for public interpretation and educational outreach. (see also **Colaninno, Carol**)

Beck, Rob (see **Rodning, Chris**)

Bennett, Rhianna (rhiannambennett@gmail.com, The NDN Companies), **Samantha Murphy** (The NDN Companies)

[21A] *Ancestral Ties: Incorporating Tribal Engagement with Cultural Resource Management*

Building long-lasting relationships with tribes not only respects their sovereignty, but also allows for collaboration. As traditional stewards of the land, tribes have access to traditional ecological knowledge essential for land management and preservation. Building relationships with Tribal people can also help learn more about their history, and subsequently, the history of the United States. The NDN Companies is an indigenous-owned small, woman-owned business that specializes in tribal engagement, natural, and cultural resource management. With the MICC Fort Moore, NDN incorporated a tribal youth weekend as part of their Phase II NRHP evaluations with the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. This poster outlines steps taken to prioritize engagement within the cultural resource process.

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

[26] *Spanish Fortifications in La Florida 1539-1763: Patterns and Trends*

The Spanish used two instruments of imperial colonialism: missions and forts. The Spanish built at least 63 fortifications and over 80 missions in La Florida between 1539 and 1763. This paper will describe the distribution in time and space of their forts and examine them from the Spanish and Indian perspectives and the resulting entanglements of these two cultural traditions. Forts or their lack of them are an informative window into the different strategies developed on both sides of the fort's walls to survive and adapt to new and conflicting conditions and goals. In the end, both sides lost.

Benson, Erin (ebenson35@gmail.com, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[15] *The Archaeology of Cahokia's Farmlands: The Sauget Industrial Park Sites*

Cahokia was only one part of a broader region comprising the mound centers, villages, sacred sites, and farmsteads that covered the American Bottom and its neighboring uplands. Farmsteads and their surrounding landscapes were especially critical for sustaining the Greater Cahokian population and for mediating relationships between people and the land. One such place, the Sauget Industrial Park (SIP) landscape, was the site of over a century of continuous small farming settlements that grew in intensity throughout the Mississippian period. This paper delves into the details of the SIP sites and the importance of the SIP landscape and its people. (see also **Boles, Steve**)

Benyshek, Tasha (tbenyshek@trccompanies.com, TRC Environmental Corporation), **Melissa Timo** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Paul Webb** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

[22] Neighborhood Oral Histories and the Wilson's Chapel A.M.E. Church Cemetery, West Asheville, North Carolina

Wilson's Chapel A.M.E. Church (1883–1925) once sat at what is now a busy intersection along the main thoroughfare in West Asheville. In 1925, the church property sold and the associated cemetery was set for relocation. Despite subsequent intensive development on the 1-acre lot, local stories persisted that graves remained. Neighborhood findings of coffin hardware, headstones and possible human remains accompanied the telling of hushed ghost stories and eerie premonitions. Finally, archaeologists were called in, which settled an immediate matter, but opened other issues and opportunities. One more story in the growing public reckoning of imperiled cemeteries across the state.

Bergerhouse, Nicholas (see **Aiuvalasit, Michael**) **Betzenhauser, Alleen** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[15] Makers, Materials, and Methods: Pottery Production in Urban Cahokia

Over a century of archaeological research in the American Bottom region, including recent large-scale cultural resource investigations, has resulted in the recovery of massive ceramic assemblages. Detailed descriptions of these assemblages revealed changes in production methods, materials, and styles resulting in the creation of a more robust chronology and new insights concerning Cahokian identity. Here, we summarize the typical characteristics of pottery recovered throughout Greater Cahokia, from sites ranging from rural farmsteads to Cahokia's urban core, and will situate Cahokian pottery production, use, and distribution within social, chronological, and spatial contexts in the region and beyond. (see also **Pauketat, Timothy**)

Bigman, Daniel (dbigman@bigmangeo.com, Bigman Geophysical, LLC), **Jeffrey Glover** (Georgia State University), **Neale Nickels** (Historic Oakland Foundation), **Ashley Shares** (Historic Oakland Foundation)

[16] Locating Clandestine Graves and Evaluating Hardscape Conditions using GPR in the African-American Section of Oakland Cemetery, Georgia

Oakland Cemetery, located in downtown Atlanta, Georgia is one of the largest and well-known burial sites in the state. The Historic Oakland Foundation planned to restore the historic African-American section of the cemetery including brick walkways, retaining walls, monuments, landscape, etc. The current study was commissioned to identify the locations of unmarked burials and evaluate the condition of the cemetery's hardscape using ground penetrating radar. GPR reflections indicative of unmarked graves were located throughout the section, and deteriorated portions of the hardscape were also identified. The results helped protect historic burials and assisted in prioritizing problem areas for redevelopment. (see also **McConnel, Sean**)

Birch, Jennifer (see **Brannan, Stefan; Thompson, Victor**)

Birnbaum, David (David.Birnbaum@icf.com, ICF)

[17] *Comparison of Three Pre-Contact Carolina Bay Sites in Cumberland County, North Carolina*

Comparison of Phase II testing results from three precontact sites provides insight to characterizing site function and relative chronology at Carolina Bay sand rim locales in Cumberland County, North Carolina. Stratigraphy and artifact assemblages indicate these landforms served as favorable locations for human occupation at various times spanning the Early Archaic through Late Woodland periods. Though sample size is small, synthesis of data from these types of sites at the interface of the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Carolina Sandhills can serve to evaluate regional models of artifact typology, resource procurement, and perhaps ultimately broader settlement patterns and culture histories.

Blaber, Thomas (see **Semon, Anna M.**)

Blair, Cristopher (see **Simpson, Duane**)

Blair, Elliot (see **Cajigas, Rachel; Semon, Anna M.**)

Blank, Andrew (ajeromeblank20@gmail.com, VHB/Georgia State University)

[40] *Artifact Discard Eligibility: A Potential Alleviation to the Growing Curation Crisis*

This paper discusses a potential alleviation to the ongoing archaeology curation crisis. Curation facilities lack the space and time to properly curate legacy collections, increasing the cost necessary to curate modern collections. In order to alleviate the issues of the curation crisis while minimizing damage to future research opportunities, this paper outlines a model for the systematic discard of certain machine-made, non-diagnostic, historical artifacts, which will be referred to as the Artifact Discard Eligibility Model (ADEM). This paper discusses the testing of the ADEM on a CRM collection consisting of 38 archaeological sites, and the model's efficacy in this environment.

Blaze, Madeline (see **Fisher, John**)

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

[4] *Rapid Changes in Mississippian Mound and Domestic Architecture at Walling II, Alabama*

There are two different interpretations concerning the timescales of cultural transformations in pre-industrial societies: gradual cultural change in traditions over generations or rapid cultural change as events that punctuate and alter traditional norms. Gradualist interpretations predominate in theory and method. At the Walling II mound center, superposition of rebuilt domestic houses commonly replicated the previous form, but one example captures a regional tradition change, replacing wall-trenches with single-set posts in a rapid rebuilding event. Platform-mound architecture changed with each construction stage, replacing a large pre-mound communal building with smaller, paired, portico-front summit buildings, challenging egalitarian tradition in rapid construction events.

Bloch, Lindsay (Tempered Archaeological Services, LLC), **Erin Nelson** (University of South Alabama), **Ashley Rutkoski** (University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida)
[43B] Testing the Identification of Shell Temper Type in Pensacola Mississippian Pottery using a Standardized Guide

Many archaeological arguments are based on artifact categorization, but the categories may not be clearly defined. To standardize shell temper description within Pensacola Mississippian pottery, we created a visual guide based on replicated shell tempered pastes. We incorporated four variables: shell type, particle size, particle density, and whether shell was still present or leached. This resulted in 98 unique combinations. To test the utility of this guide, we conducted a survey among SEAC 2022 conference attendees and other archaeologists. Here we present the results, demonstrating the effectiveness of such tools for collaborative archaeological research. (see also **Nelson, Erin**)

Boal, Zachary (za138303@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Sarah Barber** (University of Central Florida), **Emily Zavodny** (University of Central Florida)

*[9B] Reconstructing Seasonality at the Burns Mound Site (8BR85), Cape Canaveral, Florida Using Oxygen Isotopes from *Donax variabilis**

This research analyzes *Donax variabilis* associated with the Burns Mound Site (900 to 1600 CE), located on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station along the Atlantic Coast of Central Florida. Samples were taken along growth lines of 12 *D. variabilis* shells from multiple levels of the site. Analysis of the ratios of stable oxygen isotopes will allow for reconstruction of environmental conditions at the site, such as temperature and oceanic conditions at time of harvest, and for interpretation of seasonality of harvest. Inter-level variation in isotope ratios will serve as a possible indicator of environmental changes.

Boatright, Emily (eboatri3@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia)

[21B] Claying Around: The Waring Stop Motion Animation Project

As with other states, anthropology and archaeology are poorly represented in the Georgia public school system's core curriculum standards. A need the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory's Community Engagement Program strives to address. While the program consists of many traditional approaches—including PK-12 programming, attending public events, and more—one of the more unique initiatives in development is the Stop Motion Animation Project, which is focused on producing a series of educational videos for PK-5 classrooms that explores archaeology. This poster showcases the lengthy and complex process involved in creating stop motion animation videos for this project.

Bobo, Kristen (see **Douglas, Joseph**)

Boles, Steven L. (slboles@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Bob McCullough** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Jacob Skousen** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Erin Benson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[4] Orr-Herl: Living Large on the Lower Ohio

Orr-Herl is a Mississippian mound and village site positioned on a high limestone bluff overlooking the Ohio River between the Angel and Kincaid mound groups. Although no professional excavations have occurred at Orr-Herl, we discuss over a decade of surface collections and the results of a magnetometry survey documenting a nucleated and fortified town in an understudied region. We use these collections and the survey data to explore how chert and fluorite veins exposed along the riverbank at Orr-Herl positioned its inhabitants as partners in exchange; chert for toolmaking and the soft, gem-like fluorite for personal adornment and temple statuary. (see also **Scott, Shaylee B.**)

Bolte, Christina L. (University of West Florida), **Whitney A. Goodwin** (Archaeometry Laboratory - University of Missouri Research Reactor)

[23] Indigenous Allies, Neutron Activation Analysis, and the New Spanish Material Culture of the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna y Arellano Settlement in Pensacola, Florida

The Tristán de Luna Settlement effort was part of a broader initiative by the Viceroy to claim all lands of La Florida for the Spanish empire. Dispatched from New Spain with 12 ships and 1,500 colonists, Luna's complement included 200 Aztec Indians from the Valley of Mexico. Focusing on Aztec ceramics recovered from the terrestrial site, including results of neutron activation analysis (NAA), this research characterizes a New Spanish colonial assemblage and explores the experiences of indigenous peoples who were, at once, colonizers and colonized, and their role in 16th century Spanish imperial expansion in the Americas.

Boney Jr., Roy (royboney@gmail.com, Cherokee Nation)

[33] Visual Storytelling with Our Ancestors' Art

The ancient imagery of the southeast continues to inspire living Indigenous artists. Cherokee Nation artist Roy Boney, Jr. discusses the influence of ancient southeastern imagery on his art.

Borgardt, Devon (devon.borgardt@dnrc.nc.gov, State of North Carolina/North Carolina State University)

[25] Plantations of the Lower Cape Fear, 1725 to 1861

This paper focuses on antebellum plantations along the Lower Cape Fear River Basin (Brunswick, New Hanover, and Pender Counties, North Carolina) from 1725 to 1861. This research involves examining known and unknown archaeological sites associated with these plantations using historic maps, LiDAR data, and previous archaeological work. All three items will be used to enhance our understanding of the historic and archaeological resources associated with the regional formation of the Lower Cape Fear.

Bossy, Denise (denise.bossy@unf.edu, University of North Florida), **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[4] A New Model for Interpreting Social Change in the Mississippian World: Connecting Yamasee Strategies to the Oconee Deep Past

Beginning in the 1650s, Yamasee Indians activated expansive female-centered networks to navigate European colonialism. Yet, their strategy was not new. Although archaeologists exploring the Indigenous past often treat European contact as an inflection point so dramatic that what came before is interpretively unrelated to what came after, work on the Yamasees' instead shows that their use of networks and mobility was rooted in the deep past. We use this lens to explore the Mississippian history of the Oconee Valley of Georgia, offering a model for how archaeologists might use insights from the seventeenth century to better understand the Mississippian world.

Boucher, Anthony (aboucher@terraexplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Terry E. Barbour** (TerraXplorations, Inc), **Elizabeth A. Southard** (TerraXplorations, Inc)

[42] Revisiting Big Hammock: A Phase II Investigation of (8WL3/22)

Big Hammock, a Mid-Late Woodland Period site on Florida's Northern Gulf Coast, was originally described by Willey as a village site adjacent to four, circular sand mounds originally excavated by C.B. Moore. In April of 2023, TerraXplorations Inc. revisited Big Hammock to further investigate the nature of the site and its deposits. Materials recovered were relatively sparse; however, the recovered artifacts were not the quotidian assemblage expected from a purely domestic context. This paper will discuss the results of archaeological investigations at Big Hammock and their potential significance for the archaeological record of Choctaw Beach during the Woodland Period.

Bow, Sierra (swentwo1@utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[7] Colors of the Past: Reconstructing Mississippian Paints through Experimental and Analytical Investigation

This study adopts an experimental archaeological approach to investigate the composition of paints used during the Mississippian period. Through practical experimentation, multiple ingredients are explored, and non-destructive analytical methods are utilized to assess the accuracy and reliability of ingredient identification. This research not only sheds light on artistic practices but also highlights the effectiveness of modern analytical techniques in uncovering and understanding ancient materials. The combination of experimental reconstruction and advanced analysis contributes significantly to our broader comprehension of the cultural aspects of the Mississippian period in the Southeastern United States.

Bowen, Andrew Seth (Andrew.Bowen@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi)

[41] Memory, Forgetting, and Artifact Deposition

Memory underlies all human behavior and reveals much about the values of a society. No less potent are those things we choose to forget. Having made a lasting impact in sociology, cultural anthropology, and public history, memory studies are just finding expression in archaeology. Memory and forgetting have been explored within Mississippian societies with examinations of Mound X at Moundville, and plazas and cemeteries at Moundville and Cahokia. One area it has not been sufficiently applied is artifact deposition. This paper reviews the relevant literature and presents a new methodology that emphasizes intentional deposition as acts of remembering and forgetting.

Bozard, Liley (see **Kowalski, Jessica**)

Brannan, Stefan (sbrannan@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates), **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia), **Benjamin A. Steere** (Western Carolina University)

[43] Global Dimensions of Inequality: Household Size, Big Data, and the View from Eastern North America

The Global Dimensions of Inequality project investigates the social dynamics of inequality by synthesizing the archaeological record of housing around the world. We present initial findings and situate eastern North America within the larger effort. We highlight: 1) That inequality in the Southeast, as measured, is lower than might be expected; 2) that inequality in eastern North America does track somewhat with assumptions about the emergence and dampening of hierarchy; and 3) suggest that the nature, form, and degree of relational wealth in Indigenous eastern North American societies does not necessarily correspond to material wealth based on house size.

Bradbury, Andrew (apbradbury001@gmail.com, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc)

[42] The Nature of Biface Staging in Early Archaic Assemblages from Tennessee and Kentucky

Lithic analysts often separate bifaces into various reduction stages. It is recognized that these stages may be only in the minds of the analyst as bifaces can be manufactured start to finish in one sitting. The examination of bifaces from Early Archaic sites in Tennessee and Kentucky indicates that biface staging was occurring in some instances. In general, when sufficient raw materials were located close to the residential base, biface staging is not seen. In cases where tool stone was located at some distance from where it was needed, a staged process was used to provision various sites with bifaces.

Bradley, Dawn (dawn.bradley@wsp.com, WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Bridget Mohr** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Steve Martin** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Marc Wampler** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.)

[9C] Insights and Challenges of Archaeological Investigations on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Brevard County, Florida

WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc. completed archaeological survey and testing evaluations at CCSFS from January 2021 to May 2022. Environmental conditions presented unique challenges for survey completion. Sixteen archaeological sites were identified including prehistoric shell middens, prehistoric and historic artifact scatters, and early 20th century military remains. Two sites underwent further testing evaluations. One of these sites yielded intact shell midden deposits and prehistoric features possibly dating to the Orange and Malabar periods were present and an array of faunal material was recovered at 8BR4388. Analysis is going, though Further testing is needed to evaluate this site for the NRHP. (see also

Daugherty, Dona)

Brennan, Tamira (tbrennan@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[17] Riverside Adventures in Archaeology

This paper summarizes the recent geophysical survey, excavations, and curation field school focused on South Cape/Hunze-Evans, a late Mississippian site in southeast Missouri. This work is placed in the context of previously reported excavations and analyses of the author and other researchers. Altogether, these reveal the site as a large regional center with many unique features, thriving in a time and location otherwise characterized by significant regional conflict and population decline. Fun jokes revolving around the symposium's honoree, Dr. Paul Welch, included for free. (see also **Betzenhauser, Alleen; Boles, Steve; Rucinski, Hannah)**

Briggs, Rachel (see **Rodning, Chris)**

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

[26] Pit Cellars in Tennessee

Pit cellars are pits dug into the ground that are found in association with historic buildings. They were primarily used to store food or personal items and are important to archaeologists for the wealth of information they provide about the people who used them. In Tennessee, archaeologists have excavated a number of these features at a variety of sites within its three grand divisions. Using this data, a survey of previously excavated pit cellars was conducted to examine ethnic and regional variance. This presentation discusses the regional use of pit cellars by different groups of people represented in Tennessee's past.

Brown, Jonathan L. (brownLjonathan@gmail.com, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), **M. Jared Wood** (Georgia Southern University)

[5] Pre-Contact Wetland Utilization in Georgia

Human colonization, migration, and targeted landscape use of the interior southeast are topics of critical importance, informing our understanding of shifting adaptations among indigenous foragers and their later counterparts, and revealing aspects of the environs they explored and utilized. Inspired by research on Carolina bays and depressional wetlands in the Atlantic Coastal Plain by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, this study documents precontact use of a similar wetland in neighboring Georgia. As evidenced through diagnostic artifacts, geoarchaeological testing, and spatial patterning, the authors argue for multiple occupations and shifting use over time, reflecting behavioral patterns found in South Carolina.

Brown, Mary Katherine (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, csp798@vols.utk.edu), **Kimberly Kasper** (Tufts University), **Jamie Evans** (Ames Plantation)

[19L] Contextualizing Foodways on Two 19th-Century Enslaved House Sites

Cedar Grove and Fanny Dickins are two 19th-century captive house sites on Ames Plantation, a modern-day landbase in Western Tennessee. Despite the fact that these sites are geographically in close proximity to one another, archaeological and historical evidence demonstrates that the experiences of those held captive on these plantations greatly varied from each other. This project utilizes comparative macrobotanical and ceramic analysis to explore how the food availability, preparation, and storage patterns of those enslaved on these plantations differed. Thus, this research provides clarity on how these captive populations met their own subsistence needs under the oppression of slavery.

Bruseth, Jim (see **Baumgartel, Olivia**)

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

[2] Variation in Privy Construction, Use, and Abandonment: Privies as an Entangled and Organized Technology

The excavation of privies fascinates archaeologists, and the public, because of the typically dense and diverse contents. But, the value of these features for understanding past lifeways should not be limited to their contents. By analyzing MRBAP's numerous privy features as the "artifact" within an Organization of Technology model and how they are tangled with social, economic, technological, and ideological views of this most everyday human "artifact," we gain insight into disposal and treatment of human waste in the past, consider the future of this everyday human activity and addressing the sustainability of human excrement.

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

[17] Sister Sites and Legacy Collections: Fauna from Kincaid and Angel Mounds

Kincaid and Angel Mounds in southern Illinois and Indiana (respectively) have been frequently referred to as “sister sites” due to similarities in site history and artifact assemblages, especially following large-scale excavations during the early twentieth century by university and WPA crews. In recent years, both sites have been the subject of renewed interest as teams of archaeologists have revisited legacy collections and started new excavations. In this paper, I broadly discuss the similarities and differences between these “sister sites,” focusing on the analysis of faunal remains in legacy collections from Kincaid and Angel and highlighting the value of collections based research in archaeology.

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

[43D] The Fungus Among Us: Preliminary Investigations into the Archaeological Potential of Mycoliths Found in Native North American Fungi

Despite Fungi's ubiquity across North American landscapes and ethnographic works identifying such resources as important in contemporary Indigenous communities, their use in the past has gone generally understudied by archaeologists working in Southeastern North America. That said, Fungi species native to North America exhibit a broad range of utilities and as such may have been important resources for pre-colonial Indigenous groups. This poster presents the preliminary results of investigations into microscopic structures found in select fungi species, termed “mycoliths” by past researchers, in an effort to discern their potential for identification in the archaeological record.

Burch, Lonnie (see **LaDu, Daniel**)

Butler, Brian (bbutler@siu.edu, Southern Illinois University Carbondale), **Paul Welch** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

[17] Lessons from the Core: An Exploration of Kincaid's Smaller Mounds

From June 2019 to December 2021 the authors used small diameter coring to investigate the smaller topographic features at Kincaid known or suspected to be aboriginal mounds. The goals of the project were to confirm the status of these features as built mounds, to develop data on their internal structure, and to obtain samples for AMS dating. In the Pope County side of the site, coring confirmed eight mounds, two of them newly discovered. On the state-owned Massac County portion of the site coring confirmed 12 mounds. This presentation provides a brief summary of the high points of this work.

Butler, Christopher (scottbutler@brockingtoncrm.com, Brockington and Associates)

[26] Excavations at Civil War Fort Albert Sidney Johnston

Fort Albert Sidney Johnston (1MB369) is a Civil War earthen Confederate fort built in 1864/65 to protect the City of Mobile, Alabama. Brockington conducted Phase III mitigative fieldwork in 2022, uncovering the deepest portions. We unearthed the main magazine brick walls and wooden timber subfloor, the tunnel leading to the magazine, and a deep foundation trench believed to be from an earlier redoubt. Wood preservation was excellent, as the earthwork was built in lowlands and always inundated after abandonment. Flooding during excavation proved a constant challenge; we used pumps and developed techniques to drain and excavate the subterranean structure.

Butler, Raelynn (raebutler@muscogeenation.com, Muscogee (Creek) Nation), **Emman Spain** (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)

[41] *The Reality of NAGPRA, from a Tribal Perspective*

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 not only impacted the field of Archaeology but also the Native Nations who were unaware that large collections of Native American ancestral remains and their funerary objects were in curation repositories across the United States and the world. The Muscogee (Creek) Nation has been involved with NAGPRA repatriations and reburials since 1999 and this paper will reflect on the progress and challenges for doing this sensitive cultural work from a tribal practitioner standpoint. (see also **Garland, Carey; Golya, Gregory Luna; Thompson, Victor**)

Butsch, Holland E. (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Byrd, Joseph (jbyrd_31@yahoo.com, Cherokee Nation/Osage Nation/Quapaw Nation)

[33] *Painted Buffalo Hides: 18th Century Windows into Cultural Landscapes, Architecture, and Cosmology of the Mississippian Ceremonial Complex*

Housed in the French royal collection are beautifully preserved buffalo hides dating to early colonial Arkansas and Illinois regions. Considered by some scholars to be the most illustrative artifact of Mississippian region culture, these painted robes are akin to cartographs that can and do serve as guides to hidden or forgotten cultural and spiritual observances. Some practices are much alive and observed to this day by the descendants of the ancestors that created these pieces. Each robe from this time and region are distinguished, but also share commonalities of cosmology, spirituality, and depict relations between human and non-human objects.

Byrd-Boney, Candice (Cherokee Nation/Quapaw Nation/Osage Nation)

[33] *Keeping the Fire: Carrying on Traditions from our Elders and Finding Meaning for Ourselves*

Southeastern Mississippian iconography is a living art form that descendants study and re-interpret for themselves today. Knokovtee Scott ᏊᏊᏊ (Cherokee/Creek) was designated a Cherokee National Treasure for shell carving in 1990. Through the Cherokee National Treasure program, Scott along with a group of his peers began the work of reviving Mississippian imagery. As one of Knokovtee's students, I carry and implement his teachings in my own work while also allowing the work to be shaped by what moves me personally as an artist. (see also **Zimmerman, Julie**)

Cajigas, Rachel (University of Alabama), **Anna Semon** (American Museum of Natural History), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia), **Matthew Sanger** (National Museum of the American Indian), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), **David Hurst Thomas** (American Museum of Natural History)

[19M] *Sequencing the Three Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island, GA: Contextualizing the Timing of the Musgrove Shell Ring*

Three Late Archaic shell rings are present on St. Catherines Island, GA, including the recently discovered Musgrove Shell Ring (9LI2169). Here were present new data on the temporality of this newly discovered ring, in relation to the broader Late Archaic landscape of St. Catherines Island. These data include new radiocarbon dates and a Bayesian model of all three sites, which suggest that there is a high probability that the St. Catherines Shell Ring and the Musgrove Shell Ring are contemporaneous, and the McQueen Shell Ring postdates both. (see also **Semon, Anna M.**)

Callaway, Taylor (College of William & Mary), **Martin Gallivan** (College of William & Mary)
[30] *Modeling Migration Histories of the Eastern Seaboard: A Bayesian Approach*

This paper examines migrationist models of Algonquian expansion in the Middle Atlantic by considering the development of a prominent potting tradition. Mockley ceramics, characterized by shell-tempering and cord- or net-impressed surfaces, reached near ubiquity in the Chesapeake and Delaware estuaries circa AD 200 – 900. While this horizon is framed as either an Algonquian migration or the diffusion of ideas, the ware clearly represents the earliest expression of a pan-Middle Atlantic practice. We use Bayesian modeling of legacy radiocarbon dates to examine the origins and spread of Mockley ceramics and, ultimately, to explore the materiality of migration.

Carlson, Justin (jnc71@humboldt.edu, California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt),
Anne Tobbe Bader (Corn Island Archaeology)

[31] *Middle Holocene Social and Ecological Dynamics in the Green River and Falls of the Ohio River Valleys*

Environmental and archaeological data in the Green River and Falls of the Ohio River regions have been increasingly refined. Through consideration of radiocarbon dates and associated projectile points we suggest that early Middle Archaic sites are more common than generally thought, and Middle Holocene erosion may have obscured traces of archaeological sites from this time. Responding to environmental conditions of the Holocene Thermal Maximum, Native American hunter-gatherers also impacted their surrounding ecosystems, creating anthropogenic environments as early as the late Middle Archaic. Increased investment in the land resulted in the creation of persistent places that were revisited into the Late Archaic.

Carmody, Stephen (see **Miller, D. Shane; Sherwood, Sarah C.**)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (lfcmdoc@gmail.com, Fort Liberty Cultural Resources Program), **Shane C. Peterson** (North Carolina Department of Transportation Archaeology)

[32] *Taking It to the People: Highlighting Steve Davis's Legacy of Service through Public Archaeology*

Throughout his stellar career as an archaeologist, Steve Davis learned the importance of being able to communicate his findings and thoughts to more than his immediate colleagues and professors; he also learned to talk to all people. His commitment to sharing and teaching is evidenced by decades of service in Public Archaeology, like the NCAS and other civic organizations. He created opportunities for nascent researchers and veteran collectors to learn about preservation, and cultural identity. Put simply, Davis made archaeology accessible to everyone. This he did with panache and consistency, as discussed in this presentation.

Carr, Philip (pcarr@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Sarah Price**
(Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[2] *"Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair:" Introduction to the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project*

Theory wars of the 1980s/90s impact archaeological practice today, especially as archeologists seek value in their work. We pursue both explanatory models of past human behavior rooted in empiricism and understanding the past lives of individuals through integrating archival, oral, and archaeological studies; as well as making a difference today and in the future. Centering archaeological data, but not simply describing artifact form and distribution, we employ varying combinations of an organization of technology model, artifact biographies, and tanglegrams to investigate past lifeways of the people of Mobile Bay with the goal of critiquing and replacing existing histories. (see also **Hines, Rachel; Price, Sarah**)

Carroll, Beau (Bcarro17@vols.utk.edu, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office), **Stephen Yerka** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

[7] Indigenous Collaboration: Moving Forward

Over the last decade, archaeology has experienced changes in how research studies are conducted, especially in the Southeast. Some archaeologists are finding that ethical collaboration with descendant communities provides a broader scope for interpretations of the past and that their work is valued by these communities. Initial collaboration must begin somewhere, and future researchers can find this within southeastern rock art studies and the relationships developed by indigenous partners with the groundbreaking academics who nurtured its progression.

Carter, Andrew (acarter@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Jennifer Scott** (University of West Georgia)

[43E] Let's Get Digital: Merging Object Digitization with Waring's Day-to-Day Operations

The Waring Lab was an early adopter of 3D digitization methods for use in archaeology, with the Waring Artifact Digitization Program being developed over 10 years ago. Since its initial development, the program has impacted virtually every area of Waring's operation and proved to be an integral component in maintaining and expanding Waring's reach, goals, and mission. Specifically, from the position of education-outreach and interpretive initiatives. This poster discusses how the program has been utilized on various projects, current equipment, the program's role in extending Waring's reach and enriching student experience, and what the future holds. (see also, **Boatright, Emily; Moon, Emily**)

Cavanaugh, Ashley (acavanaugh@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Brian Cavanaugh** (New South Associates, Inc)

[38B] Sunken Secrets of the Pennyroyal: A Closer Look at Karst Environments and Archaic Settlement Patterns

What is the probability of Precontact sites in a barren landscape? Portions of the Pennyroyal region in Kentucky appear to be lacking significant resources including access to water and lithic resources; however, hidden patterns emerge as one "sinks" into the buried secrets of the karst environment. This study reflects on the paleoenvironment of karst landscapes and the relationship with Archaic settlement utilizing sinkholes. The project area is in the Pennyroyal Plain found in Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee. This area is located on Mississippian Formations of Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, where 41% of collapses occur in Kentucky (Currens 2018).

Cavanaugh, Brian (see **Cavanaugh, Ashley**)

Caylor, Savanna (yvk345@mocs.utc.edu, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

[43V] Microfauna from the Suwannee Component at the Ryan-Harley Site, Florida, USA

The Ryan-Harley site is located in the Wacissa River Basin in northern Florida. It is currently the only site in the Southeastern United States to contain a discrete Suwannee point horizon. Excavations in 2015 and 2017 showed extinct and extant faunal remains within and around the Suwannee component. This paper will focus on the microfaunal remains to draw conclusions about the environment present during the Younger Dryas (12,900-11,700 cal B.P). Data obtained on the faunal species present are used to draw conclusions about the changes in the environment and how Suwannee people were interacting with their surroundings.

Chen, Reena (reenayilin@gmail.com, LAMP High School), **Paul Eubanks** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[21C] Specialization and Salt Production at Potter's Pond (16WE76)

In the late pre-contact Southeast, salt was a valuable commodity essential for meat preservation, medicinal purposes, and other uses. In the region's warm climate, salt was a critical resource for providing nourishment, making it an essential product for both Native Americans and European settlers. Despite the massive depopulation and subsequent decrease in complexity brought about by European contact, the Red River Valley of northwest Louisiana witnessed an increase in specialized salt production during this time. Consequently, this presentation suggests that the European demand for salt resulted in the development of a standardized salt-making process at sites like Potter's Pond.

Cherinsky, Alexander (see **Thompson, Victor**)

Chiou, Katherine (see **McGill, Dru**)

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

[31] Mid Holocene Beliefs and Rituals

This paper will summarize the foundational beliefs and rituals at the start of the mid Holocene then move to the innovations and on to the apparent major cult that spanned the Ohio River Valley eastward to the mid-Atlantic. South of the Tennessee River was a somewhat separate arena of beliefs and rituals, the most challenging for archaeologists being the meaning of dirt mounds and shell rings.

Clark, Dylan (dylan.clark@dncr.nc.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **David J. Cranford** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Mandy G. Posgai** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Melissa A. Timo** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Kimberly A. Urban** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[22] Preservation through Partnership: The Rock Hill Cemetery Community GPR Project at Lake James State Park

The Rock Hill A.M.E. Church and Cemetery served the farming community of Gibbs, one of several "drowned towns" demolished ahead of the hydroelectric project that created Lake James Reservoir. The cemetery remained in use until the 1970s and is now protected as an inholding of Lake James State Park. In 2022, the NCOSA collaborated with State Parks staff and a group of dedicated descendants to conduct a ground penetrating radar survey to define the cemetery's extent. Here we provide preliminary results and discuss how archaeology, oral history, and community stewardship can contribute to preservation strategies for historic African American cemeteries.

Clark, Kelsey (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[2] When the Well Is Dry, We Know the Worth of Water: Examination of The Organization of Water Technology in Mobile, Alabama

Everyone needs water, whether for consumption, cooking, cleaning, or industrial use. People of Mobile obtained water by hauling it from freshwater sources, building wells and cisterns, and eventually through private and public utilities. Previous work on understanding how Mobilians obtained water has been limited, generally ending in a description of features (well, cistern) and an analysis of the artifacts found within. The goals of this research are to model the interface of Mobilians and water by examining the technologies of water and how they are organized through time, and consider modern issues of water.

Clay, R. Berle (see **Hargrave, Michael; Greenlee, Diana M.**)

Claybrook, Mikira (bpd498@mocs.utc.edu, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga), **Noah Croy** (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

[43W] An Analysis of Materials from Bachmore Shelter, Tennessee

Bachmore Shelter is an archaeological site located on Signal Mountain in Chattanooga, TN, on the south end of Walden County. The site is located under a sandstone overhang that leaves around 2 meters of standing room at the front and gradually decreases until there is about 20 centimeters of clearance at the back of the shelter. The depth of the rock shelter is about 3 meters from the dripline of the shelter. The floor of the rock shelter is composed of silty clay sediments and a seasonal creek flows beyond the main entrance of the shelter. In the Fall of 2021, UTC conducted testing at the site to mitigate looting damage. This poster summarizes efforts to document and understand the site in the broader context of similar sites on the Cumberland Plateau.

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

[4] Life and Times of the Lubbug Creek Mound Site

The Lubbug Creek site has become the anchor for explaining the Mississippian period in the Tombigbee drainage. Traditional wisdom states that the site was occupied throughout the Mississippian period and into the colonial era. AMS results now indicate the settlement was established rapidly ca. 1300 CE and continued to dynamically evolve for 300 years. Similar results upriver at the Butler Mound site point to a similar trajectory, suggesting that Tombigbee mound sites may have been founded later than originally thought—perhaps as part of a late 13th century “little bang” tied to regional events involving Moundville and other Mississippian localities.

Cochran, Lindsey (cochranle@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University), **Grant Snitker** (Center for Applied Fire and Ecosystem Science - New Mexico Consortium), **K.C. Jones** (Full Fathom Five Marine, LLC)

[43F] Machine Learning Applications for Exploring Sociocultural and Environmental Perspectives Embedded within the Historical Past

Archaeology lies at the intersection of the written word, spoken word, and material things. We extend and enhance that purview by incorporating machine learning algorithms to assess places documented on historical maps, engaging with deeper sociocultural and environmental perspectives embedded within the historical past. We use machine learning within a GIS to create more dynamic collections of data to take advantage of inherent “unknowns” in traditional data sources to identify probable locations of known and previously unrecognized cultural heritage resources. We propose that by identifying such places, archaeologists can better create triage systems to identify, document, and protect at-risk areas.

Coffey, Sarah (sarahmcoffey@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Samantha Sykes** (University of South Alabama)

[12] Entanglements of Eating in Mobile, Alabama: Civil War to Post World War II

Too often simply described as ‘subsistence,’ the consistent recovery of faunal and botanical remains from sites in Mobile has not resulted in a detailed reconstruction of foodways and cuisine through time. We consider the shifting emphasis in archaeological investigations in pursuit of a holistic approach. We examine Mobilians’ foodways and cuisine for the past 150+ years employing archival sources, published archaeological data, and oral histories. Exploring the entanglements of eating leads to considerations of economic, ideological, and social aspects of subsistence. Finally, we deliberate contemporary issues such as food waste and how the past informs the present.

Cohen, Grey V. (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Coker, Adalyn (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[3] Contextualizing Material Histories between the Late Woodland and Late Mississippian at Bullard's Landing (9TW1)

Bullard's Landing (9TW1) is a Late Mississippian village located along the Ocmulgee River in Central Georgia. Previous excavations encountered mixed Late Mississippian and Late Woodland materials in earthen embankments surrounding domestic structures. This paper applies a New Materialist lens to this data to explore how the interactions between Mississippian and Late Woodland materials create a materialized form of history. Materialized histories at Bullard's Landing are used to contextualize the foundation of a Late Mississippian village with its antecedents in the Late Woodland. A context that highlights how references to the past influence the creation of lived presents and possible futures.

Colaninno, Carol (ccolaninno@gmail.com, Emory University), **Emily L. Beahm** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Morgan Tallman** (University of Maine), **Clark Sturdevant** (Environmental Research Center, LLC), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Carl Drexler** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[21D] Survey Results Documenting Preventative Measures Field School Directors Take to Prevent Sexual Harassment

We report the results of a 64-item survey that assessed the actions instructors take to reduce and prevent sexual harassment at field schools. Using the Contextual Model of Learning framework, we interpret the self-reported steps within the realms of the personal, sociocultural, and physical contexts. These data show that field directors are taking progressive steps to support student learning; however, we identified areas where field directors can make greater progress to build safe environments for students, such as including a greater representation of match mentors among field school staff and providing more training for graduate student assistants. (see also **Kooiman, Susan**)

Colclasure, Cayla (cayla@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina)

[22] Stripes but No Stars: Preliminary Research into Incarcerated Labor on the Western North Carolina Railroad

This paper presents preliminary research into the experiences of incarcerated laborers working in McDowell County, North Carolina, on the Western North Carolina Railroad during the 1870s and 1880s under the convict leasing system. This system proliferated across the American South following the emancipation of enslaved people as a method of continuing to exploit predominantly Black labor and reinforce white supremacy. Several prison labor camps were erected in McDowell County during railroad construction, which provide loci for archaeological investigation. The author discusses archival research, oral history interviews with McDowell County residents, and landscape analysis along the railroad corridor.

Collins, Amy (collinsas2@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University), **Eileen Ernenwien** (East Tennessee State University)

[28B] Multi-Sensor Remote Sensing at Amis Mill, an 18th Century Plantation, Mill, Store, Tavern, and Inn in East Tennessee

We conducted geophysical surveys to map the historical landscape of the Thomas Amis mill and homesite in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The 1781 property was a frequent meeting place and stopover for many historic figures from East Tennessee. Magnetometry, ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetic induction (EMI), photogrammetry, thermal imaging, multispectral imaging, and LiDAR from drones were used to find historic and prehistoric features. The results were mapped in ArcGIS Pro. Determining the built environment for the historic property aided in understanding the living and working spaces for the family and enslaved people, and the use of public areas.

Collins, Lori (University of South Florida), **Travis Doering** (University of South Florida), **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station), **Jorge Gonzalez** (University of South Florida), **Zachary Smith** (University of South Florida), **Maria Garcia Asenjo** (University of South Florida), **Denise Wright** (University of South Florida), and **Benjamin Mittler** (University of South Florida)

[1] A Program for Preservation and Management of Aerospace Heritage Using 3D and Spatial Documentation Approaches

We conducted geophysical surveys to map the historical landscape of the Thomas Amis mill and homesite in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The 1781 property was a frequent meeting place and stopover for many historic figures from East Tennessee. Magnetometry, ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetic induction (EMI), photogrammetry, thermal imaging, multispectral imaging, and LiDAR from drones were used to find historic and prehistoric features. The results were mapped in ArcGIS Pro. Determining the built environment for the historic property aided in understanding the living and working spaces for the family and enslaved people, and the use of public areas. (see also **Doering, Travis; Smith, Zachary**)

Colucci, C. Dylan (cdc857@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[38C] An Update and Analysis of the Mississippi Paleoindian and Early Archaic Point Database

The Mississippi Paleoindian and Early Archaic point survey was started in 1968 when Samuel O. McGahey began recording projectile points from private and state collections while working for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Throughout Sam's career and after his retirement in 2003, the survey grew to include over 2,100 Early Paleoindian to Early Archaic points. We introduce the second major update to the survey, following Anderson and Miller (2016), through preliminary investigations of point data and new additions to the database that now contains over 2,800 Paleoindian and Early Archaic projectile points and bifaces.

Connally, Quinn (quinn.connally@yahoo.com, Georgia State University)

[42] Paleoindian and Early Archaic Hunter-Gatherer Landscape Use: A Case Study from the Brier Creek Drainage in Burke County, Georgia

In this paper I investigate and summarize three different legacy collections and groups of data that have limited and disparate information known about them yet were all sourced from the same general location of Burke County, Georgia. Each collection contains artifacts dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (13,400-8,900 ca. BP). By investigating these artifacts and the details of their procurement locations in the context of existing theoretical models of hunter-gatherer mobility strategies, I can better contextualize Burke County, Georgia's place in the larger Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast.

Cook, Chelsea (chelseacook@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)

[12] Beginning of an Owens Family Microhistory: An Examination of the Archaeological Record of an African American Family Living in Segregated Mobile

Mobile underwent significant demographic, economic, and social changes in the twentieth century. While archival records document these changes broadly they often fail to reveal the specifics of everyday life, especially for minorities. We consider how to infer the everyday life of the Owens, an African American family living in a working-class neighborhood, using archival and archaeological data with a focus on ceramic analysis. We consider how different ceramic types are entangled in everyday life and employ an organization of technology model to explore activity patterns, reveal connections, and develop unique insights into life in this segregated city.

Cook, Gregory (gcook1@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), **Sienna Williams** (University of West Florida), **William Wilson**, and **Timothy Sutherland**

[23] Research Updates on the 1559 Luna Fleet

This paper focuses on background and updates on current maritime archaeological research on the 1559 fleet of Don Tristan de Luna in Pensacola Bay. In the 2023 season, faculty, staff and students conducted extensive remote sensing surveys of the area incorporating and surrounding the three shipwrecks previously discovered from the fleet, and also investigated numerous anomalies to verify if they are related to significant submerged historic resources.

Cook Hale, Jessica (see **Sanger, Matthew**)

Cordell, Ann (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[38D] Using Petrography to Fine-Tune Temper and Fabric Recognition of Indigenous Pottery in Florida

Petrographic studies of archaeological pottery from Florida have contributed to our understanding of the range variability in pottery tempers (prominent aplastics which may have been intentionally added to clay in pottery-making) and fabrics (characteristics of clay resources themselves). From the many studies carried out in the Florida Museum of Natural History's Ceramic Technology Lab over the years, we have identified/specified over ten gross temper categories and seven petro-fabrics. Characteristics of each are illustrated here with clues for their recognition through standard and petrography microscopy. The time frame represented ranges from Late Archaic to the early colonial period.

Cranford, David (david.cranford@dncr.nc.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Mary Beth Fitts** (Research Laboratories of Archaeology - The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[32] Remote Sensing and Public Archaeology at Town Creek Indian Mound

Among the most enduring contributions Steve Davis has made to North Carolina archaeology is his interest in incorporating new technologies into existing field methodologies and a commitment to public engagement in archaeology. A recent collaborative archaeological project focused on investigating geophysical anomalies and reports of historic trade beads near the northern edge of Town Creek Indian Mound site builds directly and indirectly on Steve's interest in these areas. This paper presents a synopsis of remote sensing efforts at TCIM and preliminary results of the public excavations in the North Field portion of the site. (see also **Clark, Dylan**)

Crider, Regan (see **Lewis, Jeffrey, Jr.**)

Crisp, Robert (see **May, J. Alan**)

Crockett, Cenetria (cenetria.crockett@louisville.edu, University of Louisville), **Thomas Jennings** (University of Louisville), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville)

[43G] Collaboratively Creating a Digital Collection Database

Curation experts, representatives of tribal rights holders, state and federal stakeholders: please complete our survey! UofL's CACHE recently received an NEH Foundation grant to develop a collection database. Digital curation helps collection managers organize and preserve collection records and promote accessibility. Digital databases are vital; however, they are not directly addressed in 36CFR79, NAGPRA, or other curation laws. Therefore, we will be collaboratively building a database in partnership with digital curation experts, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and Louisville community members. We present collaboration goals and invite participation in a survey to help guide this work.

Croy, Noah (see **Claybrook, Mikira**)

Currey, Noah (see **McConnel, Sean**)

Dalan, Rinita A. (see **Hargrave, Michael; Greenlee, Diana**)

Dale, Emily K. (edale@terraxplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Steven J. Filoromo** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Paul D. Jackson** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[5] Ancient and Active Bayous in South Louisiana and Pre-Contact Settlement Modeling Access to water is one of the most crucial aspects of life. It provides sustenance, transportation, and cleansing. Archaeologists often create models that define waterways as sensitive areas with the greatest probability of containing archaeological sites. However, time and nature often muddle the landscape; and many water systems, particularly in southern Louisiana, have been covered or remain concealed in backswamps. These hidden resources are often investigated at low-probability intervals, if not written off entirely, during archaeological surveys because of their low-lying, inundated nature. In this paper, we argue that pre-Contact settlements are often abundant where relict bayous are present.

Damick, Alison (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, adamick@utk.edu), **William Joseph** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Brooke Persons** (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga), **Garrett Wamack** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[28C] Documenting the Steele Home for Needy Children: Preliminary Results of Geophysical Survey on the University of Tennessee Chattanooga Campus

We present the preliminary findings from a geophysical survey in Chattanooga, Tennessee. GPR and hand-augering revealed structural remains and artifacts of the late 19th to 20th century. The remains of structures, as identified in this study, are associated with the Steele Home for Needy Children and represent an important part of an often overlooked and marginalized part of the historically Black East End of Chattanooga. The Steele Home was an orphanage which served the African American community, and architectural remnants of its highly sensitive past remain potentially intact. Based on these surveys, archaeological testing is planned for areas that may be impacted by future construction. (see also **Bullen, Jonah**)

Damlund, Camilla (see **McNutt, Ryan**)

Daniel, Randy (danieli@ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[32] Steve Davis' Impact on Southeastern Archaeology Through Personal Reflections on Mentorship, Scholarship, and Service

Steve Davis' contributions to Southeastern Archaeology and North Carolina specifically are both numerous and noteworthy. Moreover, his service to the profession including SEAC are also significant. Arguably, however, Steve is remembered as much for his mentorship of RLA archaeology students (of which I include myself) as he is for his scholarship and service. Accordingly, in this paper, I will focus on my time as a UNC graduate student during the late 1980s and early 1990s and provide some personal reflections on Steve's mentorship, scholarship, and service during that period.

Daugherty, Dona (dona.daugherty@wsp.com, WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Susan Andrews** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Dawn Bradley** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Richard Herndon** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.)

[28D] A Microcosm of the Outer Bluegrass: Investigations at Site 15MA547, Madison County, Kentucky

Site 15MA547, located in Madison County, Kentucky, contains two historic components: an early to mid-19th century plantation attributed to Dr. Alexander Miller and a late 19th to early 20th century occupation associated with whiskey production. Miller's occupation, which included using enslaved labor in his mills, as well as livestock and grain production, documents the lifeways of enslaved and free households in the Outer Bluegrass. W.S. Hume's ownership is associated with the operation of the Silver Creek and Warwick distilleries, which operated up until Prohibition. Thus, site 15MA547 encapsulates several major historic themes related to the development of the Outer Bluegrass.

Davidson, Raychel (rdurdin@terraxplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **April Smith** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), **David Dobbs** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[28E] The Materiality of Memorials through a Biocultural Lens: Investigating a 19th- to 20th-century family cemetery in North Carolina

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted the removal of the late 19th- to early 20th- century McGhee Family Cemetery in Durham and Wake counties, North Carolina. The cemetery contained two marked and 13 unmarked graves, eight of which were estimated to be subadult graves. Although no remains were recovered from the graves, coffin hardware, wood, and glass were present in several of the graves. The majority of the material culture was observed in adult graves. This presentation discusses attachment theory through the McGhee Family Cemetery's material culture and spatial orientation of 19th- to 20th-century family cemeteries.

deBeaubien, Domonique (see **Mahoney, Maureen**)

Deere, Bobi (see **Zimmerman, Julie**)

Dees, Jessica (see **Jackman, Ryan**)

Demyan, Marcie (mdemyan@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Brett Parbus** (University of Georgia), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Stephen A. Kowalewski** (University of Georgia)

[28F] Archival Processing and the Operationalization of Extant Data for the Oaxaca Valley, Mexico

As new archaeological technologies and methods develop, it is essential that we bring extant archaeological research up to modern standards, while still maintaining their integrity and ensuring curation and access in perpetuity. We developed a systematic process that combines archaeological archival standards with open-access software packages to digitize decades of legacy data collected from the Valley of Oaxaca by Dr. Stephen A. Kowalewski and his colleagues. This serves as an example for how archaeological archival processing can be accomplished at large scales, and for how archaeologists can “put old data to work in new ways”.

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see **Moore, Michael**)

Dobbs, David (see **Davidson, Raychel**)

Dodson, Timothy (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Nashville and Mobile Districts), **C. Dianne Jordan** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Mobile District), **Richard Estabrook** (NEXTERA Energy)

[24] Walking the Line: A Journey Through Southwest Alabama Along the Intersection of Appendix C and a Natural Gas Pipeline

In May 2020, a permit application was submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District (USACE) for the authorization to discharge fill material into waters of the United States (WOTUS) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 for the construction of a new natural gas pipeline in Choctaw and Washington Counties, Alabama. Using Appendix C, in consultation with the Alabama Historic Commission (AHC) and several federally recognized Native American Tribes, the USACE required that cultural resource surveys be conducted. Based off these studies, Phase III data recovery excavations were performed at five historic properties.

Doering, Travis (tdoering@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Denise Wright** (University of South Florida), **Lori Collins** (University of South Florida), **Jorge Gonzalez** (University of South Florida), **Maria Garcia Asenjo** (University of South Florida), **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station)

[1B] Virtual 3D Tours and Virtual Reality for Aerospace Heritage Management

Virtual tour development integrating immersive, 3D content allow for increased accessibility, visibility, and discoverability when using as a documentation strategy for digital heritage projects. As part of a field capture workflow, high resolution 8K VR cameras are used to capture the 360-degree extent are used to create virtual walk-throughs of archaeological and historic structure sites managed by the Cape Canaveral Space Force Station. The resulting tours can be output for public and management applications, with whole sites, features, and areas able to be considered for condition and management needs or shared for interpretive aspects including with ADA and accessible design. **(see also Collins, Lori)**

Donofrio, Gabriel (donofriog@email.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program)

[21E] Photogrammetry for Public Outreach and Cultural Heritage Preservation: Purpose, Practice, and Possibilities

In March 2022, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program (SCDNR-HTP) began to share digital 3D models of artifacts via Sketchfab. Since then, the SCDNR-HTP has utilized photogrammetry to produce dozens of 3D models for public education. This project has given the people of South Carolina a way to view artifacts which would otherwise be hidden in curation. The SCDNR-HTP considers this an exciting new way to help fulfill its duty to the public. This poster discusses photogrammetry for public education, public access to digital cultural heritage, and the legal and ethical implications of photogrammetric modeling.

Dorland, Anne (see **Ahern, Kaitlin; Weber, June**)

Doubles, Catherine Zoe (doubles2@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[3] Cuisine and Culture Making: A Preliminary Examination of Late Woodland and Mississippian Interactions in the Lower Illinois Valley

Archaeological research historically interrogates migrations through the examination of changes in economic, environmental, and political factors as expressed in house construction, settlement organization, and ceramic styles. Changes in subsistence practices have also been a key line of evidence in examinations of the emergence of Mississippian lifeways throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Yet, examinations of cuisine (i.e., the holistic cultural traditions of cooking, preparing, and consuming food) have been rare in studies of Late Woodland and Mississippian interaction and mutual transformation. This paper explores food as culture making in the Lower Illinois River Valley at the German Site during the 11-12th centuries. (see also **Meyers, Maureen**)

Douglas, Joseph (joe.douglas@Volstate.edu, Volunteer State Community College), **Cory Holliday** (The Nature Conservancy), **Kristen Bobo** (National Speleological Society), **Jim Honaker** (Kentucky Technical Solutions Inc.)

[7] After the Bulldozer: Assessing the Archaeological Resources of Piper Cave, Tennessee
Piper Cave (40Sm270) is a multi-component site best known for its saltpeter mining history and endangered Gray Bats. In the late 1990s, the large cave passages were severely bulldozed. In 2022, we began assessing remaining archaeological resources in conjunction with The Nature Conservancy's site rehabilitation project. The cave contains degraded elements of a large saltpeter operation, including v-style vats, collection and transport troughs, and unique barrel-style vats. Historic graffiti and ceramics were recorded. Extant Indigenous materials include charcoal and wall stoke marks from river cane torches. Radiocarbon dates reveal both Late Archaic and Middle Woodland explorations of the 800-meter cave.

Drexler, Carl (cgdrexler@gmail.com, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[41] Food, Community, and Environment: Caddo and Settler Saltmaking at the Holman Springs Site, Sevier County, Arkansas

Recent excavations at the Holman Springs site, in Sevier County, Arkansas, have identified changing technological, environmental, and cultural dimensions of salt making at the site by Caddo and Settler populations, both of whom who drew brine from the adjacent salt marsh. This paper describes those findings and compares the Caddo habitation at the site to other Caddo saltworks. (see also **Colaninno, Carol**)

Druggan, Patrick (psd17@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University)

[43H] Refining the Chronology of the American Bottom and Cahokia

The American Bottom was the cradle of Cahokia, the largest Indigenous settlement north of Mexico, and is one of the most extensively archaeologically documented regions of North America. Scholars have posed contrasting models for Cahokia's size, developmental trajectory, and organizational complexity. Here, I synthesize the existing radiocarbon dataset and present Bayesian chronological models focusing on the Late Woodland through Mississippian periods to evaluate the canonical regional chronology. I argue that time and temporality are essential and often overlooked components of evaluating alternative models of Cahokia, and I present simulation-grounded sampling strategies for future work.

Duke, C. Trevor (ctduke1@ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida)

[3] Breaking the Mold: The Organization of Domestic Pottery Production at the Late Woodland-Mississippian Transition in Tampa Bay, Florida

For decades, archaeologists regarded the Late Woodland as a nexus of “good gray cultures” intervening between Middle Woodland and Mississippian climaxes. Thus, most Late Woodland innovations are seen as anticipatory—embryonic templates to be enhanced by more complex Mississippian communities. This paper presents the results of compositional and technological analysis to identify the presence of molded pottery in the Tampa Bay region of Florida. We argue that while molding ultimately expanded the political possibilities of local Mississippians, the co-presence of coiled and molded vessels during the Late Woodland paralleled significant social negotiations worthy of investigation in their own right. (see also **Wallis, Neill**)

Dumas, Ashley (University of West Alabama), **Vernon J. Knight** (University of Alabama)

[4] Sixteenth-Century European Metal Artifacts in the Marengo Archaeological Complex, Alabama

Indigenous sites in a limited area within Alabama's western Black Prairie recently yielded the largest inventory of European expeditionary-period artifacts yet discovered in the state. Over 120 metal artifacts have been recovered from near-surface contexts by systematic metal detecting. Major categories include late Medieval-style horseshoes, chisels, wrought iron straps, nails, chain links, and fragments of several capstan-style candleholders of brass. An artifact particularly evocative of the age is a cartographer's divider. In this paper, we describe the evidence and discuss, in a preliminary way, available options for interpreting it. (see also **Knight, Vernon J.**)

Duncan, Neil (neil.duncan@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Sarah Barber** (University of Central Florida), **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station), **Emily Zavodny** (University of Central Florida), **Amanda Groff** (University of Central Florida), **Sandra Wheeler** (University of Central Florida)

[9D] Archaeology in Time and Space: Teaching and Learning Archaeology at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station

The Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project (CCAMP) is a collaborative research program between the University of Central Florida archaeology faculty, graduate, and undergraduate students, and personnel from Space Launch Delta 45 of the US Space Force at Canaveral Space Force Station. The project, which has just completed its seventh year, has trained over 80 students in archaeological survey, excavation, site mapping, paleoethnobotany, ceramic and lithic analyses, faunal analysis, and archival records searches. (see also **Barber, Sarah**)

Duran, Keitly (see **Houser, Jacqueline**)

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

[32] *A Cherokee Cosmoscape in Southwestern North Carolina (Part I)*

Recent geophysical surveys in the mound precinct of the Cherokee ancestral town of Watauga (Macon County, NC) reveal mound-top architecture directly referable to astronomical phenomena. Orientations of the council house on Mound A align with solstice positions, marking divisions of the year. These solar events occur at places along Watauga's horizon where stellar beings, called The Boys or Seven Sisters in Cherokee cosmologies, also rise and set. This constellation's systematic movement across the night sky marks important transitions in Cherokee subsistence activities. We believe these astronomical events were observed from the council house on Mound A at Watauga Town. (see also **Riggs, Brett; Steere, Benjamin) Ecks, Michael** (see **Hobgood, Ronald**)

Edmondson, Joel (jedmond6@my.westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Ivester** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia)

[38E] *A Grainy Resolution: Evaluating Site Formation Processes at the UWG Campus Site*

In examining the archaeological record, there are many factors that are in play in determining the integrity of a site. One of these factors is whether or not bioturbation has occurred. This research investigates the methods, formation, and effects of bioturbation at the UWG archaeological site. By examining soil displacement, we are able to understand the formation of this site, along with determining whether or not bioturbation played a role in artifact displacement. This research not only applies to this site but can be used to gain insight into the depositional processes and effects of bioturbation that all sites face.

(see also **Ivester, Andrew; Lawres, Nathan R.**)

Eichstaedt, Michael (see **Klein, Joanna**)

Ernenwien, Eileen (see **Collins, Amy**)

Estabrook, Richard (see **Dodson, Timothy**)

Eubanks, Paul (Middle Tennessee State University), **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[4] *Preliminary Interpretations from MTSU's 2022 and 2023 Archaeological Field Schools at Castalian Springs (40SU14)*

After a two-year hiatus, Middle Tennessee State University resumed its archaeological field school in summer 2022 at the Castalian Springs mounds (ca. AD 1200 – 1350). The focus was a previously unexplored mound in the southwest corner of the site's plaza. Excavations here in 2022 and 2023 uncovered a large, undaubed rectangular wall-trench structure. A strikingly similar non-residential structure was investigated in 2006-2007 approximately 200 m to the east – exhibiting limestone wedges and multiple rebuilding episodes. Evidence to date suggests that these are either paired structures on the southern corners of the plaza or sequential versions of the same structure. (see also **Chen, Reena**)

Evans, Jamie (see **Brown, Mary Katherine**)

Evans, Lydia (lydiade2@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[19N] *Contextualizing Dogs' Lives at Donnaha*

Traditional zooarchaeological studies can objectify: flattening the diversity of roles and ways of being animals have had in the past. This poster assesses the social role of three dogs excavated in the 1970s from Donnaha, a Late Woodland Piedmont Village Tradition site, through skeletal pathology, mortuary analysis, tooth surface microscopy, and element inventory. Key differences in burial characteristics, age, and disability reflect social diversity among the three. My analysis may indicate past consideration of dogs as individuals, some of whom were cared for in ill health and received burial treatment similar to humans, a finding with significant ethical implications.

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

[26] *Examining the Deadman's Chest: Exploring the Archaeology of Piracy*

Interpreting piracy, like any illicit activity, is challenging given the secretive nature of this behavior. Add over a century of fictional portrayals and a skewed vision is pervasive. Historical archaeology is in a unique position to investigate this phenomenon. Combining the documentary record with the material record allows for an identification of vessels and a fuller reconstruction of the more mundane routine of the pirate. On-going research on the Queen Anne's Revenge and other pirate shipwrecks have allowed us to move beyond the pervasive imagery of Treasure Island.

Fallu, Daniel (see **Patania, Ilaria**)

Farace, Anthony (afarace@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[43I] *Cahokian Imports or Local Negotiations: Ramey Incised Technology in the Cairo Lowland*

Ramey Incised jars are found in many early and middle Mississippian (1000-1300 AD) occupations in the CMRV and archaeologists debate the role they played in everyday life and a localized Mississippian identity. This pilot study looks at the ceramic microstructure and contextual information of a few Ramey Incised jars from select archaeological sites in western Kentucky and southeastern Missouri to produce detailed information on the production techniques of the ceramic vessels. The presentation compares these chaîne opératoire with utilitarian, local vessels to establish if the Ramey Incised vessels were locally produced or if they were imports from the American Bottom region.

Fawbush, Alex (see **Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

Feree, Tyler (tjferree@gmail.com, University of California, Santa Barbara), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[15] *Crafting Cahokia: Comparing and Contrasting early Mississippian Craft Industries in the American Bottom and Illinois River Valley*

Detailed interregional comparison of craft production reveals important organizational differences between the early Mississippian American Bottom and Illinois River Valley. This paper illustrates key differences in socioeconomic organization between the American Bottom and other Mississippian societies to the north through the lens of craft production. Using multiple lines of evidence, we identify major distinctions in woodworking, textile production, and the daily manufacturing of stone tools. At a larger scale, these data demonstrate that Cahokia was unique in how its residents organized their daily economic activities.

Filoromo, Steven (sfiloromo@terraexplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Emma Pepperman** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[25] Archaeology of Labor in a Louisiana Sugarhouse

Sugar is a significant crop in southern Louisiana, with a history of intensive cultivation dating through the early 1800s. During the cutting season, the sugarhouse operates all day to maximize the quality and quantity of sugar. Drawing from regional architectural data and materials from the Dunboyne Sugarhouse (16IV204), we pan between multiple analytical scales to better understand the nature of social practices within these factories. We address how the nature of enslaved labor, and later tenant labor, translates as materials related to daily experiences and trace technological features to understand the landscape of labor at the Dunboyne Plantation. (see also **Dale, Emily K.; Smith, April**)

Fisher, John (fisherj6@email.sc.edu, University of South Carolina – South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Madeline Blaze** (University of South Carolina – South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[6] An Early Anglican Church in Lowcountry Memory: Recent Work at the St James Parish in Goose Creek, South Carolina

Dating back to 1700, Saint James Parish in Goose Creek, South Carolina is a landscape consisting of structures and ruins to which historic and current identities have bound themselves. Today the landscape is centered around a standing Georgian chapel, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and several archaeological sites. All of which serve as important places for communal gathering, worship, and reflection. Building on survey work conducted in 1987 (Tommy, Davis, and Steen 1988), recent survey has shed new light on the history and material culture of this early site and what it means to the descendant community.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (marybeth.fitts@unc.edu, Research Laboratories of Archaeology - The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Heather A. Lapham** (Research Laboratories of Archaeology - The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[32] Training the Next Generation: Recent Archaeology Field Schools in the Carolina Piedmont

First with New Deal laborers and later with university students, the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at UNC-Chapel Hill has played a formative role in the professionalization of Southeastern archaeologists. Pairing experiential learning with large-scale research projects, RLA archaeologists have made substantial contributions to Indigenous history in the Carolinas and beyond. Here we review past RLA field schools as well as recent work designed to train students in archaeological excavation and interpretation, while also connecting Indigenous pasts to the present in the Carolina Piedmont. (see also **Cranford, David; Lapham, Heather**)

Forbes, Sophie (sophie.forbes@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[43J] Examining Shifting Patterns of Environmental Use via Sclerochronology on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA

This research project seeks to understand how Native American inhabitants of Ossabaw Island, a barrier island within the Georgia Bight, harvested resources from the surrounding coastal environments over the last ~3000 years by presenting the results of sequential oxygen isotope analysis performed on Eastern oysters from Bluff Field and Finley's Pond, Ossabaw Island. Through this analysis, it is possible to estimate the temperature and the salinity of the ambient water from which the oysters were collected. Therefore, via this method it is possible to make statements about the seasonality and habitats that were the focus of shellfish collection.

Ford, Paige (paigef@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[14] Juggling Community Priorities: Heritage, Preservation, and Education at Plum Bayou Mounds Archeological State Park

Discourse on community archaeology is common in pursuits of relevancy, equity, and inclusivity. The discipline recognizes our research is practiced amidst and has lasting effects on diverse contemporary communities. At Plum Bayou Mounds Archeological State Park, research and preservation is guided by community-based approaches committed to engaging all in the archaeological process. In tandem, we are entangled within systems of cultural heritage and tourism, making outreach a competing necessity. This paper discusses efforts and challenges in balancing responsibilities to community partners as scholars and site stewards as well as ethical obligations in public education informed by a diversity of perspectives.
(see also **Beahm, Emily**)

Fortune-Diaz, Maria E. (fortune549@flagler.edu, Flagler College), **Jessica A. Jenkins** (Flagler College)

[5] Working with Extant Collections of Shell from Two Sites on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida

Data generated from extant collections of archaeological shell housed at the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology (LSA) at the University of Florida have provided new insights into past human-environmental interactions in the Lower Suwannee region of Florida's northern Gulf Coast. Specifically, this paper describes my analysis and interpretation of oyster shells excavated by members of the LSA from Komar Island in 2014 and crown conch hammers from Deer Island that were recently donated to the LSA by an advocational archaeologist. I aim to highlight both the value and challenges of using extant and donated collections in research projects.

Fracchia, Adam (adam.fracchia@nashville.gov, Nashville Metro Historical Commission)

[26] Securing the Marbles: Building Capacity to Protect the Archaeological Heritage of Nashville

Nashville has been called the Athens of the South. Today, Nashville is the most populated city in Tennessee and ranks as the 13th largest city in the country by area. In recent years, growth has spurred development throughout Davidson County. Nashville is also home to a deep and significant archaeological record spanning thousands of years. Currently, archaeological resources have limited to no protection in the Metro area. This paper details the current preservation climate in the city and efforts to build a city-wide archeological ordinance to protect and preserve this rich heritage.

Franklin, Jay (jdfranklin209@gmail.com, WestLand Resources, Inc.), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), **Frédéric Surmely** (Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes)

[7] Measure Everything: The Influence of Jan Simek and the Archaeology of Enval

We highlight the important influence that Jan Simek has had, not only on our careers, but also how we approach the archaeological record, collaborations, and community. We use the example of Enval to illustrate the particular ways which Jan has influenced our own chaînes opératoires. Enval is a Middle Magdalenian rock shelter in the Massif Central of France with myriad evidence of far-ranging interactions and social relationships. We underscore Jan's influence on our work at Enval with focus on measurement, multidisciplinary teamwork, regional geological surveys, and public archaeology.

Friberg, Christina (Indiana University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Matthew LoBiondo** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[15] Pottery Production and Identity in the Early Mississippian Illinois Valley

Archaeologists have long recognized the impact of urban Cahokia's population on their neighbors in the Illinois Valley (IRV). Recent research argues that IRV populations actively adopted, enacted, and emphasized particular "Mississippian" practices, while simultaneously and purposefully maintaining select local traditions. This dynamic historical process resulted in impactful social, political, and ideological changes. To investigate how this process unfolded, we compare stylistic and functional ceramic data from the IRV and American Bottom. We suggest that interaction both between IRV communities and with their urban neighbors to the south created potting communities of practice that facilitated ethnogenesis among disparate ethnic IRV populations.

Fuller, Macy (mfull5688@ung.edu, University of North Georgia), **Dalson Jennings** (University of North Georgia), **Lily White** (University of North Georgia), **Ruthie Nash** (University of North Georgia), **Brandon Kulp** (University of North Georgia)

[28] Notes from the Field: Exploring Enslaved Liveways in the Santee Delta, South Carolina

Eight students ventured into the swamps of South Carolina, near the Santee River Delta as part of the University of North Georgia 2023 Field School. Students initially worked with the South Carolina DNR, at the Tom Yawkey Wildlife Center, shovel testing at former plantation homes and excavated the foundation of a slave dwelling on Peachtree Plantation to better understand the time period of occupation and its emancipation. Students learned excavation techniques, resource management, archival research, and artifact processing. This poster highlights the history of the Santee Delta and the sites students explored as they learned method and technique in archaeology.

Fuller, Nicole (see **Green, Jennifer**)

Funkhouser, J. Lynn (jennifer.funkhouser1@louisiana.edu, University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[37] Hard Conversations: Onto-Epistemologies and the Use of Antiracist and Anticolonial Pedagogies and Curation Practices

The arcane language surrounding ontologies (theories concerning the nature and structure of reality, including what is real and why) and epistemologies (theories of knowledge, including what knowledge is considered valid and why) may be preventing their meaningful incorporation into our teaching and stewardship practices. This presentation provides suggestions for explaining these philosophies to students and community members, while also encouraging their consideration in stewardship and policy discussions. I argue we should dedicatedly engage with explicitly antiracist and anticolonial classroom and lab-based pedagogies and management practices, emphasizing consent from descendant communities and partnership in the co-creation of curation policies and practices.

Gaillard, Meg (see **Donofrio, Gabriel; Rice, Lelia**)

Gallivan, Martin (mdgall@wm.edu, College of William & Mary), **John Henshaw** (College of William & Mary)

[30] *Community Coalescence in the Great Appalachian Valley, AD 1400-1600*

From AD 1400 to 1600, Virginia's Great Appalachian Valley represented a borderland in which Native households from diverse backgrounds coalesced to form palisaded towns. The Keyser Farm, Quicksburg, Perkins Point, and Crab Orchard sites each contained a blend of ceramic traditions that confounded the original excavators and their culture historical models of social formations. In this paper we consider evidence that coalescence was a historical process integral to the establishment of these and other precolonial communities. Coalescent communities sometimes formed during periods of crisis and were organized around collective defense, intensified agriculture, and new forms of cooperative decision-making.

(see also **Callaway, Taylor**)

Ganas, Kate (kganas@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[23] *A Form-Based Methodological Template: Using the Emanuel Point II Shipwreck as a Case Study for Conducting Ceramic Vessel Form Analysis*

The ongoing excavation of the Emanuel Point II (EPII) shipwreck of the failed 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna expedition has produced a wealth of material culture, including large, mendable ceramic sherds that offer a unique opportunity for in depth vessel form analysis using functional classification. While traditionally, archaeologists have relied on typological classification when examining Spanish ceramics, these studies often fall short of truly understanding past human behavior. Vessel form analysis which associates a potsherd with its historical vessel form is the best way to answer questions about patterned human behavior because it relates objects to their historical function rather than physical characteristic-driven ceramic typologies. This paper highlights the value of using form-based analyses in historical archaeology and also provides a methodological foundation for these types of studies using the archaeological assemblage from EPII as a case study.

Garcia, Isabella (igarcia3@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[43K] *Under the Lens: A Preliminary Approach to De "Objectifying" Bone Implements*

Advances in archaeological microwear analysis provide new tools to examine bone "objects" created and used by past peoples. Non-destructive microscopy techniques can be employed to study bone objects, preserving the integrity of archaeological materials and minding stakeholder concerns regarding destructive analyses. This poster presents preliminary results from the study of experimentally created and archaeological bone objects using non-destructive microscopy. Employing an AxioZoom v16 stereoscope & a Zeiss LSM 710 confocal microscope, this preliminary research examines the value of traditional classifications of bone objects and interrogates our understanding of their role as both tools and "actors" in their relationships with people.

Garland, Carey (carey.garland@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Turner Hunt** (Muscogee Nation, Historic and Cultural Preservation Department), **RaeLynn Butler** (Muscogee Nation, Historic and Cultural Preservation Department), **Gano Perez** (Muscogee Nation, Historic and Cultural Preservation Department), **Faith Macdonald** (University of Georgia)

[39A] Past, Current, and Future Collaborative Research at the site of Brown's Mount (9BI5) in the Ocmulgee River Corridor in Central Georgia.

Brown's Mount, an Early Mississippian (AD 1000-1200) site located in the Ocmulgee River Corridor of central Georgia, is known for early excavations of earth lodges/council houses similar to the one at the nearby Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park. Brown's Mount is thus an important cultural site in the ancestral homelands of the Muscogee Nation; however, more research needs to be conducted to understand its significance and place in the cultural history of the region. We discuss past, current, and future research at Brown's Mount, with emphasis on current collaborative research being conducted between the University of Georgia and the Muscogee Nation. (see also **Cajigas, Rachel; Thompson, Victor D.**)

Gazaway, James (glendavar@gmail.com, University of West Florida)

[16] Heraldry as a Tool for Colonial Anthropology and Archaeology

This session will be a short exploration of basic heraldry and how it can be used in cultural anthropology and archaeology. The examples and applications offered in this paper will focus on using heraldry as a means for identify family lines and relationships, documenting family possessions, and historically documenting personal lifestyles and societal classes based upon nationalities and changing colonial environments. Likewise, it can also be used in historical archaeology to document the personal histories of individuals and families, establish context timelines, identify artifacts, as well as help confirm the identity of sites, remains, and objects from the material culture.

Gentry, Kristin (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[33] Ancestral Seed Gardening and the Use of Moundbuilder Iconography in Art

Ancestral seed gardening and the use of Moundbuilder iconography in art created true representations of southeastern tribal cultures through contemporary fine art. Southeastern tribal cultures were and are still represented incorrectly in the various streams of mainstream media and education. Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) was used when working within the descendants of peoples using Moundbuilder iconography of southeastern tribal cultures; specifically, the Okla Chahta1. Qualitative research and its results were assessed in viewers as southeastern tribal artists created art with the use of their Moundbuilder iconography. Mainstream media has shown more correct representations of southeastern cultures through the art created.

Gergely, Ken (kegergusmc@gmail.com, Stantec)

[24] A Synthesis of Projectile Point Characteristics and Distribution Across the Landscape in the Lower Tombigbee River Basin, Alabama

Archaeological survey and excavation along the Lowman Pipeline in the Lower Tombigbee River Basin of Alabama produced a robust stone tool assemblage, including 106 diagnostic projectile points from 20 archaeological sites that have been used to address tool morphometry and Native American settlement and land use. Morphometric data collected from these tools have been compared to commonly used projectile point identification sources to address regional projectile point variability, and analysis of their distribution across the landscape has resulted in a better understanding of changes in Native American settlement through time.

Gibson, Lida (see **Mack, Jennifer**)

Gladis, Lily (lgladis@email.sc.edu, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
[21F] *The Army National Guard & Community: Armories and Readiness Centers as Shared Community Spaces*

This poster will showcase how archaeological landscapes can strengthen community engagements by using community spaces. The Laurens Readiness Center is the focus and has shown to be an integral part of the community for locals and Guardsmen alike. The Readiness Center hosted several community events, such as weddings, conferences, reunions, and music events. Conducting oral histories, using material objects, and landscape analysis all impact the Readiness Center and its associated identities.

Gierek, Lynn M. (see **Sennott, Stephen**)

Glover, Jeffrey (see **Bigman, Daniel**)

Gokee, Cameron (see **Wright, Alice**)

Golya, Gregory Luna, RaeLynn Butler, Turner Hunt, and Victor D. Thompson
[39] *Mvskoke Occupation of the Macon Plateau*

This poster discusses the Mvskoke occupation of the Macon Plateau within the Ocmulgee Old Fields Traditional Cultural Property and Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park. Fifteen new AMS dates from the middle plateau of Ocmulgee (9BI1), originally collected during the 1930's WPA excavations, are presented. The dates are consistent with a relatively continuous occupation of the Macon Plateau between 1200 and 1715 CE. The Mvskoke occupied the Macon Plateau while a mound community formed at Lamar (9BI2) after the Early Mississippian period. The NPS, MCN and UGA are working to understand community developments between 1200 CE and forced removal from Ocmulgee. (see also **Thompson, Victor D.**)

Gonzalez, Jorge (see **Collins, Lori; Doering, Travis**)

Goodwin, Whitney A. (see **Bolte, Christina L.**)

Goodyear, Albert (see **Jennings, Thomas**)

Grace, Thomas (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[2] *The Opposite of Poverty is Justice: Liminal Life in Turn of the Century Mobile, Alabama*
Archaeologies in Mobile traditionally document the presence of the "poor" and "working class" by way of historical research, but leave their lifeways via material culture unexplored beyond description. The first goal of this paper is to build a framework concerning the archaeology of those living on the geographic and socio-economic periphery of Mobile's urban center. Centered on the tenement occupation at 1MB552, a comparative analysis is constructed for discussing race, poverty and residential patterns among the lowest economic rungs of society. Finally, consideration is given to what this means today in terms of standards of living, the homeless, and Mobile.

Green, Jack (green.j.m@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[43L] *A View from the Uplands: A Bayesian Evaluation of Mississippi Period Chronology in West Tennessee and North Mississippi*

Historically, archaeological research in western Tennessee and especially northern Mississippi has trended towards their alluvial valleys associated with the Mississippi River. A recent increase in work in the adjacent uplands has uncovered a more established Mississippian presence in the area than previously assumed. By employing Bayesian modeling, radiocarbon dates from various upland sites and the surrounding regions can be analyzed collectively. This analysis enables a more thorough evaluation of the chronological relationship upland sites have with one another allowing preliminary steps to be taken towards developing an understanding of their connections with the surrounding regions and larger Mississippian world.

Green, Jennifer (jgreen@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Nicole Fuller** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Michelle J. LeFebvre** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[19O] *Archaeology of the Eastern Oyster (Crassostrea virginica): Collection and Curation Practices by North American Practitioners*

We present results of a 2023 survey focused on assessing archaeological practices related to the recovery and curation of eastern oyster specimens in North America. The results identify practices across institutions housing archaeological oysters including museums, universities, government and Tribal repositories, and private CRM firms. We summarize trends in field research design, laboratory analyses, and approaches to curation. The broader impacts of this survey highlight commonalities and differences in curation practices as a foundation for discussing best practices in oyster curation and collections management, as well as how to improve inter-institution research across collections with implications for long-term curation care.

Greene, James N. (jgreene@trccompanies.com, TRC Environmental Corporation)

[26] *Archaeological Updates at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage and Tulip Grove*

TRC Environmental Corporation was contracted by the Andrew Jackson Foundation to provide archaeological services for pathway improvements at The Hermitage and renovations at Andrew Jackson Donelson's Tulip Grove mansion. Documented features included a potential footer associated with Rachael's grave house at the Hermitage, and Tulip Grove's detached kitchen and associated brick kiln. This is the first archaeological investigation conducted at Tulip Grove. Excavations at Tulip Grove are on-going and began with a geophysical survey by Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC.

Greene, Lance (Wright State University)

[12] *Locally Produced Pottery in Colonial Mobile: Investigating Diverse Ceramic Traditions Using an Organization of Technology Model*

Pottery produced by contemporary Indigenous artists represents a significant contribution to maintaining tribal sovereignty and identity. Research on historic ceramics can inform their craft. The MRBAP produced a large assemblage of post contact-era sherds, both regional handmade ceramics produced by Indigenous and/or African individuals and imported European ceramics. Handmade ceramics include traditional Indigenous vessel forms and a small number of vessels identified as Colonoware. Here, I investigate these wares specifically using organization of technology models to identify the artifact forms and distributions for different makers. I also consider cultural adaptations to post-contact-era life.

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

[41] *Looking for Trouble: Developing Criteria for Gendered Ceremonial Structures in the Mississippian Frontier**

Although oft discussed as being a part of the archaeological record, what exactly constitutes “gendered structures” for Mississippians is not entirely clear. In this presentation, I synthesize the work of several scholars to develop criteria for what assemblages could be expected as archaeological evidence of gendered and gender-neutral ritual or ceremonial structures. I then test these criteria against the assemblage found at Structure 2b at Carter Robinson (44LE10), a multi-occupational structure used from ca. AD 1200 to 1400, in order to see if the structure operated as a special-use, and gendered, space for its inhabitants.

Greenlee, Diana M (University of Louisiana at Monroe), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead – Emeritus), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. – Retired)

[31] *More Than Meets the Eye: Poverty Point’s Complex Construction History* Although archaeologists have long appreciated the massive scale and design of Poverty Point’s earthen architecture, a new view of the Poverty Point landscape is emerging from a project (2006 to present) integrating magnetic gradiometry, LiDAR, electrical resistivity, susceptibility profiling, coring, and other geoarchaeological techniques. These investigations have revealed previously unknown elements of the landscape, including clusters of timber circles in the plaza, numerous ridge construction components, and other subsurface and surface features, as well as evidence of changing patterns of use over time. We conclude that Poverty Point is the product of a more complex construction history than formerly recognized.
(see also **Hargrave, Michael**)

Gregory, Danny (see **Snyder, Brian**)

Gregory, Katherine (kwg001@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[28G] *Preliminary Analysis of Post-Contact Glass Fragments at Plum Bayou Mounds (3LN42)* Before European contact, Plum Bayou Mounds was built and utilized by Plum Bayou communities from AD 650 to AD 1050, and was then later revisited by Mississippians. The site also contains lesser-known post-contact domestic deposits dating to the mid to late 1800s on into the 2010s. This poster focuses on a dense midden located along the shore of the adjacent Mound Lake consisting of mixed pre- and post-contact materials. In 2022 the Arkansas Archeological Survey’s Plum Bayou Research Station organized a controlled surface collection of this area. This poster presents the preliminary analysis of glass collected during these investigations.

Griffin, Gabriel (griffin.g.gabriel@gmail.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[34] *Homescaping: A Holistic Approach to Understanding Placemaking at Spirit Hill Farm* This paper focuses on an early nineteenth-century homestead in northern Mississippi to explore how changing landscapes simultaneously (re)create and destroy senses of place or Homescaping. Homescaping have received little attention in the field of archaeology and have not been applied to Euro-American Homescaping. I apply this theoretical construct in a novel way to further develop an avenue in archaeology to be collaborative and understand the realities of the past. I utilize historical records, oral histories, archaeological materials, and GPR to deepen our understanding of this site and to demonstrate the value of holistic archaeology and collaborating with descendant communities.

Groff, Amanda (see **Barber, Sarah; Duncan, Neil**)

Grooms, Seth B. (see **Kidder, Tristram R.**)

Hadden, Carla (see **Boal, Zachary; Thompson, Victor D.**)

Haire, Elizabeth (ehaire1999@outlook.com, Florida State University)

[38F] The Chitimacha Migration to the Eastern Atchafalaya Basin

This research explores the historical migration of the Chitimacha Tribe, an Indigenous group in Louisiana. The study integrates historical documents, archaeological material, and georeferenced maps to trace their migration to the eastern Atchafalaya Basin. By mapping settlement patterns over time, this research sheds light on the tribe's journey. This study serves as a starting point for further investigation into the Chitimacha's rich history, emphasizing collaboration with the tribe to restore their silenced heritage.

Haire, Wenonah (see **Lapham, Heather**)

Hale, Madeleine (see **Lambert, Shawn**)

Hally, David (dhally@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[4] How High's the Water, Mama? Alluvial Geomorphology and the Spatial Distribution of Mississippian Mound Sites in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi.

Twelve hundred eighty Late Mississippian mound sites have been recorded in the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi. This paper looks at the geomorphological features that occur in the Basin and their effect on the spatial location of those sites and the distances that separate them.

Hamill, Jacob (Jacob.Hamill001@umb.edu, University of Massachusetts Boston)

[16] The Multiple Uses and Meanings of Tabby Plantation Architecture: An Example from Old Fort Plantation, Beaufort County, South Carolina

Tabby is a concrete-like material made from lime, sand, oyster shells, and water that was used to construct plantation houses, quarters, and outbuildings in the Sea Islands region of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Petrographic techniques were used to study the composition and production of tabby fragments from a wattle and tabby daub plantation quarter in Beaufort County, South Carolina. Early results from this analysis address the power dynamics between the planter and enslaved community in the creation of the Sea Island plantation landscape, and alternative ways of knowing and using plantation space by enslaved people.

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

[38G] Comparing Potential Special Purpose Buildings in the Arkansas Valley of Eastern Oklahoma

In this poster, we compare special purpose buildings excavated in the early 20th century in the Arkansas Valley to recently identified buildings at Spiro and the Andrews site, a small nonmound site roughly 9 km from Spiro. These buildings have all been dated to the Harlan phase (AD 1050-1250), when mound construction began at Spiro and outlying mound sites in eastern Oklahoma. The results indicate substantial variation in sizes and placement of special purpose buildings across related mound sites, which has implications for understanding mound ritual in eastern Oklahoma.

Hargrave, Michael (michael.l.hargrave@gmail.com, U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory – Retired), **Diana M. Greenlee** (University of Louisiana at Monroe), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Emeritus Professor - Minnesota State University Moorhead), and **R. Berle Clay** (Retired, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[31] *More Than Meets the Eye: Poverty Point's Complex Construction History*

Although archaeologists have long appreciated the massive scale and design of Poverty Point's earthen architecture, a new view of the Poverty Point landscape is emerging from a project (2006 to present) integrating magnetic gradiometry, LiDAR, electrical resistivity, susceptibility profiling, coring, and other geoarchaeological techniques. These investigations have revealed previously unknown elements of the landscape, including clusters of timber circles in the plaza, numerous ridge construction components, and other subsurface and surface features, as well as evidence of changing patterns of use over time. We conclude that Poverty Point is the product of a more complex construction history than formerly recognized.

Harke, Ryan (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

[34] *A History of Archaeology on Key West*

The island of Key West has a rich and fascinating history as the “southernmost point” of the continental United States. Because of its strategic and iconic location, Key West is the most heavily developed and altered island in the Florida Keys. Despite the island's infamy and storied past, neither Monroe County nor Key West City employ an archaeology preservation program for municipal or private lands. As a result, it is unknown whether intact Pre-European archaeological deposits exist on the island. In this paper, I discuss the archaeology and environmental history of Key West and offer research directions for the future.

Hayes, Victoria (see **Ashley, Keith**)

Hays, Christopher (haysct@uwm.edu, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee at Washington County), **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments Inc.)

[20C] *Poverty Point and the American Formative*

This poster highlights the upcoming publication by LSU Press of the most exhaustive analysis of artifacts from the Poverty Point culture: Poverty Point and the American Formative. This seminal unpublished manuscript by Clarence H. Webb, James A. Ford, and Sherwood M. Gagliano documents the thorough analysis of over 60,000 Poverty Point culture artifacts. We hope that this publication, with its numerous photographs and illustrations, will be enjoyed by both the general public and professional archaeologists and that it will inspire research on one of the most fascinating artifact collections in the world. Some potential research themes also are discussed.

Hays, Maureen (see **Franklin, Jay**)

Heath, Barbara (bheath2@utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[30] *Going to Virginia: Chicacoans and the Early Northern Neck*

In this paper, I focus on archaeological work at Coan Hall and Boathouse Pond adjacent to the Potomac River. Chicacoans, the first permanent English settlers on Virginia's Northern Neck, settled in a borderland that had existed long before their arrival. They established strong ties with local Indigenous groups from the 1630s to the 1650s. During this period, English settlers frequently wrote of “going to Virginia,” and saw themselves as a distinct socio-political entity. Archaeology at Coan Hall, the heart of the Chicacoan settlement, indicates how residents shaped the material world to form a distinctive borderland community.

Hendryx, Greg (greg@searchinc.com, SEARCH, Inc.), **Michael Whitehead** (SEARCH, Inc.)
[24] *Presenting New Data on the Archaeology of Native American Sites in the Lower Tombigbee River Basin in Southwest Alabama*

The portion of the Lower Tombigbee River basin that corresponds with Choctaw and Washington Counties, Alabama is characterized by undulating hilly terrain with frequent freshwater streams and abundant Tallahatta sandstone for tool production. The lack of development in the region had rendered it somewhat of an archaeological void; however, survey and excavation performed between 2019 and 2022 prior to pipeline construction resulted in a substantially better understanding of Native American land use in this region. This paper presents an overview of the types of resources encountered and sets the stage for the ensuing presentations in this symposium. (see also **Whitehead, Michael**)

Henshaw, John (jphenshaw@wm.edu, College of William & Mary)
[30] *The Practices of a Borderlands: The Mobility of Things and People in a Middle Appalachian Frontier*

During the Late Woodland period (AD 900 – 1600) related cultural frontiers emerged in the interior Chesapeake region of Virginia and Maryland extending from the upper Roanoke River, through the Great Valley, and into the Middle Potomac River. This frontier formation was contingent on a variety of factors including the mobility and interaction of various Native communities. This paper highlights the practices of frontier interaction through the exchange of things, ideas, and people. By presenting the results of provenance and cordage twist analysis alongside Bayesian modelling, this research investigates the choices of borderland communities to navigate an unsettled landscape. (see also **Gallivan, Martin**)

Herndon, Richard (see **Daugherty, Dona**)

Herrin, Joshua A (see **Shores, J. Nathan**)

Hines, Rachel (rhines@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Philip Carr**,
(University of South Alabama)

[2] *CRM and Public/Action Archaeology: Finding Value and Building Bridges Comes with the Good, the Bad, and the Political*

The I-10 MRBAP aims to add value in the present with ongoing outreach efforts. Too often public outreach narrowly focuses on the practice of archaeology and not the results nor research questions that may resonate with stakeholders. All sites are eligible under Criterion D for potential to “yield information important in prehistory or history.” Begging the question, “important” to whom? The SAA 2023 American Perceptions of Archaeology Poll demonstrates an interested but uninformed public, who we are working to engage. Here, we consider the good, the bad, and the political of an audience-centered approach to public archaeology.

Herring, Catherine (TRC Environmental Corporation, clherring@trccompanies.com)
[19P] *Sprouted and Burned: A Paleoethnobotanical Study of Soil Samples Recovered from the Waterline Project*

In 2022, sites 31SW688 and 31SW416 were excavated during a mechanical stripping project overseen by TRC Asheville. Six soil samples recovered from these sites were processed through floatation and paleoethnobotanical analysis, four from 31SW688's Connestee component and two from 31SW416's Early Pisgah component. In high numbers, recovered chenopod and knotweed seeds from 31SW688 seem to have sprouted. 31SW416 samples showed little use of cultigens while firmly in a period where human activity incorporated these types of foodways. Here, I review the paleoethnobotanical study and discuss how it grows our understanding of the greater human-plant relationship in Western North Carolina.

Hinson, Kimberly (kahinson@choctawnation.com, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[41] Cultural Resources from a Tribal Perspective

Indigenous Archaeology is the practice of archaeology imbued with indigenous values, principally respect. In this presentation, we will discuss “cultural resources” from a tribal perspective, a perspective rooted in “place”, rather than “site”. Place-based approaches to cultural resources acknowledge the connection between people and places. Rather than focusing on the tangible remnants of past human activity, cultural resources are redefined as places that different cultures, or groups of people with shared history, memory, and identity hold significant. Tribal perspectives toward cultural resources often encompass the natural setting or environment. Lastly, we will discuss the relationship between natural and cultural resources, and how the two types of resources must be protected in tandem.

Hobgood, Ronald (ronaldhobgood@gmail.com, United States Army), **Michael Ecks**

[28H] The 1954 Hague Convention: Education Efforts at US Army Garrison Fort Moore

This poster documents efforts to educate soldiers at Fort Moore AL/GA on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Fort Moore (formerly Fort Benning) is in the Chattahoochee River Valley in both Alabama and Georgia, and it is home to the Maneuver Center of Excellence which trains Armor and Infantry soldiers. The Cultural Resources staff at Fort Moore designed educational posters to familiarize frontline combat troops with the convention. They are also placing Blue Shields at historic properties to increase their recognition in a deployed environment.

Hoksbergen, Benjamin (see **Weber, June**)

Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle (ihlul@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University), **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Matthew R. Keenan** (Pennsylvania State University)

[5] Initial Investigations into Canal Construction on Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Ossabaw Island, Georgia contains an approximately 4 millennia long history of complex socio-ecological legacies during which Indigenous peoples sustainably managed and exploited Ossabaw’s estuarine landscapes. Recent work demonstrates the presence of a canal system used during the island’s Euro-American plantation-era economy, primarily for field irrigation, but the timing of the canal’s initial construction is largely unknown. Because Indigenous canal construction and anthropogenic landscape modification is present elsewhere across the Southeast, this paper seeks to establish an initial chronological sequence for canal construction through preliminary Bayesian modelling of radiocarbon dates collected from 4 soil cores taken from two known canals.

Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob (jhlulewicz@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University)

[14] Demystifying “The Community” in Community-Based Archaeology of the Indigenous American Southeast

“Community-based” is not a one-size-fits-all term. The practice of community-based work in archaeology is variable and dependent on the kind of community engaged, the research conducted, and the outputs desired. Across the anthropological imagination, “the community” that often comes to mind is that of a small town or village or neighborhood far away. For the archaeology of the Indigenous American Southeast however, communities are sovereign Nations, with populations of up to 80,000 citizens or more. Here, I demystify “the community” through a reflection on my own experience as a Southeastern archaeologist navigating community-based work with representatives of Tribal Nations. (see also **Ritchison, Brandon**)

Hollenbach, Kandace (see **Miller, D. Shane**)

Holliday, Cory (see **Douglas, Joseph**)

Honaker, Jim (see **Douglas, Joseph**)

Hoover, Hannah (hghoover@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[6] Memory-work: Reconstructing 18th Century Yamasee Homelands from Practices of Settler Emplacement in the South Carolina Lowcountry

Settler colonial processes of Native land dispossession and erasure have shaped claims to identity and place by Southeastern communities today. This includes the powerful nation of Yamasees who constructed a homeland in the Port Royal Sound of South Carolina at the turn of the 18th century. In the decades following the 1715 eruption of the Yamasee War, the Carolina colony variably erased and repurposed legacies of Yamasee land-tenure in ways that continue to be recognizable in community narratives. Through archaeology, property maps, and placenames, this paper disentangles the ongoing memory-work of settler colonialism to reconstruct 18th century Yamasee homelands and reconnect them to the deep-time Indigenous histories of the region.

Houser, Jacqueline (ja124024@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Keitly Duran** (University of Central Florida), **Joseph Piakowski** (University of Central Florida)

[9E] Relocating the Bumper Missile Blockhouse, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station, Brevard County, Florida

The Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project is a collaboration between the University of Central Florida Department of Anthropology and the Space Launch Delta 45, United States Space Force. The objective was to determine if evidence of the site remains and its location. The Bumper missile program was of national importance in the development of the US missile program and was the first missile launched from CCSFS. By the 1960s, the blockhouse and Bumper missile associated infrastructure were removed. Our survey located the blockhouse site and excavations will occur in 2024.

Humes, Peggy (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, phumes@vols.utk.edu), and **Crystal Ptacek O'Connor** (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)

[19Q] A Botanical Analysis of Thomas Jefferson's South Pavilion Kitchen

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

Hunt, Turner (Muscogee (Creek) Nation, thunt@muscogeenation.com)

[39E] The Ocmulgee Muskogean Landscape Project: Managing Tribal Lands that Contain Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites

In 2019, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation (MCN) purchased 126 acres of land in Georgia. The property is situated between federal and federally-managed lands and has known archaeological and cultural features. MCN Tribal Historic Preservation Office will outline how the property is to be managed, including the inventory of sites and the development of the historic property management plan. The information provided is intended to assist land managing agencies, archaeologists, and cultural resource managers in preserving Native American cultural sites on the lands they manage. (see also **Garland, Carey; Golya, Gregory Luna; Thompson, Victor D.**)

Ivester, Andrew (aivester@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Joel Edmondson** (University of West Georgia), **Peter M. Ivester** (Berry College)

[38H] Site Formation Processes on a Piedmont Stream Terrace, Little Tallapoosa River, Georgia

A possible Archaic Period site along the Little Tallapoosa River in Carroll County, Georgia was identified on a low stream terrace. Detailed soil physical and chemical characteristics were examined to assess site environmental history and potential artifact burial scenarios. High resolution particle size and geochemical data help distinguish pedogenic features from those reflecting changes in primary depositional processes. Portable OSL/IRSL measurements promise to identify breaks in luminescence characteristics, allowing for more strategic sampling for age determination. (see also **Edmondson, Joel; Lawres, Nathan R.**)

Ivester, Peter M. (see **Ivester, Andrew**)

Jackman, Ryan (Ryanjackman02@gmail.com, University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Jessica Dees** (University of Alabama)

[5] Grinding Your Teeth: An Experimental Archaeology Study

Shark teeth are regularly recovered from archaeological sites, and while they typically exhibit evidence of use wear in some form, we do not always know what tasks and behaviors cause that use-wear. This paper presents some initial results of an experimental archaeological approach to document different use wear signatures resulting from different tasks and materials. By documenting the differences in wear patterns and comparing them to recovered teeth from archaeological sites, we can begin to interpret shark tooth tool functions.

Jackson, Kendal (Kendalj@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Thomas Pluckahn** (University of South Florida), **Jaime Rogers** (University of South Florida), **Ping Wang** (University of South Florida)

[5] *“In a Land so Broken and Low as this, the Hurricane has Wrought Continuous Change”: Archaeo-Tempestites and Coastal Taphonomy in Tampa Bay, Florida*

Tampa Bay Estuary, on Florida’s central peninsular Gulf coast, contains a relatively high spatial density of tidally influenced shell bearing Indigenous archaeological sites. Recent geoarchaeological research at several partially inundated shell mound sites in Tampa Bay integrated topobathy-LiDAR modeling and minimally invasive sub-surface testing with detailed sedimentological, zooarchaeological, and radiometric analyses to reconstruct complex site-formation histories, including substantial reworking of cultural deposits by recent-historical and ancient storm-forcing. We present low-tech empirical methods for recognizing storm-related taphonomy in coastal-estuarine archaeological contexts and demonstrate the significant scientific potential that archaeological tempestites hold for improving archaeological and paleoenvironmental interpretation. (see also **Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

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

[3] *Understanding Non-Mound Transitional Mississippian Communities Across the Southeast*
When examining Transitional Mississippi sites in the Southeast, researchers are often drawn to Mound sites and surrounding villages. Though this focus has provided an abundance of data, it has neglected the largest populations, the common people. The transitions from Late Woodland hunter-gathering societies to complex Mississippian communities filter down to the outlying villages, and these changes are evident in the archaeological record. As this paper will demonstrate from three such sites in south Louisiana, north-central Alabama, and south-central Tennessee, life at non-mound villages is much more complex than is commonly perceived. (see also **Dale, Emily K.**)

Jackson, Savana (see **Scallorn, Morgan**)

Jacobs, L. Kilan (Osage Nation, l.kilanjacobs@gmail.com)

[33] *Artwork and Ceremonies: How Mississippian Iconography lives on in the Osage Cosmology*

The Mississippian Iconography throughout the Osage homelands of Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas comes to life today in the art and ceremonial activities of the Wazhazhe. Mississippian depictions of animals, humans, celestial and “abstract” designs can be traced directly to clan names, roles, and responsibilities. Osage oral stories are the same today as a thousand years ago. Using traditional designs, ideas, and stories the iconography of the past can be read in my work. The artwork instructs and shares the cosmological views and social norms of Mississippian descendants, the Osage.

Janda, Cynthia (cjanda0621@gmail.com, Warren Wilson College)

[22] *The Lucky Horseshoes**

Ritual artifacts are often uninterpreted beyond their functional or logistical purposes. Yet, ritual habit informs archaeologists of cultural ideologies. Boyd Cabin offers an impression of a demographic often overlooked by traditional archaeology and omitted from historical documentation. African Americans' experience post-Emancipation is rarely examined beyond its relationship to white neighbors. This paper focuses on the placement of two horseshoes in the accessway to the Boyd homestead and their potential interpretation as ideological objects, illuminating belief systems excluded by legal documentation. Specifically, I argue that the placement of these objects could suggest protective practices designed to insulate the family from harm.

Jankiewicz, Steve (Argonne National Laboratory, sjankiewicz@anl.gov), **Kendra Kennedy** (Argonne National Laboratory), **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, U.S. Space Force), **Rebecca Smith** (U.S. Air Force Civil Engineer Center), and **Konnie Wescott** (Argonne National Laboratory)

[1C] *Aim High...Identify-Preserve-Engage: Advances in Strategic Cultural Resources Support from the Air Force Civil Engineer Center and Argonne National Laboratory*

Air Force Civil Engineer Center and Argonne National Laboratory support comprehensive cultural resource efforts at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station and Patrick Space Force Base through a variety of projects, including state-of-the-art three-dimensional laser scanning, archaeological investigations, and digital curation support. The installations are threatened by rising sea levels and intensified weather events where erosion, inundation, storm surges, and high force winds impact historic structures, archaeological sites, and artifact collections. These cultural resources require extensive identification, evaluation, and documentation before they disappear. The resulting data aid Department of Defense resource management planning while providing opportunities to engage the public.

Janzen, Anneke (see **Malone, Lauren**)

Jeck, Caleb (cj21575@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[42] *Something to Chew On: Investigating Late Archaic Settlement and Subsistence Practices at The Chew Mill Site (9JS96)*

The Ogeechee River basin of south Georgia is home to a rich archaeological record dating to the Late Archaic period. These resources have often been overlooked by archaeologists, remain inaccessible to researchers, or have been damaged by looting. Consequently, settlement and subsistence patterns are poorly understood within the drainage. Materials from Chew Mill, a shell midden site excavated in 1994, can be looked upon to begin answering questions about Ogeechee life. Well-preserved animal bone and punctate pottery dominate the site's assemblage. Preliminary analyses on these materials have shed light on Ogeechee people's ceramic production, exchange network, and their subsistence patterns.

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

[28I] New Evidence for Spanish Mission Period Activity at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9MC23)

Recent test unit excavation and metal detector survey in the vicinity of Shell Ring II (9MC23) on Sapelo Island, Georgia, combined with artifacts and field records resulting from University of West Georgia investigations conducted in the 1970s, provide new insights on Spanish Mission period activity at the site of Mission San Joseph de Sapala and the Guale town of Sapala. These investigations, conducted south of where most previous Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project's (SIMPAP) fieldwork has occurred, are expanding our understanding of the spatial extent and diversity of Mission period activities at Site 9MC23.

Jenkins, Jessica (JAJenkins@flagler.edu, Flagler College)

[3] Transformative Social Change through Intervention at the Onset of the Late Woodland Period on Florida's Northern Gulf Coast

The Middle-to-Late Woodland transformation and associated diversity apparent in Late Woodland assemblages from the Lower Suwannee region of Florida's northern Gulf Coast is conceptualized here as the outcome of social movements, where collectives intervened to create alternative futures during a period of crisis. Using data generated from technofunctional and provenance analyses of domestic pottery, I will (1) identify the social basis for collective action; (2) document how shared Middle Woodland categorical identities and relational connections were disrupted by or facilitated transformative social change; and (3) discern if novel categorical identities and relational connections related to alternative social movements were established. (see also **Fortune-Diaz, Maria E.**)

Jennings, Dalson (see **Fuller, Macy**)

Jennings, Thomas (thomas.jennings@louisville.edu, University of Louisville), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Joan Plummer** (Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey), **Ashley Smallwood** (University of Louisville), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Albert Goodyear** (University of South Carolina)

[42] The Earliest House in the Southeast: Identifying a Clovis Domestic Structure at the Topper Site, South Carolina

While Clovis archaeologists have learned much about technological organization and regional settlement and mobility patterns, we still know very little about smaller scale domestic life. Among ethnographic hunter-gatherers, hearths are often, but not always, associated with small family dwellings. Hearths have been identified at a handful of Clovis camp and kill sites, and three of these have been found within proposed domestic structures. The Topper site, South Carolina has yielded a massive Clovis quarry workshop and campsite, and in this paper, we present the first evidence of a Clovis hearth at Topper situated within a domestic structure. (see also **Crockett, Cenetria; Scott, Shaylee B.**)

Johnson, Caroline D. (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Johnson, N. Allan (Florida Gulf Coast University) **William Locascio** (Florida Gulf Coast University)

[43Y] Past, Present, and Preservation: Applications of Low-Cost Structured Light Scanning to Analysis and Curation of Pre-Columbian Artifacts from South Florida

This poster presents conclusions on the utility of low-cost structured-light scanners in producing three-dimensional models of artifacts for analysis, curation, and education. Following published methods (Braun et al. 2008; Grossman et al. 2022; Göldner et al. 2022; Maté-Gonzalez et al. 2019; Selden et al. 2014; Stelzner 2022), features of artifacts are scanned using a consumer-level scanner to determine whether the accuracy attained by high-priced equipment can be reproduced with lower-priced counterparts. If so, then such instruments have potential in contexts where resources are limited, but collections exist, such as local museums and small academic departments.

Johnson, Pax (johnsohoegypt@hotmail.com, University of West Florida)

[23] Recent Developments in Understanding Meat Consumption at the Luna Settlement

This presentation will focus on the historical and archaeological methodology utilized during the 2023 UWF Terrestrial Luna Settlement Field School to find and collect faunal material in the field, as well as a preliminary analysis of the remains recovered within shallow shell midden deposits that appear to date to the time of the Luna expedition. The results of this research will provide a better understanding of how the Luna expeditioners utilized their new landscape adjacent to Pensacola Bay to survive after the 1559 hurricane, which wiped out the fleet and their supplies.

Johnston, Janene (jjohnston@preservationvirginia.org, Jamestown Rediscovery)

[34] Buttons Galore – the 17th Century Buttons of James Fort, Virginia

Jamestown Rediscovery's archaeological collection contains approximately 900 cataloged buttons. The vast majority of these date to the 17th century occupation of the site, though 18th-20th century buttons are also occasionally recovered. While many of the early colonial era buttons are typologically consistent with doublets, there are over 30 unique designs present. This paper will delve into Jamestown's entire collection, with a main focus on the ones recovered from the Early Fort Period (1607-1624) features to look at the differences in material types, manufacturing, and decorative characteristics in hopes of encouraging more discussion of early colonial era buttons found archaeologically.

Jolie, Edward (ejolie@arizona.edu, University of Arizona)

[37] An Organic Approach to Archaeology and Pedagogy

Organic or “perishable” material culture has historically been neglected in archaeology owing to gender and preservation biases that continue to pose challenges for classroom engagement with textile, wood-, and hide-based technologies. Drawing on personal experiences developing and teaching courses in introductory archaeology, ethnobotany, and perishable material culture, this presentation offers examples of course content and hands-on exercises that I routinely deploy to enhance student learning. Utilizing local flora and curated collections facilitates student engagement with the concept of “perishability” while highlighting the persistence of perishable craft traditions among contemporary Native Nations that speaks to community resilience and long-term human-environment relationships.

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

[3] Breaking Waves: A Late Woodland Response to Mississippianization on Pensacola Bay

In 2017, the University of West Florida investigated a shell midden on the East Pensacola Heights (8ES1) site, overlooking Pensacola Bay. While the ceramic assemblage suggested the midden was deposited during a transitional phase between the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods, radiocarbon analyses reveal a complex chronology. In short, coastal Woodland traditions persisted beyond the traditional “beginning” of the Mississippian period. This paper discusses how and why coastal communities appear to diverge from the practices of their inland contemporaries, and the impact of maritime cultural landscapes in a response to Mississippianization along the northern Gulf Coast.

Jones, K.C. (see **Cochran, Lindsey; Ritchison, Brandon**)

Jordan, C. Dianne (see **Dodson, Timothy**)

Joseph, William (see **Damick, Alison**)

Kai, Su (see **Patania, Ilaria**)

Kallenbach, Kelly (see **May, J. Alan**)

Kasper, Kimberly (see **Brown, Mary Katherine**)

Keel, Bennie C. (National Park Service – Retired, benkeel@comcast.net)

[32] R.P.S. Davis – Student, Colleague and Friend

Here I recount a relationship with Steve Davis spanning 60 years. I first met him in 1963 when his school class visited Town Creek Indian Mound. Our relationship began nine years later, when he volunteered at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In 1975, I hired him as my crew chief for the excavation of the Wiser Stephens site as part of TVA’s Normandy Reservoir project in Tennessee. Steve was instrumental in my research on the Valentine family’s archaeological activities in western North Carolina in the 1880s, which I discuss further here.

Keenan, Matthew R. (see **Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle**)

Keith, Scot (see **Moss, Bryan**)

Kemp, Kassie (see **Miller, Sarah; Murray, Emily Jane**)

Kennedy, Kendra (see **Jankiewicz, Steve**)

Kidder, Tristram R.

[31] *Performing the Archaic*

A hallmark of the Archaic is increasing material culture elaboration exemplified by the construction of earth and shell works, finely crafted artifacts, and long-distance exchange. Traditionally seen as “signs of power,” these approaches to complexity stem from a Western paradigm that emphasizes individual accomplishment and wealth accumulation. We propose instead that many characteristics used to measure complexity are actually the materialization of communal ritual performances meant to navigate a complex web of relations. Here we review ideas about Archaic elaboration and discuss how incorporating Native worldviews provides a more appropriate framework for interpreting social change in the Archaic. (see also **Baumgartel, Olivia; Patania, Ilaria**)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington University in St. Louis, trkidder@wustl.edu), **Seth B. Grooms** (Appalachian State University)

[20A] *Chronological Hygiene and Bayesian Modeling of Poverty Point Sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, ca. 4200 to 3200 Cal Years BP*

We explore the temporality of the Poverty Point culture, ca. 4200-3200 cal BP, and especially the chronology of the Poverty Point site. Using explicit radiometric hygiene and Bayesian analyses of dates we show that there is no temporal coherence among Poverty Point culture sites and that Poverty Point is younger than many sites thought to be derived from it. Poverty Point also was occupied for a relatively short interval. We reject the idea of a unified Poverty Point culture and argue the Poverty Point site earthworks emerged through rapid, punctuated events ca. 3300 to 3200 cal BP. (see also **Baumgartel, Olivia; Patania, Ilaria**)

Kimes, John (see **Weber, June**)

King, Julia (jking@smcm.edu, St. Mary's College of Maryland)

[30] *Mobility, Containment, and Coalescence: The Impact of Anglo-Native Trade on Virginia's Tributary Nations*

This paper foregrounds practices of mobility and containment as key elements in the process of Indigenous coalescence in the post-1607 Chesapeake region. Focused on the middle Rappahannock River valley in eastern Virginia (a previously unrecognized important space in the emerging Anglo-Native trade with interior groups), I consider how members of the English settler community sought to simultaneously exploit Indigenous mobility practices and geographical knowledge while regulating, restricting, or otherwise containing Indigenous movement.

King, Adam (see **Bossy, Denise**)

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

[42] *Reducing the Patriarchy: Lithic Reduction by Coosa Women at the King Site*

This research explores lithic materials from three domestic structures from the late Mississippian period village at the King Site (9FL5) in northwest Georgia. The distribution of debitage from gendered activity areas within the strict architectural grammar of past Coosa people provides insight into theories of the gendered division of labor and stone tool production. This work investigates the production and maintenance of chipped stone tools by women where they would be most visible archaeologically. Unsurprisingly, Coosa women were using a variety of raw materials and reduction techniques within and between the activity areas in the chosen structures.

Kitteringham, Lia (Lia.Kitteringham@colostate.edu, Colorado State University)

[42] *Birds, Enclosures, and Indigenous Landscapes: Creating the Eastern Precinct of Pinson Mounds**

Recent research at Pinson Mounds in West Tennessee has examined the site's deep history of Indigenous relationships with the land. In this paper, I discuss the creation of Pinson's Eastern Enclosure, often used as a proxy for interaction and engagement with Middle Woodland populations and ideas from the Middle Ohio Valley. This research was developed in consultation with Indigenous partners and specifically addresses the creation of Pinson's Eastern Precinct. Using a geoarchaeological approach, I investigate possible landscape modifications that prepared this space for the construction of the Eastern Enclosure and argue that Mound 30 was built as a bird effigy.

Klein, Joanna (jklein@terraxplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Michael Eichstaedt** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[5] *Point Pleasant (16IV199): Analysis of a Non-Mound Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transitional Period Site*

The Point Pleasant Site was subject to Phase III investigations by TerraXplorations, Inc., in 2021. The excavation recovered thousands of features, and over 25,721 artifacts, including lithics, ceramics, and faunal material. Point Pleasant has a notably large ceramic and faunal assemblage relative to other Coles Creek and Plaquemine sites in the Baton Rouge area, including several mound sites within a 10-mile radius. This site sheds new light on the Cole Creek/Plaquemine transitional period by detailing lifeways at non-mound Coastal Coles Creek sites, which generally receive less attention than their northern neighbors' platform mounds.

Knight, Vernon J. (vernonjamesknight@gmail.com, University of Alabama), **Ashley Dumas** (University of West Alabama)

[4] *Population and Settlement Practices in the Marengo Archaeological Complex, Alabama*

The Marengo Archaeological Complex represents a short-lived sixteenth-century colonization of Alabama's western Black Prairie. Farmsteads were clustered in several related communities centered on the headwaters of small creek drainages, a settlement pattern previously unrecognized for Late Mississippian people in this region. In this paper, we present information on spatial distributions of people and farming practices adopted in the prairie, together with preliminary population estimates, focusing on two drainages. We also discuss the implications of sixteenth-century Spanish expeditions into the region on the movements of Indigenous people. (see also **Dumas, Ashley**)

Komara, Zada (zadakomara@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[14] *Appalachian Extraction & the Orogeny of Emancipatory Archaeology*

Appalachia's history foregrounds resource extraction and mythopoesis featuring untamed wildness and anachronistic people. Most takes on the region take something from it: materials, identity, history, nuance, diversity, pride. Archaeology in many ways also removes mountains. Community archaeology has the potential to become a new orogeny, however, uplifting peaks with many hands. This paper calls for the immediate intersection of Appalachian Studies with Southeastern archaeology and argues archaeology outside community-based collaborative efforts further strips the region to subsoil. Case studies from company-built coalmining towns in Appalachian Kentucky and Ohio demonstrate the power of collective practice in a region positioned as powerless.

Kooiman, Susan (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Carol E. Colaninno** (Center for Faculty Development and Excellence - Emory University), **Adriana Martinez** (Departments of Geography and Environmental Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[21G] Fostering Interest in Archaeological Careers among High School Youth from Groups Historically Marginalized in Archaeology and Science

A collaborative education program among the Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE) Departments of Anthropology and Geography and the SIUE STEM Center, provided a week-long, summer field-based program for high school students enrolled in an Upward Bound Math & Science program in 2022. The program introduced historically marginalized youth to archaeological concepts and methods, field-based research college majors, and career possibilities. We report on the program's outcomes as documented in a pre- and post-surveys assessing students' perceptions of archaeological career interest. We suggest that the program empowered students to see the potential of archaeology as a career.

Kowalewski, Stephen (see **Demyan, Marcie**)

Kowalski, Jessica (jkowalsk@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Liley Bozard** (University of Arkansas)

[43M] The Analytical Possibilities of 3D Models and Virtual Museums: Making Use Ceramic Vessel Data from Arkansas

The Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS), the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University of Arkansas, and the University of Arkansas Museum have collaborated to publish 3D models of ancient objects in a virtual museum setting. These models include hundreds of whole ceramic vessels recovered in Arkansas. We examine attributes of ceramic vessels from Mississippian sites in eastern Arkansas (ca. AD 1200-1400) and contact period sites along the Arkansas River (ca. AD 1600). We use these data to characterize ancient Native American ceramic vessels on a broad scale in the state, demonstrating the analytical possibilities of 3D modeling.

Krus, Tony (see **Cobb, Charles**)

Kulp, Brandon (see **Fuller, Macy**)

Kuehn, Steven (see **Noe, Sarah**)

LaDu, Daniel (Daniel.LaDu@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi), **Lonnie Burch** (The University of Southern Mississippi), **Kate Mackey** (The University of Southern Mississippi)

[42] Off-Mound Settlement at Mazique (22Ad502): The University of Southern Mississippi's 2023 Excavations

Although the Mazique site has piqued the interest of Euro-American settlers, travelers, and archaeologists in the Natchez Bluffs region for well over 200 years, the Mazique Archaeological Project began in earnest in 2012. Our initial goal was to examine the cultural transition that occurred there circa AD 1200 and has expanded to address questions relating to foodways and socio-political organization during the Terminal Woodland period (AD 1000-1100). Our 2023 objective was to assess whether the Mazique mound-and-plaza center was home to a permanent residential population or whether it functioned as a vacant ceremonial center by isolating and exposing off-mound architecture.

Lambert, Shawn (sl2042@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Matthew Sanger** (National Museum of American Indian), **Olivia Baumgartel** (Mississippi State University), **Madeleine Hale** (University of Oklahoma), **Tiffany Raymond** (Wells College), **Hector Neff** (California State University)
[43N] The Great Lakes to the Mississippi Coast: Compositional Analysis Results of a Copper Bead at the Claiborne Site (22HA501)

The Claiborne site (22HA501) is a late archaic site located at the mouth of the Pearl River in southern Mississippi. In this we article, we source a copper bead from Claiborne using employed laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) compositional analysis to assess the provenance of the copper bead to understand the extent, direction, and intensity of trade networks integrated into this site and its connection to both Poverty Point and other copper-holding Archaic-era sites in the region. Specifically, we attempt to determine whether the Claiborne copper object originated from the Great Lakes region, or the Appalachian Mountains/Canadian Maritimes. The compositional results show a significant elemental relationship to copper from the Great Lakes region.
(see also **Colaninno, Carol; McKenna, Kathryn**)

Landrum, Ragen (rel1923@jagmail.southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)
[21M] Past Landmaking and the Future Threat of Hurricanes, Mobile, Alabama

The shorelines of the Mobile River and Bay clearly bear the imprint of human occupation and industrialization. Less obvious to the casual observer is the extent of land making over the past two centuries. Here, I conduct a thought experiment based on empirical data from recent archaeological investigations to consider whether and how land making changed the impact of recent hurricanes that significantly flooded Mobile, such as Katrina in 2005. Finally, I provide insights for consideration in future planning for Mobile and other coastal cities.

Langgle, Melanie (University of Central Florida)
[9F] Analysis of the Mortuary Patterns at the Burns Site (8BR58) at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station and the State of Florida

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the Burns Site (8BR85) is a burial mound consisting of various active phases starting in the Late Archaic through the Malabar II period. The mound displays a Native American mortuary practice called ‘radial burials.’ Radial mounds are a type of burial pattern that contain indigenous human remains oriented in a spoke wheel pattern, the heads of the individuals pointed toward the center of the mound and the feet pointing outward. Some researchers credit it as a response to deaths of the indigenous peoples following European contact. Other evidence suggests it is a custom that predates colonialism.

Lapham, Heather (hlapham@unc.edu, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Wenonah Haire** (Catawba Cultural Center), **Mary Beth Fitts** (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
[32] Collaborative Exhibit Creation: Expanding Community Access to Archaeological Information

In 2001, the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at UNC-Chapel Hill in collaboration with the Catawba Nation embarked on a long-term project to explore changes in the daily lives of Catawba people during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In 2022, this collaboration took a new form with the design and installation of seven exhibits in Catawba Cultural Center in South Carolina. These exhibits focused largely on what we can learn about the past from archaeological excavations conducted by the RLA over the past two decades. We discuss the exhibit development process and the stories and meanings behind the exhibits.
(see also **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth**)

Lawres, Nathan R. (nlawres@westga.edu, University of West Georgia), **Andrew Ivester** (University of West Georgia), **Joel Edmondson** (University of West Georgia), **McCayla Preiser** (University of West Georgia)

[40] Public Archaeology at the UWG Campus Archaeological Site

The University of West Georgia campus archaeological site is a small site at the edge of campus, situated on a Pleistocene terrace formation overlooking the Little Tallapoosa River floodplain. This site has become a strong experiential tool for both students and the broader community that UWG is a part of. This paper provides a glimpse into how this site has become a core component of both pedagogical and community engagement efforts. It has become an experiential learning tool for students, providing a focus for methods training and student research projects, and a community engagement tool in multiple capacities.

(see also **Boatright, Emily; Carter, Andrew; Edmondson, Joel; Ivester, Andrew; Jackman, Ryan; Moon, Emily**)

LeFebvre, Michelle J. (see **Green, Jennifer; Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

Leigh, David (dleigh@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Tracy Millis** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Erin Powers** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

[24] Vertical Accretion Archives along Tributaries to the Tombigbee River Spanning the Terminal Pleistocene through Holocene

We measured stratigraphy and sedimentology within vertical accretion alluvium at 1CW359 along Souwilpa Creek and 1CW364 along Turkey Creek in southwestern Alabama.

Sedimentation chronologies were established with optically stimulated luminescence and radiocarbon dates; revealing only modest correlation to diagnostic artifacts due to confounding factors of analytical error, bioturbation (including humans), and paucity of diagnostics.

Temporal trends in sedimentation rates and particle sizes spanning the Holocene were generally not correlative between the two sites or even between separate test units at a site, except for a pronounced increase in sedimentation rates at both sites during the last 2-3 ka. (see also **King, Levi**)

King, Levi (TRC Environmental Corporation, LKing@trccompanies.com), and **David Leigh** (University of Georgia)

[38I] Data Recovery in the French Broad River Basin - A Geomorphological Comparison

TRC recently completed data recovery excavations at two sites in the French Broad River Basin along with accompanying geomorphological investigations. Site 31BN1046 is located on alluvial banks of the French Broad River near the Bent Creek confluence, while 31TV1085 is located along the Davidson River, on a low alluvial terrace 3 km upstream from confluence with the French Broad River. Landscape evolution and site formation processes are compared highlighting variation between the French Broad River and one of its major tributaries, while also examining Middle and Late Holocene vertical accretion as site burial processes.

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

[38] Raw Material Procurement Among the Fourche Maline People in Eastern Oklahoma

Lithic investigations into the Troy Adams site (34LF33) were used as a comparison to previously examined assemblages to understanding mobility and production trajectories of the Fourche Maline archaeological culture (ca 2300 – 1100 cal. BP). Raw material variability at midden mound sites in eastern Oklahoma demonstrate limited mobility strategies between the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland Periods. Initial research indicates that ease of procurement may have been more important than raw material quality. These acquisition strategies remain consistent through the introduction of ceramic pottery and the bow-and-arrow in the region.

Lewis, Kristy (see **Shaffer, Michelle**)

Lewis, Morelle (vyt691@mocs.utc.edu, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga), **Steven Thomas** (National Medal of Honor Heritage Center)

[43X] *A Civil War Heritage Trail on Missionary Ridge*

How can we connect the public with the Medal of Honor recipients from the Battle of Missionary Ridge? Here, we discuss the role this pivotal battle had on the trajectory of the Civil War and the history of the American South. Since Missionary Ridge is predominantly residential, half of the locations on the battlefield have limited to no parking. Some of the historical markers are in disrepair and need to be cleaned and updated. We introduce a plan for a new hybrid walking/driving tour at the battlefield to bring the efforts of these soldiers to light.

Lieb, Brad (see **Cobb, Charles**)

Lipke, Benjamin (benjamin.lipke@hdrinc.com, HDR Inc.)

[41] *Perseverance in Preservation*

Site 40RE45 is a multicomponent occupation consisting of a Woodland and Mississippian mound and late-19th century homestead. After multiple revisits by different CRM consultants, it was thought that little remained of the site. Through close-interval shovel testing and strategically placed test units, HDR was able to recover over 4,000 artifacts and identify three features spanning the Late Archaic to the mid-twentieth century, confirming the NRHP eligibility of the site. The identified features and associated assemblage convey the broad history of cultural interaction across the landscape and the site's potential to contribute to the understanding of lifeways along the Clinch River.

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

[32] *The Making of Excavating Occaneechi Town*

First published as a CD-ROM in 1998 and then later converted to a website, Excavating Occaneechi Town was one of the first electronic and multimedia excavation reports, and remains one of the few examples of one twenty-five years later. This presentation will recount stories about the process of making this and reminisce about Steve's role in bringing this project to fruition. (see also **Hammerstedt, Scott**)

LoBiondo, Matthew (mvlobiondo@gmail.com, University of California, Santa Barbara)

[3] *Negotiating Etowah (Etvluwv): The Late Woodland – Mississippian Transition in Southern Appalachia*

The Late Woodland-Mississippian transition was a dynamic period across Southern Appalachia fueled by the interactions of disparate populations. The active engagement of Eastern Tennessee and Northwestern Georgia populations at the Etowah site circa AD 1000-1200 facilitated profound changes in the socio-political landscape. The negotiations of local and non-local groups were complex and affected quotidian practices and social organization. Here, I investigate how these processes unfolded at Etowah and more broadly across the region through multiscalar analyses of ceramic, architectural, and 14C data to address how Late Woodland identities and practices were altered and maintained. (see also **Friberg, Christina**)

Locascio, William (see **Johnson, N. Allan**)

Lopez, Juan (jslopez@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign - Materials Research Laboratory), **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
[43O] *Exploratory XRF/XRD of Ancestral Muskogan ceramics from the Georgia Coast*
Chemical characterization of archaeological ceramics has been a successful methodology to identify patterns of trade, exchange, and mobility among past societies. However, sourcing studies relies on distinguishable variability, posing a challenge for regions with homogenous underlying geology (e.g., dynamic coasts). Here, we present the initial, exploratory material analysis of ceramics from the Kenan Field site on Sapelo Island, GA using both X-Ray Fluorescence and X-Ray Diffraction. We argue that there is potential for understanding production, exchange, and mobility by looking for chemical similarities and differences without being able to specifically identify clay source locations.

Lowe, Regina (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill))
[43P] *Replicating Patterns of Chemical Composition of Mississippian Ceramics Using pXRF*
A pXRF analyzer was used to determine the chemical composition of 93 Mississippian sherds from across the southern and western portions of the Southeast. This study replicated the chemical groups found during neutron activation analysis (NAA) showing large-scale regional patterns of chemical composition of Mississippian pottery (Steponaitis, Blackman, and Neff 1996). NAA produced four chemical groups associated with geographical regions in the Southeast. The results in this poster show that pXRF can be used to identify comparable broad regional patterns of chemical composition in Mississippian ceramics, which is a more cost-effective and non-destructive method of ceramic analysis.

Lowry, Sarah (see **Weber, June**)

Lynch, Joshua (jlynch8@atu.edu, Arkansas Tech University)
[21H] *Research Updates from The Archaeology Teaching Laboratory, Arkansas Tech University*

The Archaeology Teaching Laboratory at Arkansas Tech University (ATU) is engaged in multiple research and student training efforts. First, analysis the Gregoire Collection has produced robust understandings of these assemblages. Analyses of Dalton to post-contact era materials are presented. Second, ATU provided drone and pedestrian monitoring to the Friends of the Latimore Tourist Home during the relocation of the Latimore Home. Results will be incorporated into the restoration of this community landmark. Last, ATU is committed to training students to meet growing needs for CRM professionals. ATU is offering an affordable, RPA Certified, CRM-oriented field school in the Summer of 2024.

Macdonald, Faith (faith.macdonald@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **G.E. Renee' Appelt** (University of Georgia), **Holland E. Butsch** (University of Georgia), **Grey V. Cohen** (University of Georgia), **Caroline D. Johnson** (University of Georgia), **Robert O'Connell** (University of Georgia), **Yasmine Rivera** (University of Georgia), **Eva J. Snell** (University of Georgia), **Hunter L. Woodall** (University of Georgia)

[39C] Student Perspectives on Collaborative Archaeology at the 2023 Brown's Mount (9BI5) Archaeological Field School

The Enfulletv-Mocvse Archaeology Field School focused heavily on the process of collaboration between the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology and Muscogee (Creek) Nation. This involved lectures by tribal members from the Historic and Cultural Preservation Department, on-site work together, and discussions of the legal landscape and relevant literature. Following this experience, we were asked to reflect on our new understandings of what "good collaboration" looks like, its importance both ethically and professionally, and future directions for tribal collaboration. Here, we present our perspectives as students on collaboration and what it means to us moving forward in the discipline. (see also **Garland, Carey**)

MacDonald, Kevin C. (see **Morgan, David W.**)

Mack, Jennifer E. (jmack@umc.edu, University of Mississippi Medical Center), **Lida Gibson** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

[34] Not Forgotten: Personal Touches in Mortuary Treatment at Asylum Hill

Graves uncovered during construction on the University of Mississippi Medical Center campus represent a cemetery established for patients who died in the Mississippi State Asylum between 1855 and 1935. Evidence gathered during the current excavation suggests uniform institutional burial practices, including the use of plain, pinned garments and coffins constructed onsite. However, the discovery commercially-made coffins, personal items, and ceramics in some grave features points to the involvement of family members, staff, and perhaps fellow patients in funerary preparations. This paper will review evidence of mortuary variation at Asylum Hill and present interpretations based on information gleaned from institutional records.

Mackey, Kate (katherine.mackey@usm.edu, The University of Southern Mississippi)

[40] Anthropology Jr.: Integrating Anthropology into K-12 Education

"Anthropology Jr." is a curriculum that introduces the four subfields of anthropology to K-12 students. The first iteration was a one-hour community outreach program for middle school students in a Parks and Recreation summer camp in Hattiesburg, MS. Groups rotated through stations for linguistic anthropology, biological anthropology, cultural anthropology, and archaeology with hands-on activities such as super-hero interviews, digging for artifacts, and identifying human bones. Future curricula will expand to include activities for a wider age range as well as address a wider breadth of state educational standards, such as those concerning Mississippi historical figures and state Native American populations. (see also **LaDu, Daniel**)

Mahoney, Maureen (mpm05d@gmail.com, Seminole Tribe of Florida - Tribal Historic Preservation Office), **Domonique deBeaubien** (Seminole Tribe of Florida - Tribal Historic Preservation Office)

[41] Hearing the Native Voice through the Colonial Narrative: A Re-telling of Seminole History and Ancestry

North American archaeology has been plagued since its inception with colonial narratives that ignore Native histories that run counter to conventional academic viewpoints. The Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office has been working to rewrite this narrative through the intensive examination of select archaeological sites located on reservation lands. New evidence from tree island hammocks reinforces Tribal histories that the Seminoles and their ancestors have occupied the lands of Florida for thousands of years. This paper will present the concept of a continuous Seminole occupation of Florida, and how this is reflected in the archaeological record.

Malischke, LisaMarie (lmalisch@aum.edu, Auburn University at Montgomery)

[37] What Was, What Is, and What Can Be: Experiential Learning in a Living Curation Space

After a short context of the current curation crisis, I provide examples from five years of developing undergraduate and graduate level laboratory courses for various student demographics. I advocate that these courses should include a combination of artifact identification, analysis, and interpretation teaching, along with collections and curation management, data sovereignty, and report writing. In addition to discussing details of my course designs, I see the future of living curation spaces as the nexus of foundational skill acquisition, public involvement, and ethical best practices. This situated learning should concomitantly focus on intra-community teambuilding and partnerships with stakeholders and descendant communities.

Malone, Lauren (laurenxmalone@gmail.com, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Gerald Schroedl** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Anneke Janzen** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[28J] ZooMS Analysis of Sea Turtle Bone Disks from Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies

The bone button industry of the 18th-19th centuries at Brimstone Hill Fortress on St. Kitts is well documented. Here, British soldiers and enslaved Africans manufactured bone disks that likely served as cores for cloth covered buttons. From the thousands recovered, most are made from cattle bones, but enslaved African contexts yielded greater numbers made of sea turtle bones. However, the species of sea turtles are unidentified. Here, we use collagen peptide markers to identify species utilized from bone buttons at Brimstone Hill Fortress. These data help identify past exploitation of marine environments and provide historical context for contemporary turtle populations.

Martin, Terrance J. (martinzooarch@gmail.com, Illinois State Museum – Curator Emeritus)

[37] What Critter is This? Zooarchaeology Workshops Using Animal Remains from Curated Archaeological Collections

As part of archaeological field school curricula, I present zooarchaeology workshops for a variety of field school students. These hands-on experiences use previously unanalyzed animal remains from curated collections and provide educational opportunities for people who have not been exposed to interdisciplinary research. This is a way to inform participants of what can be learned from archaeological materials as well as the importance of stringent collections management. My examples are drawn primarily from the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project, which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2023 and is a collaboration between Western Michigan University and the City of Niles, Michigan.

Martin, Steve (see **Bradley, Dawn; Stallings, Richard**)

Martinez, Adriana (see **Kooiman, Susan**)

Massey, David (masseyd@indiana.edu, Indiana University Bloomington)

[43Q] A Survey Assessment of Mississippian Era Mounds using 3DEP LiDAR

Improved coverage of high resolution lidar data from the USGS's 3D Elevation Program (3DEP) offers new opportunities to examine the thousands of Native American mounds that appear throughout the Mississippi River Valley. Utilizing previously published site plans of Mississippian era mound sites, I use 3DEP lidar to visualize the landscape and calculate the volume of individual mounds. An iterative surface lowering algorithm is used to filter the vegetation from the lidar data. This mound index will serve as a useful resource for archaeologists looking to establish baseline 3D documentation and for future research and preservation.

Matthies-Barnes, Lisa (University of Florida)

[28K] White Archetypes and Black Stereotypes: The Historical Archaeology of Race and Femininity

This research examines the gendered and racially marked female body of the late 19th and early 20th century United States, emphasizing the Victorian ideal of True Womanhood. Using primary and secondary sources, including prescriptive literature and original data, this work contributes to the broader discussion on women's lived experiences during the late Reconstruction period and throughout Jim Crow (1870 – 1954). By positioning historical archaeology through Black Feminist theory, this poster discusses agency, social identity, self-image creation, consumer choice, and expectations for decorum among Black and White women beholden to the racially and politically constructed norms of True Womanhood.

May, J. Alan (alan.may@gastonianc.gov, Schiele Museum of Natural History), **Kelly Kallenbach** (The University of North Carolina at Charlotte), **Robert Crisp** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

[28L] Holly Bend Plantation: GIS Identification of the Kitchen Hearth, African-American Agency Reflected in Material Culture

Agency is the ability of individuals to act freely and make their own choices. Multiple debates exist regarding the relationship between agency and social structures. Documents describing the principal family residing at Holly Bend, the architecture, commerce, and social networks don't mention an African-American component. Colonowares were linked with African-American makers at other North Carolina plantations. Additionally, ceramic tobacco pipe fragments were examined and associated with the separate kitchen where African-Americans were preparing meals for Robert Davidson's family. Recent GIS distributions of artifact classes further identify slave agency within this plantation's social structure. Reanalysis of brick fragment locations are examined to more precisely locate the kitchen hearth and to correlate with known African-American artifacts.

McConnel, Sean (smcconnel@bigmangeo.com, Bigman Geophysical), **Daniel Bigman** (Bigman Geophysical), **Robert Theberge** (Bigman Geophysical), **Annie Shark** (Bigman Geophysical), **Noah Currey** (Bigman Geophysical)

[16] Geophysical Investigation of the Original Mercer College Campus

A geophysical survey was designed to relocate lost architecture from the original Mercer University campus, including a pair of log cabins known to be the original structures in place at the founding of the organization. The survey collected data across an approximately seven-acre area with both ground-penetrating radar and magnetic gradiometry. By examining the variations in signal returns, scientists were able to identify over a dozen features of archaeological interest. In many cases, they were able to provide insight regarding the size, orientation, depth below ground surface, and the physical composition of those features.

McCorvie, Nary R. (see **Wagner, Mark**)

McCullough, Bob (see **Boles, Steve**)

McDorman, Sam (mcdormans@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[43R] Introduction to Snowvision and World Engraved

The Snowvision Project is an interdisciplinary, interagency effort aimed at advancing the study of Southeastern complicated stamped ceramics. Developed at the University of South Carolina, computer vision algorithms match 3D depth patterns on sherds to reconstructed paddle designs and to RGB (photo) images. Project depth and RGB images, along with robust metadata, are shared through the World Engraved website. Although Snowvision has been discussed in computer science and humanities publications, this poster introduces the project to the archaeological community for the first time. Project funding, publications, algorithms, website, student involvement, and research partnerships will be reviewed.

McFeaters, Andrew (see **Shanks, Jeffrey**)

McGill, Audrey E. (am14362@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[16] Geospatial Analysis of Big Buckhead Baptist Cemetery, Georgia

Geospatial investigations of burials is increasingly recognized as the most efficient and ethical means of determining grave locations in forensic and bioarchaeological research. A new methodology of geospatial investigation will be applied to the cemetery of Big Buckhead Baptist Church in Millen, GA. Using the systematic layering of geospatial technologies, this project seeks to identify ground surface anomalies, with the objective of delineating known and potential unknown burial locations. It is hypothesized that the layered use of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), in addition to Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR), will allow for the most efficient and accurate demarcation of potential unmarked burials. This research will expand upon research introducing LiDAR into forensic and bioarchaeological contexts, and argue that the collaborative use of geospatial technologies is more accurate, than previous methodologies relying only on GPR.

McGill, Dru (demcgill@ncsu.edu, North Carolina State University), **Katherine Chiou** (University of Alabama)

[21I] Ethics Training in Archaeology: Background and Initial Results from an NSF Study of Archaeology Ethics Bowls

In this poster, the authors introduce an NSF-funded project to advance knowledge on the pervasiveness and effectiveness of ethics and responsible conduct of research training interventions in archaeology and other STEM fields. Specifically, the project will examine the organization, implementation, and long-term results of competitive ethics case study-based debates, such as the SAA Ethics Bowl. The poster will outline the project goals and methodologies, provide information on how archaeologists can participate, and include participatory elements including asking conference attendees to describe what they see as archaeology's most pressing ethical debates, and providing information on an ethics training survey. (see also **Parrish, Wesley**)

McGuire, Sonya (see **Tune, Jesse W.**)

McKenna, Kathryn (Mississippi State University), **Tony Boudreaux** (Mississippi State University), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University)

[43S] Uncovering the Past: Magnetometry and Ground Penetrating Radar of the Historical Yellow Fever Cemetery of Grenada

The Yellow Fever Cemetery in Grenada, Mississippi is located just East of the main town center and serves as a historical and personal landmark for many of the citizens of Grenada, MS. Cooperation between Mississippi State University and the community of Grenada, has allowed for the exploration of the impacts of yellow fever in the community. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometry survey are being used to identify the severity and impacts of yellow fever. By conducting these surveys while working with the community, we hope to uncover more about the past of the town, members, and families of the area.

McMains III, Frank (see **Torrens, Shannon**)

McNutt, Ryan (rmcnutt@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University), **Camilla Damlund** (University of Glasgow - Centre for Battlefield Archaeology)

[34] Clydebank and the Confederacy: Blockade Runners and Globalization through Material Culture

During the Civil War, Glasgow-built blockade runners crossed the Atlantic under the British flag, supplying the Confederacy and extending the war and slavery. But the archaeology of blockade runners remains unexplored beyond shipwrecks. Beyond munitions, they carried luxury and mundane items: using documentary evidence to analyze their cargoes provides evidence of consumer choice and agency. Comparing this to material culture from the Confederate Camp Lawton exposes direct links between blockade-runners' non-military cargo and inland sites. And exposes the global capitalist connections between the Confederacy, and the economic boom of Glasgow as intertwined with slavery, despite Britain's 1833 abolition of slavery.

Mehta, Jayur (jmehta@fsu.edu, Florida State University), **Stuart Nolan** (Louisiana State University)

[5] Shell Midden Landscapes of the Western Atchafalaya Basin

Monumental shell works, shell middens, and earthen mounds are found throughout the interior of the Atchafalaya Basin and just inland from the margins of the Gulf Coast of Mexico. Many of these sites surround Dauterive Lake, Lake Fausse Point, and Grand Avoile Cove, water bodies artificially impounded by early 20th century levee projects. The geomorphology of Bayou Teche also significantly impacted settlement dynamics in this region before modern levee building. While significant grey literature exists for this region, very little information has been published or made publicly available. This paper begins to situate the archaeology of the region relative to other published surveys in the Petite Anse, Tensas and Yazoo Basins, the Natchez Bluffs, and the Lower Mississippi Valley. (see also **Skipton, Tara**)

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

*[14] Boots on the Ground: Promoting Rural Stewardship via the Boy Scouts of America**

Archaeologists working in rural locales face the challenge of engaging and physically bringing together local audiences. Scouting organizations such as the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) present a unique avenue to bring together dispersed rural communities and to build long-term relationships with an eager-to-learn audience. However, concerns in engagement arise when considering scouting groups' propensity towards romanticized portrayals of primitiveness and appropriation of indigeneity. This paper explores the unique challenges of engaging scouting groups in archaeological fieldwork, as well as the potential for such engagement in promoting lasting community partnerships and stewardship practices amongst rural youth and their guardians.

Melcher, Jennifer A. (UWF Archaeology Institute, jmelcher@uwf.edu), and **Kristin Parrish** (UWF Archaeology Institute)

[28M] What's in a Name? Tracing Ethnic Population Changes in British Colonial Pensacola, Florida

At the end of Pensacola's first Spanish colonial occupation, the town saw an almost complete population change. Spaniards and their local native allies evacuated to Mexico. By the time the British colonial government arrived in Pensacola, the British Empire had assumed a complete trade monopoly with the native groups of the Southeast. Different groups came to Pensacola at different times, and in varying numbers. This poster explores the complex series of interactions and looks for what evidence might exist for these native groups within the archaeological collections from the Pensacola area housed at the University of West Florida.

Menz, Martin (Stantec)

[3] Re-evaluating the Late Woodland and "The American Dark Ages"

The Late Woodland period is often thought of as a time when the large-scale interaction networks and moundbuilding that defined the previous Middle Woodland period declined or ceased altogether before reemerging in the Mississippian period. Rather than attempt to revise our understanding of the Late Woodland period by pointing to case-studies showing that this general trend is inaccurate, this paper will instead outline a historical trajectory of social disruption. In particular, I point to the contradictions within Middle Woodland social organization and community formation that primed societies across the Eastern Woodlands for disintegration as new technologies and subsistence strategies emerged. (see also **West, Shaun**)

Meredith, Steven M. (mered003@gmail.com, Cedars Consulting, LLC)

[24] Interpreting New Data on Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene Land Use in the Pascagoula - Tombigbee Interfluvium

Archaeological survey and excavation for the Lowman Pipeline in southwest Alabama has collected abundant new data on the early inhabitants of the region. This paper focuses on evidence of late Pleistocene and early Holocene life found in that work, and offers interpretations of that evidence in light of data on Native American land use for that time period in the Tensaw – Pascagoula interfluvium.

Meyers, Maureen (mmeyers@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **Catherine Zoe Doubles** (University of Illinois), **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Illinois)

[30] West Meets East: The Southwestern Virginia as a Mississippian and Chesapeake Borderland

Studies of both Chesapeake and Mississippian worlds infrequently discuss the Cumberland Gap region. Multiple investigations there have pushed the boundary lands of expanding Mississippian peoples and practices through the Gap and into the mid-Atlantic. During the latter half of the 14th through the early 16th centuries, inhabitants of two sequential settlements in Virginia engaged with both local and Mississippian material cultures. Evidence from the Carter Robinson and Ely sites suggests that intermarriage and specialized production impacted the coalescence of new identities in the Virginia borderlands. This paper will discuss the changing nature of this eastern and western borderland.

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

[40] People of Guana: Applying the NAHAR Pipeline to Study Ecosystem

The People of Guana project aimed to better understand, through a combination of archaeological investigations and applied anthropological methods, how people used resources in northeast Florida in the past, as well as how people continue to use the resources today. The project used the North American Heritage at Risk (NAHAR) research pipeline for addressing heritage at risk and engaging a variety of stakeholders. The authors will share final results of the modeling, monitoring, meeting, and methodizing activities combined for the first time to study ecosystem services of the Guana Peninsula. (see also **Murray, Emily Jane**)

Millis, Tracy (tmillis@trccompanies.com, TRC Environmental Corporation), and **Erin Powers**

[24] New Perspectives of Precontact Habitation and Landscape Use in the Lower Tombigbee River Valley: Phase III Investigations of Sites 1CW359 and 1CW364 in Choctaw County, Alabama

The settlement patterns, lithic utilization, and subsistence practices within Choctaw County of southwest Alabama are poorly understood. Recent archaeological investigations at sites 1CW359 and 1CW364 along the Turkey Creek and Souwilpa Creek drainages have focused on buried Archaic and Woodland occupations within alluvial settings. Combined data from material assemblages and radiocarbon ages indicate significant occupations associated with the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic periods, while subsistence data associated with these periods provide an understanding of the foods that were utilized. These excavations provide a framework for understanding precontact adaptations and settlement organizations along tributaries of the Tombigbee River. (see also **Leigh, David**)

Minnihan, Ali (alicia.minnihan@gmail.com, Warren Wilson College)

[41] Widening the Theoretical Lens: (Re)Gendering Colonial Interactions at Joara Through Ceramic Analysis

In response to the dark entanglement of archaeology and colonialism, scholars utilize critical theory to combat Eurocentric ideals and simplistic binary oppositions imposed on previous studies of colonial encounters. Drawing on Indigenous, postcolonial, and gender theory as lenses to frame research, this paper assesses an unsuccessful 16th-century attempt at colonization at the Berry Site (Morganton, North Carolina). Ceramic analysis demonstrates continued interactions between Native women and Spanish soldiers living at the site, but perhaps more importantly, also suggests collaboration between two distinct groups of Indigenous women at this Fort.

Misha, Jordan (see **Parrish, Wesley**)

Mittler, Benjamin (see **Collins, Lori; Smith, Zachary**)

Mofidi, Ethan (emofidi@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[38K] Preliminary Results: The Lithic Assemblage from School Land I (34DL64) Delaware County, Oklahoma

Beginning in 1939, the Works Progress Association (WPA), led by David Baerreis, excavated the School Land I site as a mitigation effort before the completion of the Pensacola Dam. Since that point, the materials collected by the WPA have been largely untouched for further analysis, save for a faunal analysis done by Lathel Duffield in 1969. This lithic analysis seeks to gain insight into material type selection, biface production and use failures, and stone tool typologies to facilitate further insight into the role of the site, its households, and the people who lived here.

Mohr, Bridget (see **Bradley, Dawn**)

Moon, Emily (emmooon0302@gmail.com, University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia)

[40] From Reaching Out to Working With: Growing the Waring Community Engagement Program

The Waring Lab has a long history of public outreach. In its original form, outreach stayed relatively insular, relying on bringing the public to the laboratory, but shifts in the engagement strategies in the mid-2000s helped to bring the laboratory to a broader, but still limited, audience. This paper focuses on new strategies implemented in 2019-2020 that have grown the public outreach program into a full-fledged community engagement program. These strategies include creating key community partnerships, creating programming for multiple age groups, and participating in large-scale events. These strategies have grown the engagement numbers more than 300% in four years.

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

Moore, David (see **Rodning, Chris**)

Moore, Michael (mikejodi2020@att.net, Tennessee Division of Archaeology – Retired), **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[4] *A Reanalysis of Ceramics from the Averbuch Site (40DV60), a Mississippian Site in Davidson County, Tennessee*

This work presents a comprehensive reanalysis of ceramics from the 1975-1978 excavations at Averbuch in Davidson County, Tennessee. The examination yielded substantially different results from the ceramic analysis published in the 1984 University of Tennessee Averbuch report. Differences include: (1) a vast increase in reported assemblage specimens; (2) identification of previously unreported ceramic types including O'Byam Incised, Mound Place Incised, and Tolu Fabric Impressed; (3) confirmation of an otter effigy hooded bottle representing the only example recorded to date within the study area; and (4) recognition of 42 previously unidentified associated burial objects including vessels, earplugs, and disks.

Moore, Katherine (Florida State University)

[28N] *A Comparative Analysis of Glass Beads From the Bryan Site (8LE6256)*

A site in Tallahassee, Florida was recently identified and thought to be the lost Spanish mission site of San Antonio de Bacuqua. During Dr. Tanya Peres' 2022 field school several glass beads aid in identifying the site. Through comparison of other bead assemblages recovered in excavations of Mission San Luis de Tamali and Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, confirmed Spanish Mission sites. We can confirm that this site not only contains trade goods found at Spanish mission sites of that period, but we can also further justify the claim that this is the lost site of Mission San Antonio Bacuqua.

Morgan, David W. (david_morgan@nps.gov, National Park Service), **Kevin C. MacDonald** (University College London)

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

The Metoyer Land Grant Site was occupied from the late-18th through mid-20th centuries and provides data on French colonial and American period plantations. Research, geophysical survey, and excavations from 2011 to 2014 identified the plantation owners' residences. Targeted mechanical stripping in 2018 revealed remains of two late-18th century structures: dwellings of those enslaved by Pierre Metoyer, an economically prominent colonial whose plantation was the largest in the area at the turn of the 18th-century. Additional work in 2022—the capstone of a 21-year overall research initiative—revealed an additional four to six dwellings built in a variety of earthen forms.

Moss, Bryan (132ryana.moss@outlook.com, Kennesaw State University), **Scot Keith** (Southern Research), **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[42] *An Examination of Middle Woodland Settlement Patterns in Bartow County, Georgia*

During the Middle Woodland Period (300 BC – AD 600), ceremonial centers began to rise throughout the Eastern United States. These centers were hubs for ritual feasting and religious activities related to the Hopewell mortuary cult of Ohio. This project will focus on the Leake site and its relation to the surrounding villages in Northwest Georgia, which contains Swift Creek sherds. This study will use both artifacts and spatial distribution of sites to identify and compare underlying patterns in Middle Woodland settlement systems around major Hopewell ceremonial centers of north and central Ohio, as well as in the study area.

Murdock, Sydney (see **Powis, Terry**)

Murphy, Samantha (see **Bennett, Rhianna**)

Murray, Emily Jane (emurray@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Kassie Kemp** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Sarah E. Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] The Shorelines of Guana: Documenting Loss with Digital Tools

As part of the People of Guana project, a two-year study of heritage at risk in Northeast Florida, the Florida Public Archaeology Network used digital tools to document and track changes to the shorelines of archaeological sites on the Guana Peninsula. Methods included cloud-to-cloud comparison of models generated with terrestrial laser scanning and photogrammetry, mapping and comparison of shorelines using GIS, and documentation of surface finds using photogrammetry. These tools allowed the project team a suite of noninvasive and quantifiable approaches to understanding coastal change, as well as an opportunity to document and curate heritage as it is lost. (see also **Miller, Sarah**)

Nash, Ruthie (see **Fuller, Macy**)

Neff, Hector (see **Lambert, Shawn**)

Nelson, Erin (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Lindsay Bloch** (Tempered Archaeological Services, LLC), **Ashley Rutkoski** (University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida)

[13] A View from the Northern Gulf Coast: Tracing Social Interactions During the Late Woodland to Mississippian Transition

The Pensacola Mississippian variant of the northern Gulf of Mexico Coast is frequently understood to result from interactions between local Late Woodland people and early Mississippian migrants. However, these interactions did not result in societies that simply reflect the Mississippian lifeways of the interior. Given the likely persistence of Woodland period subsistence and mobility patterns, architecture, and even political arrangements, it would be a mistake to interpret Pensacola culture from a Mississippian sociopolitical lens. In this paper, we outline some challenges in interpreting the Late Woodland to Mississippian transition on the northern Gulf Coast and offer some methodological solutions.

(see also **Bloch, Lindsay**)

Nickels, Neale (see **Bigman, Daniel**)

Noe, Sarah (snoe@UC Santa Barbara.edu, University of California, Santa Barbara), **Steven Kuehn** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[15] Faunal Patterns at Cahokia and CIRV: A Comprehensive Review

This study conducts a comparative analysis of faunal remains, centering on deer, from the city of Cahokia and the smaller settlements of the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). Deer remains offer insights into ancient hunting practices, dietary preferences, and socio-economic dynamics. Preliminary findings suggest variations in deer utilization between the urban center and adjacent Mississippian societies. Such differences highlight Cahokia's unique socio-economic position. Through this research, we gain a deeper understanding of subsistence strategies, emphasizing the differing role food, specifically large mammals, played in Cahokia and the CIRV.

Nolan, Stuart (see **Mehta, Jayur**)

Norman, Scotti M. (snorman@warren-wilson.edu, Warren Wilson College)

[22] Freedom and Family in Western North Carolina: Excavations at Boyd Cabin (Leicester, Buncombe County)

Archaeologists in Western North Carolina have recently undertaken dedicated work at historically Black sites. This paper discusses the collaborative efforts of work at Boyd Cabin, one of the first 19th- and 20th-century freedman homesteads in this region. Preliminary results from documentary records and excavations indicate that the 14-person Boyd family maintained a thriving agricultural farm. Findings demonstrate that the Boyd's utilized a variety of agricultural equipment, fine ceramic and glasswares, and children's toys like marbles and figurines in their daily practices, thus suggesting that the home was a space of family and community building during a radically challenging post-emancipation period.

Norris, Sean (snorris@trccompanies.com, TRC Environmental Corporation)

[40] Use Caution When Digging: Health and Safety in Cultural Resource Management

Over the last several years Health and Safety has come to the forefront of Cultural Resource Management. Safety Culture, Health and Safety Plans and Personal Protective Equipment are still relatively new concepts in cultural resource management and are not uniform across the industry. It is incumbent on project leadership to provide a safe work environment and effective communication. In this paper I will discuss recent projects in South Carolina and Florida that highlight the challenges of maintaining an effective safety plan for complex projects involving typical safety concerns as well as unusual conditions like contaminated soils and unexploded ordnance.

Norton, Brandy (brandy.norton@atkinsglobal.com, Atkins Global)

[40] Engaging with Consulting Parties in the Section 106 Process

One of the most challenging aspects of the Section 106 process is working with Consulting Parties. Facilitating good communication with Tribal governments, battlefield associations, and others, is important to having positive outcomes for the community. It is essential to help these different groups navigate the process, as well as understand the limitations. Consulting parties may need guidance in understanding the timeframe of the process, which could be much longer than expected. Finally, it's imperative for the people engaging in the Section 106 process to understand the challenges for the Consulting Parties, such as limited staff and budget.

O'Connell, Robert (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Oliveira, Cristina (oliveci93@gmail.com, University of Florida)

[19R] An Archaeological Perspective of the Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Ancestral (Glades) Period Keys Inhabitants

Intra-site zooarchaeological analysis from the Clupper site (8MO17) in the Florida Keys suggests several trends in vertebrate harvest patterns ca. AD 750 to 1200, including an inverse relationship between catfish (Ariidae) and sea turtle (Cheloniidae) and a positive association between catfish and snapper (Lutjanidae) through time. Using a Traditional Ecological Knowledge framework, I consider zooarchaeological patterning within the context of ethnohistoric accounts of Indigenous maritime lifeways in the Keys, as well as ecological and species-specific information. The goal of this work is to better understand the types of generational knowledge and technology that may have informed vertebrate harvest through time.

Orr, Andrew B. (see **Sennott, Stephen**)

Ortmann, Antony (see **Patania, Ilaria**)

O'Connor, Crystal Ptacek (see **Humes, Peggy**)

O'Rourke, Daniel J. (see **Sennott, Stephen**)

O'Shaughnessy, Caitria (see **Semon, Anna M.**)

Oyundoyin, Racheal (rachaeloyundoyin@gmail.com, Mississippi State University), **Sarah Sherwood** (University of the South), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[38L] Microartifacts and Site Structure: Using the Getis-Ord Gi Hotspot Analysis on the Loy Site, East Tennessee*

The study applies a spatial statistical method, Getis-Ord Gi* hotspot analysis, to identify activity areas in a Mississippian period structure at the Loy site in East Tennessee. Sherwood (1995) first carried out a spatial analysis on the microartifacts to identify areas of high and low concentration of lithic, daub, ceramic, bone, and shell. Here, we take a new approach using ArcGIS Pro to identify statistically significant “hotspot” and “coldspot” areas. Our results were consistent with Sherwood’s previous study but allow us to define more accurate and precise patterns in these artifact types.

Palmer, Alisha (alishapalmer@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)

[12] Past Healthcare as a Mirror for Recognizing Current Inequities in Practice and Health Disparities

In 1966, MLK famously stated, “Of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and the most inhuman...” Considering what constitutes healthcare in the present within a (modified) Organization of Technology model allows us to consider “healthcare” for Mobile’s African Americans during the mid-twentieth century. We ask, how can we document past cultural practices regarding medicine, hygiene, wellness, and socio-economic relations to healthcare systems through the MRBAP oral histories and historical records to better understand material remains and archaeologies of health in the past. Finally, we consider contemporary approaches to health and well-being in historical perspective.

Pappenfort, Logan (see **Skousen, Jacob**)

Parbus, Brett (see **Demyan, Marcie**)

Parish, Ryan M. (see **Scott, Shaylee B.**)

Parker, Katherine (kp.archconsult@gmail.com, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[6] Managing the Land, Managing Memory: Moonshine and the National Forest Landscapes in South Carolina

Archaeologists have long wrangled with the ways that archaeological practice and resource management shape our ability to interpret the past. Resource conservation movements in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries that fueled the development of federally managed forest land also dictated the attempted removal of certain anthropogenic traces from the landscape, coinciding with discourse intent on Southern heritage. This paper explores these phenomena in the South Carolina Lowcountry and, drawing on archaeological examinations of moonshine and other extractive industries that persist as cultural resources, considers the trajectory of landscape management in materializing alternate pasts.

Parrish, Kristen (see **Melcher, Jennifer A.**)

Parrish, Wesley (wgpparris@ncsu.edu, North Carolina State University), **Dru McGill** (North Carolina State University), **Aidan Paul** (North Carolina State University), **Jordan Misha** (North Carolina State University), **Garrett Silliman** (North Carolina State University)

[21J] Fort Liberty North Carolina Phase I Archaeological Survey: Results and Observations

The North Carolina State University (NC State) Archaeology Laboratory performed a systematic shovel-test survey of 870 acres in Fort Liberty (historically Fort Bragg) North Carolina in support of the Fort Liberty Cultural Resources Program. Project objectives were to evaluate the area for sites potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and provide Section 110 training to NC State graduate students. While a small number of pre-Columbian and historic sites were identified, fewer sites were found than expected. Project staff then turned toward investigating the natural and external forces that led to low-site density and large disturbed areas.

Patania, Ilaria (Rutgers University), **Daniel Fallu** (The Arctic University of Norway), **Su Kai** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Antony Ortmann** (Murray State University), **Tristram Kidder** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[20D] Evaluating the Pace of Earthwork Construction at Poverty Point

A fundamental question about the Poverty Point site is how quickly was it built? The Standard Model argues for a slow incremental construction, over 400 to 500 years, starting with the earliest occupation Using multi-method microarchaeological, geochemical, and dating methods, we evaluate the Standard Model in Mound C and several of the ridges. We conclude that the mound and ridges in these sectors were erected rapidly in a matter of weeks to a month. These results further challenge the Standard Model and suggest we need to develop new models for Poverty Point site's history.

Patrick, Shelley (shelleypatrickart@gmail.com, Mvskoke)

[33] Reclaiming, Restoring, and Reinterpreting Southeastern Muskogean Visual Languages

For Southeastern artists, questionable translation of oral-based culture, loss of information caused by physical and cultural genocide, and lack of critical sources mean few references are considered reliable in academic and art history communities. Sources considered “reliable” predominantly originate from non-Indigenous perspectives such as those of anthropologists. Our own approaches are hindered by the dominant view that our oral-based references are unreliable, and we are often asked to interpret our own visual languages through Western perspectives. Southeastern artists continually fight to develop our visual language so that it stays a living language, true to our cultural history and lived experiences.

Pauketat, Timothy (pauketat@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey – University of Illinois), **Susan Alt** (Indiana University), **Melissa Baltus** (University of Toledo), **Sarah Baires** (Eastern Connecticut University), **Alleen Betzenhauser** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey – University of Illinois)

[15] Cahokian Organizational Principles and Urbanism Reconsidered

Recent investigations of Cahokia's core precincts and shrine complexes have fundamentally altered understandings of the organization of this precocious Mississippian phenomenon. Old settlement types and simple notions of quadrilateral subdivisions have given way to the recognition of axial grids referencing cosmic bodies. High-status residential and ceremonial zones are apparent at Cahokia, East St. Louis, Mitchell, Grossmann, Pfeffer, and Emerald. An architectural module comprised of circular, T-shaped, and rectangular building sets is now seen to define that which was Cahokia. Such sets are known at rural nodal sites as well as atop Monks Mound—if not up the Illinois River Valley. (see also **Baires, Sarah**)

Paul, Aiden (aidanhp@protonmail.com, North Carolina State University)

[4] *Woodland and Mississippian on the Boundaryland: A Case Study from the Yadkin-Pee Dee Drainage*

Drawing on new ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dates from the large Late Woodland village of Forbush Creek in the Yadkin-Pee Dee Drainage of North Carolina, this paper explores the differential trajectories taken by communities along the eastern boundary of the Mississippian world. Previous theories interpreting the sociocultural evolution of peoples in this area and their implications for Woodland-Mississippian interaction are critically examined in light of this evidence and other data from across the drainage. Questions of mobility, territoriality, violence, ecology, and community politics are explored as they pertain to Mississippianization, or lack thereof.

(see also **Parrish, Wesley**)

Peacock, Caroline (peacockc98@gmail.com, University of West Florida)

[23] *What Does Olive it Mean? A Study of 16th Century Spanish Olive Jar from the Tristán de Luna Settlement*

The changes in Olive Jar morphology over the course of the ware's use, and the abundance of Olive Jar on Spanish sites have led to them being used by archaeologists as chronological markers. Despite this there has been little research done on the characteristics of mid-16th century Olive Jar. This paper will strive to remedy this problem by providing a detailed account of the Olive Jar forms based on the sherds recovered from the Tristán de Luna settlement and shipwrecks in Pensacola, Florida.

Peacock, Clelie Cottle (see **Wyatt, Andrew**)

Pecoraro, Luke (lpecoraro@draytonhall.org, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust)

[6] *Between the Woods and the Water: Archaeology and Memory Work at Drayton Hall*

Located approximately twelve from Charleston, Drayton Hall's continued human occupation beginning during the Middle Woodland Period is a unique surviving architectural and archaeological space, though it is generally only thought of as significant during one family's ownership from the late 1730's and eventual sale to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1974. The siting of the plantation on a little over 500 acres of land bought by John Drayton and added to by his son Charles in the 18th and early 19th centuries that is protected from development offers affordances not often enjoyed by the archaeologist – the ability to study a non-threatened site and its people on a landscape with tangible metes and bounds, not changed in close to 300 years. Despite this, the holes in the historical record and what remains to be uncovered through fieldwork can only be bridged through oral history, from the descendants of those enslaved by the Drayton's and the Drayton family members themselves. With a renewed permanent program of archaeology beginning in 2021, engagement with the many communities of those who called Drayton Hall home and what impact this will have for the future vitality of the site will be the focus of this presentation.

Peles, Ashley (R.C. Goodwin & Associates), **Benjamin Arbuckle** (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[32] *From Nose to Tail: Piedmont Deer Utilization at the Dawn of the Shatter Zone*

From 2015 to 2021, archaeologists at UNC collaborated on a National Science Foundation project that sought to understand cultural change in the North Carolina Piedmont at the inception of the southeastern shatter zone. Here, we report in detail on three of the constituent assemblages: Wall, Jenrette, and Fredricks. We gathered data on the age, size, and carcass processing of deer remains in order to characterize hunting and consumption practices over time. We place these data within the context of the shatter zone and consider if or how each group chose to adapt their subsistence practices to changing historical circumstances.

Penders, Thomas (pendarch@yahoo.com, Space Launch Delta 45, United States Space Force)

[1D] *Cultural Resources at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station: Compliance, Science and Mitigation*

Cape Canaveral Space Force Station has been the gateway to space since 1949 and has seen the growth of the space industry over the past 74 years. In addition to being a spaceport, CCSFS contains 6000 years of occupation including a National Historic Landmark district, NRHP eligible launch related facilities, homestead cemeteries, and over 100 archaeological sites. These are being impacted by redevelopment of launch complexes and sea level rise. Since 2008, the Space Launch Delta 45 Cultural Resources Management Office has overseen contractor projects and instituted initiatives to mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources.

(see also **Barber, Sarah; Collins, Lori; Doering, Travis; Duncan, Neil; Jankiewicz, Steve; Sennott, Stephen; Smith, Zachary**)

Pepperman, Emma (see **Filoromo, Steven**)

Perez, Gano (see **Garland, Carey**)

Persons, A. Brooke (brooke-persons@utc.edu, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

[37] *Lessons From an Undergraduate Classroom: Promoting Collections Management as Pedagogy*

Future archaeologists will be challenged to address the perpetual curation crisis in both academic and applied careers. However, in anthropology programs, formal training in collections management is often reserved for graduate programs or sidelined in lieu of traditional field-based pedagogy. In this paper I discuss the critical need to teach curation and collections management as pedagogy at all levels and highlight lessons learned in my own classroom. Including curation instruction in curriculum encourages ethical practices in future practitioners and advances curation through formative experiences. Essentially, we can honor the past by teaching how to care for it in perpetuity. (see also **Damick, Alison**)

Peterson, Shane C. (see **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda**)

Piakowski, Joseph (see **Houser, Jacqueline**)

Pigott, Michelle (mpigott@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[38M] *A Chronology Fit for a Chiefdom: AMS Radiocarbon Dating of 2 Burke Phase Settlements*

The Catawba Meadows (31BK18) and Ensley (31BK468) sites, located in Burke County, North Carolina, are two Late Mississippian settlements that are associated with the Burke phase chiefdom of Joara. The Burke phase is conventionally dated from AD 1400 to 1600; the finer details of this sequence, especially how the people of Joara developed into a major polity by the mid-sixteenth-century, can be supported by the analysis of AMS radiocarbon data. This poster applies Bayesian modeling to AMS data taken from these two sites, illustrating patterns of generational continuity and change inherent in the development of the Joara Chiefdom.

Platt, Sarah (plattse@cofc.edu, College of Charleston)

[6] *Memory, Legacy Collections, and the Archaeological Archive at 87 Church Street, Charleston*

The Heyward-Washington House is one of the most extensively excavated sites in downtown Charleston, South Carolina, representing a cross-section of urban life spanning the earliest decades of the 18th century to its reimagining as a house museum in 1929. Most of the excavated material now forms the basis of an expansive legacy collection that represents the complex entanglement of curatorial practice, social memory, and interpretation in the production of the archaeological archive. Following the lead of historians, this paper considers the formation processes of the 87 Church Street archive, and how memory impacts our interpretation and understanding of this collection.

Plattner, Alain (see **Semon, Anna M.**)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (tpluckhahn@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Chandler Burchfield** (University of South Florida), **Michelle LeFebvre** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Kendal Jackson** (University of South Florida), **Jaime Rogers** (University of South Florida), **Alex Fawbush** (University of South Florida)

[13] *Flickering before the “Big Bang”: Late Woodland Mound Summit Practices at Cockroach Key (8HI2)*

Theoretical and empirical studies of complex systems ranging from climate regimes to financial markets indicate that critical transitions (“tipping points”) are often anticipated by “flickering” between alternate states. In the later precolonial Southeast, a major tipping point came with the “Big Bang” at Cahokia, as collective labor projects (such as mound building) and public ceremonies (such as mound-summit rituals) were co-opted by emergent Mississippian elites. We suggest this critical transition may have been anticipated by flickering in Late Woodland mound summit practices, as evidenced by artifact and feature patterning that departs from the typical trend of irregularly placed posts and feasting debris that are commonly interpreted as the residue of collective rites of renewal (the “Kolomoki pattern”). We summarize geophysical, geoarchaeological, and material culture evidence for an elite structure on the summit of a 10-m tall, Late Woodland mound at the Cockroach Key site (8HI2), in Tampa Bay, Florida. (see also **Jackson, Kendal; West, Shaun**)

Plummer, Joan (see **Jennings, Thomas**)

Posgai, Mandy G. (see **Clark, Dylan**)

Powers, Erin (see **Leigh, David**)

Powis, Terry (tpowis@kennesaw.edu, Kennesaw State University), **Chester Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates), **Aundrea Thompson** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates), **Sydney Murdock** (Kennesaw State University)

[4] Village Life in the Immediate Periphery of Etowah During the Early Wilbanks Phase

Recent investigations at the Cummings site have identified numerous houses dating to the Middle Mississippian (1250-1375 CE) period. One house has been completely excavated dating to the late 13th century. Cummings is located in the Etowah River Valley about two kilometers northwest of Etowah. The site was a large village that was part of the return of people to Etowah following a 50-year abandonment. This paper presents our current understanding of village life at Cummings and the nature, structure, and extent of the relationship with Etowah during its ascent to regional prominence in the Early Wilbanks Phase. (see also **Moss, Bryan**)

Preiser, McCayla (see **Lawres, Nathan**)

Price, Sarah (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting, seprice7@yahoo.com), and **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

[2] 'we know more about the movement of celestial bodies than about the soil underfoot:' Connecting People with Their Past Through the Dirt in Mobile

Archaeologists often simply acknowledge the presence of reclaimed land, or consider it a disturbance, or insignificant archaeological deposit. This paper explores the chasm between theory, CRM, lifeways, and the archaeology of reclaimed lands. Building from current theoretical paradigms with the aim of modeling how humans imprint their technologies, social systems, activities, and beliefs on the landscape, we can tell a meaningful history of reclaimed land in Mobile. Such a history provides insights for current archaeology, the public, and future urban planning and development, as well as a pathway for connecting peoples across the timespan of the Anthropocene. (see also **Carr, Philip**)

Puckett, Wendy (wpuckett@oescgroup.com, OneidaESC Group/LG2 Environmental Solutions), **Elizabeth Zieschang** (OneidaESC Group/LG2 Environmental Solutions)

[1E] Recording Missile Mishaps at a CCSFS Launch Complex...Then and Now

Multiple failed missile launches are recorded at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station (CCSFS) Launch Complexes (LC). These mishaps include the first Atlas (1957), Atlas 48D (1960), and Atlas 11F (1962) exploding on their pad, among possible non-documented or classified incidents. Archaeological site 8BR3372 is likely a combination of these mishaps and is one of only four missile crash sites recorded at CCSFS. With assistance from CCSFS CRM, LG2 Environmental Solutions (LG2) located records from the 1962 missile debris recovery. 8BR3372 consist of materials discarded over the fence during that effort as well as artifacts in situ from the blast radius. (see also **Zieschang, Elizabeth**)

Rainville, Charles (Crville@gmail.com, United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service/Trust for Tomorrow)

[38N] Expanding South Florida's Orange Past

Orange period (6000-3000 BP) communities in Florida have been defined by the manufacture of fiber-tempered ceramics within eastern Florida and have a well-defined chronology. Contrastingly, the Archaic period in south Florida is not adequately defined in chronology nor material culture with the general consensus that fiber-tempered pottery has not been recorded near Lake Okeechobee. Recent excavations undertaken during wetland restoration work by the USDA-NRCS has identified several freshwater hammock sites with fiber-tempered Orange ware ceramics within southeastern Highlands County. This can help archaeologists to expand regional chronologies of under researched south-central Archaic Floridians.

Randall, Asa (University of Oklahoma, ar@ou.edu), **Zackary Gilmore** (Rollins College), **Kenneth Sassaman** (University of Florida) **(Withdrawn)**

[31] A Social History of the Savannah and St. John's Rivers During the Middle Holocene

The Savannah and St. Johns rivers share variously convergent and divergent histories during the middle Holocene. The circulation of objects, persons, technologies, and practices such as shell fishing attest to long standing connections, while the details of placemaking highlight local traditions and interventions that afforded change and stability. In this paper we explore how these intertwined regions emerged as a landscape that promoted shared historical experiences.

Raymond, Tiffany (see **Lambert, Shawn**)

Reed, Julie (see **Roemer, Aubrey**)

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

Renee'Appelt, G.E (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Rice, Lelia (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program), **Phoebe Anagnos** (South Carolina Governor's School for Science and Mathematics)

[21K] Partnerships and the Alphabet Soup of Acronyms in Public Archaeology

The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Heritage Trust Program was awarded the 2023 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) Public Outreach Grant to support the 2023 Archaeology Summer Series and summer camp programs in partnership with the Brookland-Lakeview Empowerment Center's 21st Century COLA Program. The series programs took place over four Saturdays and included hands-on activities participants took home. The purpose is for students to learn about SC archaeology, talk with SCDNR archaeologists, and have fun. The SCDNR Archaeology Summer Internship corresponded with the series and provided a chance for budding archaeologists to gain outreach experience.

Riggs, Brett (bhriggs@wcu.edu, Western Carolina University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University)

[32] A Cherokee Cosmospice in Southwestern North Carolina (Part II) Geophysics at Watauga, a Middle Mississippian period mound complex located in the upper Little Tennessee River Valley, indicate aspects of site structure aligned to a larger multi-site landscape and indexed to horizontal features. This cosmospice references seasonal orientations of the Milky Way, Sirius, and Antares, stellar phenomena that not only mark points in traditional Cherokee ceremonial cycles by their positions, but which also represent key features in the journeys of souls to the next worlds. (see also **Eastman, Jane; Steere, Benjamin**)

Ritchison, Brandon (britch@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **K. C. Jones** (Full Fathom Five Marine, LLC.), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University)

[31] *“Where Has the Time Gone?”: Recent Work and Future Directions in Modeling the Southeastern Mid-Holocene*

In this paper, we discuss the developments in chronologies in studies of settlement and demography for the Southeastern mid-Holocene over the past 30 years. We find that despite productive, continued investigations of mobility strategies, patterns of landscape usage, the emergence and maintenance of long-distance trade and exchange relationships, demography, and monumentality, there has been an under-utilization of regional scale radiocarbon approaches. This is particularly true of non-coastal contexts. We argue that Bayesian and big data approaches have much to contribute to these ongoing programs of study by allowing for investigations at fine temporal resolutions. (see also **Aiuvalasit, Michael; Lopez, Juan; Meyers, Maureen**)

Rivera, Yasmine (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Roberts Thompson, Amanda D. (see **Holland-Lulewicz, Isabelle**)

Rodning, Chris (crodnring@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **Rob Beck** (University of Michigan), **Rachel Briggs** (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College)

[32] *Indigenous Settlement History at the Berry Site in Western North Carolina*

The Berry site in western North Carolina is the location of the principal town in the Native American province and polity of Joara, and the location of the sixteenth-century Spanish colonial town of Cuenca and Fort San Juan. Our investigations have outlined the archaeological footprint of the fort and have uncovered clues about the moat surrounding it. Excavations have also identified features that predate and postdate the fort. This paper summarizes current evidence about features and artifact finds that are clues about the Indigenous history of this point on the landscape prior to the construction of Fort San Juan.

Roemer, Aubrey (aubreyroemer@gmail.com, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Julie Reed** (Pennsylvania State University)

[7] *Pulling Apart the Palimpsests: Reexamining the Chronology of Mud Glyph Cave to Illuminate a Millenia of Cave Art in the Dark*

When archaeologists first surveyed Mud Glyph Cave in the early 1980s, they largely dated it to the Mississippian Period due to the iconography present in the artwork, alongside radiocarbon dates. This paper reconsiders the chronology of Mud Glyph Cave by focusing on the imagery and radiocarbon dates that support both a Woodland and a historic Cherokee presence. The abstract and meandering fingermarks that adorn the cave’s walls suggest Woodland artwork. Possible Cherokee components include the presence of characters from known creation narratives and evidence of ritual activity that suggests cave utilization in connection to Anetso, the stickball game.

Rogers, Jaime (see **Jackson, Kendal; Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

Rolph, Kevin (krolph@terraexplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[380] Let's Dig In: Evidence of Communal Activities at a Coles Creek Site in Southeast Louisiana

Prehistoric communal activities have been the subject of much archaeological discourse. In particular, feasting lends much to discuss because of large cultural material deposits and ethnographic depictions of these events. Aggrandizers are often discussed as individuals who organize significant communal events, managing time and resources. The Point Pleasant site in southeast Louisiana was a large Coles Creek village that has produced evidence of several feasting events. Here, we explore how large refuse pits are related to feasting activities and the features likely associated with the labor involved in preparing for the feast.

Rooney, Matthew (mr096@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[34] First Excavation of an Enslaved Living Space at the Hollywood Plantation

The plantation now known as Hollywood in the Arkansas Delta was home to more than 100 enslaved people between the 1820s and 1860s. These African Americans were moved from Kentucky and Tennessee to make “improvements” and develop agricultural fields along the banks of Bayou Bartholomew, and this year saw the first archeological excavation of grounds where the enslaved living quarters were located. These preliminary results will inform more extensive survey that will provide a more robust view of enslaved lifeways west of the Mississippi River, in territory occupied by Americans for less than half a century before enslavement was abolished.

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (see **Stallings, Richard**)

Rowe, Christopher M. (see **Shores, J. Nathan**)

Roy, Michael

[2] Mobile Bay as Place, Opportunity, and Challenge: Identifying Entanglements and Applying an Organization of Technology Model

Mobile Bay is entangled in the lives of people who live near it today and those in the past. Centering Mobile Bay and examining these entanglements provide new insights into the opportunities, challenges, and complexities of past peoples' lives in this region. Archaeological and environmental data allow for examining changes in these entanglements from precontact through modern times, and applying an organization of technology model provides a holistic perspective from which to examine this variation. We conclude with consideration of how the past pervades the present other than just “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!”

Rucinski, Hannah (hannah19@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Georgia Abrams** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Tamira Brennan** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[40] Moving a Monster: Preserving Illinois' Cultural History in Perpetuity

To adhere to federal standards for curating archaeological collections, the Illinois State Archaeological Survey's Curation Section undertook the monumental task of moving the ~24,000 ft³ Illinois Department of Transportation collections to a larger, modified-to-suit facility. These collections include some of the most significant projects carried out in Illinois. This paper details the considerations, logistics, and challenges of the project. We highlight how assessing the present and future needs of the collections and its users during this event revolutionized the care of all ISAS-held collections and how insights gained from the move aid other institutions in their collections management.

Rutherford, Lisa (Cherokee Nation, lisadrutherford@gmail.com)

[33] Using Cultural Symbolism and Iconography in Contemporary Art: How Descendant Artists Revived the Use of Southeast Symbols and Patterns

I will discuss how contemporary Cherokee artists began to revive cultural arts post-removal. Many art forms were lost after Removal, until various artists began researching and reviving those arts. These artists then taught others, and preserved those arts. I will discuss how we began to learn and study the ancestral symbols and iconography, make them our own, and incorporate them into current works of art. Methods of learning include discussions with elders, museum collections research, books, observation and experiences, and context of usage.

Rutkoski, Ashley M. (arutkoski@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[42] Riddled with Post-Molds: Exploring Ingenuity and Connectivity through Construction Variability in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods

Archaeological reconstructions rely on post-mold patterns to visualize structures and consider the environmental and social factors that lead to their ultimate configuration. When these post-molds occur in irregular patterns; however, it can be difficult to understand their utility in revealing information about human behavior. It is often forgotten that these simple stains are evidence of past engineering and construction practices. By statistically analyzing various metric attributes, we can consider how these practices spread and varied across the landscape during the Middle and Late Woodland periods and provide an additional avenue for utilizing a widely available data source. (see also **Bloch, Lindsay; Nelson, Erin**)

Sanger, Matthew (sangerm@si.edu, National Museum of American Indian), **Jessica Cook Hale** (University of Bradford)

[31] The American Southeast during the Middle Holocene

Research conducted in the last 25 years has revealed a complex occupational history along the Georgia Bight, a section of the Atlantic coastline between South Carolina and northeastern Florida. This paper reviews some of this recent research including: 1) the search for now inundated Middle Holocene shorelines, 2) current understandings of emergent village life and its relation to coastal resources, 3) the rise of delayed return, mass capture, and group labor projects, 4) theories regarding ceremonial exchange, ritual cycles, and inter-personal power structures, and 5) the formation and visibility of subregional identities as defined through ceramic studies. (see also **Cajigas, Rachel; Lambert, Shawn; Semon, Anna M.**)

Sassaman, Kenneth (sassaman@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[31] The Archaic in Motion: How Indigenous People of the Greater Southeast Participated in Supratribal Networks

That the arc of Archaic history bends towards reduced settlement mobility fails to recognize a simultaneous uptick in long-distance movements, such as migrations, visitations, and pilgrimages. The pitfall lies in assuming that decreased settlement mobility led to greater circumscription and with that greater differentiation through isolation. Rather, long-distance movements connected far-flung communities in networks of shared ritual, anchored to places of historical and cosmological import. Poverty Point may have been the apogee of supratribal networking, but throughout Archaic history, long-distance movements connected otherwise distinct communities in ways obscured by typologies and other means to parse diversity into discrete identities. (see also **Randall, Asa**)

Santana, Kelly (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, ksantana@vols.utk.edu)

[19U] *The Rhythm of the Land: Women's Use of Plants During the Pigeon Phase of Magic Waters (31JK291) in Cherokee, North Carolina*

The Magic Water's site (31JK291) located adjacent to Harrah's Cherokee Hotel and Casino was excavated in 2017 and 2018 by TRC, overseen by the EBCI THPO. My research focuses on the pit features created by the Middle Woodland Pigeon phase village occupants using paleoethnobotanical and statistical analyses, which revealed a continued gathering of nuts, as well as supplementation of wild plants and crops using horticultural practices. Emphasizing the role of the ancestral Tsalagi women and their relationship to the agentive environment, I interpret the quantitative results using indigenous literature and scholarship as well as Henri Lefebvre's (2004) concept of "rhythmanalysis."

Scallorn, Morgan (mes1922@jagmail.southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama),
Savanna Jackson (University of South Alabama)

[12] *Chunky Stew or Seafood Gumbo: How Post-Contact Foodways Reflect Mobilian Identity*
Mobile's demographics, since the early eighteenth century, represent an amalgamation of local, national, and international points of origin. Considering how food acquisition was organized allows for connecting the archaeological record with other aspects of culture. Foodways, as part of everyday life, intertwine with economic, environmental, and social aspects of colonial-era life. While referring to "creolization," we will examine the archaeological evidence of how food culture reflects identity. We conclude by considering what foodways tell us about Mobile as a multi-ethnic city and origins of its tradition.

Schaefer, Jordan (jschae12@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[7] *A Phenomenological Study of 12th Unnamed Cave, a Dark-Zone Cave Art Site, through 3D Photogrammetric Modeling and Archaeoacoustics**

Dark-zone cave art sites are a unique type of archaeological site. For those who entered these spaces for the purposes of creating artwork, perception was influenced by darkness, ambient and acoustic sound, and the often-complex morphology of the caves themselves. Using a combination of 3D photogrammetric modeling and archaeoacoustics, this paper addresses the relationship between rock art and the phenomenology of 12th Unnamed Cave, a dark-zone cave art site in Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau. Visibility, chamber volume, and sound are measured to examine how perception and experience played a role in the placement of certain images throughout the cave.

Schroeder, Sissel (sschroeder2@wisc.edu, University of Wisconsin-Madison)

[17] *Canoe See It? New Insights into Dugout Canoes*

Using Paul Welch's advocacy for collections-based and field research as a starting point, this presentation introduces the Wisconsin Dugout Canoe Survey and shares results from the study of more than 60 Wisconsin dugouts. Analyses of canoe size, style, wood type, and age show similarities and differences across space and through time. The results of this project raise awareness of the importance of curating even fragmentary wooden canoes, enhance our understanding of construction technology and choices made by the builders, and include 3D models that facilitate the accessibility of these uncommon objects for scholars and the public.

Schroedl, Gerald (see **Malone, Lauren**)

Schwalbe, Emily (eschwalb@tcd.ie, Trinity College Dublin)

[6] *Emergent Pasts: The Materiality and Memory of Water in the Lowcountry*

The South Carolina Lowcountry occupies a terrain in-between land and water. Colonists manipulated the waterflows and coastal salt marsh beginning in the seventeenth century to accommodate rice agriculture, reshaping the region's hydrological scape. Water, however, defies attempts at control, and a recent archaeological study documented how submerged and foreshore sites associated with Charleston-area rice plantations (17th-19th c.) have been re-shaped by the material characteristics of creeks, rivers, and salt marsh. Using insights from Black geography and counter-mapping, this paper examines how water flows shape historical memory by cocreating archaeological sites in the Lowcountry.

Scott, Jennifer (see **Carter, Andrew**)

Scott, Robert (rscottjr@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[17] *The Grigsby Site Revisited, Again*

This paper summarizes the results of fieldwork carried out at the Grigsby site (3RA262) by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 2012. The goal of this work was to better define the nature of the site's historic Native American occupation. Previous work by Dan Morse (1992) recovered a modest assemblage of European trade goods, triangular arrow points, and shell-tempered pottery. Based on the types of trade goods recovered, the assemblage was estimated to date to the late seventeenth and/or early eighteenth century, and the site interpreted as the location of a Michigamea village depicted on the Marquette map of 1673-1674. The Survey's 2012 field work yielded a larger and more diverse assemblage of European-derived artifacts. The Michigamea hypothesis is reassessed by comparing the expanded material culture assemblage to late seventeenth century sites in the Illinois Country.

Scott, Shaylee B. (University of Louisville), **Ryan M. Parish** (University of Memphis), **Steven L. Boles** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of Louisville), **Thomas A. Jennings** (University of Louisville)

[38Q] *Raw Material Sourcing of Clovis Artifacts from Copelin Valley, Kentucky*

The research presented here is a raw material sourcing analysis of a collection of Clovis lithic artifacts recovered from Copelin Valley, Hart County, Kentucky. Over 10 years of recording private collections in the area and recent archaeological investigations have confirmed a substantial Clovis occupation of the Copelin Valley site (15HT108). Applying the reflectance spectroscopy sourcing method, analysis of chert source probabilities for over 100 Clovis points and tools are conducted with a consideration for the role of raw material procurement in Clovis settlement and mobility in the Copelin Valley.

Semon, Anna M. (asemon@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History), **Rachel Cajigas** (University of Alabama), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), **Matthew Sanger** (National Museum of the American Indian), **Alain Plattner** (University of Alabama), **Thomas Blaber** (City University of New York), **Caitria O'Shaughnessy** (American Museum of Natural History), **David Hurst Thomas** (American Museum of Natural History)

[16] Geophysics and Excavations at the Musgrove Shell Ring on St. Catherines Island, GA

In this paper, we present the initial findings at the Musgrove Shell Ring. Due to the ring's low topography and dense vegetation coverage, archaeologists did not identify the ring prior to the review of new LIDAR data, which showed an anomaly approximately 60 m in diameter.

Fieldwork consisted of a shell density survey and multiple geophysical techniques including gradiometry, electrical resistance, ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity tomography, and time domain induced polarization. Additionally, limited excavations of the shell deposits and the center helped confirm a Late Archaic shell ring, making it the third on St. Catherines Island. (see also **Cajigas, Rachel**)

Sennott, Stephen (Argonne National Laboratory, ssennott@anl.gov), **Daniel J. O'Rourke** (Argonne National Laboratory), **Andrew B. Orr** (Argonne National Laboratory), **Lynn M. Gierke** (Argonne National Laboratory), **Konnie, L. Wescott** (Argonne National Laboratory), and **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, U.S. Space Force)

[9G] "We Choose to Go to the Moon": Cape Canaveral Space Force Station's Space Launch Complexes 37, 40, and 41

Argonne National Laboratory assisted Cape Canaveral SFS manage its historic properties by conducting an inventory and evaluation of Space Launch Complexes 37, 40, and 41 to record features and assess their historic significance. Built in the early 1960s during the Cold War, these Saturn and Titan launch complexes are associated with new engineering methods, specialized service structures, and rapid launch technologies to support NASA and U.S. Air Force missions executed during the Space Race. These inventories support development of installation management strategies and protective measures for coastal launch complexes threatened by climate change, sea level rise, and extreme weather.

Shaffer, Michelle (michelle.shaffer@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Sarah Barber** (University of Central Florida), **Kristy Lewis** (University of Rhode Island)

[9H] Using Zooarchaeology to Evaluate Ecological Community Structure from Deep Time to Present-Day in the Indian River Lagoon, Florida

To restore and maintain coastal ecosystems for future generations, resource managers must have a clear understanding of the ecosystem baselines when the system was in its healthiest condition, often prior to European influence in the Americas. Marine ecology in particular could benefit from the use of zooarchaeological data to better understand deep time ecosystem conditions since ecologists largely rely on data that are temporally limited (< 50 years ago) to evaluate ecosystem change. In this study, our objectives were to reconstruct deep time ecological communities on the Indian River Lagoon near Cape Canaveral using zooarchaeological data, and then compare deep time and present-day communities using nonparametric multivariate analyses. Preliminary results suggest significant temporal differences in community structure between deep time and present-day. This research will have major implications for restoration strategies that are being considered in Florida.

Shanks, Jeffrey (Chronicle Heritage, jshanks@chronicleheritage.com), and **Andrew McFeaters** (Andrew_McFeaters@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[28] *The Search for the Prospect Bluff Maroon Village: A Geophysical Investigation of the Fort Gadsden Area (8FR64)*

From 1814 to 1816, Prospect Bluff on the Apalachicola River was first the site of a British Fort, and then a vibrant maroon community centered around an octagonal blockhouse colloquially known as the “Negro Fort” until its destruction by the U.S. military. In 1818, with the outbreak of the First Seminole War, the U. S. Army constructed Fort Gadsden on the ruins of the old British Post, possibly on top of the area once occupied by the maroon village. The current geophysical investigation seeks to identify features from Fort Gadsden and also identify any surviving features of the earlier village.

Snell, Eva J. (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Shares, Ashley (see **Bigman, Daniel**)

Shark, Annie (see **McConnel, Sean**)

Sheldon, Craig (Auburn University at Montgomery)

[34] *The Hillis Hadjo Collection in the British Museum*

In 1815, Hillis Hadjo also known as Josiah Francis, traveled to London, England in an attempt convince the government to restart joint Mvskoke-British military operations in the Southeast. While in England he gave away nine items of Indigenous men’s clothing and a self-portrait which was eventually given to the British Museum. Following detailed descriptions and illustrations of this rare collection, its’ probable significance in cultural and political identity are discussed.

Sherard, Jeff L. (jeffsherard@brockingtoncrm.com, Brockington and Associates), **Ralph Bailey** (Brockington and Associates)

[6] *Glass Beads, Pearlware, and Red Filming: Exploring the Material Culture of the South Carolina Inland Lowcountry Settlement Indians*

Artifacts from the Laurel Hill Plantation site in southern Dorchester County, South Carolina, suggest an early 19th century Settlement Indian occupation. These indigenous groups were forced to adapt and utilize new strategies to cope with the onslaught of European colonization. They found themselves betwixt and between political economies marred by enslavement and changing cultural and geographic realities, obscuring traditional practices. We explore these connections through a native-produced low-fired earthenware assemblage, a decorated pearlware collection, and a late 17th to early 18th century glass bead sample, possibly representing multigenerational, passed-down heirloom objects serving as visual cues of remembrance.

Sherman, Simon (simonsherman13@gmail.com, Environmental Solutions Innovations, Inc.)
[20E] *Uncharted Dimensions: Exploring Material Diversity at Poverty Point via Non-Destructive Reflectance Spectroscopy and Multi-Classification Approaches*

Lithic material's diversity reveals mobility, access, and prehistoric exchange. Reflectance spectroscopy boosts provenance prediction over visual methods. Continual endeavors are directed towards enhancing statistical classification methodologies and prioritizing diverse classification tests to augment the precision of prognostications concerning siliceous lithic materials. Reassessing 845 lithic bifaces from Louisiana's Poverty Point (16WC5) site enhances the UNESCO site's insights on nonlocal materials and stone tools using outlier identification and statistical tests. This study continues systematic approaches to analyzing and interpreting hyperspectral reflectance data for cryptocrystalline silicate artifacts at the Poverty Point site.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (Sewanee: The University of the South), **Stephen Carmody** (Troy University)

[7] *What a Long Strange Trip it's Been: Jan Simek and his Archaeological Journey*

Simek's career in archaeology started in the New World but was redirected to the Paleolithic sites in western Europe. This work focused predominantly on cave sites and the big questions surrounding the Middle to Upper Paleolithic transition. He continued this work from UTK but integrated yet another a rigorous research agenda on Southeastern rock art where he and his students and friends continue to make significant strides forward. As students of Simek and others we end with a quick overview of our own research agenda on the Cumberland Plateau focused on prehistoric land use and the origins of agriculture. (see also **Oyudoyin, Racheal**)

Shirilla, Emily (emilys11@illinois.edu, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[28O] *Sheltered in Place: Risk Assessment Modeling and Proposed Action in the Red River Gorge*

In Kentucky's Red River Gorge Geological Area, hundreds of cultural sites have been impacted by visitors who may or may not be aware of the full consequences of their activities. This project defines these impacts by developing a risk assessment model investigating the relationship between destructive impacts to rockshelter sites and patterns in recreationist behavior. The model is informed by Forest Service monitoring data and consists of a series of GIS-derived indices combined to evaluate the vulnerability of each rockshelter site to deterioration from recreational impacts. This model can be used to inform future heritage and conservation planning and action.

Shores, J. Nathan (nshores@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates/VCP), **Joshua A. Herrin** (New South Associates/VCP), **Christopher M. Rowe** (New South Associates/VCP)

[38P] *Analysis of the Hartwell Dam and Lake Lithic Assemblage*

The Hartwell Dam and Lake Collection is an assemblage of lithic artifacts under the stewardship of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, that was originally illegally collected from the public land around Lake Hartwell. During rehabilitation, Veterans Curation Program staff determined possible occupational periods and past human behaviors based on analysis of projectile point types and the frequencies of raw materials in the collection. Rehabilitation and analysis culminated in an interpretive display for Hartwell Dam and Lake Visitors Center to share with the public and serve as a reminder to leave cultural materials in place.

Silliman, Garrett (see **Parrish, Wesley**)

Simpson, Duane (duane.simpson@stantec.com, Stantec), **Cristopher Blair** (Stantec)

[42] Magnetic Pottery: All the Rage in 10th and 11th Century America

Magnetic pottery dating to the Late Woodland Period has been known within the Falls of the Ohio Region of Kentucky since the 1970s. While the ware types could be dated and categorized, the nature of the magnetic materials within the sherds remained a mystery. Recent research has recovered magnetic pottery in concert with environmental data that has illuminated the nature of the magnetic materials. Additional sites within Kentucky and Tennessee have been found that contain the magnetic materials, indicating a broader geographic footprint. The nature of these magnetic materials, their potential extent, and implications for broader research are discussed.

Skipton, Tara (taraskipton@utexas.edu, University of Texas at Austin), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University)

[14] Archaeology for Many More: A Necessarily Broad Approach to the Archaeology of Evergreen Plantation

The Evergreen Plantation Archaeological Survey (EPAS) focuses on understanding Black life during contexts of enslavement and post-Emancipation on Evergreen Plantation within Louisiana's Cancer Alley. In Summer 2023, EPAS hosted its first interdisciplinary field school in which students not only learned archaeological methods but also undertook a diligent survey of Black culture and literature through two other organized courses. In this presentation, we lay out the ongoing and theoretically rich considerations in the making of this project that inherently encompasses more stakeholders, such as establishing the scale of analysis, defining descendant communities for plantation sites generally, and more.

Skousen, Jacob (j-skousen@wiu.edu, Western Illinois University), **Logan Pappenfort** (Dickson Mounds Museum)

[15] Locality and Cahokian Spirituality in the Illinois River Valley

Cahokians significantly influenced the lives and religions of Illinois Valley Mississippians. Scholars have recently argued Illinois Valley Mississippian religions were not passive copies of Cahokian religion but emerged out of interactions between people with various backgrounds and traditions. In this paper we build on this idea by reviewing evidence of religious practices at key Illinois Valley Mississippian sites through time and space and adopting Brian Burkhardt's concept of locality to explain the reasons for these differences. We further use the concept of locality to think about the changes and continuity present among traditions still observed by many contemporary Tribal Nations. (see also **Aiuvalasit, Michael; Boles, Steve**)

Smallwood, Ashley M. (see **Crockett, Cenetria; Jennings, Thomas; Scott, Shaylee B.**)

Smith, April (asmith@terraxplorations.com, TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Elizabeth Southard** (TerraXplorations, Inc), **Steve Filoromo** (TerraXplorations, Inc)

[28P] Lost but Not Forgotten: Relocating A Family Cemetery in Atlanta, Georgia Using Soil Probing and Ground Penetrating Radar

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted a Phase I investigation of a nineteenth- to twentieth-century family cemetery in Atlanta, Georgia. In 2017, the headstones within the cemetery were reportedly moved and redeposited approximately 7.5 meters west of the original cemetery location. TerraX conducted ground penetrating radar (GPR) and soil probing to identify the unmarked graves near the original location of the cemetery. A total of 32 potential unmarked graves were identified using probing and GPR. Furthermore, this presentation discusses additional evidence that demonstrates that the cemetery's headstones were moved and redeposited elsewhere. (see also **Davidson, Raychel**)

Smith, Caleb (chgsmith@ncdot.gov, North Carolina Department of Transportation)
[34] *"What am I supposed to do with half a tunnel?" Investigating a 19th/20th-Century Tunnel Feature in Caldwell County, North Carolina*

Back in May 2007, the NC Department of Transportation encountered a subterranean tunnel feature during the improvements to Secondary Road 1001 in Lenoir in Caldwell County, North Carolina. The discovery sparked great interest by local media, and speculation abounded about its purpose. The paper will describe the tunnel and the effort to identify its age, origin and purpose.

Smith, Karen (see **McDorman, Sam; Moore, Michael**)

Smith, Kevin (see **Eubanks, Paul**)

Smith, Morgan F. (see **Whitehead, Hunter**)

Smith, Rebecca (see **Jankiewicz, Steve**)

Smith, Zachary (zsmith@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Benjamin Mittler** (University of South Florida), **Lori Collins** (University of South Florida), **Thomas Penders** (Space Launch Delta 45, Cape Canaveral Space Force Station)

[1F] *GIS Web-based Mapping Tools for Managing Aerospace Heritage*

Interactive, web-based GIS tools present new ways of organizing, visualizing, and sharing aerospace and cultural heritage programs of documentation for installation cultural and natural resource management teams. These customizable platforms allow ease of access, on-the-fly analyses, conception development, and secure data viewing. Creating detailed temporal considerations of aerial imagery, LiDAR, and survey data for installations using new interactive and portal-based GIS web applications are affording powerful managerial tools, project portfolio and collection development designs, and integrative means of bringing together data and management users in digital spaces. These tools can be harnessed to operationalize integrative cultural and natural resource management. (see also **Collins, Lori**)

Snitker, Grant (see **Cochran, Lindsey**)

Snyder, Brian (New South Associates, Inc.), **Danny Gregory** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[9I] *Midden and Missiles: Archaeological Survey at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station*

During the 2018-2019 field season, New South Associates (NSA) surveyed 1,268 acres of CCSFS as part of a base-wide archaeological inventory. NSA located 16 new archaeological occurrences, 14 new archaeological sites, and revisited seven previously recorded archaeological sites during the course of the survey. Seven of the archaeological occurrences were components related to missile tests, rocket launches, or aircraft from the air and space program at Cape Canaveral. Several notable sites warrant further study, including Holmes Mound (8BR86), an Orange through contact period and historic home site and two precontact Orange and/or Malabar II ceramic scatters with buried midden deposits.

Sorresso, Dominique (dsorresso@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[43T] Transitional Ceramic Traditions of Late Woodland Communities from the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage, Mississippi

This study aims to investigate Late Woodland (650-1000 AD) ceramic manufacturing at the microscopic level through qualitative and quantitative petrographic analyses. The analyses of pottery from three Upper Tombigbee River Drainage sites have revealed the apparent gentle shifts in ceramic practices within the Woodland period and into the Mississippian period. These shifts are marked in thin-section by the coexistence of tempers, such as sand, grog, bone, and/or shell. I use these data to understand ceramic craft production during this period, as well as to analyze any regional craft practices that hint at the early incorporation of Mississippian practices.

Southard, Elizabeth A. (see **Boucher, Anthony; Smith, April**)

Spain, Emma (see **Butler, Raelynn**)

Sponholtz, Julia (jgsponholtz@crimson.ua.edu, TerraXplorations, Inc.)

[19S] Paleoethnobotanical Investigations at the Point Pleasant Site (16IV199), Iberville Parish, Louisiana

In 2021, TerraXplorations, Inc. excavated Point Pleasant, a non-mound Coles Creek and Plaquemine site. From the site, 190 soil samples were collected and analyzed for macrobotanical remains. While no staple plants were identified, there was a variety of local wild plants, including grapes/muscadine, verbena, grasses, and other fruit species. Thus, site inhabitants likely used select wild plants as they were seasonally available. Relatively few paleoethnobotanical investigations have been conducted in the Southeast, especially on non-mound Coles Creek sites. This research contributes additional information on the limited knowledge of everyday plant usage by Coles Creek and Plaquemine people.

Spradley, Reece (SpradleyR@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program)

[21L] Communicating Complex Histories in Elementary Children's Literature

This poster follows the creation of a children's book about Fort Frederick Heritage Preserve (Beaufort County, S.C.) that covers history spanning thousands of years, including topics such as enslavement and emancipation. Sharing complex histories and heritage like these with elementary age children is a challenge, as balancing the gravity of the past with the capacity of a young audience is difficult. The creation of this project resulted in a wealth of information that can be applied to a variety of projects for public interpretation including strategies for expression and highlights the importance of collaborative discussion with stakeholder and descendant communities.

Stager, Jeremiah (jlstager@ua.edu, University of Alabama - Office of Archaeological Research)

[16] Using Three-Dimensional Modeling to Communicate Archaeological Investigations at the Martin Dam Village Site

The process of 3D modeling a past landscape should be a painstaking process that visualizes several veins of research. Three dimensional reconstructions allow researchers to immerse themselves in the data to better understand site development and use. It also allows for the communication of complex sets of data to fellow researchers, students, and the general public in a more naturally understood format. The Martin Dam Village project is an example of combining archaeological investigations with historical research to produce a complex 3D representation.

Stallings, Richard (richard.stallings@wsp.com, WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Nancy Ross-Stallings** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.), **Steve Martin** (WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc.)

[16] *It was a Sad Sight that Night: Investigation of the Goodnight Civil War Hospital and Cemetery, Perryville, Kentucky*

The Goodnight Historical Project, Inc., WSP USA Environment & Infrastructure Inc., and a team of dedicated volunteers recently conducted an investigation of the Goodnight House/Field Hospital and Cemetery located near the Perryville Civil War Battlefield in Boyle County, Kentucky. The project goals were to find the footprint of the Goodnight farmhouse/hospital and confirm the presence of unmarked Confederate graves at the cemetery utilizing archival research, remote sensing, and archaeological excavations. The results of the investigation, including evidence of burial trenches, the ebb and flow of casualties and names of many of the interred soldiers, and the likely location of the house, will be discussed.

Steere, Benjamin (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University), **Jane Eastman** (Western Carolina University), **Brett Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

[14] *Community Archaeology in the Cherokee Heartland of Southwestern North Carolina*
Western Carolina University's (WCU) campus in Cullowhee, North Carolina, is located on the former site of the Cherokee town, Tali Tsisgwayahi ("Two Sparrows Town"), and only 20 miles from Cherokee, North Carolina. For over two decades, a key feature of WCU's archaeology program has been frequent and direct communication and collaboration with citizens of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee Nation, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians. In this paper we discuss the history of this long-term program of community-based archaeology and highlight specific practices that have led to positive developments in research, teaching, and public outreach. (see also **Brannan, Stefan**)

Strawn, James L. (see **Weaver, Jesse**)

Sturdevant, Clark (see **Colaninno, Carol**)

Sullivan, Myles (myles.sullivan@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[5] *Atlantic Worlds and Artifacts: Exploring Theoretical Frameworks for Comparative Methodologies in Historical Archaeology*

This paper reviews the challenges and benefits of employing the "Atlantic world" framework as a regional, temporal, and cultural space in historical archaeologies of colonialism. In highlighting the connections between the Americas, Africa, and Europe, it can situate global processes within more local contexts in archaeological studies. Challenges arise when implementing larger-scale research questions in studying material culture across multiple sites. What conclusions are possible when recognizing cross-regional connections (or differences) in artifacts, cultural attitudes, and practices? Examples are drawn from ongoing research comparing the British and Spanish ports of Charleston, SC and St. Augustine, FL in the 18th century.

Surmely, Frédéric (see **Franklin, Jay**)

Sutherland, Timothy (see **Cook, Gregory**)

Swisher, Kimberly (klswi@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

*[13] Migration, Mississippianization, and Community Practice in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley, Georgia: The Averett Culture**

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. This ongoing research from the last several years focuses on two Averett archaeological sites at the northern and southern Averett cultural boundaries. Evidence for social and cultural interactions are considered before, during, and after evidence of Mississippian culture and practices appearing in this region showing a range of decision making and agency at community and regional levels, where Averett populations incorporated Mississippian lifeways or actively resisted doing so.

Sykes, Samantha (see **Coffey, Sarah**)

Tallman, Morgan (see **Colaninno, Carol**)

Theberge, Robert (bobby@bigmangeo.com, Bigman Geophysical)

[16] No Easy Path: A Ground-Penetrating Radar Investigation of Penfield's Historic African American Cemetery.

In 2023, a ground-penetrating radar investigation was conducted in an historic African American cemetery which rests within a forested landscape in rural Georgia. The intent was to generate a full-coverage dataset of the proposed cemetery area in order to estimate the number and distribution of burials within the space. Despite challenging field conditions, the investigation was successful in identifying over 1000 individual burials, while also revealing supplemental information on the use-life of the cemetery. This presentation outlines the methodology for an investigation of a cemetery in which conditions were not ideal for GPR in order to guide revitalization efforts within the space. (see also **McConnel, Sean**)

Thomas, David Hurst (see **Cajigas, Rachel; Semon, Anna M.**)

Thomas, Steven (see **Lewis, Morelle**)

Thomason, Caleb (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[12] Medicines of 'Ill' Repute: Examination of "Snake Oil" Through Time in Mobile, Alabama

A sizable portion of MRB's historical bottle assemblages once held potentially dangerous patent medicines, infamously referred to as "snake oil." Most previous analyses of these and other bottles consist of thick descriptions focused on artifact form, date range, and place of origin. Here, we examine what medicine bottles can tell us about how turn of the century Mobilians approached the concepts of health and wellness. Factors such as marketing, access, availability, addiction, and desperation are evaluated to realize the full potential of historical bottles and explain why Mobilians, past and present, sometimes invest in questionable medicines.

Thompson, Aundrea (see **Powis, Terry**)

Thompson, Victor D. (vdthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Turner Hunt** (Muscogee Nation), **Raelynn Butler** (Muscogee Nation), **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia), **LeeAnn Wendt** (Muscogee Nation), **Greg Luna Goya** (National Park Service), **Carey Garland** (University of Georgia), **Carla Hadden** (University of Georgia), **Alexander Cherkinsky** (University of Georgia), **Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)

[39D] Collaborative Archaeology and Redating the Earthlodge at Ocmulgee Mounds National Historic Park

Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park, located in Macon, Georgia, is one of the most iconic cultural sites in the Southeast and is a traditional cultural property of the Muscogee Nation.

Early work (1933-1941) at the settlement revealed a network of earthen monuments and other features. Prior to our current work, there were only two dates from Ocmulgee which were run in the 1960s—one came from the famous Earthlodge community building. Largely thought to date to AD 1015, our new 32 wiggle matched radiocarbon dates from one of the timbers of this building indicates a much later construction. (see also **Cajigas, Rachel; Demyan, Marcie; Garland, Carey; Golya, Gregory Luna; Jefferies, Richard**)

Thulman, David (dthulman@gmail.com, George Washington University)

[42] The Early Archaic Bolen Tradition in Florida

The Bolen Tradition in Florida fits with the general transition from Paleoindian lanceolate to Early Archaic Early Side Notched traditions throughout the Southeast. But there are some interesting differences that concern the distribution of Bolen dating, varieties, territories, and interactions. I review the latest data and analyses on the Florida Bolen tradition to illustrate these issues and propose some explanations.

Tiger, Yvonne N. (tigery@uleth.ca, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma)

[33] More than Decorative: The Enduring Importance of Southeast Cultural Symbolism and Iconography in Contemporary Art

Across the globe, Indigenous Peoples have patterns, symbols, and iconography that are unique to their cultures, practices, and identity. The use of these ways of identification have endured over eras, centuries, and generations. As Southeastern Peoples, we, too, have a system of motifs left to us by our ancestors that we continue to utilize in our customary and contemporary artistic practices which are often misunderstood and misinterpreted through western eyes. In my paper, I will address the issue of ‘design’ versus symbol, or iconography, in relation to the application and representation of these unique cultural expressions.

Timo, Melissa (see **Benyshek, Tasha; Clark, Dylan**)

Torrens, Shannon (storrens@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **Frank McMains III**

[20F] Views in 360: Uniting the Poverty Point zoomorphic effigy beads through high-resolution photogrammetry

Zoomorphic beads from the Poverty Point culture contain valuable information on lapidary production. It has been difficult, however, for archaeologists to compile adequate samples of these rare artifacts for study given their distribution across museums and private collections. We are addressing this impediment by creating a database of highly detailed 3D digital models, using photogrammetry, of zoomorphic beads from Poverty Point and the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum. The models and database will facilitate research into the style and distribution of this important element of Poverty Point’s lapidary industry, while also promoting the importance of legacy collections and public collaboration.

Townsend, Russell (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, russtown@nc-choerokee.com)

[7] *Jan Simek and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*

Over the past 22 years, Professor Jan Simek has engaged in a relationship of discovery with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, a federally recognized tribe located in western North Carolina. This paper will attempt to chronicle and describe this relationship between a man, scholar, archaeologist, and friend with an Indian tribe, its people, and his students. This is a unique relationship that created opportunity, discovery, and enlightenment, to the benefit of an Indian tribe, a University and its students, the course of southeastern archaeology, and (hopefully) Jan Simek himself.

Tran, Jenna (see **Weber, June**)

Tyler, Emily (emily.tyler@ucf.edu, University of Central Florida)

[9J] *Piecing Together the Past: Ceramic Analysis of the Burns Site (8BR85)*

From 2017-2020, the Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project conducted Phase I and II excavations at the Burns Site (8BR85). The site consists of a Malabar II period burial mound and feasting site located on Cape Canaveral Space Force Station property. A myriad of artifacts were uncovered during these investigations, including hundreds of pottery sherds. Through ceramic analysis, questions of site use, feasting and social practice, and movement can be answered.

Urban, Kimberly A. (see **Clark, Dylan**)

VanDerwarker, Amber (ambervanderwarker@gmail.com, University of California, Santa Barbara), **Dana Bardolph** (Northern Illinois University)

[15] *Comparing Cultivation: Scalar Differences in the Organization of Agricultural Systems between Cahokia and the Central Illinois River Valley*

This presentation explores variability in farming systems between two nearly adjacent regions with vastly different sociopolitical organizations: Greater Cahokia and the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). Despite being separated by only ~100 km, these two regions differed dramatically in scale along several dimensions, including population density, political complexity, regional political integration, and settlement structure, among others. Decades of research on plant-based foodways and agricultural strategies in the Greater Cahokia region provide a detailed picture across space and time against which we can counterpose archaeobotanical findings from the CIRV that have emerged within the past ten years.

von Scherrer, Erin (erinvons@gmail.com, Florida State University)

[28Q] *Buried Lives: An Archaeological Investigation of a Louisiana Plantation Midden*

This research investigates the Evergreen Plantation Slave Quarters (16SJB63) in southern Louisiana. Employing ground penetrating radar (GPR) and archaeological excavation, we explore artifacts from units surrounding Cabin 1. Discrepancies between GPR data and excavation results provide unique insights into site history. This study bridges historical narratives, shedding light on the lives of marginalized groups. By examining material culture, I hope to contribute to a nuanced understanding of plantation and post-Emancipation life, emphasizing the voices of those previously unheard. This poster presentation unveils the untold stories beneath the surface, fostering a comprehensive appreciation of Evergreen's historical significance.

Wagner, Mark (mjwagner@siu.edu, Southern Illinois University - Center for Archaeological Investigations), **Nary R. McCorvie** (USDA Forest Service - Retired)

[7] Bison Imagery in Southern Illinois

Two sites in southern Illinois—11Js49 and 11Pp8—contain the only known bison imagery in the state in the form of butchered bison and bison hides (11Pp8) and a standing bison in profile (11Js49). PXRf analyses of paintings at both sites by Jan Simek revealed that the primary chromophore was iron oxide although a painting at 11Pp8 contained constituents of gypsum, in the form of sulfur and calcium. This suggests the creation of this painting may have involved a journey to a cave to obtain minerals needed to create paintings in the Upper World.

Walker, Chester (see **Powis, Terry**)

Wallis, Neill J. (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu, University of Florida), **C. Trevor Duke** (University of Alabama)

[13] Late Woodland Migrations to the Central and Southwest Florida Gulf Coast: Insights from Radiocarbon Modeling

Mississippian migrations and intercultural encounters transformed many parts of the Deep South, yet cultures of Florida's nearby peninsular Gulf coast are often described in terms of local developments and regional continuity. Against a backdrop of dramatic changes in settlement patterns, pottery production and style, and provenance data showing persistent connections to the Deep South, we model 156 radiocarbon assays across Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor to argue that migrations to these localities during the Late Woodland created conditions of sustained culture contact. Out of this dynamic social milieu, Mississippi period corporate groups emerged in competition over place, politics, and ancestry. (see also **Bloch, Lindsay; Duke, C. Trevor; Green, Jennifer; Nelson, Erin**)

Walls, Lauren (lwalls@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[28R] A Bridge to the Past: Unearthing Dry-Stacked Stone Infrastructure in Middle Tennessee

In 2022, New South Associates, Inc. completed a monitoring and documentation project for a culvert replacement project east of Franklin in Middle Tennessee. An initial site visit revealed the damaged corners of two dry-stacked stone bridge abutments peeking out of an embankment beneath the roadway. Careful mechanical excavation revealed a series of three contiguous historic bridge construction episodes preserved beneath the fill. This series of abutments documented changes in roadway construction from the early-1800s to the mid-1900s. The dry-stacked stone construction of the abutments is characteristic of nineteenth century historic infrastructure in Middle Tennessee and is captured beautifully by this excavation.

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

[25] Urbanization and Minoritized Communities in Late 19th and Early 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee

The results of my graduate research are presented on how urbanization impacted minoritized communities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Knoxville, Tennessee. The rapid urbanization during this time set into motion community growth patterns that would eventually result in the targeted removal of a minoritized community at site 40KN223 and the subsequent redevelopment of that urban landscape for industrial purposes. A critical theoretical perspective of this research allows for some connections to be made between the impact of urbanization on minoritized communities in the past and how those trends continued through the 20th century and into today. (see also **Damick, Alison**)

Wampler, Marc (see **Bradley, Dawn**)

Wang, Ping (see **Jackson, Kendal**)

Ward, Grace (Berea College, wardg2@berea.edu)

[20G] The Social Ecology of Earthworks: Recent Paleoethnobotanical Research at Poverty Point

This poster presents results of the recent analysis of paleoethnobotanical assemblages from two contexts at Poverty Point: a deposit beneath Mound A and a feature identified in Ridge West 5. Taken together, these assemblages deepen our understanding of ecological relationships at the site during periods of earthwork construction. The sub-Mound A assemblage includes the remains of aquatic plants, suggesting practices of land clearance and drainage associated with earthwork construction. The assemblage from Ridge West 5 offers a preliminary comparison to assemblages recovered from other Late Archaic earthworks, most significantly those at the Jaketown site in the Lower Yazoo Basin.

Weaver, Jesse (jww333@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **James L. Strawn** (University of Georgia)

[38R] Preferential Occupancy: Statistical Analyses of Regional Paleoindian and Early Archaic Site Distribution in Mississippi

Using data collected by Derek T. Anderson et al. (2022) from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History's digital archive, a thorough plotting of Paleoindian and Archaic components within the state allows for spatial analysis of settlement patterns during the late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. To understand a perceived dearth of sites in the Central Hills and Yazoo Basin regions of Mississippi, a spatial examination has been conducted using distance bins, physiographic regional consolidation, and optimized hot-spot analysis. These tests indicate a significant relationship between site abundance and major fall lines in both the Early Archaic and Paleoindian periods.

Weber, June M. (jweber@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), **M. Anne Dorland** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Benjamin Hoksbergen** (Cultural Resources Manager/Installation Archaeologist Redstone Arsenal), **John Kimes** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Sarah Lowry** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Jenna Tran** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[28S] Geophysical Applications for Data Recovery of the Fennell Plantation on Redstone Arsenal: A Journey from Enslavement to Black Landownership

New South Associates (NSA) conducted a Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of the Fennell Plantation (Site 1MA840) on Redstone Arsenal in Madison County, Alabama. The site occupation spans nearly 100 years (1843-1942) and follows a journey from enslavement to Black landownership in North Alabama. Through the identification of 27 anomalies from the ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey, NSA successfully targeted features that represented the continual occupation of the Fennell Plantation landscape. These features provide valuable insights into the lifeways of both plantation owners and the Black enslaved population that helped to forge the thriving historic African American community of Mullins Flat.

Webb, Paul (see **Benyshek, Tasha**)

Webster, Rebecca (University of Tennessee, Knoxville and St. Mary's College of Maryland)
[30] *Pots, Pipes, and People: The Presence, Shattering, and Reorganization of 17th Century Lower Potomac and Rappahannock Communities of Practice*

In 1719, the Northumberland County government dissolved the Wicocomico Nation as a tributary group after the death of William Taptico Jr., the last werowance, or chief. In reality, the descendants of Taptico and other members of the nation persisted and formed new communities. In this paper, I synthesize Indigenous-manufactured ceramic and pipe attribute data from eight archaeological sites along the Lower Potomac and Rappahannock River Valleys in association with genealogical data in order to examine the presence of communities of practice within the subregion and how those communities of practice affected later Indigenous reorganization resulting from colonial violence and disruption.

Weinstein, Richard (see **Hays, Christopher**)

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

Wendt, LeeAnne (Muscogee (Creek) Nation)
[41] *A New Career Path: Working for a Tribal Nation*

Historically, there have been two main career paths that young archaeologists have pursued in the discipline: CRM or Academia. However, there are a growing number of Tribal Nations today who are hiring archaeologists on staff. This unique career path includes developing archaeological standards with tribal leaders, including tribal perspectives in archaeological investigations, and protecting cultural resources on tribal lands. Additionally, these archaeologists are being introduced to living indigenous cultures and have the opportunity to work directly with tribal members and descendants. This paper will discuss working with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and how archaeology can be a more collaborative process. (see also **Thompson, Victor D.**)

Wescott, Konnie (see **Jankiewicz, Steve; Sennott, Stephen**)

West, Shaun (shaun.west@aecom.com, AECOM), **Jared Wood** (Georgia Southern University), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), **Martin Menz** (Stantec)
[13] *Encircled: Negotiation, Contestation, and Continuum at Kolomoki (9ER1)*

The Late Woodland in the Deep South has often been considered a period of disintegration or reorganization; however, many aspects of the Kolomoki site, a pre-eminent Late Woodland civic-ceremonial center located in southwestern Georgia, appear to anticipate aspects of later cultural practices in the region. This paper examines site features at Kolomoki, including new data regarding the site's enigmatic enclosure feature, and suggests that various aspects of Kolomoki's Late Woodland landscape represent early manifestations of subsequent Southeastern Indian cultural practices, such as palisaded villages, platform mound construction, and moiety social organizations.

Wheeler, Sandra (see **Duncan, Neil**)

White, Andrew A. (see **Anderson, David G.**)

White, Lily (see **Fuller, Macy**)

White, Nancy (nmw@usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[5] Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley Archaeology

Recent synthesis for this region of northwest Florida-southeast Alabama-southwest Georgia provides new models. Paleo-Indian evidence extends to the coast. Sea-level rise pushed the river eastward. Archaic fiber-tempered ceramics and shell middens appeared before 4500 BP. Woodland ceremonialism meant a fascination with light, and exotic forms. Inland agriculture and Fort Walton chiefdoms arose by AD 1000. Old-World invaders brought depopulation and a puzzling protohistoric record. Creeks moved in, becoming Seminoles, amid the largest US Maroon community. Other historic research includes old St. Joseph, an antebellum boomtown; lost Civil War forts; industrial, agricultural and military sites; and the latest post-hurricane landscape.

Whitehead, Hunter (h.w.whitehead3@gmail.com, Coastal Environments, Inc), and **Morgan F. Smith** (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

(43U) An Analysis of Abstracts in Underwater Archaeology: Uncovering Trends and Interpretations

This poster presents the findings from an ongoing analysis of abstracts from the programs of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), focusing on papers in the field of underwater archaeology. The study aimed to build a comprehensive database of abstracts and examines the use of terms such as “maritime”, “submerged”, “marine”, “nautical”, and other descriptors over time. Through a thorough examination of SHA/SAA programs, researchers tracked the evolution of these terms and their frequency of use within the field. Additionally, the study investigated the geographical distribution of research, identifying where studies were being conducted over time. The analysis provided insights into trends and patterns in underwater archaeological research, shedding light on the areas of focus and interests within the discipline. Furthermore, the study explored the presenter’s career background, categorizing them into academia, cultural resource management, regulatory, and other positions. This analysis aimed to uncover any possible correlations between career paths and research interests within underwater archaeology.

Whitehead, Michael (michael.whitehead@searchinc.com, SEARCH, Inc.), **Greg Hendryx** (SEARCH, Inc.)

[24] Archaeological Approaches and Results of Phase III Excavations at Three Archaic and Woodland Sites in the Lower Tombigbee River Valley, Alabama

Data recovery excavations at sites 1CW363, 1CW365, and 1WN204 produced evidence of Archaic and Woodland components derived from diagnostic artifacts, cultural features, and specialized dating methods. The landscape, material culture, function, and duration of occupations at these sites vary, and different mitigation strategies were employed to account for reduced-impact construction methods. This paper provides an overview of the objectives and results of these excavations, a discussion of interpretive approaches and key findings, and a summary of how these sites compare to each other and fit within broader interpretations of site distribution and land use in the Lower Tombigbee River Valley. (see also **Hendryx, Greg**)

Williams, Mark (see **Thompson, Victor D.**)

Williams, Sienna (see **Cook, Gregory**)

Wilson, William (see **Cook, Gregory**)

Winters, Hannah (cvtv@iup.edu, Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[19T] *A Zooarchaeological Analysis of faunal remains from Pockoy 1, a Shell Ring on the Botany Bay Plantation Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*

Pockoy Shell Ring 1 is part of a two-ring complex on Pockoy Island, South Carolina. A large vertebrate faunal assemblage was collected from the site that came from both Late Archaic and Late Woodland contexts. In this thesis, I investigate ease of access to resources, seasonal resource procurement, site ceremonialism, and whether these factors change over time. Combining these insights may contribute to understanding the function of this shell ring site, a topic that continues to be debated amongst archaeologists. Understanding the use of sites such as the Pockoy Shell Ring complex has become more imperative than ever as these sites are rapidly eroding from the archaeological record due to the rising sea level and devastating coastal storms. Based on the vertebrate faunal analysis, I conclude that estuarine resources may have been exploited more during the Late Woodland occupation and that fishing was primarily a summer activity during both occupations. Additionally, the Late Archaic materials exhibit six “unusual” taxa and a possible feasting episode, which means that the Late Archaic occupation may reflect a ceremonial nature.

Wood, Jared M. (see **Brown, Jonathan L.; West, Shaun**)

Woodall, Hunter L. (see **Macdonald, Faith**)

Woodard, Buck (woodardbw@gmail.com, American University)

[30] *Becoming Nottoway, Meherrin, and Tuscarora: An Analysis of Iroquoian Peoplehood in the 17th & 18th Centuries*

Anthropologists have convincingly presented the historical Chesapeake-Albemarle Iroquoians as “local communities” with open pathways between “town-based” polities not politically confederated beyond kinship and shared culture. However, English colonials grouped these towns into political aggregates they called “Nottoway,” “Meherrin,” and “Tuscarora,” and closest to the time of the Tuscarora War, “Upper” and “Lower” towns, which also defined alliance or enmity to the British colonies. This paper revisits the historical and cultural evidence for Iroquoian sociocultural and political divisions in Carolina and Virginia, with attention to the creation of boundaries and peoplehood as a process of, and response to, settler colonialism.

Worth, John (jworth@uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[23] *Recent Excavations at the Tristán de Luna Settlement on Pensacola Bay*

Since 2015, the University of West Florida has conducted archaeological investigations at the terrestrial settlement of the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna expedition on Pensacola Bay, including 7 summer field schools and a number of mitigation and monitoring projects on the 32-acre site. In addition to permitting an extraordinarily detailed portrait of the material culture of a colonial army staged and equipped in mid-16th-century New Spain, block excavations are beginning to reveal evidence for wooden structures constructed at the settlement, and spatial patterns in artifact distribution are providing clues to the locations of activity areas and population concentrations within the site.

Wright, Alice (wrightap2@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University), **Cameron Gokee** (Appalachian State University)

[22] *Dig (and Do More) Where You Stand: The Junaluska Community Archaeology Project in Boone, North Carolina*

First settled in the mid-1800s, Boone's historically Black Junaluska Community has been documenting its oral and written histories since 2011 through the Junaluska Heritage Association. In 2020, we partnered with JHA to launch the Junaluska Community Archaeology Project and explore its material history. Here, we address not only our recent findings, but also lessons learned related to community engagement, local politics, and student involvement. Specifically, we reflect on all the things "other than" traditional archaeology that this collaboration has involved, and how these efforts have contributed to a variety of community initiatives and enriched the experiences of diverse project participants.

Wright, Denise (see **Collins, Lori; Doering, Travis**)

Wright, Kevin (kpwright15@gmail.com, University of Oklahoma)

[14] *Red Dirt Reflections: A Discussion on Collaborative Archaeology in Southeast Oklahoma*

The Choctaw Homestead Archaeological Project is a multiyear collaboration between Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma. Primarily, this project aims to highlight post-Removal Choctaw experiences through the study of 19th-century homestead architecture and ancestral foodway traditions. In this paper, we reflect on our various interactions with collaboration, noting the challenges intrinsic to conducting research within institutional frameworks and navigating a global pandemic. Our reflections ultimately reinforce the sentiments of Indigenous, Black, and Feminist scholars that mutability, reflexivity, and transparency are paramount for collaborative archaeologies.

Wyatt, Andrew (Andrew.Wyatt@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University), **Clelie Cottle Peacock** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[14] *Uncovering Nashville's African-American Heritage: The Bass Street Community Archaeology Project*

Since 2017, the Bass Street Community Archaeology Project has been conducting excavations at the site of one of the earliest African American neighborhoods in post-Civil War Nashville. The Bass Street Community was located on the north side of Saint Cloud Hill, the site of Fort Negley, a Civil War era fort constructed by the Union forces in Nashville. Formerly enslaved persons who joined with Union forces were pressed into service to construct the fort, forming settlements on the slopes of Saint Cloud Hill that developed into permanent neighborhoods following the end of the Civil War. The neighborhood at Bass Street was a thriving yet marginalized community up until the 1960's when it was demolished and the people relocated for the construction of the interstate system. In this presentation we will be discussing how residents of the Bass Street Community constructed and maintained their collective identity within the Jim Crow Era South and through the Civil Rights Era. We will also be discussing the difficulties as well as the implications of conducting archaeological research on a politically contentious topic.

Yerka, Stephen (see **Carroll, Beau**)

Zavodny, Emily (see **Barber, Sarah; Boal, Zachary; Duncan, Neil**)

Zieschang, Elizabeth (ejzieschang@gmail.com, LG2 Environmental Solutions), **Wendy Puckett** (LG2 Environmental Solutions)

[1G] Reassessing a Landscape: Locating and Identifying Underrepresented Architectural Infrastructure

The Cape Canaveral Space Force Station is a historic landscape of exceptional importance due to its contribution to the Cold War arms race and subsequent Space Age. With Blue Origin seeking to utilize and enhance portions of this landscape for spaceflight, adverse effects to historic properties were considered prior to a lease transfer agreement. According to the Florida Master Site File GIS data, seven professional cultural resources investigations have taken place on the lease property since 1978; however, these previous surveys failed to identify key historic landscape infrastructure including built roads, fuel lines, camera stands, and a communications manhole.

(see also **Puckett, Wendy**)

Zimmerman, Julie (julzimm@siue.edu, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Bob Deere** (University of Oklahoma), **Candice Byrd-Boney** (Cherokee Nation/Quapaw Nation/Osage Nation)

[33] Who Owns the Past? Listen if You Want to Hear Native Voices

Anthropology began in colonialism, beginnings which still impact practice today. Modern archaeology has articulated numerous ethical imperatives, but perhaps our greatest responsibility is to work with descendant communities. Progress has been made since NAGPRA was passed, but there is still much work to be done in building relationships with Native peoples. In this symposium we will hear the voices of Native artists from Cherokee, Choctaw, Mvskoke, Osage, and Quapaw nations who use ancestral imagery in their artwork. If archaeologists want to know how descendants view their past and its relevance to their present, we should listen to them.