

# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

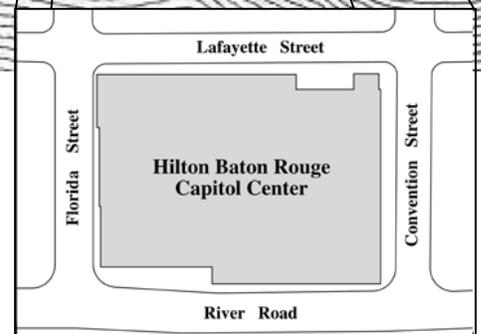
Bulletin 67

Proceedings of the 81<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting

November 5-8, 2025



**Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**





# Southeastern Archaeological Conference



**Proceedings of the 81<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting  
November 5-8, 2025  
Bulletin 67**

Edited by Mark A. Rees, Josetta LeBoeuf, and Richard A. Weinstein

Organized by

Richard A. Weinstein (Arrangements Chair)

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Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center  
201 Lafayette Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70801  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

**Front Cover Image:**

A portion of George Henry Victor Collot's 1796 Plan of Fort Baton Rouge showing the location of Spanish Governor Bernardo de Galvez's artillery (Item "G") situated on top of a "mound" during the attack against the British Fort at Baton Rouge (Item "H") in September 1779. Historical Markers place the location of Galvez's battery approximately 500 feet south of the Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center near the present intersections of North Boulevard and Third Streets. Recent historic map overlays suggest the actual location of the battery was about 300 feet east of the hotel location on Convention Street about midway between Lafayette and Third streets. The British fort was immediately south of the Pentagon Barracks between North Third and Front streets, approximately 1,200 feet south of the Louisiana State Capitol Building (from SEAC Bulletin 55, Courtesy of Donald G. Hunter, Coastal Environments, Inc.).

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## SEAC ANNUAL MEETING CODE OF CONDUCT

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

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

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

No participant and attendee at SEAC events should be subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault. SEAC is not an adjudicating body, but if a SEAC member is subjected to sexual harassment or sexual assault while at any SEAC-related event, we ask them to file a complaint by speaking with, texting, emailing, or calling a SEAC Safe Officer or a voting officer of SEAC (a member of the SEAC Executive Board). SEAC can consider but cannot act on anonymous complaints, nor complaints made via social media. When a SEAC Safe Officer or voting officer

receives a complaint and shares the relevant information with the SEAC president, SEAC will then take reasonable and appropriate actions to ensure the safety of SEAC members and participants in SEAC events and programs in the form(s) of providing escorts and advocacy by SEAC Safe Officers, by advising Complainants (individuals who file complaints) about their options, by reporting allegations of potentially illegal activities to local authorities, by requesting that a Respondent (the person who is alleged to have violated this code of conduct) modify their behavior (and stay away from a Complainant if that person is identified), or by other actions as appropriate. SEAC expects members and annual meeting attendees to comply with requests to alter or to moderate behavior based on reasonable and credible complaints.

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

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

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

SEAC members with concerns about issues related to sexual harassment and assault should feel welcome to discuss those concerns confidentially with the voting officers of SEAC, the SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Coordinator, or members of the SHARP Committee, and individuals designated as SEAC Safe Officers. Individual members of SEAC and SEAC as an organization should strive to create safe and supportive environments for participation in all its events and programs. Public awareness about the problems of sexual harassment and assault in archaeology will ideally reduce the prevalence of these problems in the long run.

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



## 2025 SEAC SAFE OFFICER PROGRAM

The SEAC Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Committee continues the *SEAC Safe Officer* program for the 2025 meetings in Baton Rouge. 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 2025 SEAC Safe Officers:

Shawn Lambert ([sl2042@msstate.edu](mailto:sl2042@msstate.edu))  
Carol Colaninno ([ccolaninno@gmail.com](mailto:ccolaninno@gmail.com))  
Mikayla Absher Fletcher ([mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com](mailto:mikaylalanabsher@gmail.com))  
Grant Stauffer ([gstauffer@choctawnation.com](mailto:gstauffer@choctawnation.com))  
Kirsten Nafziger ([kjn5423@psu.edu](mailto:kjn5423@psu.edu))  
Karla Oesch ([kmoesch86@gmail.com](mailto:kmoesch86@gmail.com))  
Robbie Ethridge ([rethridg@olemiss.edu](mailto:rethridg@olemiss.edu))



The role of the SEAC Safe Officers is outlined in the preceding SEAC Annual Meeting Code of Conduct. 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 Carol Colaninno at 912-481-3817. For more information go to <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/sexual-harassment-task-force/>.

### SEAC 2025 Emergency Contacts for the Baton Rouge Area

**In case of emergency, call 911.**

#### Police Station

Baton Rouge 5th District Precinct downtown. 201 3rd St, Baton Rouge, LA 70801

Non-emergency phone number (225) 389-3854

This location is 1 block from the host hotel.

### **Baton Rouge Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Hotlines and Support Services**

Sexual Trauma Awareness and Response® (STAR®)

<https://star.ngo/>

5615 Corporate Blvd., Ste 200 Baton Rouge, LA 70808

Hotline: (855) 435-STAR

### **Baton Rouge Hospital Emergency Room Services**

Baton Rouge General - Mid City Emergency Room

3600 Florida Blvd · (225) 387-7603

2.3 miles from the host hotel.

Baton Rouge General - Bluebonnet Emergency Room

8585 Picardy Ave, Baton Rouge, LA 70809 Phone: (225) 763-4400

Our Lady of the Lake Children's Hospital Emergency Department

8300 Constantin Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70809 Phone: (225) 374-4325

### **Baton Rouge Urgent Care Clinics**

Patient Plus Urgent Care - MidCity

2840 Florida Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Phone: (225) 224-2402; [patientplusuc.com](http://patientplusuc.com)

Baton Rouge General Express Care Urgent Care Clinic - Perkins

3235 Perkins Rd, Baton Rouge, LA 70808 Phone: (225) 387-3030

### **LGBTQIA+ Resources**

Baton Rouge Pride

<https://www.batonrougepride.org/community1.html>

Forum for Equality

<https://www.forumforequality.org/>

# A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS

## **Platinum: \$1000 or More**

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*Edwards-Pitman Environmental*

*R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.*

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## **Gold: \$750 or More**

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## **Silver: \$500 or More**

*Archaeological Consultants, Inc.*

*Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida*

*Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

## **Bronze: \$250 or More**

*Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, Inc.*

## **Special Mention: \$100 or more**

*Bland and Associates, Inc.*

*Ann Cordell*

*Jeffrey Mitchem*

*Greg Waselkov*

## **Other Contributors**

*Ramie Gougeon*

*Kandi Hollenbach*

*William Shore*

*Caleb Smith*

*Christine Smith*

*Nancy White*

*Martha Zierden*

# PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the 81<sup>st</sup> annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference! This is the fourth time the conference has been held in Baton Rouge. As noted in the Preface to the 2012 Proceedings, SEAC was a fledgling organization when it convened for its fifth meeting in Baton Rouge in 1940. That get-together was held in the Geology Building at Louisiana State University (LSU). James Ford was the chair, George Quimby was the secretary, and Bill Haag was the editor of the newsletter. Lodgings for the men were in the Law Dormitory, at 60 cents a day. The program notes indicate that “other [unspecified] provisions were made for the women.” There were 22 papers in all and no concurrent sessions.

Fifty-seven years later, when SEAC met for the second time in Baton Rouge in 1997, Rich Weinstein, Becky Saunders, and David Kelley served as co-organizers. The third Baton Rouge meeting was in 2012, with same three ‘fools’ organizing everything again. For this, the fourth time SEAC has met in Baton Rouge, only Weinstein with Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) was foolish enough to again serve as Arrangements Chair. He was able to conscript three ‘volunteers’ to help him: Mark Rees from the University of Louisiana at Lafayette as Program Chair, and Joretta LeBoeuf and Chip McGimsey (newly retired) from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology as Assistant Arrangements Chairs.

The cover illustration used here is the same one that graced the 2012 Proceedings. It situates our conference hotel, the Hilton Capitol Center, in a colonial landscape on the east bank of the Mississippi River, between the British Fort and Spanish Governor Bernardo de Galvez’s artillery in 1779. The place that would become Baton Rouge was contested ground between colonial empires ever since Iberville and his brother first ventured upriver in search of La Salle’s Mississippi. Somewhere around Scott’s Bluff, north of Baton Rouge, a red-painted pole was said to designate a boundary between the Houma and Bayougoula. The original *bâton rouge* was festooned with bear and fish bones. Native residents constructed earthen monuments more than five thousand years earlier, on the nearby river bluff south of Bayou Monte Sano and on the present-day campus of LSU. The latter are still extant and can be seen at the corner of Dalrymple and Field House Drive.

Baton Rouge was incorporated in 1817 and became the State capital in 1849. The Old State Capitol building, situated just two blocks south of the conference hotel, was completed in 1850. It burned twice during the Civil War. Unusual for its time and place, the Old State Capitol is considered one of the most distinguished examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the United States. Some contemporary observers were not so impressed. Observing the restoration of the building after War, riverboat pilot Mark Twain steamed:

It is pathetic enough that a whitewashed castle, with turrets and things—materials all ungentle within and without, pretending to be what they are not—should ever have been built in this otherwise honorable place; but it is much more pathetic to see this architectural falsehood undergoing restoration and perpetuation in our day, when it would have been so easy to let dynamite finish what a charitable fire began [*Life on the Mississippi*, 1883].

The Old State Capitol building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and was extensively refurbished in the 1990s when it became a museum of Louisiana political history – and a museum well worth visiting if anyone wishes to take a break from the conference for a few hours.

Thursday evening’s SEAC reception will be held in another historic downtown museum – the Louisiana Arts and Science Museum. The museum is housed in the 1925 Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Depot, which served as one of the main stops along that railroad’s line between Memphis and New Orleans. It subsequently served as the main Baton Rouge railway station for the Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City Southern railroads, ceasing operation in 1969. The building is an example of Classical Revival architecture and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

At this year’s SEAC there are eight concurrent symposia, two workshops, and 16 general sessions, nine with papers and seven with posters. The Program includes a total of 125 papers and 80 posters. As described in the Special Events Schedule, there is a Student Reception following presentations Thursday afternoon, followed by the SEAC reception at the Louisiana Arts and Science Museum. The SEAC Business Meeting follows presentations early Friday evening and the SEAC Dance is on Friday night. There are two special luncheons, hosted by SHARP (Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention) on Thursday, and the Student Affairs Committee on Friday, plus a “Meet and Greet” hosted by SNACP (Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice) on Thursday afternoon, and a reception on Friday following the “Collaboration in Chickasaw Archaeology” symposium.

There will be a Public Archaeology Day at the Capitol Park Museum from 12:00 to 3:30 PM on Saturday. SEAC-sponsored tours on Saturday afternoon consist of trips to Avery Island, home of Tabasco and the Middle Archaic Banana Bayou Mound, led by Ashley Dumas; to the Natchez Bluffs to see the Fatherland site (Grand Village of the Natchez Indians) and Emerald Mound, and, if time allows, Fort Rosalie, led by Tony Boudreaux and Daniel LaDu; to Evergreen Plantation, where many of the plantation’s original buildings still stand, led by Jayur Mehta, Stuart Nolan, and Tara Skipton; and a Walking Tour of historic Baton Rouge, led by Sara and Thurston Hahn. Finally, there will be an LSU-sponsored tour of CAMD (Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices), led by Franz Hormes and Lisa Langlois on Saturday afternoon.

The organizers would like to thank all those who helped with the annual meeting. Karen Stevens managed online registrations and submissions as SEAC webmaster, while also answering numerous questions regarding registration. Beth Manly, President and Business Manager at CEI, established a system at CEI that allowed folks to contribute directly to the conference. LSU graduate student Conan Mills graciously agreed to oversee the many student volunteers, for whom the organizers are especially thankful. Cora Mikolajczyk of CEI and LSU agreed to supervise the book/exhibit room. Many munificent contributors and sponsors are listed on page viii. The organizers are grateful for the generosity and efforts of the preceding and many others, not mentioned here, in bringing SEAC 2025 to fruition. On behalf of CEI, LSU, UL Lafayette, and Louisiana Division of Archaeology, we hope you pass a good time at Red Stick!

Richard A. Weinstein and Mark A. Rees

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## **Registration in the Foyer**

Wednesday 4:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Thursday 7:30 AM – 4:00 PM

Friday 7:30 AM – 4:00 PM

Saturday 7:30 AM – 11:00 AM

## **Symposia and General Sessions on the First Floor**

Thursday 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

## **Posters in the Heidelberg Pre-Function Room on the 10<sup>th</sup> Floor**

Thursday 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday 9:00 AM – 11:00 PM

## **Books, Vendors, and Exhibits in the Heidelberg Ballroom on the 10<sup>th</sup> Floor**

Thursday 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM

Saturday 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

## **Presentation Preparation and Preview in the Board Room**

Thursday 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM

Friday 7:30 AM – 4:00 PM

Saturday 8:30 AM – 10:00 AM

## **Family Room / Daycare in the Louisiana Room**

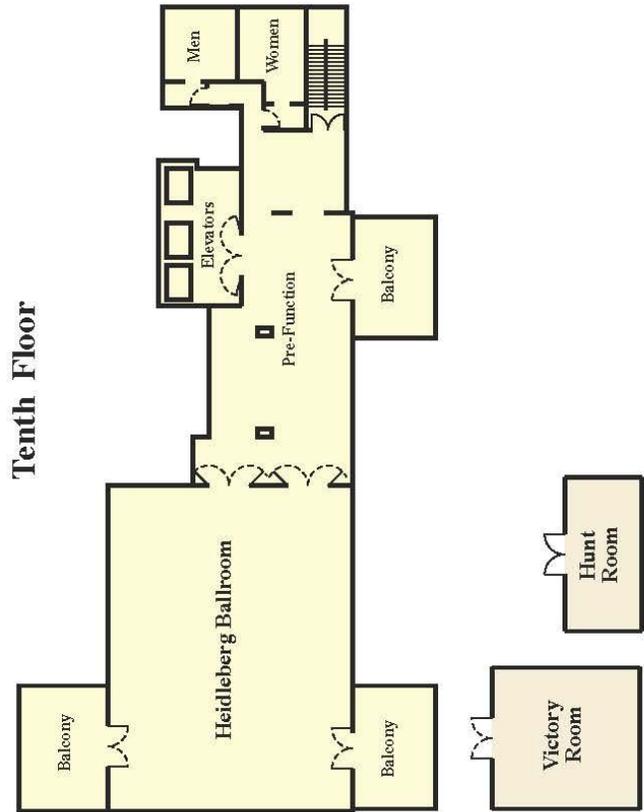
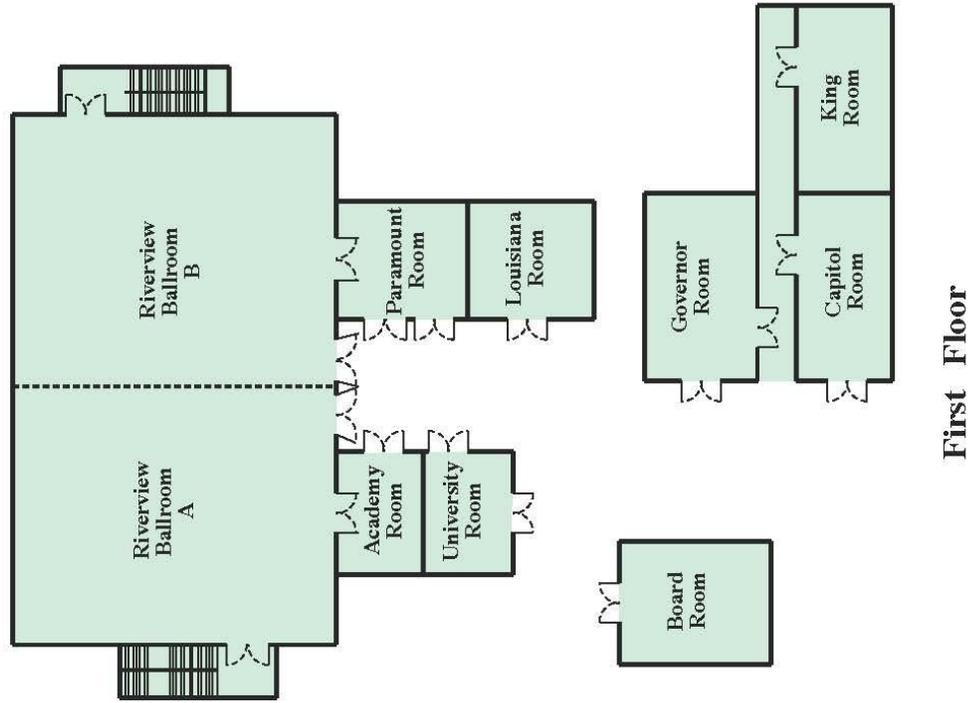
Thursday 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Friday 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Saturday 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM

## **Safe Officer Desk in the Foyer**

Wednesday – Saturday during Registration Hours



# SPECIAL EVENTS SCHEDULE

## Thursday, November 6, 2025

*SHARP in the Field: Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment in Archaeology.*

Luncheon Workshop, 12:00 PM -1:30 PM, in the King Room.

SNACP (Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice) Meet and Greet, 3:30 PM – 4:30 PM, in the University Room.

Student Reception, 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM, on the Pool Deck.

General Reception, 7:00 PM – 10:00 PM, at the Louisiana Arts and Science Museum, 100 S. River Road, Baton Rouge.

## Friday, November 7, 2025

Student Affairs Committee Luncheon, 12:00 PM -1:30 PM, in the King Room. *Preserving the Past, Protecting the Future: Building a Sustainable Archaeology in an Era of Uncertainty.*

Reception for Collaboration in Chickasaw Archaeology, sponsored by Mississippi State University, 3:40 PM – 5:00 PM, in the King Room.

Business Meeting, 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM, in the Riverview Ballroom.

Dance, 9:00 PM – Midnight, in the Riverview Ballroom.

## Saturday, November 8, 2025

Public Archaeology Day at the Capitol Park Museum from 12:00 to 3:30 PM

Tours (all departing from 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in front of the Hilton)

- Avery Island, 10:30 AM – 6:00 PM, led by Ashley Dumas.
- Baton Rouge Walking Tour, 1:30 PM – 4:30 PM, led by Sara and Thurston Hahn.
- Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices (CAMD) at Louisiana State University, 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM. Email Lisa Langlois at [llanglois@lsu.edu](mailto:llanglois@lsu.edu) or Franz J. Hormes at [hormes@lsu.edu](mailto:hormes@lsu.edu) to register.
- Evergreen Plantation, 1:00 PM – 6:00 PM, led by Jayur Mehta, Stuart Nolan, and Tara Skipton.
- Natchez Bluffs, 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM, led by Tony Boudreaux and Daniel LaDu.

## **SYMPOSIA, PANELS AND WORKSHOPS**

Advancing Research on Caddo History and Culture. Riverview Ballroom A, Thursday, November 6, 1:20 PM – 4:00 PM.

A Life in Service: Jack Wynn's Contributions to Archaeology, Education, and Beyond. Paramount Room, Thursday, November 6, 2:00 PM – 3:40 PM.

Ancient Life in Louisiana's Piney Woods: Recent Research in Kisatchie National Forest. Riverview Ballroom B, Friday, November 7, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM.

Archaeology and Climate in the Southeast: Challenges, Losses, and Pathways Forward. Riverview Ballroom B, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Archaeology and Cultural Resource Policy - What You Need to Know Workshop. Riverview Ballroom B, Saturday, November 8, 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Buried by Mr. Turner: The Archaeology and Bioarchaeology of Asylum Hill. Governor Room, Thursday, November 6, 1:00 PM – 4:20 PM.

Collaboration in Chickasaw Archaeology: Over 35 Years of Working Together in the Homeland of Northeast Mississippi, A Session in Honor of John O'Hear (Parts I and II). Riverview Ballroom A, Friday, November 7, 9:00 AM – 3:40 PM. Reception afterwards in the King Room, sponsored by Mississippi State University.

Materializing Memory: Archaeological Approaches in the Southeast. Riverview Ballroom A, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Recent Research at Green's Shell Enclosure Heritage Preserve, Beaufort County, South Carolina [Posters]. Heidelberg Pre-Function Room, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques for Archaeological Research. LSU-CAMD Workshop. Paramount Room, Saturday, November 8, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

# JUDITH G. KNIGHT STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

- [1] **Absher Fletcher, Mikayla** (Tulane University)  
*Land of Rings and Memories: Monuments as Memory Effectants at Marksville (16AV1)*
- [5] **Lewis, Jeffrey** (University of Oklahoma)  
*Middens, Memory, and Identity: Localized Practices in Southeastern Oklahoma*
- [12] **Mersmann, Joy** (UNC Chapel Hill)  
*Landscapes of Agricultural Suitability at the Turner Site (23BU21A)*
- [5] **Torrens, Shannon** (Tulane University)  
*Anchoring Mobility: Movement, Access, and Landing Zones in the Poverty Point Landscape*
- [21] **Xiao, Hui** (University of South Florida)  
*Investigating Cultural Transitions via pXRF Ceramic Analysis at the Pierce Mounds Site, Northwest Florida, AD 900–1500*

\*student paper competition entries designated in the program.

# PROGRAM OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

## THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 6

### [1] Materializing Memory: Archaeological Approaches in the Southeast

#### Symposium, Riverview Ballroom A

Chair: Tara Skipton

Organizers: Tara Skipton and Mikayla  
Absher Fletcher

9:00 **Domenique Sorresso**  
*Ceramic Traditions that Transcend  
Time in the Central Tombigbee River  
Drainage*

9:20 **Krause, Mary Glenn, Jayur M.  
Mehta, Stuart G. Nolan, Kimberly  
S. Walden, J. Ryan Kennedy,  
Sierra M. Lopezalles, and Amelia  
King**

*An Experimental Methodology to  
Determine Indigenous Gar Fish  
(Lepisosteidae) Preparation and  
Consumption Strategies in Southern  
Louisiana*

9:40 **Lindsey Cochran, Michael Seibert,  
Kayleigh Hendley, and Zan  
Rothrock**  
*The Brick Hill Community on  
Cumberland Island National  
Seashore*

10:00 **Tara Skipton**  
*Seeing Time on the Plantation:  
Memory and Materiality at  
Evergreen*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 **Jayur Mehta, Stuart Nolan, and  
Sherry Pinell**  
*Studying Indigenous Fisheries using*

*Archaeological, Ecological, and  
Ethnographic Perspectives*

11:00 **Michael Thomin and Nicole  
Grinnan**  
*Memory in a Changing Landscape:  
Heritage at Risk in the Apalachicola  
System*

11:20 **Mikayla Absher Fletcher**  
*\*Land of Rings and Memories:  
Monuments as Memory Effectants at  
Marksville (16AV1)*

11:40 **Michelle Pigott and Christopher  
Rodning**  
*The Upper Creek Petroglyph:  
Memory and Landscape at the Berry  
Site*

### [2] Archaeology and Climate in the Southeast: Challenges, Losses, and Pathways Forward

#### Symposium, Riverview Ballroom B

Chair: Emily Jane Murray

Organizers: Sierra Bow, Lindsey  
Cochran, Ramie Gougeon, and  
Emily Jane Murray

9:00 **Daniel H. Webb, Autumn Lundi,  
Alicia Minnihan, Sullivan Thomas,  
Alex Vastakis, Valerie Vendrick,  
and Paul Webb**

*Archaeological Monitoring of  
Tropical Storm Helene Debris  
Removal in Western North Carolina*

9:20 **Sierra Bow and Lindsey Cochran**  
*Archaeology in the Aftermath:  
Cultural Resource Impacts and  
Public Outreach Following  
Hurricane Helene at Davy Crockett  
Birthplace State Park*

9:40 **Emily Jane Murray, Ramie Gougeon, Lindsey Cochran, Meredith Marten, and Ben Burgen**  
*Climate Change and Southeastern Archaeology: Results from a Needs Assessment Conducted by the Southeastern Archaeological Heritage at Risk Task Force*

10:00 **Nicole Bucchino Grinnan**  
*Heritage in Use, Heritage at Risk: Shellfish Harvesting and Community Identity in the Apalachicola System*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 **Matthew T. Hoover, Andrew P. Bradbury, Meagan Dennison, Heather Hartlage, Delphi Huskey, Dustin S. Lawson, Desiree Marcel, Jason Ross, and Samantha N. Upton**  
*Impacts of Hurricane Helene to Archaeological Deposits: An Example from Upper East Tennessee*

11:00 **Meg Gaillard, Katie Luciano, Lelia Rice, Kiersten Weber, Larry Lane, Reece Spradley, and Gary Sundin**  
*Prepared in Mind and Resources: Monitoring and Mitigating South Carolina Cultural Heritage at Risk*

11:20 **Diana S. Simpson, Kaleigh Best, Brett Riggs, Ben Steere, Dylan Clark, Baylee Parks, Quillan Perrey, and JJ Frid**  
*Recovery at Riverside: Archaeology in the Aftermath of Hurricane Helene at a Historic Cemetery in Asheville, NC*

**[3] Recent Research at Green’s Shell Enclosure Heritage Preserve, Beaufort County, South Carolina Poster Symposium, Heidelberg Pre-Function Room**

Organizers: Karen Y. Smith and Andrea Palmiotto

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

**Brenden Patterson and Andrea Palmiotto**  
*Characterizing Oyster and Vertebrate Faunal Use at Green’s Shell Enclosure*

**Eric Nordstrom, Shawn Lambert, and Karen Smith**  
*Persistent Landscapes and Social Memory: Geophysical Investigations of Two Shell Ring Sites in South Carolina*

**Elena Vories**  
*A Study of South Appalachian Mississippian Shell Site Occupation: Analyzing Subsurface Anomalies and Their Chronological Associations at Green’s Shell Enclosure*

**Sam McDorman, Karen Smith, and Andrea Palmiotto**  
*Implementing Tribal Consultation and NAGPRA-Aware Field Practices at Green’s Shell Enclosure, Beaufort County, South Carolina*

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 6

**[4] Advancing Research on Caddo History and Culture Symposium, Riverview Ballroom A**  
Chair and Organizer: Carl Drexler

1:20 **Delaney Horton**  
*Compositional Analysis of Red Slipped Ceramics from Clement (34MC8), A Multi-Mound Center in Southeastern Oklahoma*

1:40 **Ethan Mofidi**  
*Comparing Different Place Based Processes of Ritualization in the Harlan Phase Landscape of the Arkansas River Valley*

*Southeastern Archaeological Conference*

2:00 **Scott Hammerstedt, Patrick Livingood, and Amanda Regnier**  
*2025 University of Oklahoma Field School Excavations at Spiro Mounds*

2:20 **Mary Beth Trubitt**  
*New Life to Old Collections: Revisiting Hays Mound (3CL6)*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 **Taylor Greene**  
*Excavating the Archives: The First Analysis of Ceramics from a Caddo Village Site, Ouachita County, Arkansas*

3:20 **John Samuelson and Adriana Potra**  
*Evaluations of Caddo Subsistence and Ceremonialism by Isotopically Determining the Geographic Origin of Deer Deposits*

3:40 **Carl Drexler**  
*Untangling Nakuukuwidish: Pulling Patterns from a Forest of Features at a Caddo Saltworks in Sevier County, Arkansas*

**[5] The Archaic, Poverty Point, and More**

**General Session, Riverview Ballroom B**

Co-Chairs: Olivia Baumgartel and Simon Sherman

1:00 **Dennis Jones, Samuel O. Brookes, and John M. Connaway**  
*Gone But Not Forgotten: The Monte Sano Site (16EBR17) in Baton Rouge, LA*

1:20 **Samuel O. Brookes**  
*Middle Archaic Moundbuilders: A View from Mississippi*

1:40 **Jon Endonino**  
*Lower Mississippi River Valley Origins of Florida's Archaic Mounds – The Evidence*

2:00 **Tristram Kidder, Simon Sherman, and Maggie Spivey-Faulkner**  
*Assessing Construction Histories at Poverty Point*

2:20 **Diana M. Greenlee, Jimmy Adcock, Rinita A. Dalan, Arne Starnes, Michael L. Hargrave, R. Berle Clay, and Davide Oppo**  
*Further Investigations of Buried Mound-like Features at Poverty Point*

2:40 BREAK

3:00 **Shannon Torrens**  
*\*Anchoring Mobility: Movement, Access, and Landing Zones in the Poverty Point Landscape*

3:20 **Olivia Baumgartel**  
*Reconsidering Claiborne's Role in a Web of Interaction with Poverty Point*

3:40 **Simon Sherman and T.R. Kidder**  
*Unveiling Coastal and Inland Social Networks in the Late Archaic Southeast*

4:00 **Terry Barbour and Elizabeth Southard**  
*Archaic Activities in the Pinhook Sinks of Wakulla and Jefferson Counties, Florida.*

4:20 **Jeffrey Lewis**  
*\*Middens, Memory, and Identity: Localized Practices in Southeastern Oklahoma*

**[6] A Life in Service: Jack Wynn's Contributions to Archaeology, Education, and Beyond**

**Symposium, Paramount Room**

Chair: Lori Thompson

Organizers: William M. Balco, Jr.,  
Kendy Altizer, and Lori Thompson

- 2:00 **Kendy Altizer**  
*Introduction*
- 2:20 **Kendy Altizer, Danielle Riebe, and William M. Balco, Jr.**  
*A Wynn Win in Archaeology: Advancing Archaeological Research and Education through a Lifetime of Proactivity*
- 2:40 **Daniel Elliott**  
*Reviving SEAC's Red-headed Stepchild: Evaluation of the Vining Phase in Central Georgia, U.S.A.*
- 3:00 **James R. Wettstaed**  
*Present at the Creation: The Contributions and Legacy of Jack Wynn for the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest*
- 3:20 **William A. Shore**  
*Jack T. Wynn: My Mentor, My Friend*

**[7] Buried by Mr. Turner: The Archaeology and Bioarchaeology of Asylum Hill**

**Symposium, Governor Room**

Chair and Organizer: Jennifer Mack

- 1:00 **Jennifer E. Mack**  
*"Define Fence for Grave Yard and Have Same Enlarged": Overview and Preliminary Findings from the Asylum Hill Project*
- 1:20 **Stacia M. Yoakam**  
*We Who Remain: A Bioarcheological and Mortuary Analysis of Individuals from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (1855-1935)*

- 1:40 **Ralph Didlake and Jennifer Mack**  
*Using Historical References and Archaeological Data to Reconstruct Early 20th Century Coffins from UMMC's Asylum Hill Cemetery*
- 2:00 **Nicholas P. Herrmann, Tiara Jenkins, Bianca Schueng, Zancanela, and Rebekah T. Stowe**  
*Mississippi State Asylum 1927-1928: An Analysis of Mortality and Burial from Death Certificate Records*
- 2:20 BREAK
- 2:40 **Gabrielle Lofland**  
*What Remains: Dental Morphology and Analysis of Asylum Hill's Ancestry*
- 3:00 **Molly Zuckerman, AG Tribble, Taylor Emery, Rita Austin, Cassandra DeGaglia, and Lida Gibson**  
*Pandemic Influenza, Mortality, Syndemics, and Disability amongst Past Patients at the Mississippi State Asylum, Jackson MS (CE 1855-1935) via Historical Vital Statistics Records*
- 3:20 **Emily Wicke and Jennifer Mack**  
*"Sheets, burial...126": Burial Clothing and Mortuary Treatment at Asylum Hill*
- 3:40 **Savannah Logan**  
*Inside the Walls of the Asylum: Exploring the Lives of Individuals in the Mississippi State Asylum (1855-1935)*
- 4:00 **Bryce Sermons, Edward W. Habeck, Michael J. Boyle, Katherine Dunning, and Diyendo Massilani**  
*Sedimentary Ancient DNA at the Asylum Hill Cemetery*

**[8] Geoarchaeology, Survey, and  
Climate Change**

**General Session, Capitol Room**

Chair: Jessi J. Halligan

- 2:00 **Ryan Scott Hechler and C. Wes Mattox**  
*Archaeological Applications of Drone Survey in Louisiana: Recent Case Studies by SWCA*
- 2:20 **Jessi J. Halligan and Nicholas K. Bentley**  
*Can We Separate the Strata?: The Potentially Hidden Context of Late Pleistocene-Holocene Coastal Plain Sandy Sites*
- 2:40 **Nicholas Bentley**  
*The Potential of Dark Caves to Enlighten our Understanding of Pleistocene Florida: Test Excavations at Legend Cave, West-Central Florida*
- 3:00 **Owen Stoker and Andrew Ma**  
*Risk to Cultural Heritage: Connecting the Natural and Cultural in Climate Change Mitigation*
- 3:20 **Matthew D. Howland**  
*The Impacts of Sea Level Rise on Coastal Cultural Heritage in Georgia and the Prioritization of Archaeological Investigation*

**[9] Historical Archaeology**

**Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-Function Room**

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

**Vincas P. Steponaitis, Jack R. Clark, Jon B. Marcoux, Stephen Davis, Jr. and Benjamin Steere**  
*Villa Gayoso: A Spanish Colonial Administrative Center Near Natchez, Mississippi*

**Lelia Rice**

*Stack 'em High, Fire 'em Hot: Joseph G. Baynham's Post-Civil War Stoneware Pottery Site*

**Mark Donop, Michael Eichstaedt, and Joanna Klein**

*Four Thousand Gunflints, Part I: A Striking Find at the Wilderness Plantation in Louisiana*

**Michael Eichstaedt, Joanna Klein, Mark Donop, and Wade MacDonald**  
*Four Thousand Gunflints, Part II: Experimental Thermal Alteration of Gunflints*

**Leigha Williams and Rachel Black**  
*Persistent Landscapes: Continued Use of an African American Cemetery by a Brunswick Community*

**Matthew Picarelli-Kombert, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, and Amanda D. Roberts Thompson**  
*Pre- and Post-Emancipation Gullah/Geechee Oyster Harvesting on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

**Lakelyn Smith, Matthew Picarelli-Kombert, Jacob Holland-Lulewicz, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, and Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz**  
*Organizing the Space and Daily Life of Enslaved Communities at Middle Place Plantation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia.*

**Maggie Kelleher, Lucia McGrath, Sam Larson, Saralynn Simms, and Aubrey Steen**

*Rediscovering the Santee Delta: Exploring Enslaved Lifeways Between the Rivers*

**John Watts and Emily Hale**  
*Spatial Analysis of Prospect Hill: Using the Frontier Artifact Pattern to Determine Site Use*

**Zackariah Pagels and Emma  
Pepperman**

*Strategies for the Preservation of  
Adversely Affected Historic Cemeteries  
in the Framework of Cultural Resource  
Management: Protecting Heritage*

**Katie Shakour, Travis Jones, and Steve  
Filoromo**

*Challenges in Historic Landscape  
Reconstruction in the Postbellum South:  
A Tale of Two Farms in Louisiana and  
Georgia*

**Isabella Mathews**

*Historic Pandemics and Unmarked  
Cemeteries: The Social Geography of  
Crisis Mortality*

**[10] Precontact Sites, Fieldwork, and  
Excavation**

**Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-  
Function Room**

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

**Marion Coe and Robert Maslowski**  
*Visualizing a Village: A Reconstruction  
of the Burning Spring Branch Site in  
West Virginia*

**Christopher Rivers and Paul Jackson**  
*Woodland Fish Capture along the Bayou*

**Kaitlin R Ahern, Meagan E.  
Gabrielson, Joshua A. Herrin, and  
Delana Gilmore**  
*Silent Stones and Native Landscapes: An  
Archaeological Investigation of Piled  
Stone Features at Nash Turkey Creek*

**Shane Petersen, Rebecca Sigafos,  
Luke Nicosia, Grace Schultz, and  
Lauren Falvey**  
*Preliminary Results of the Excavation of  
40SV186, Archaic through Mississippian  
Site in Sevierville, Tennessee*

**Sonya Gentile, Madeline Smith, and  
Jesse Tune**

*Preliminary Results from Excavations at  
the Beachum-Harrison Site (20MO1011)*

**Jeff Thompson**

*Meet Me at the River – Preliminary  
Results of Data Recovery Excavation at  
9GO231*

**Jirye Kang and Rochelle Marrinan**  
*Cultural Materials from the Borrow Pit  
Site (8LE170), Leon County, Florida*

**Michael Guarino and Eric Albertson**  
*Phase I CRM Survey of a Tract  
Bordering the Poverty Point World  
Heritage Site*

**Llew Kinison**

*Risk Assessment: Navigating Hazards in  
the Field*

**Dane Magoon and Katherine  
Reinberger**

*Amaranthus sp., Chenopodium sp., and  
Mixed “Chen-Am” Bags: Stable Isotope  
Analysis as a Potential Means for  
Confirming Genus-Level Assignment for  
Archaeobotanical Amaranth and  
Chenopodium*

**Andrea Palmiotto, Ryan Devanny,  
Alexandra Schmidt, Bella  
Shrewsbury, and Eric Buzzelli**  
*Sea Catfish (Ariidae) Pectoral and  
Dorsal Fin Spine Tools from the ACE  
Basin Between 5,000 and 3,500 yrs BP*

**FRIDAY MORNING  
NOVEMBER 7**

**[11] Collaboration in Chickasaw  
Archaeology: Over 35 Years of  
Working Together in the Homeland  
of Northeast Mississippi, A Session  
in Honor of John O'Hear (Part I)  
Symposium, Riverview Ballroom A**

Chair: Robbie Ethridge

Organizers: Robbie Ethridge, Raymond  
Doherty

9:00 **Jay Johnson**

*The Beginnings of Chickasaw  
Participation in the Archaeology of  
Mississippi*

9:20 **Tony Boudreaux and Brad Lieb**

*The Legacy of Investigations at the  
ImmokaKina Fa Site: How Did a  
Salvage Archaeology Project Turn  
into Decades of Collaboration in the  
Chickasaw Homeland?*

9:40 **Brad Lieb and Tony Boudreaux**  
*Over a Decade of Archaeology in the  
Homeland with the Chickasaw  
Explorers and CASPR Programs*

10:00 **Riley A. Freeman**  
*Unearthing Identity: Experiences in  
the Chickasaw Explorers Program*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 **Raymond Doherty**  
*Good Fare and Tribal Affairs:  
Chickasaw Archaeology at the  
Council House Site*

11:00 **Jessica Crawford**  
*Preserving Chissa'Talla'a': A  
Preservation Partnership Between  
The Archaeological Conservancy  
and the Chickasaw Nation*

11:20 **Regan E. Crider, Mariah C.  
Gonzales, Mary Evelyn**

**McLemore, Samuel Jordan,  
Channing Hay, and Julia Moritz**  
*The 2025 Lyon's Bluff Field Season:  
A Case Study on Collaborative  
Archaeology with the Chickasaw  
Nation*

**[12] Mississippian General Session,  
Riverview Ballroom B**

Co-Chairs: Shawn Lambert and Jessica  
Kowalski

9:00 **Verna Gentil and Haley Price**  
*So You've Found a Chunkey Stone,  
Now What? Recent Investigations at  
Sites 9CG309 and 9CG337 in  
Chattooga County, Georgia*

9:20 **Breton Giles**  
*Mississippian Copper Plates and  
Regalia*

9:40 **Shawn Lambert and Karen Smith**  
*Revealing Hidden Histories:  
Geophysical Survey Results of the  
Greens Shell Ring Enclosure*

10:00 **Jane Eastman and Brett Riggs**  
*A Study of Complementarity: The  
Buildings on Mounds A and B at  
Watauga*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 **Matthew Capps**  
*The Big Potential of a Small Site:  
Excavations at Blueskin, a Non-  
Mound Plaquemine Occupation in  
the Natchez Bluffs*

11:00 **Joy Mersmann**  
*\*Landscapes of Agricultural  
Suitability at the Turner site  
(23BU21A)*

11:20 **Jessica Kowalski and Robert Scott,  
Jr.**  
*Revisiting Surface Collections from  
Eastern Arkansas: Nodena and  
Parkin Phase Sites*

11:40 **Jeffrey M. Mitchem**  
*Let's Talk About Poop!*

*Archaeology and the Human  
Experiences of Illness in St. Adolphe*

**[13] Historical Archaeology General  
Session, Governor Room**

Co-Chairs: Matthew Rooney and Myles  
Sullivan

9:00 **Matthew P. Rooney, Charles R.  
Cobb, Kathryn E. Parker, James  
B. Legg, and L. Sunni Deb Brooks-  
Weaver**  
*Possible Sixteenth Century Trade  
Goods at Sarassa Lake: An  
Indigenous Village Site on the Lower  
Arkansas River*

9:20 **John Worth**  
*New Spanish Material Culture of the  
Luna Expedition: An Archaeological  
and Documentary Overview*

9:40 **Rochelle Marrinan**  
*Mission Period Archaeology in  
Apalachee Province*

10:00 **Gifford Waters, Charles Cobb, and  
Samantha Gattshall**  
*Mission San Francisco de Potano:  
Results of Recent Fieldwork in the  
Heart of the Franciscan Frontier of  
La Florida*

10:20 BREAK

10:40 **Myles Sullivan**  
*Florida Oranges and Other Meats:  
Correspondences, Competitions and  
Political Legitimacy in the Cuisines  
of British Colonialism*

11:00 **Sarah E. Platt**  
*Daily Life in the Old City:  
Groundtruthing the Early Colonial  
Landscape of Downtown Charleston,  
South Carolina*

11:20 **Sarah Mann**  
*Day Shoose pi la Tayr: The  
Relationship between Michif,*

**[14] Woodland General Session,  
Capitol Room**

Chair: Chris Rodning

9:00 **Jessica Jenkins, Martin Gallivan,  
John Henshaw, and Justine  
McKnight**  
*Worlds at the Edge: Indigenous  
Landscape-Making in the  
Chesapeake*

9:20 **Paul Thacker**  
*Weak Archaeological Theory and  
Experimental Replication:  
Considering Pottery Surface  
Treatment in the Yadkin Valley*

9:40 **Chris Rodning, Mikayla Fletcher,  
Bryan Haley, and Chip McGimsey**  
*Landscape of Rings: Earthen  
Enclosures, Ritual Landscape, and  
Chronology at Marksville, Avoyelles  
Parish, Louisiana*

10:00 **Paige Ford**  
*Building Mounds, Building Bonds:  
Refocusing on Community Practice,  
Connection, and Collective  
Gathering in the Plum Bayou  
Landscape*

10:20 **Daniel LaDu**  
*The Case for Domestic Settlement at  
the Mazique Mound and Plaza  
Center (22Ad502): The University of  
Southern Mississippi's 2025  
Excavations*

**[15] Precontact Ceramics and Lithics  
Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-  
Function Room**

8:00 AM – 10:00 AM

**Alan May**

*Documenting Catawba Valley Fiber  
Technologies: Positive Cast Analysis of  
Ceramics from the LaFar Site (31GS30)*

**Bryan Moss, Natalie Mason, and Terry  
Powis**

*Geochemical Analysis of Two Middle  
Woodland Ceramic Ear Spools from  
Bartow County, Georgia*

**Emili Bailey, Brock Robertson,  
Nathan R. Lawres, and David Collins**

*Evaluating the Performance  
Characteristics of Spiculate-Tempered  
Pottery*

**Anthony Farace**

*Revisiting the Porter Collection: Modern  
Petrographic Analysis of American  
Bottom Ceramics*

**Jennifer Vieyra Sanchez, Madison  
Nicholson, and Erin Nelson**

*Stylistic Analysis of Pensacola Incised  
Hand and Skull Designs*

**Easton Long, Hannah Hoover, and Jeff  
Sherard**

*Stamped in Practice: Assessing  
Variation in Complicated Stamped  
Paddles from Yamasee Towns*

**Joshua E. Milon**

*Analysis of Temper and Decorative  
Variation of Ceramics from the Clement  
Site (34MC8)*

**William Balco and Katherine Sterner**

*Preliminary Results of Microwear  
Analysis of Stone Tools from 9DW276  
(Rice Farm), Dawson County, Georgia*

**Jacob E. Brown and Ryan Parish**

*Sourcing Ancient Stone Tools from  
Parsons, TN*

**Nathan Trumbo and Sherman Johns**  
*Rancho Moreno: Flake Stone Analysis*

**Eric Godwin**

*A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic  
Debitage from Structure 24 at Spiro  
(34LF40)*

**Ireland Reisinger and Ryan Parish**

*A Source and Typological Analysis of  
Lithic Materials from Units 5 and 6 at  
the Chucalissa site (40SY1)*

**[16] Archaeobotany, Palynology,  
Geochemical, and Radiocarbon  
Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-  
Function Room**

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

**Sam Olvey, Megan A. Conger, and  
Carla Hadden**

*Learning from the Past, Accelerating  
Towards the Future: A History of CAIS*

**Joseph Lindler**

*Lithics, Lasers, & Legacies:  
Geochemical Techniques at Nipper  
Creek (38RD18)*

**Angelina Perrotti, Morgan Smith,  
Dave Thulman, and John White**

*Pollen and Diatom Analyses from  
Submerged Archaeological Sites in the  
Gulf of Mexico*

**Kandace Hollenbach, Heather  
Maxwell, John Jones, Peggy Humes,  
Stephanie Hacker, Crystal O'Connor,  
and Fraser Neiman**

*Wheat Agriculture, Forest Clearance,  
Wood Selection, and Plant Use in the  
Late 18th Century at Jefferson's  
Monticello*

**Sarah C. Sherwood and Stephen B.  
Carmody**

*A Recent Glimpse into Russell Cave  
(1JA181) and Why We Should Learn  
More from this Remarkable Record of*

*9,000 Years of Pre-Contact History in Jackson County, Alabama*

**Grace A. Parkhill and Sarah C. Sherwood**

*Exploring Occupation Periodicity and Intensity at Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama: Micromorphology, Carbon ( $\delta^{13}C$ ) and Oxygen ( $\delta^{18}O$ ) in Wood Ash*

**Paul Eubanks and Eleanora Reber**  
*Beyond Salt: Organic Residue Evidence for Food Preparation in Fabric-Imprinted Pans from Middle Tennessee*

2:20 **Brady Davis, Raymond Doherty, Jessica Crawford, and Brad Lieb**  
*From Vision to Reality: The Chickasaw Heritage Center*

2:40 **Robbie Ethridge**  
*A Chickasaw Model for Collaborative Work with non-Native Archaeologists, Scholars, and the Public: A Summary Statement*

3:00 **Benjamin Steer**  
*Discussant*

3:20 **Charles Cobb**  
*Discussant*

*Immediately following the symposium, all are invited to a reception in the King Room, sponsored by Mississippi State University.*

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 7

[17] **Collaboration in Chickasaw Archaeology: Over 35 Years of Working Together in the Homeland of Northeast Mississippi, A Session in Honor of John O'Hear (Part II) Symposium, Riverview Ballroom A**  
Chair: Robbie Ethridge  
Organizers: Robbie Ethridge, Raymond Doherty

1:20 **Elliot Blair, Bruce Fish, Brad Lieb, Jacquelyn Sparks, Adam Drannon, Adrienne Dastgir, and Reid Pelzel**  
*Oksop Pihisa ("Studying Beads"): A Collaborative Elemental Analysis of Chickasaw Beads*

1:40 **Bruce Fish, Brad Lieb, Jacquelyn Sparks, Adrienne Dastgir, Adam Drannon, and Reid Pelzel**  
*A'a Ashaachi' – "A Place to Store Things": The Chickasaw Curation Facility in the Twenty-First Century*

2:00 BREAK

[18] **Ancient Life in Louisiana's Piney Woods: Recent Research in Kisatchie National Forest Symposium, Riverview Ballroom B**  
Co-Chairs: Matthew Helmer and Erlend Johnson  
Organizers: Matthew Helmer, Erlend Johnson, and Grant McCall

1:00 **Velicia Bergstrom and Matthew Helmer**  
*Tribal Histories and Connections to Kisatchie National Forest*

1:20 **Sherman Horn, III, Peter Cropley, Alexandra Cavignac, and Nathanael Heller**  
*Into the Forest Primeval: Recent Phase II Evaluations of Precontact Sites in the Evangeline Unit of Kisatchie National Forest*

1:40 **Erlend Johnson, Matt Helmer, Mark A. Rees, and John Mayer**  
*Excavations at Iatt Lake Bluff: Frontier Coles Creek Lifeways in Central Louisiana*

- 2:00 **Liz Chamberlain, Matthew Helmer, and Erlend Johnson**  
*OSL Dating of Ancient Cultural Soils in Kisatchie National Forest*
- 2:20 **Steve Treloar, Jonathan Paige, Ian Robicheaux, and Chesney Kuper**  
*Synthesizing Kisatchie National Forest Lithic Datasets for Regional Interpretation*
- 2:40 **Ian Robicheaux and Erlend Johnson**  
*Evaluating Morphological Variations Within the Middle Archaic Evans Point Type*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Grant McCall, Erlend Johnson, Matthew Helmer, Mark A. Rees, John Mayer, Steve Treloar, and Ian Robicheaux**  
*Lithic Raw Material Sourcing and Technological Organization in the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana*
- 3:40 **Gloria Church, Randolph J. Deaton, IV, and Matthew Helmer**  
*From National Forest to Federal Court: Interagency Collaboration Resulting in Historic ARPA Prosecution in Louisiana*
- 4:00 **Conan Mills and Matthew Helmer**  
*Between River and Upland: The Old LSU Site in Historical Context*
- 4:20 **Grant Snitker, Claudine Gravel-Miguel, Katherine Peck, Jonathan Paige, and Matthew Helmer**  
*The Machine Learning Pipeline for Cultural Resource Management: Successes and Future Directions from Kisatchie National Forest LiDAR Project*
- 4:40 **David Anderson**  
*Discussant*

**[19] Historical Archaeology General Session, Governor Room**

Chair: Steven Filoromo

- 1:20 **Steven Filoromo, Elliot Blair, and Rachel Cajigas**  
*Reconstructing the Landscape of a 19th Century Enslaved and Timber Port Community at the North End Site (9MC81), Creighton Island, GA*
- 1:40 **James Greene, Krista Jordan-Greene, John Kimes, Colin Bean, David Price, and Tony Guzzi**  
*Locating the Enslaved Cemetery at The Hermitage*
- 2:00 **Joanna Klein and Michael Eichstaedt**  
*Faunal Analysis of Laborers' Quarters at the Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation Site (16AN26)*
- 2:20 BREAK
- 2:40 **Nathanael Heller**  
*Data Recovery Excavations of the Penny Plantation, Site 16EBR117, A Historic Livestock Farm in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana*
- 3:00 **Cayla Colclasure**  
*Community-Engaged Archaeology at the Cowee Tunnel Prison Labor Camp in Jackson County, NC*
- 3:20 **April Smith**  
*The Dark History that Built Atlanta: Convict Leasing at the Chattahoochee Brick Company*
- 3:40 **Brandy Norton-Zayed, Diana Johnson, and Shaun West**  
*Are You Digging for Gold?: A Case Study of Gold Mine Archaeology in Northern Georgia*
- 4:00 **William Wilson**  
*Return to Blackwater: Old Sites and New Discoveries in a Ship's Graveyard*

4:20 **Caleb Smith**  
*An Old Dog CAN Learn New Tricks:  
 An Investigation of a 20th-Century  
 ‘Stock and Fruit Farm’ in Haywood  
 County, North Carolina*

**[20] Lithics, Pottery, Phytoliths, and  
 Fungi**

**General Session, Paramount Room**

Chair: Kelly Santana

2:00 **Ryan Parish**  
*A Chert Type Database for the  
 Southeast: Applications and Updates*

2:20 **Scott Ashcraft, Phillip LaPorta,  
 and Larry Kimball**  
*Appalachian Cultural Landscapes  
 and the Failures of a Profession:  
 Coming to Grips with Paradigm  
 Change*

2:40 **Dane Roberts, Bryan Moss, and  
 Terry Powis**  
*Geochemical Analysis of Tools from  
 Multi-Component Sites in North  
 Georgia Using Portable X-ray  
 Fluorescence*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **Ann Cordell**  
*The Trajectory of Pottery Studies in  
 the Southeast as Presented at the  
 Southeastern Archaeological  
 Conferences, 1980-2024*

3:40 **Kelly Santana and Alison Damick**  
*Phytoliths and Fire: An Analysis of  
 Cupola Pond*

4:00 **Jonah Bullen and Alison Damick**  
*Assessing Mycolith Morphotypes for  
 Diagnostic Characteristics:  
 Implications for a New Method in  
 Archaeology*

**[21] Woodland and Mississippi Periods  
 in Florida**

**General Session, Capitol Room**

Co-Chairs: Thomas J. Pluckhahn and  
 Erin Nelson

1:20 **Kenneth E. Sassaman, Forrest Z.  
 Meyers, Morgan Sampson,  
 Lennon R. Myers, Magdalynne A.  
 Alley, Brenna C. Hafling, Lukas  
 M. Desjardins, Rafael J. Peré, and  
 Katherine E. Hughes**

*Water Knowledge: How 8,000 Years  
 of Fluctuating Lake Levels in North-  
 Central Florida Affected Lakeside  
 Land Use and Regional Interactions*

1:40 **Thomas J. Pluckhahn**  
*“Thanks for All the Fish”:  
 Rethinking Human-Dolphin  
 Relations in Precolonial Florida*

2:00 **Neill J. Wallis, Meggan E. Blessing,  
 Cristina I. R. Oliveira, Juliana  
 Rubinatto Serrano, and Michelle J.  
 LeFebvre**  
*Woodland Platform Mounds Made of  
 Feasts: Mound II at Garden Patch,  
 Florida Gulf Coast*

2:20 **Victoria Hayes**  
*Cedar Point North: A Look into a  
 Shell Mound Site on the St. Johns II  
 Landscape*

2:40 **Keith Ashley, Greg Hendryx, and  
 Victoria Hayes**  
*Revisiting the Dolphin Reef Site:  
 Insights into the Early St. Johns II  
 Settlement of Northeastern Florida*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **Nancy White**  
*Cayson Mound and Village Site, a  
 Fort Walton Center in Northwest  
 Florida*

3:40 **Hui Xiao**  
*\*Investigating Cultural Transitions  
 via pXRF Ceramic Analysis at the*

*Pierce Mounds Site, Northwest Florida, AD 900–1500*

4:00 **Magdalynne Alley**  
*Ties That Bind: St. Marys Cordmarking in Resistance to the Mississippian World*

4:20 **Erin Nelson, Lindsay C. Bloch, Ashley Rutkoski, Magdalynne Alley, and Neill Wallis**  
*An Update on Chronology in the Pensacola Culture Region*

**[22] Geophysics, Remote Sensing, Geoarchaeology, and GIS  
Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-Function Room**

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM

**Kaden Holbrook, Kate Roland, Meghan Buchanan, Rob Bonney, Howard Cyr, and LisaMarie Malischke**  
*“Where Have All the Soldiers Gone?”: Documenting the Civil War Cemetery at Camp Watts, Alabama*

**Bryan Haley**  
*Recent Geophysical Survey at Marksville: Excellent Results from “Ugly” Magnetometer Data*

**Jennifer Melcher**  
*Finding the Unfound: Remote Sensing and the Search for Tilton Cemetery*

**Claiborne D. Sea, David Pollack, Eileen G. Ernenwein, Tyler Benjamin Dedic, Bailey Lambert, Matthew Q. Anderson, Julius T. Ayin, Heather Byerly, Tyler Cannon, Deborah B. Parrish, and Kimberly L. Swisher**  
*A Comparative Geophysical Analysis of Sub-Mound Architecture from Multiple Middle Fort Ancient Settlements in Central Kentucky*

**Finn Gosnell, Daisy Adams, Aaron Comstock, Kamryn Duff, Jon Endonino, Claiborne D. Sea, and Kimberly L. Swisher**  
*Anomalies Unearthed: Geophysics Results from the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeological Field School*

**Logan Guthrie, Shawn Lambert, Robin Soweka, Jr., Gordon Pevehouse, and LeeAnne Wendt**  
*Building Capacity, Preserving Heritage: GPR Surveys at Muscogee Nation Sites*

**Leslie Anderson, Aaron Comstock, Jon Endonino, Maddox Hillard, Claiborne D. Sea, Sarah Shepherd, and Kimberly L. Swisher**  
*Ground-Truthing, Bringing Geophysics Data and Site Reality Together: Preliminary Results from Pedestrian Survey and Excavations from the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeological Field School*

**Hannah Guidry and Paige Silcox**  
*Integrating Digital Mapping and Mobile GIS Tools into Archaeological Resource Management at Sellars Farm State Archaeological Area, Tennessee*

**Charleston Burton, Hannah Hoover, and Jake Zadik**  
*Revisiting Brays Island: Spatial Analysis of Legacy CRM Data from Coastal South Carolina*

**Alyssa Pietraszek, Elizabeth Zieschang, Melanie Damour, Jessi Halligan, Jessica Cook Hale, Jayur Mehta, Morgan Smith, Simon Fitch, and Matthew Sanger**  
*Reevaluating BOEM’s Guidelines for Identifying Submerged Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites in the Gulf of Mexico: An Extensive Geoarchaeological Approach*

**[23] Coastal Archaeology,  
Zooarchaeology, Collections, and  
Curation**

**Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-  
Function Room**

3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

**Kendall L. Holland, Michael Wilson,  
and Shemah Crosby**

*A Comparison of Cultural Materials  
from Eroding Archaeological Sites in  
Grand Bay, Mississippi and  
Apalachicola, Florida*

**Cristina Oliveira**

*An Understudied Coastal Landscape:  
Historical Ecology of Jupiter Inlet 1*

**Jonathan L. Olive**

*Preservation of Grand Bay Shell  
Middens*

**Ryan Campbell and Ayla Amadio**

*From Erosion to Action: Preservation  
Planning for the Peninsula Site  
(12Mo0301)*

**Alisa Luthra**

*From the Midden to the Marsh:  
Zooarchaeological Results of Vertebrate  
Assemblages from the Spring Warrior  
Complex (8TA154), Florida*

**Jax Houser**

*Locating and Identifying Domesticated  
Dogs in the Florida Archaeological  
Record*

**Emma Coffey**

*Benefiting the Bones: A Preliminary  
ZooMS Analysis of Historic Sandusky's  
Subfloor Pit*

**Makenna Lenoir**

*Zooarchaeology of Jupiter Inlet I:  
Faunal Harvest at a Southeast Florida  
Civic-Ceremonial Site*

**Forrest Meyers**

*Orphaned No More: A Case Study in  
Rehousing Legacy Collections in North  
Central Florida*

**Maya Chambers, Shawn Lambert, and  
Molly Zuckerman**

*Evaluating Ethics in Curation*

**Mary Katherine Brown**

*Assessing Brick Curation Strategies*

**Madeleine Hale**

*From Archive to Analysis: A Case Study  
Using Legacy Collections for  
Dissertation Research*

**Brittney N. Bostian, Emily Bartz, and  
Robert Scott**

*From Donation to Interpretation:  
Toward a Research Strategy for Poverty  
Point Artifacts in Arkansas*

**SATURDAY MORNING  
NOVEMBER 8**

**[24] Public Archaeology, Indigenous  
Rights, and Ethics**

**General Session,  
Riverview Ballroom A**

Chair: Carol Colaninno

8:20 **Ryan Seidemann, Alex Garcia-  
Putnam, Christine Halling, Kerry  
Boutee, Laura Allen, Kathryn  
Baustian, Erin Fox, Adam Wilson,  
Siobhain Murphy, and T. Hudson  
Marcel**

*Salvage Bioarchaeology in Cypress  
Grove: Navigating Ethics and Law in  
a New Orleans Historic Cemetery*

8:40 **Andrew C. Carter, Nathan R.  
Lawres, Karyn Hunt, and Crystal  
Dankert**

*Brick by Brick: Assembling New  
Partnerships in Public Archaeology*

- 9:00 **Raleigh Pritchard, Nathan Lawres, and Andrew Carter**  
*Reflexivity in Public Archaeology: Revamping Educational Programming at the Waring Center for Public Archaeology*
- 9:20 **Emma Pepperman**  
*Indigenous Rights to Cultural and Sacred Sites and Materials According to U.S. Law*
- 9:40 **Nathan R. Lawres, Raleigh Pritchard, Tim Hawig, and Meghan Graham**  
*Leveraging Archaeology as a Pedagogical Tool: Public Archaeology at Carrollton City High School*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Liley M. Bozard and Sarah Shepard**  
*Slipping Through the Cracks: Managing Legacy Collections and Searching for Provenience*
- 10:40 **Carol Colaninno**  
*Let's Talk Partnerships: Reviewing Partnership Frameworks from Other Disciplines and Their Application to Archaeology*
- 11:00 **David M. Brewer**  
*State of the Territory: Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management in the U.S Virgin Islands*
- 11:20 **Andrew Seth Bowen**  
*Things, Values, and Heirlooms: A Phenomenological Approach*
- 11:40 **Matt Newton**  
*Disenchantment to Dispossession*

**[25] Archaeology and Cultural Resource Policy – What You Need to Know**

**Workshop, Riverview Ballroom B**  
Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Auerbach  
Panelists: Jeffrey Auerbach and Ryan Seidemann

10:00 AM – 12:00 PM

**[26] Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques for Archaeological Research**

**Workshop, Paramount Room**  
Organizers and Co-Chairs: Josef Hormes and Lisa Langlois

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

*A tour of the Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices at Louisiana State University will follow the workshop from 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM. Email Lisa Langlois at llanglois@lsu.edu or Franz J. Hormes at hormes@lsu.edu to register.*

**[27] Public Archaeology, Collaboration, Community, Education, and CRM Poster Session, Heidelberg Pre-Function Room**

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

**Kimberly L. Swisher, Leslie Anderson, Corinne Campbell, Aaron Comstock, Jon Endonino, Finn Gosnell, Puck Parry, Claiborne D. Sea, and Sarah Shepherd**

*Community Archaeological Work in Richmond, Kentucky: Overview of the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeology Field School Project*

**Claire Auerbach**

*Interviews on Consultation and Care for Animal Remains in NAGPRA Practice*

**Cody Kaufmann**

*Building Bridges: Collaborative  
Archaeology Between Missouri  
Department of Transportation and the  
University of Missouri*

**Kaley Kelly and Paul Webb**

*Ela Dam: Rivers, History, and Cultural  
Resources*

**Sarah Price, Philip J. Carr, Ian  
Thompson, Ryan Spring, William  
Turner, and Laura Wood**

*Reframing the Past, Reshaping Practice:  
Indigenous Alabama – Choctaw*

**Cade Peterson, Guinever James, Eric  
Newman, Morgan Bartlett, Neva  
Drane, Benito Emrich-Branche, and  
Mallory Stratton**

*Enfulletv-Mocvse in Archaeology Field  
School: Summer 2025 Field Season  
Summary and Future Direction*

**Kaitlin Smith, Emma Petras, Nathan  
R. Lawres, and Andrew C. Carter**

*Felting, Modeling, and Printing, Oh  
My!: Breathing New Life into the Waring  
Stop Motion Animation Project*

**Philip Carr, Sabrina Caldwell,  
Thomas Shaw, and Grace Stringer**

*Myths and the M-Word: A Survey of  
Undergraduate Student Beliefs about  
Alabama's Indigenous History*

**Karla Oesch**

*Reducing and Reusing: Updating a  
Traveling Exhibit to Tell a Bigger Story*

**Saylor Fortner**

*Sensing The Past: A Collaborative  
Exhibit for the Kentucky School for the  
Blind Segregated Schoolhouse*

**Catherine Taunton Strader**

*Reviving Rivercane: Ecology, Culture,  
and Archaeology*

## ABSTRACTS

### SYMPOSIUM, PANEL AND WORKSHOP ABSTRACTS

#### **[4] Advancing Research on Caddo History and Culture**

Organizer: Carl Drexler (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Riverview Ballroom A, Thursday, November 6, 1:20 PM – 4:00 PM.

The Caddo homeland encompasses portions of Louisiana and three neighboring states (Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas). The Caddo people contributed greatly to increasing social complexity and the establishment of vast multiethnic social networks across the Southeast, quickly becoming renowned and respected for their unique and refined artistry – a legacy kept alive through the work of modern Caddo artists. Archeological research on sites within the homeland has a long history, and advances alongside theoretical and methodological changes in the discipline. This session brings together archeologists now working on Caddo sites, showing the breadth of research being undertaken in this important area.

#### **[6] A Life in Service: Jack Wynn's Contributions to Archaeology, Education, and Beyond**

Organizers: William Balco (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), Lori Thompson (New South and Associates), and Kendy Altizer (University of North Georgia)

Paramount Room, Thursday, November 6, 2:00 PM – 3:40 PM.

Once in a blue moon, an archaeologist comes along who quietly goes above and beyond to dedicate their life to the service of the past, the education of students, and the betterment of society. Jack T. Wynn was certainly one of these, serving in the US Navy from 1958 to 1962 before graduating from Georgia State College in 1968 and earning a PhD at University of Missouri. Following this, he served as an archaeologist who managed cultural resources in the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest for over 20 years. After “retiring” Jack went on to teach and inspire undergraduate students at University of North Georgia, providing them with hands-on training in archaeology while investigating nearby sites for 23 years. During his time as an adjunct, he was instrumental in driving the university to establish an Anthropology minor and was a founding member of the Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists. After his “retirement” from teaching, he continued to serve his community, taking on roles with the Blue Ridge Archaeology Guild (of which he was also a founding member) and the Lumpkin County Historical Society. Later, he drove for meals on wheels, providing food to homebound individuals and proving that he was a public servant to the very end. This symposium explores Jack's many contributions to the archaeology and cultural resources broadly defined, spanning university-level instruction to public outreach and education.

#### **[18] Ancient Life in Louisiana's Piney Woods: Recent Research in Kisatchie National Forest**

Organizers: Matthew Helmer (USDA Forest Service), Erlend Johnson (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), and Grant McCall (Tulane University)

Riverview Ballroom B, Friday, November 7, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM.

Kisatchie National Forest encompasses 605,000 acres in central and northern Louisiana, making it the state's largest protected area. It is also one of the most extensively surveyed regions for cultural resources in Louisiana, with more than 5,000 archaeological sites recorded to date. As such, Kisatchie serves as an ideal laboratory for understanding the archaeological lifeways of Louisiana and the broader southern piney woods region. Over the past 40 years, investments by Fort Polk/Johnson have supported more than 600 Phase II investigations in western Kisatchie, creating one of the largest bodies of archaeological knowledge in the state. More recently, hurricane salvage efforts and infrastructure projects have sparked a renewed wave of archaeological research across the entire Forest. This session will highlight recent work in Kisatchie, including the results of Phase II and III investigations, high-resolution LiDAR feature detection, large-scale data synthesis and predictive modeling through machine learning, and studies of Tribal traditional cultural plant use. Much like the Fort Polk research, this resurgence of Kisatchie studies has the potential to establish a new foundation for Louisiana archaeology in the years to come.

**[2] Archaeology and Climate in the Southeast: Challenges, Losses, and Pathways Forward**

Organizers: Sierra Bow (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), Lindsey Cochran (East Tennessee State University), Ramie Gougeon (University of West Florida), and Emily Jane Murray (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Riverview Ballroom B, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

This symposium examines the intersection of archaeology and climate change in the Southeast, a region increasingly shaped by both sudden disasters and gradual environmental transformations. Storms, flooding, drought, erosion, and fire continue to threaten the preservation of cultural resources while also creating new opportunities for site discovery, documentation, and interpretation. These changing conditions demand innovative approaches to research, stewardship, and collaboration with diverse partners. This session covers a wide range of responses, from site monitoring and mitigation to community engagement and resilience planning. Together, these perspectives highlight how archaeology can both inform, and be transformed by, climate change.

**[25] Archaeology and Cultural Resource Policy - What You Need to Know**

Organizer and Chair: Jeffrey Auerbach (University of Georgia)

Riverview Ballroom B, Saturday, November 8, 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM.

The regulatory and policy landscape that governs the fields of archaeology and cultural resource preservation is continually in flux. This panel hopes to bridge the gap between policy and practice and allow a forum for presenting and discussing changes that have taken place over the past year, including the recent finalization of the rules for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. This panel will allow for updates to be given, but also for academic archaeologists, field archaeologists, and students to be able to ask questions to a panel of experts on the intersection of policy and archaeology.

**[7] Buried by Mr. Turner: The Archaeology and Bioarchaeology of Asylum Hill**

Organizer: Jennifer Mack (University of Mississippi Medical Center, Asylum Hill Project)

Governor Room, Thursday, November 6, 1:00 PM – 4:20 PM.

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 (1855-

1935). Large-scale excavation of the site began in 2022. Institutional cemeteries provide—by their apparent uniformity—opportunities to observe temporal patterns, health trends, policy changes, and personal touches that can be difficult to discern in municipal cemeteries, being obscured by the noise of idiosyncratic behaviors. This symposium presents research on topics including burial chronology, mortality patterns, coffin construction, burial clothing trends, skeletal/dental analysis, and an innovative technique for extracting human DNA from grave soil.

**[11] Collaboration in Chickasaw Archaeology: Over 35 Years of Working Together in the Homeland of Northeast Mississippi, A Session in Honor of John O'Hear (Parts I and II)**

Organizers: Robbie Ethridge (University of Mississippi) and Raymond Doherty (Chickasaw Inkanna Foundation)

Riverview Ballroom A, Friday, November 7, 9:00 AM – 3:40 PM.

The Chickasaw Nation has worked with archaeologists for over thirty-five years to reconstruct the history of their homeland in northeast Mississippi. Working together has resulted in the examination of dozens of Chickasaw sites, the return of artifacts to the Chickasaw Nation, the finding of the pre-colonial polity of Chicaza, and a robust picture of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Chickasaw life. The Chickasaw Nation now includes tours to the homeland, archaeological programs for young and adult Chickasaws, and the construction of the Chickasaw Heritage Center in Tupelo, Mississippi. This session is in honor of John O'hear, who was there from the beginning.

**[1] Materializing Memory: Archaeological Approaches in the Southeast**

Organizers: Tara Skipton (University of Texas at Austin) and Mikayla Absher Fletcher (Tulane University)

Riverview Ballroom A, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

Growing attention to the role of memory in archaeological research has opened new ways of understanding the past as continuously re-constituting lived experiences. By exploring how memories are embedded in places, objects, and stories, archaeologists bridge the material and immaterial, generate dynamic interpretations of past worlds, and even offer insights relevant to contemporary social struggles. This symposium examines memory at multiple scales and through multiple materials: from landscapes to artifacts, from architecture to oral histories. Through diverse case studies, we situate memory as a framework for interpreting the intertwined social and material dynamics of the Southeastern past.

**[3] Recent Research at Green's Shell Enclosure Heritage Preserve, Beaufort County, South Carolina [Posters]**

Organizers: Karen Y. Smith (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources) and Andrea Palmiotto (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

Heidelberg Pre-Function Room, Thursday, November 6, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Green's Shell Enclosure (GSE), located on Hilton Head Island, represents one of two recorded towns with shell enclosures occupied after 1000AD. The site consists of an arcuate shell ridge reminiscent of shell rings constructed thousands of years earlier. Testing prior to 2000 emphasized the outer shell ridge. In 2024/25, a multi-institutional team conducted recovery efforts to characterize the interior of the enclosure, refine cultural associations, and improve site management. We discuss how the project is helping advance collaborative archaeology in South

Carolina, hone NAGPRA-aware fieldwork practices, situate GSE within broader Mississippian coastal traditions, and communicate these findings to the public.

**[26] Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques for Archaeological Research Workshop**

Organizers: Josef Hormes (Louisiana State University/CAMD) and Lisa Langlois (Louisiana State University/CAMD)

Paramount Room, Saturday, November 8, 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM.

This workshop focuses on synchrotron radiation (SR) based techniques for archaeological research. Several scientists working at the Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices (CAMD) and specialists in their field present typical examples of archaeological research using four SR- based spectroscopic techniques. The workshop also includes a general introduction to synchrotron radiation and a presentation on basic atomic/molecular physics. The following techniques will be discussed: X-ray absorption spectroscopy (incl. X-ray fluorescence); X-ray tomography; X-ray diffraction; UV – and UV-photo-electron spectroscopy. Following the workshop there will be a tour of the CAMD facility at Louisiana State University.

## **PAPER AND POSTER ABSTRACTS**

**[1] Absher Fletcher, Mikayla** (Tulane University; mabsher@tulane.edu)

*Land of Rings and Memories: Monuments as Memory Effectants at Marksville (16AV1)* [paper]

The rings of Marksville are one of the most enigmatic features in the Southeast and represent a significant element of the Marksville ritual landscape. Investigations into the rings have revealed they were ritual in nature, and once closed, the people of Marksville left the raised embankment of each ring to remember these events. Though now plowed down, the landscape remembers. Through a multi-method approach, we have found these memories materialized in the landscape. As memory effectants, the rings of Marksville played important roles in actively constructing and perpetuating multi-sensory experiences and social memory at Marksville.

**[10] Ahern, Kaitlin R** (New South Associates, Inc., Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society), **Meagan E. Gabrielson** (Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society), **Joshua A. Herrin** (Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society), and **Delana Gilmore** (Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society)

*Silent Stones and Native Landscapes: An Archaeological Investigation of Piled Stone Features at Nash Turkey Creek* [poster]

Piled stone features in Georgia have been documented as far back as the early nineteenth century and were often associated local Native American cultures, such as the Muscogee. Over the last two years, the Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society has aided a landowner in the examination of two clusters of piled stone features located on his private land. Archaeological investigations have involved shovel testing, metal detection, limited excavation of a destroyed piled stone feature, and GIS documentation of the site. This poster highlights this research while also providing insight into other piled stone features in Georgia.

**[21] Alley, Magdalynne** (University of Florida; m.alley@ufl.edu)

*Ties That Bind: St. Marys Cordmarking in Resistance to the Mississippian World* [paper]

Typically indicative of the Woodland period in the Southeast U.S., the continuation of cordmarked pottery and mobile foraging lifeways into the Mississippian period has frustrated efforts to construct North Florida and Georgia chronologies. Using the St. Marys culture as a springboard, this study reconsiders Mississippian cordmarked potting practices. Technological, stylistic, and chemical ceramic analyses are used to contextualize the St. Marys culture in the Mississippian World. Examining high and low visibility ceramic attributes, it is proposed that St. Marys cordmarking signaled collective identity, asserting decentralization and separation to actively resist Mississippianization.

**[6] Altizer, Kendy** (University of North Georgia; kendy.altizer@ung.edu), **Danielle Riebe** (University of Georgia), and **William M. Balco, Jr.** (University of Wisconsin -Milwaukee)

*A Wynn Win in Archaeology: Advancing Archaeological Research and Education through a Lifetime of Proactivity* [paper]

Jack Wynn was a tireless educator at the University of North Georgia (UNG), even after retirement from the U.S. Forest Service. For over ten years he taught classes in archaeology and provided research opportunities for his students. He was also a vocal supporter of creating an

Anthropology major and his relentless push was rewarded with an Anthropology minor, along with the first tenure track position in Anthropology at UNG. Through his dedication and effort, Dr. Wynn also supported a number of emerging scholars during his tenure at UNG. This paper only highlights a few of the accomplishments of Dr. Jack Wynn's mentorship, but his legacy and his impact live on through so many more stories and people.

[22] **Anderson, Leslie** (Eastern Kentucky University; leslie\_anderson29@mymail.eku.edu), **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Jon Endonino** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Maddox Hillard** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Claiborne D. Sea** (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics, Inc.), **Sarah Shepherd** (Eastern Kentucky University), and **Kimberly L. Swisher** (Eastern Kentucky University)

*Ground-Truthing, Bringing Geophysics Data and Site Reality Together: Preliminary Results from Pedestrian Survey and Excavations from the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeological Field School* [poster]

In the Summer of 2025, the Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) Archaeology Field School conducted archaeological investigations of a site being developed by the City of Richmond, Kentucky. Students collaborated with professionals from other universities to conduct geophysical surveys utilizing GPR and Magnetic gradiometry. These surveys identified multiple potential anomalies for further investigation. Utilizing pedestrian survey and subsurface methods such as shovel test pits (STPs) and excavation test units (TUs), students verified some of these anomalies as cultural and positively identified historic and pre-colonial cultural materials. The preliminary results and interpretations of the site's occupational history are presented and discussed.

[20] **Ashcraft, Scott** (Retired, USFS; Bowemaker@gmail.com), **Phillip LaPorta** (Center for the Investigation of Native and Ancient Quarries), and **Larry Kimball** (Appalachian State University)

*Appalachian Cultural Landscapes and the Failures of a Profession: Coming to Grips with Paradigm Change* [paper]

Untested, decades-old site probability “models” concluded most Appalachian landscapes were too steep to be archaeologically significant, eliminating ~80% of the landmass from meaningful investigation. These models were as erroneous as they were destructive. Recent documentation reveals precontact era “ground-zero” quarrying tools of astonishing scale and form as well as other tool forms with intriguing edgewear, hafting traces, and use types. Many tool types appear expedient and litter upland landscapes in surprising frequencies. Site types include immense quarrying landscapes, additional resource extraction zones, rock piles and likely mortuary complexes. LiDAR imagery and cumulative data suggest pervasive anthropogenic use across these landscapes.

[21] **Ashley, Keith** (University of North Florida; kashley@unf.edu), **Greg Hendryx** (SEARCH), and **Victoria Hayes** (University of Florida)

*Revisiting the Dolphin Reef Site: Insights into the Early St. Johns II Settlement of Northeastern Florida* [paper]

The Dolphin Reef site (8DU276) lies on a 20-foot terrace overlooking the lower St. Johns River on the Jacksonville University campus. Initially recorded in 1976, the site was the scene of CRM testing and mitigation efforts in 2005-06. Excavations yielded both Colorinda and St. Johns

pottery, offering an excellent setting to explore the relationship between late Woodland and early Mississippian period occupations in northeastern Florida. This paper presents previous archaeological work at Dolphin Reef as a springboard to examine the historical circumstances surrounding the emergence of St. Johns II settlements in the lower St. Johns.

**[27] Auerbach, Claire** (University of Georgia)

*Interviews on Consultation and Care for Animal Remains in NAGPRA Practice* [poster]

This poster presents findings from semi-structured interviews with representatives of federally funded museums and Tribal Nations regarding the treatment of non-human animal remains under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). While NAGPRA applies to Ancestors and cultural items, ambiguity surrounds animal remains recovered in special and unique contexts. Interviews with twenty museum professionals and six representatives from Tribal Nations reveal variation in institutional policies, case-by-case decision-making, and resource limitations. Tribal Nation participants emphasized that significance is context-specific, and consultation is essential. These perspectives highlight the need for clear guidance and collaborative approaches within NAGPRA processes.

**[15] Bailey, Emili** (University of West Georgia; emili.lbailey@gmail.com), **Brock Robertson** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), and **David Collins** (University of West Georgia)

*Evaluating the Performance Characteristics of Spiculate-Tempered Pottery* [poster]

How tempers affect performance characteristics in pottery is a popular topic in the experimental archaeology literature. Yet, sponge spicules as a temper have received very little attention compared to other tempering agents. This research uses an experimental archaeology approach to examine the impact of sponge spicules on the performance characteristics of strength and toughness in fired pottery. An experimental assemblage of briquettes was created using a South Florida smectite clay and sponge spicules which were subjected to three-point bend tests using a motorized test stand. In this poster, we present the initial results of these strength and toughness tests.

**[15] Balco, William** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; wmbalco@uwm.edu), and **Katherine Sterner** (Towson University)

*Preliminary Results of Microwear Analysis of Stone Tools from 9DW276 (Rice Farm), Dawson County, Georgia* [poster]

Excavations at 9DW276 (Rice Farm) in Dawson County, Georgia, have uncovered ample evidence of a Middle Woodland occupation site situated along the Etowah River. To study the diet of the past inhabitants of the site, a pilot study comprising microwear analysis of stone tools coupled with protein residue analysis was conducted. This paper presents the preliminary results of this pilot study, discussing microscopic use-wear analysis of 17 artifacts and crossover immunoelectrophoresis analysis of seven stone tools. Our study confirms that a selection of stone tools recovered at the site had been used to hunt and butcher animals and process hides.

**[5] Barbour, Terry** (TerraXplorations, Inc.; tbarbour@terraxplorations.com) and **Liz Southard** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

*Archaic Activities in the Pinhook Sinks of Wakulla and Jefferson Counties, Florida.* [paper]

Between September of 2023 and May of 2024, TerraXplorations surveyed two proposed fire-line locations in the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. During the course of the investigation, twenty-three new archaeological sites were identified. Many of these sites were located in the Pinhook Sinks region and dated from the Middle to Late Archaic periods. Several of the sites produced large lithic assemblages, the majority of which appear to be from intact contexts below the observed silviculture plow zone. This paper summarizes the findings of the St. Marks survey and explores the newly identified sites within their temporal and regional contexts.

**[5] Baumgartel, Olivia** (Washington University in St. Louis; [oliviabaumgartel@gmail.com](mailto:oliviabaumgartel@gmail.com))

*Reconsidering Claiborne's Role in a Web of Interaction with Poverty Point* [paper]

A refined chronology at the Claiborne site (22HA501) now places it as directly contemporaneous with the fluorescence of the Poverty Point site. This creates space for a refreshed interpretation of Claiborne's role within a web of interaction with Poverty Point and other sites in the region. Using legacy collections of in situ data, this paper re-evaluates the previous assumptions of Claiborne and suggests new ideas of how Native peoples may have interacted with the environment, each other and the cosmological landscape of the late Holocene.

**[8] Bentley, Nicholas** (Texas A&M University)

*The Potential of Dark Caves to Enlighten our Understanding of Pleistocene Florida: Test Excavations at Legend Cave, West-Central Florida* [paper]

The Younger Dryas remains enigmatic in the southeastern United States, especially within the State of Florida. There are many projectile point technologies attributed to this time period; however, none have yet been found in a reliable and datable context. Our research team is actively searching for new locations that might contain consistent deposition and dateable material dating to the Younger Dryas that might help to enlighten our understanding of this time period in the Sunshine State. Florida's dry caves have remained understudied and hold the potential to contain dateable Younger Dryas sites. Here I present the results from recent excavations at Legend Cave in West-Central Florida and evaluate its Younger Dryas preservation potential.

**[18] Bergstrom, Velicia** (Gulf Shores Tribal Relations, Forest Service) and **Matthew Helmer** (Kisatchie National Forest)

*Tribal Histories and Connections to Kisatchie National Forest* [paper]

Native American peoples, both past and present, form the cornerstone of Kisatchie National Forest's heritage program. The vast majority of Kisatchie National Forest's archaeological sites are pre-contact Native American, and the Forest also contains a number of historic Tribal villages. Today, Kisatchie National Forest consults with nine federally recognized Tribes who all have diverse connections to the Forest. Here, we present the history of tribal relations on Kisatchie National Forest, as well as current partnerships involving Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge and promoting Tribal sovereignty, in particular traditional plant harvesting and management.

**[17] Blair, Elliot** (University of Alabama; [ehblair@ua.edu](mailto:ehblair@ua.edu)), **Bruce Fish** (Chickasaw Nation), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **Jacquelyn Sparks** (Chickasaw Nation), **Adam Drannon** (Chickasaw Nation), **Adrienne Dastgir** (Chickasaw Nation), and **Reid Pelzel** (Chickasaw Nation)

Oksop Pihisa ("*Studying Beads*"): *A Collaborative Elemental Analysis of Chickasaw Beads* [paper]

This paper presents a preliminary overview of an ongoing, collaborative, research project within the Chickasaw Nation to document and elementally analyze one of the largest and most important glass bead collections in North America. Numbering over 200,000 items, the Chickasaw beads were collected from over 60 sites in the vicinity of Tupelo, Mississippi, and are curated at the Chickasaw Cultural Center's *A'schaachi* Building in Oklahoma. Here we discuss this collaborative project to document and elementally analyze this important collection which dates from the early contact period through Removal.

[23] **Bostian, Brittney N.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; bostian@uark.edu), **Emily Bartz** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **Robert Scott** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*From Donation to Interpretation: Toward a Research Strategy for Poverty Point Artifacts in Arkansas* [poster]

Donated archaeological collections play a vital role in preserving and expanding our understanding of past cultures. While often overlooked and undervalued by professional archaeologists, such collections make up a substantial portion of holdings at the Arkansas Archeological Survey and other institutions. Given the resources devoted to their curation, it is essential to maximize their research potential. In Arkansas, Archaic period sites are poorly documented, and much of the available evidence comes from donations. This poster outlines a case study framework for recording Poverty Point period artifacts, offering a path forward for studying Late Archaic connections through donated collections.

[11] **Boudreaux, Tony** (Mississippi State University; eab4@msstate.edu), and **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation)

*The Legacy of Investigations at the ImmokaKina Fa Site: How Did a Salvage Archaeology Project Turn into Decades of Collaboration in the Chickasaw Homeland?* [paper]

The construction of a medical building in Tupelo, Mississippi in 1996 set into motion a series of decisions and events that has led to archaeologists working with Chickasaw Nation for nearly 30 years. This paper provides an overview of investigations at the *ImmokaKina Fa* site (22Le907), one of the few large, modern excavation projects conducted in the core of the eighteenth-century Chickasaw settlement area. This paper also discusses legacies of this project which include the creation of Chickasaw Nation's archaeology program, their more direct involvement in the archaeology of their homeland, and increased efforts to involve Native Americans in SEAC.

[2] **Bow, Sierra** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology; sierra.bow@tn.gov) and **Lindsey Cochran** (East Tennessee State University)

*Archaeology in the Aftermath: Cultural Resource Impacts and Public Outreach Following Hurricane Helene at Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park* [paper]

Severe climate events increasingly threaten both modern infrastructure and the archaeological record in the southeastern U.S. In September 2024, Hurricane Helene caused flooding, landslides, and widespread damage across the southern Appalachians, including Davy Crockett Birthplace State Park in northeast Tennessee. The storm impacted cultural resources and park facilities, prompting efforts to document damage, monitor cleanup, and coordinate reconstruction. This paper highlights ongoing work at the park, showing how archaeological

documentation and recovery efforts contribute to heritage stewardship and guide rebuilding strategies in the face of intensifying climate events.

**[24] Bowen, Andrew Seth** (University of South Alabama; andrewbowen@southalabama.edu),

*Things, Values, and Heirlooms: A Phenomenological Approach* [paper]

Archaeologists have begun investigating everyday materials and practices to become more “experience-near.” Utilizing phenomenological and ecological psychology concepts to reveal norms of practical behavior would benefit these approximations of experience. Here, I examine the development of a lifeworld by dwelling and engaging with materials in communities of practice. Then, I inquire into the values underpinning the availableness of material affordances during habitual activity. Next, I explore things that disrupt or pause the flow of being, focusing particularly on sentimental possessions and heirlooms. Finally, I consider applications to the assemblages recovered from the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project.

**[24] Bozard, Liley M.** (University of Michigan; lbozard@umich.edu) and **Sarah Shepard** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*Slipping Through the Cracks: Managing Legacy Collections and Searching for Provenience* [paper]

In 2024, the Arkansas Archeological Survey (ARAS) received a transfer of ~650 Mississippian vessels from the University of Tulsa McFarlin Library to undertake consultation and assess the material in regard to their anticipated NAGPRA status. These vessels were looted from mound centers of eastern Arkansas and southern Missouri and represented the efforts of three separate antiquity collectors (McPherson, McEvoy, and Strickland). This paper will present the difficulties of managing legacy collections, specifically those resulting from looted contexts. We will describe the nature of this transfer, summarize our inventory process, and present our subsequent provenience research of these collections.

**[24] Brewer, David** (US Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office, retired; dbrewski@yahoo.com)

*State of the Territory: Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management in the U.S Virgin Islands* [paper]

This is an updated analysis of the status of archaeological information and stewardship, as well as the challenge of development versus historic preservation in the United States Virgin Islands. The author was the Senior Territorial Archaeologist for 17 of the last 25 years and was intimately involved with both day-to-day and long-term planning operations. Current information, problems, and potential solutions are considered.

**[5] Brookes, Sam** (USDA Forest Service, Retired)

*Middle Archaic Moundbuilders: A View From Mississippi* [paper]

Middle Archaic mounds are now accepted as a part of the culture of some early hunter gatherers in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. This paper will deal with one mound group in Mississippi. The Denton Site in Quitman County, Mississippi is a group of 4 mounds. A report on the site was published in 1977. Since that time numerous articles and reports on Middle Archaic mounds and mound groups have been published and this paper will compare data from the Denton site with other mounds and mound groups in Louisiana and Florida.

**[15] Brown, Jacob E.** (University of Memphis; [jbrown86@memphis.edu](mailto:jbrown86@memphis.edu)) and **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

*Sourcing Ancient Stone Tools from Parsons, TN* [poster]

The current study examines the source of prehistoric stone artifacts to determine if past humans utilized local rock resources at the archeological sites located on the Townsend property. The Townsend property has several prehistoric sites which provide evidence that this area was used and occupied for millennia. The Townsend property would likely have been an appealing landscape due to its location near the Tennessee River and the abundance of natural resources including duck/wild game and chert, a rock similar to flint used to make stone tools. Reflectance spectroscopy is the method used to source the chert artifacts, and the results show that past humans were predominantly using local chert resources. The study provides insight into past human behavior and how ancient humans were using the resources in this area.

**[23] Brown, Mary Katherine** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville; [csp798@vols.utk.edu](mailto:csp798@vols.utk.edu))

*Assessing Brick Curation Strategies* [poster]

Bricks are one of the most ubiquitous artifacts found on historical archaeological sites. Given that bricks are so frequently recovered, many archaeologists implement sampling selection strategies, in both field and lab settings, to reduce the amount of storage space that bricks take up. This poster considers different approaches to brick artifact storage. Additionally, this poster presents results from portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analysis of a comparative brick collection to posit a suggestion for maintaining brick collections.

**[2] Bucchino Grinnan, Nicole** (University of West Florida; [ngrinnan@uwf.edu](mailto:ngrinnan@uwf.edu))

*Heritage in Use, Heritage at Risk: Shellfish Harvesting and Community Identity in the Apalachicola System* [paper]

This paper examines the persistence of ecosystem services within Florida's Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve through a case study of the Nine Mile Point (8FR00009) midden site. A 2024 project documented ongoing site erosion and dispersal of shell deposits through archaeological monitoring, high-accuracy shoreline mapping, and photogrammetry, while community conversations revealed how shellfish harvesting remains central to local identity and memory. Tracing continuity from precontact resource use to contemporary commercial exploitation, this case highlights both the vulnerability of coastal heritage to climate change and the importance of integrating archaeological and community data in resilience planning.

**[20] Bullen, Jonah** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville; [jbullen@vols.utk.edu](mailto:jbullen@vols.utk.edu)) and **Alison Damick** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

*Assessing Mycolith Morphotypes for Diagnostic Characteristics: Implications for a New Method in Archaeology* [paper]

Paleoethnobotanical methods have been employed extensively in the U.S. Southeast, yielding significant insight into past human-plant relationships. That said, comparatively little attention has been given to human relationships with non-botanical organisms such as Fungi. Recent scholarship in ecology and food science has documented opal silica microfossils in the tissues of modern fungi that are comparable to phytoliths, signaling a potential new method for the consistent recovery of mycological remains from the archaeological record. This paper assesses

such potential by documenting the extent to which mycoliths are taxonomically diagnostic in 20 tissue samples across 10 species of fruiting fungi (mushrooms).

**[22] Burton, Charleston** (College of Charleston; burtoncd@g.cofc.edu), **Hannah Hoover** (University of Tennessee), and **Jake Zadik** (Brays Island)

*Revisiting Brays Island: Spatial Analysis of Legacy CRM Data from Coastal South Carolina* [poster]

We use GIS to analyze 31 archaeological sites from the Brays Island tract in Beaufort County, South Carolina, originally excavated in 1988. Our spatial analysis compares site locations and functional variation across multiple temporal phases, from the Late Archaic to the early twentieth century. This spatial study highlights how land use and settlement strategies shifted over time within the same riverine and coastal environment. More broadly, the project demonstrates the value of reexamining legacy CRM survey data with new methods to inform future archaeological testing and preservation efforts.

**[23] Campbell, Ryan** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations; rcampb@siu.edu), and **Ayla Amadio** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations)

*From Erosion to Action: Preservation Planning for the Peninsula Site (12-Mo-0301)* [poster]

The Peninsula Site (12-Mo-0301) in the Hoosier National Forest preserves a multi-component record from the Late Archaic through the historic era but faces active shoreline erosion from Monroe Lake and impacts from recreational use. A 2024 archaeological evaluation documented substantial shoreline loss yet intact, stratified deposits inland that extend beyond the recorded boundary. These findings prompted recommendations for boundary expansion, continued NRHP eligibility, and targeted management strategies. Placing 12-Mo-0301 within broader patterns of reservoir and riparian site degradation, this study advances a preservation planning framework aimed at mitigating further loss and safeguarding vulnerable archaeological resources in high-risk environments.

**[12] Capps, Matthew** (University of Pennsylvania)

*The Big Potential of a Small Site: Excavations at Blueskin, a Non-Mound Plaquemine Occupation in the Natchez Bluffs* [paper]

During a survey in 2023, the Blueskin site was recorded as a potential location to investigate the everyday activities of people at non-mound sites in the Natchez Bluffs region of the Lower Mississippi Valley. In Winter of 2024, a three-phase survey including surface collection, shovel testing, and magnetic gradiometry identified a Plaquemine occupation across the site that included a dense midden feature. Excavations of this midden in 2025 revealed numerous associated post features indicating a structure. The material from Blueskin brings forward new possibilities for understanding the daily lives of people living at non-mound sites in the Natchez Bluffs region.

**[27] Carr, Philip** (University of South Alabama; pcarr@southalabama.edu), **Sabrina Caldwell** (University of South Alabama), **Thomas Shaw** (University of South Alabama), and **Grace Stringer** (University of South Alabama)

*Myths and the M-Word: A Survey of Undergraduate Student Beliefs about Alabama's Indigenous History* [poster]

Approximately 500 University of South Alabama students were surveyed regarding their understanding of Moundbuilders, other myths, and contemporary American Indians. Initial findings: a plurality neither agree nor disagree with the myths, and settler-colonial ideology continues to have a low, but not insignificant, acceptance. The survey, developed in discussion with a representative from Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma and Poarch Creek Indians, demonstrates the necessity of continued collaboration to present accurate indigenous history, plus actions such as clarifying the use of terms such as “Moundbuilder.” These initiatives aim to highlight the continued presence of the descendants of the Indigenous Peoples of Alabama.

**[24] Carter, Andrew C.** (University of West Georgia; acarter@westga.edu), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Karyn Hunt** (Sam D. Panter Elementary School), and **Crystal Dankert** (Hal Hutchens Elementary)

*Brick by Brick: Assembling New Partnerships in Public Archaeology* [paper]

The Waring Center for Public Archaeology has sought to increase its footprint in K–12 classrooms as part of its expanding community engagement operations. The FIRST LEGO League Challenge became an unexpected vehicle for this growth with this year’s theme of solving problems in archaeology. Partnering with educators across Georgia, programming was developed that introduces core aspects of what archaeology is, how it looks in practice, and challenges faced in the field and laboratory. This initiative is mutually beneficial, advancing the Center’s institutional goals while providing school groups access to experts and experiential learning in the realities of the field.

**[18] Chamberlain, Liz** (Wageningen University; liz.chamberlain@wur.nl), **Matthew Helmer** (Kisatchie National Forest) and **Erlend Johnson** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

*OSL Dating of Ancient Cultural Soils in Kisatchie National Forest* [paper]

Soils of constructed landscapes can record ancient cultural activity, yet these archives are notoriously difficult to date. As part of the Earthwork project, we are developing optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating techniques for archaeological soils including of mounds, agricultural fields, and fortifications. Here we present preliminary OSL findings from Phase III excavations at one of the largest pre-contact sites in western Kisatchie National Forest, with occupations likely ranging from late Paleolithic to late 19th century CE. A high-resolution single-grain approach is used to tease out natural and cultural soil formation processes and reveal when early people used this important site.

**[23] Chambers, Maya** (Mississippi State University; mchamby1@hotmail.com), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University), and **Molly Zuckerman** (Mississippi State University)

*Evaluating Ethics in Curation* [poster]

In this poster, we discuss the current state of ethics in curation and the benefits of adopting more ethical and engaged curatorial practices. Curation faces several challenges: the ever-present curation crisis, the issues of legacy and orphaned collections, and what the future of curation will look like. To understand these issues, we first historicize curation ethics in Southeast archaeology. Then, we investigate the ethical considerations that archaeologists and curators face when retaining and/or discarding artifacts. Finally, we develop a set of preliminary strategies for having a more ethical and multivocal curatorial practice in archaeology.

**[18] Church, Gloria** (University of Florida), **Randolph J. Deaton IV** (BOM Bank and Federal Bureau of Investigation, retired), and **Matthew Helmer** (Kisatchie National Forest)

*From National Forest to Federal Court: Interagency Collaboration Resulting in Historic ARPA Prosecution in Louisiana* [paper]

In March 2025, one of the largest punishments in the history of Louisiana was made for the unauthorized excavation of four pre-contact sites in eastern Kisatchie National Forest after a multi-year interagency investigation. This paper details the collaboration among the USDA Forest Service, FBI, DOJ, and Tribal nations to successfully prosecute an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) case. Unauthorized excavations remain one of the largest dangers to cultural heritage preservation in Louisiana. The dedication of each agency member involved drove this case forward and should inspire future efforts to pursue more ARPA investigations and prosecutions in Louisiana and beyond.

**[1] Cochran, Lindsey** (East Tennessee State University; [cochranle@etsu.edu](mailto:cochranle@etsu.edu)), **Michael Seibert** (National Park Service), **Kayleigh Hendley** (National Park Service), and **Zan Rothrock** (National Park Service)

*The Brick Hill Community on Cumberland Island National Seashore* [paper]

Brick Hill is a Freedman's settlement on the northeast of Cumberland Island National Seashore (CUIS), the southernmost barrier island in Georgia. Excavations were catalyzed by the identification of a Gullah Geechee cemetery eroding from the edge of Brickhill Bluff in 2020. NPS's SEAC ran geophysical and Phase I/II surveys between 2020-2022. ETSU has since conducted three field seasons to better understand the living preferences and conditions of the people living within the settlement. We focus especially on those who had previously been enslaved on the island—how did past experiences shape life as a Freedman at Brick Hill?

**[10] Coe, Marion** (Marshall University; [coem@marshall.edu](mailto:coem@marshall.edu)) and **Robert Maslowski** (Council for West Virginia Archaeology)

*Visualizing a Village: A Reconstruction of the Burning Spring Branch Site in West Virginia* [poster]

Artistic archaeological site reconstruction is a method of visualizing and humanizing the past in a medium that is approachable to all audiences. The Burning Spring Branch Village site on the Kanawha River in West Virginia was an eastern Fort Ancient palisaded village within the Moneton culture area. Previous artistic renderings have not satisfactorily depicted the unique variation in shapes and sizes of structures at the site, nor the site's topographical and ecological context within pre-Contact Appalachia. Here, we demonstrate the process of creating an accurate artistic reconstruction through diverse research and collaboration.

**[9] Coffey, Emma** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

*Benefiting the Bones: A Preliminary ZooMS Analysis of Historic Sandusky's Subfloor Pit* [poster]

Historic Sandusky, a 19th-century plantation in Lynchburg, Virginia, consisted of a main house and several exterior buildings, including a 16-by-32-ft detached kitchen. Based on an 1817 insurance map, archaeologists excavated an open-area block in Spring 2021 to determine the kitchen's location and discovered a subfloor pit. The pit contained a variety of artifacts and faunal remains, which were highly fragmented. I will do a preliminary analysis of the ZooMS

(Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry) results based on fifty samples selected to illuminate the benefits of using this method for these remains recovered from the subfloor pit.

**[24] Colaninno, Carol** (Washington University in St. Louis; ccolaninno@gmail.com)

*Let's Talk Partnerships: Reviewing Partnership Frameworks from Other Disciplines and Their Application to Archaeology* [paper]

In recent years, the field of archaeology has recognized the value that meaningful partnerships bring to the discipline's theory and practice. Several human-centered disciplines, such as translational medicine, nursing, public health, and education have built a foundation of research and practice based on strong trusting relationships and purposeful partnerships. Given these disciplines' reliance on partnership, scholars in these fields have developed frameworks for forming, growing, and sustaining research partnerships. In this presentation I review several of these partnership frameworks, highlighting their potential application to the field of archaeology, with specific attention to the educational framework of research-practice partnerships.

**[19] Colclasure, Cayla** (University of North Carolina)

*Community-Engaged Archaeology at the Cowee Tunnel Prison Labor Camp in Jackson County, NC* [paper]

During the 1870-80s, thousands of people imprisoned by the state of North Carolina were forced to build the Western North Carolina Railroad under the state's convict leasing system. These individuals, most of whom were African American, were housed in camps along the railway which have long since been dismantled. The Cowee Tunnel Prison Labor Camp in Jackson County, has been the subject of grassroots scholarship, activism, and community-engaged archaeology. Here, I discuss how archaeological investigations at the camp contribute to the study of this era of forced labor, our understanding of incarcerated workers' living conditions, and local historical reckoning.

**[20] Cordell, Ann** (Florida Museum of Natural History, UF; cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu)

*The Trajectory of Pottery Studies in the Southeast as Presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences, 1980-2024* [paper]

Since 1980, SEAC conferences have hosted over 10,000 presentations. Nearly 800 mention pottery or ceramics in their titles. Whereas the number of presentations has increased over time, there are marked fluctuations in the percentages of pottery presentations. Eight meetings yielded percentages ranging from 10.5% to 15.8%. These reference symposia on aspects of analysis or specific pottery categories. Over 200 academic institutions, state and federal agencies, CRM firms, and Tribal Nations have participated, but only four are represented by more than 30 presentations: the Universities of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Trends in pottery studies and methods are discussed.

**[11] Crawford, Jessica** (The Archaeological Conservancy; tacsoutheast@gmail.com)

*Preserving Chissa'Talla'a': A Preservation Partnership Between The Archaeological Conservancy and the Chickasaw Nation* [paper]

In 2005, the Chickasaw Nation awarded a generous grant to The Archaeological Conservancy to purchase Chissa'Talla'a', an eighteenth-century Chickasaw village in Tupelo, Mississippi. Before the grant was awarded, the Nation and the Conservancy developed a detailed MOU

covering all aspects of archaeological research and the management of the cultural and natural resources at the site. The Chissa'Talla'a' preserve is owned by The Archaeological Conservancy and managed by The Chickasaw Nation for the benefit of its citizens visiting their homeland. This paper will discuss the archaeology of Chissa'Talla'a' and the unique collaboration between The Archaeological Conservancy and The Chickasaw Nation.

[11] **Crider, Regan E.** (Mississippi State University; rc2072@msstate.edu), **Mariah C. Gonzales** (Mississippi State University), **Mary Evelyn McLemore** (Mississippi State University), **Samuel Jordan** (East Central University), **Channing Hay** (New York University), and **Julia Moritz** (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

*The 2025 Lyon's Bluff Field Season: A Case Study on Collaborative Archaeology with the Chickasaw Nation* [paper]

The partnership between Mississippi State University's Cobb Institute of Archaeology and the Chickasaw Nation's Chickasaw Explorers program offers a meaningful case study in collaborative archaeology. This paper discusses the most recent field season at Lyon's Bluff, a Mississippian mound site in northeast Mississippi, highlighting perspectives from both the university research team and the Chickasaw Explorers. Fieldwork was designed not only to advance research on the site, but also to foster cultural connections for the Explorers. We discuss the project's methodology, shared learning outcomes, and reflections from the student participants, emphasizing the importance of partnerships in shaping future archaeological practice.

[17] **Davis, Brady** (Chickasaw Inkana Foundation/Chickasaw Nation; brady.davis@chickasaw.net), **Raymond, Doherty** (Chickasaw Inkana Foundation), **Jessica Crawford** (The Archaeological Conservancy / Chickasaw Inkana Foundation), and **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation)

*From Vision to Reality: The Chickasaw Heritage Center* [paper]

First conceived over 40 years ago, the Chickasaw Heritage Center will be dedicated to narrating the Chickasaw story from their unique perspective. One year before its grand opening, the 163-acre campus is poised to become a significant cultural destination. This presentation will trace the history of the project from the initial idea through the phases of conception and development, detailing the design of its exhibits and the vision for the campus. It will also explore the center's role in attracting cultural heritage tourists and serving as a vital educational and recreational resource for the community.

[7] **Didlake, Ralph** (University of Mississippi Medical Center; rdidlake@umc.edu) and **Jennifer Mack** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

*Using Historical References and Archaeological Data to Reconstruct Early 20th Century Coffins from UMMC's Asylum Hill Cemetery* [paper]

Asylum Hill Cemetery excavation has documented over 850 burials. Many were in uniformly constructed coffins believed to be built in the asylum carpentry shop. A construction technique featuring two bottom boards with no centerline joinery has been noted frequently. Using preserved coffin wood, hardware arrangements, and a 1913 coffin-making reference, a reproduction of the asylum-made coffins was constructed to test the load bearing capacity of this configuration. Under simulated body weight, such a coffin floor was found to support over 250 lbs.

**[11] Doherty, Raymond** (Council House Foundation; councilhousefoundation@gmail.com)

*Good Fare and Tribal Affairs: Chickasaw Archaeology at the Council House Site* [paper]

For over a decade, ever since tribal archaeologist Brad Lieb introduced himself to my mother at Miss Ruth's Diner, I've been collaborating with the Chickasaw Nation to investigate the site of their 1816 Council House, the foundation of which lies beneath my family homeplace in Tupelo, Mississippi. I've led numerous tours for tribal government staff, legislators, and Chickasaw citizens, and hosted two field schools of the Chickasaw Archaeological Survey Program (CASPR). Participating with Chickasaws in reconnecting with their ancestral land and history has been incredibly meaningful. This presentation serves as a personal reflection on the rewards of collaborative archaeology.

**[9] Donop, Mark** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Michael Eichstaedt** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), and **Joanna Klein** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

*Four Thousand Gunflints, Part I: A Striking Find at the Wilderness Plantation in Louisiana* [poster]

In 2024, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) recovered nearly 4,000 gunflints from the 19th to 20th century Wilderness Plantation site (16EBR244) northeast of Baton Rouge during a Phase III mitigation. Most of the gunflints were amber colored with rounded heels commonly produced by the French in the 18th and 19th centuries. A majority of the 283 intact gunflints sampled fit the metrics for French tradeguns. Many gunflints appeared to have been thermally altered in the 1859 fire which destroyed the original plantation house. It has yet to be determined why so many gunflints were deposited at the Wilderness Plantation.

**[4] Drexler, Carl** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; cdrexler@uark.edu)

*Untangling Nakuukuwidish: Pulling Patterns from a Forest of Features at a Caddo Saltworks in Sevier County, Arkansas* [paper]

The Caddo saltworks known as Nakuukuwidish has been the focus of investigations by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society for over four decades. Those efforts uncovered hundreds of features within the site's core. Radiocarbon dates suggest that Caddos occupied the site for more than 250 years, resulting in multiple overlapping construction events. This paper is the initial attempt to separate those features into discernable patterns that will start to reconstruct the footprint of Caddo occupation of the site, opening the door for further analyses and aiding in bettering our understanding of Caddo life at the site.

**[12] Eastman, Jane** (Western Carolina University; jeastman@wcu.edu) and **Brett Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

*A Study of Complementarity: The Buildings on Mounds A and B at Watauga* [paper]

Large-scale remote sensing at the ancestral Cherokee Town of Watauga (31Ma89) in Macon County, North Carolina, documented domestic and public architecture there associated with Mississippian and 18th century Late Qualla-phase communities. This paper focuses on the Mississippian components and discusses the size, form and orientation of the main paired buildings on top of each of the two mounds at the site. These buildings were constructed to align with points on the mountainous horizon where sky beings rose or set. Although the buildings are quite different, they present evidence for complementarity between one mound's architecture and that of the other.

[9] **Eichstaedt, Michael** (TerraXplorations, Inc.; meichstaedt@terraxplorations.com), **Joanna Klein** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), **Mark Donop** (TerraXplorations, Inc.), and **Wade MacDonald** (University of Alabama)

*Four Thousand Gunflints, Part II: Experimental Thermal Alteration of Gunflints* [poster]

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted a Phase III mitigation of the Wilderness Plantation Site (16EBR244) in Louisiana. The assemblage of nearly 4, 000 gunflints is among the largest ever recovered in North America. Black, amber, white, and mottled gunflints were identified during the analysis of artifacts. While black British flint has been experimented with, the French flint sources have no published studies. TerraX conducted an experiment on the thermal alteration of French amber flint. The results reveal that at high temperatures, possible in the plantation's 1859 fire, French amber flint turns white in a way indistinguishable from British black flint.

[6] **Elliott, Daniel** (The LAMAR Institute; dantelliott@gmail.com)

*Reviving SEAC's Red-headed Stepchild: Evaluation of the Vining Phase in Central Georgia, U.S.A.* [paper]

In 1938 Arthur Randolph Kelly explored the Vining farm in Putnam County, Georgia, identifying simple-stamped ware named Vining Simple Stamped. The Vining pottery type was rejected by Kelly's peers. In 1988 archaeologists explored the same farmlands, now in pine forest, discovering similar Vining pottery. Collaborating with Jack Wynn, Daniel Elliott resurrected Kelly's nomenclature and they proposed the Vining phase, dating to the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian transition—this despite any excavated Vining sites or chronometric data. Thirty-seven years later, Mr. Elliott examines accumulated evidence validating the Vining Phase in central Georgia. In the words of A.R. Kelly, "I told you so!"

[5] **Endonino, Jon** (Eastern Kentucky University; jon.endonino@eku.edu)

*Lower Mississippi River Valley Origins of Florida's Archaic Mounds – The Evidence* [paper]

Previously I argued that mound-building among Florida's Thornhill Lake phase (TLP) communities was a local development, a transformation of preexisting Mount Taylor shell mounding and burial practices in the Middle St. Johns River Valley. New information from the Tomoka Complex and Coontie Island made this interpretation untenable. Local origins do not adequately account for the similarities between TLP and Lower Mississippi River Valley (LMRV) Archaic mound-building groups. I now argue that origins of the TLP are in the LMRV. I highlight distinctive TLP material practices without local antecedents and explore migration and ethnogenetic processes as an alternative explanation.

[17] **Ethridge, Robbie** (University of Mississippi; rethridg@olemiss.edu)

*A Chickasaw Model for Collaborative Work with non-Native Archaeologists, Scholars, and the Public: A Summary Statement* [paper]

This discussion will offer a summary statement of the origins, history, and evolution of the decades-long working relationship between the Chickasaw Nation and non-Native scholars, archaeologists, and the public. This work has resulted in a unique collaborative model between indigenous nations and non-Native archaeologists, which will be detailed in this presentation.

**[16] Eubanks, Paul** (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Eleanora Reber** (The University of North Carolina at Wilmington)

*Beyond Salt: Organic Residue Evidence for Food Preparation in Fabric-Imprinted Pans from Middle Tennessee* [poster]

In the Mississippian Southeast, fabric-impressed pans are often linked to salt production. However, their presence at non-salt-making sites suggests a broader use. This study discusses the results of a compound-specific isotope analysis of 74 sherds from 12 sites in the Middle Cumberland Region of north-central Tennessee. Four samples yielded evidence of C4 plants, likely maize. Twenty-seven additional residues suggest the processing of other foods, including fish and/or shellfish. These results point to a more diverse use of fabric-impressed pans in the Mississippian world beyond just salt-making.

**[15] Farace, Anthony** (University of Florida; afarace@ufl.edu)

*Revisiting the Porter Collection: Modern Petrographic Analysis of American Bottom Ceramics* [poster]

From the 1960s to 1980s, James W. Porter analyzed American Bottom pottery through thin-section petrography, including temper studies, cross-site comparisons, and quantitative paste characterization. Known as the Porter Collection, this foundational dataset shaped Midwestern ceramic research. Using modern ceramic point counting, this study reexamines 182 of Porter's thin sections to investigate Woodland and Mississippian paste recipes. Results highlight broader production patterns and underscore the importance of reanalyzing legacy collections with updated methods before deterioration prevents their use for visual petrography, ensuring valuable archaeological data remains accessible for future comparative studies.

**[19] Filoromo, Steven** (TRC Environmental Corporations), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), and **Rachel Cajigas** (University of Alabama)

*Reconstructing the Landscape of a 19th Century Enslaved and Timber Port Community at the North End Site (9MC81), Creighton Island, GA* [paper]

Beyond the ballast piles of Sapelo Sound, Creighton Island hosted a 19th-century plantation and later a timber port in coastal Georgia. Historical records offer limited insight into the lives of its inhabitants. This study integrates archaeological survey, documentary research, and shallow geophysics to reconstruct the North End Site's (Site 9MC81) physical and social landscape. By examining the spatial organization of the community, we explore how residents responded to broader cultural and economic shifts during a dynamic period of change.

**[17] Fish, Bruce** (Chickasaw Nation; Bruce.Fish@Chickasaw.net), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **Jacquelyn Sparks** (Chickasaw Nation), **Adrienne Dastgir** (Chickasaw Nation), **Adam Drannon** (Chickasaw Nation), and **Reid Pelzel** (Chickasaw Nation)

*Aa Ashaachi' – "A Place to Store Things": The Chickasaw Curation Facility in the Twenty-First Century* [paper]

This overview of the Chickasaw Nation artifact curation facility will inform on the scope and extent of its archaeological and ethnographic collections. Several ongoing collaborations and concepts of research on various aspects of the collections will be highlighted, including glass trade bead elemental characterization, iron artifact conservation, trade silver artifact identification, chert artifact sourcing, and 3D object scanning and printing. The growing

Chickasaw Collection will inform on many aspects of the Chickasaw past for many lifetimes to come.

**[14] Ford, Paige** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; paigef@uark.edu)

*Building Mounds, Building Bonds: Refocusing on Community Practice, Connection, and Collective Gathering in the Plum Bayou Landscape* [paper]

For the first time in over a decade, new research is shedding light on the Plum Bayou culture (AD 650–1050) in Arkansas. Recent excavations at Plum Bayou Mounds (3LN42) and nearby village sites blend traditional and cutting-edge archaeological methods to explore these long-overlooked communities. Inspired by advances across the Southeast, this project reexamines these Terminal Late Woodland communities in their own terms. This paper shares what we currently know, highlights lingering questions, and presents exciting and perplexing new discoveries. Preliminary findings offer exciting glimpses into the dynamic community practices of this transformative period, with more to come soon.

**[27] Fortner, Saylor** (University of Louisville)

*Sensing The Past: A Collaborative Exhibit for the Kentucky School for the Blind Segregated Schoolhouse* [poster]

In 2022 the University of Louisville conducted archaeological investigations at the Kentucky School for the Blind (KSB). These investigations included the survey and excavation of the historic Kentucky School for the Blind Segregated Schoolhouse. The excavation of the segregated schoolhouse was a successful community endeavor as students, faculty, and families collaborated with university archaeologists to recover artifacts and remnants of the historic building. To memorialize this excavation and the history of the segregated schoolhouse, these artifacts will be displayed in an exhibit built on KSB's campus. The goals of this project are to connect the blind and visually impaired students with their school's history, highlight the historical narrative of the segregated schoolhouse, and foster engagement between the local community and the school. The exhibit will be designed for portability, with the intention of being shared throughout the state of Kentucky and elsewhere by KSB. This element of public outreach will hopefully inspire similar projects in the future and contribute overall to the betterment of accessibility for exhibits.

**[11] Freeman, Riley** (Terracon Consultants, Inc.; rileyalicefreeman@gmail.com)

*Unearthing Identity: Experiences in the Chickasaw Explorers Program* [paper]

For a few weeks every summer, the Chickasaw Nation sponsors a collaborative and hands-on archaeological and heritage-based learning experience known as the Chickasaw Explorers Program. The program is an opportunity for Chickasaw college students to travel to northeast Mississippi and Alabama for a tour of the ancestral homelands and to gain archaeological knowledge and skills through the survey and data recovery of ancestral Chickasaw sites. Participants work closely with archaeologists, historians, Chickasaw Nation Homeland Affairs personnel, and other students and faculty from participating universities. As all parties are invested in the historical and cultural stewardship of this region, this synergetic experience has produced meaningful relationships and research opportunities for all parties involved. This paper discusses the experiences and perspectives of participating Chickasaw students and considers the broader effects of this community-based archaeological program.

[2] **Gaillard, Meg** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program; GaillardM@dnr.sc.gov), **Katie Luciano** (SCDNR), **Lelia Rice** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program), **Kiersten Weber** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program), **Larry Lane** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program), **Reece Spradley** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program), and **Gary Sundin** (SCDNR)

*Prepared in Mind and Resources: Monitoring and Mitigating South Carolina Cultural Heritage at Risk* [paper]

South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Heritage Trust Program staff are tasked with protecting some of the state's most valuable natural and cultural resources in perpetuity under the South Carolina Heritage Trust Act of 1976. In recent years, as gradual and sudden climate-related impacts to these landscapes increase, a new transdisciplinary management approach is being examined. Inclusive conversations that inform decision making; strategic and resilient long-term planning that involve community engagement and stewardship; and new transdisciplinary initiatives across and beyond the SCDNR are essential in managing, preserving, and protecting tangible and intangible heritage for current and future generations.

[12] **Gentil, Verna** (AECOM; VernaGentil@gmail.com) and **Haley Price** (GDOT)

*So You've Found a Chunkey Stone, Now What? Recent Investigations at Sites 9CG309 and 9CG337 in Chattooga County, Georgia* [paper]

Sites 9CG309 and 9CG337 are located on either side of Alpine Creek and are significant to the archaeological record based on their proximity and recovered assemblages. West of the creek, 9CG309, is one of four sites in Chattooga County with precontact ceramics. East of the creek, 9CG337, a fragmented Chunkey Stone was recovered amongst a lithic scatter. The low number of reported Chunkey stones in Georgia combined with the recovery of ceramics in Chattooga County provides evidence of Cahokian influence in northwestern Georgia. This paper will present the work and results of the current investigation at these two sites.

[10] **Gentile, Sonya** (University of Mississippi; smgentil@go.olemiss.edu), **Madeline Smith** (University of Mississippi), and **Jesse Tune** (University of Mississippi)

*Preliminary Results from Excavations at the Beachum-Harrison Site (20MO1011)* [poster]

The Beachum-Harrison site (22MO1011) was first documented in the early 1970s by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as a multicomponent site first occupied during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition. The University of Mississippi's Center for Archaeological Research began excavating Beachum-Harrison as a field school in 2025. The overarching goal of this project was to assess the relationship between Beachum-Harrison and the Hester site (22MO569) located approximately 130 meters away. Here we present initial results of our analyses of site integrity, site formation processes, and the lithic assemblage. Our preliminary interpretation is that Beachum-Harrison is an extension of the Hester site.

[12] **Giles, Bretton** (US Army Garrison Fort Riley; brettongiles@yahoo.com)

*Mississippian Copper Plates and Regalia* [paper]

This presentation examines the characteristics and distribution of Mississippian copper plates and regalia. It begins with an overview of their characteristics before turning to an abbreviated discussion of earlier Woodland precedents. It briefly examines the depositional contexts of the copper plates and regalia found at Mississippian sites, like Etowah, Lake Jackson, Spiro, and

Moundville. Next, it tackles the artistic styles of these copper plates and regalia, as well as how their attributions are linked to broader stylistic analyses, especially of shell gorgets, cups, and pots. It concludes by discussing the symbolic content and use of Mississippian copper plates and regalia.

[15] **Godwin, Eric** (University of Oklahoma; ericgodwin31@gmail.com)

*A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Debitage from Structure 24 at Spiro (34LF40)* [poster]

Recent field school excavations in 2022 and 2024 led by the University of Oklahoma focused on questions related to Structure 24, a previously unidentified earthen-topped house, and its purpose at the site. Research of lithic debitage from domestic contexts at Spiro (34LF40) is uncommon yet provides an important avenue for contributing to our understandings of Caddo domestic activities. Current understandings of these activities are best understood through similarities with expedient Mississippian lithic production practices. The research of this poster aims to highlight the functionality of Structure 24 through lithic debitage analysis.

[22] **Gosnell, Finn** (Eastern Kentucky University; luciferisjustmycat@gmail.com), **Daisy Adams** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Kamryn Duff** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Jon Endonino** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Claiborne D. Sea** (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics, Inc.), and **Kimberly L. Swisher** (Eastern Kentucky University)

*Anomalies Unearthed: Geophysics Results from the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeological Field School* [poster]

Kit Carson was a notorious figure within Madison County, Kentucky, and throughout the United States for his role as an American frontiersman and his violence against Native Americans. The ECU Field School was tasked by the City of Richmond, Kentucky, with locating Kit Carson's birth cabin and other occupational evidence. To help in this work, multiple geophysical survey methods such as magnetic gradiometry and GPR were used to potentially identify buried cultural remains. This multi-method approach proved beneficial as together, these methods yielded promising results that guided subsequent excavations.

[19] **Greene, James** (TRC Environmental Corporation; jgreene@trccompanies.com), **Krista Jordan-Greene** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **John Kimes** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Colin Bean** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **David Price** (TRC Environmental Corporation) and, **Tony Guzzi** (Andrew Jackson Foundation)

*Locating the Enslaved Cemetery at The Hermitage* [paper]

TRC and the Andrew Jackson Foundation (AJF) located the enslaved persons cemetery at The Hermitage in Nashville, Tennessee. Funding enabled the AJF to bring significant resources to the search for the lost cemetery. In 2024, TRC along with the Vanderbilt Institute of Spatial Research, georeferenced historic maps and conducted geophysical investigations to identify potential interments. TRC archaeologists tested these anomalies and identified two separate grave shafts, and simple grave markers.

[4] **Greene, Taylor** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; taylorg@uark.edu)

*Excavating the Archives: The First Analysis of Ceramics from a Caddo Village Site, Ouachita County, Arkansas* [paper]

Georgia Lake (3OU112) is a site that has been the focus of both amateur and professional investigations for many years; however, previously no material from the site has ever been formally analyzed. Using archival collections exclusively, I present here the first sherd analysis undertaken of ceramics excavated during June 1987 through the efforts of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Although far from being completed, I present broad trends in the data of the Level 1 (0-10 cm) ceramics and identify what these sherds can tell us about the Caddo who made them.

**[5] Greenlee, Diana** (University of Louisiana Monroe; greenlee@ulm.edu), **Jimmy Adcock** (Guideline Geo AB), **Rinita A. Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorhead, Emeritus Professor), **Arne Starnes Anderson** (Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research) **Michael L. Hargrave** (Engineer Research and Development Center, retired), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., retired), and **Davide Oppo** (University of Louisiana Lafayette)

*Further Investigations of Buried Mound-like Features at Poverty Point* [paper]

In 2019, a GPR survey of the Poverty Point plaza identified two buried mound-like features that correspond to anomalies on previously generated magnetic gradiometry maps. Initial research [soil core lithology, downhole magnetic susceptibility tests, sediment textural and chemical analyses, and electrical resistivity profiles] indicated they are not consistent with known culturally created features at the site. Recently, 2.5D and 3D resistivity imaging provided additional information about the structure of these features. Other possible examples have been identified and investigations begun. Although analyses are ongoing, the hypothesis that they were mud volcanoes and/or diapirs remains the best explanation for these phenomena.

**[10] Guarino, Michael** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.; mcguarino@crai-ky.com) and **Eric Albertson** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

*Phase I CRM Survey of a Tract Bordering the Poverty Point World Heritage Site* [poster]

In the spring of 2025, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. personnel conducted a Phase I level survey of a 66.89-acre tract of land bordering the southern edge of the Poverty Point World Heritage Site (PPWHS). This poster presents the results of this fieldwork, which resulted in the expansion of both the Poverty Point Site and the Jackson Place Mounds Site boundaries. Specifically, the poster discusses artifact density and distribution in two specific areas: the vicinity of Ridge 6 South to the south of the PPWHS fence line, and the area immediately adjacent to Mound E.

**[22] Guidry, Hannah** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **Paige Silcox** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

*Integrating Digital Mapping and Mobile GIS Tools into Archaeological Resource Management at Sellars Farm State Archaeological Area, Tennessee* [poster]

Existing maps, survey, and excavation data for 40W11, a Mississippian period fortified mound and village complex in Wilson County, Tennessee, have been recently compiled in GIS, allowing a modern reanalysis of existing locational information for the site. Locational data, transferred to a digital format, is then available for on-site, on-the-fly interaction within a shared mobile field application combined with high-accuracy GPS. At Sellars Farm, this capability has allowed us to pinpoint, and in some cases rediscover, site features on the ground, and in turn improve mapping, interpretation, and management of a state-owned archaeological resource.

[22] **Guthrie, Logan** (Muscogee, Creek, Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department; lguthrie@muscogeenation.com), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University), **Robin Soweka, Jr.** (Muscogee, Creek, Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department), **Gordon Pevehouse**, Muscogee, Creek, Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department), and **LeeAnne Wendt** (Muscogee, Creek, Nation Historic and Cultural Preservation Department)

*Building Capacity, Preserving Heritage: GPR Surveys at Muscogee Nation Sites* [poster]

In partnership with the Muscogee Nation and Mississippi State University, ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were conducted at two important cultural sites: Fields Cemetery and Sand Creek Indian Baptist Church. At Fields Cemetery, the objective was to assess the presence of unmarked ancestors, while at Sand Creek the goal was to evaluate whether future expansion might impact subsurface cultural features. A core component of this project was training Muscogee Nation members in GPR methods, fostering long-term capacity for heritage stewardship. This collaboration demonstrates the value of Tribal–university partnerships in advancing equitable mentorship and shared responsibility for cultural preservation.

[23] **Hale, Madeleine** (University of Oklahoma)

*From Archive to Analysis: A Case Study Using Legacy Collections for Dissertation Research* [poster]

Collections-based dissertations continue to gain importance across the field of archaeology. Using these collections as a major component of analysis is often beneficial for promoting collaborative research, shortening the time-to-degree of PhD candidates, and addressing the curation crisis currently facing archaeology. In the Southeast, there is a wealth of knowledge in the legacy collections that exist in most institutions. This poster provides a recent case study which addresses the trouble of locating legacy collections in repositories, how to address missing documentation, and the overall benefits of including these collections in analyses.

[22] **Haley, Bryan** (Coastal Environments, Inc.; bhaley@coastalenv.com)

*Recent Geophysical Survey at Marksville: Excellent Results from “Ugly” Magnetometer Data* [poster]

In 2024, Coastal Environments, Inc., collected magnetic gradiometer data in a previously unexamined portion of the Marksville site (16AV1), an important mound and earthwork complex in central Louisiana. The goal of the work was to identify circular features recorded elsewhere on the site and hinted at in 1930s aerial photography. The resulting data were heavily impacted by modern features. Such “ugly” data are rarely discussed in conferences and publications. Nevertheless, through careful processing and comparison with the georeferenced 1930s aerial imagery, several features were identified. These data will be contrasted with “pretty” data collected at another portion of the site.

[8] **Halligan, Jessi** (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University; jessi.halligan@gmail.com) and **Nicholas K. Bentley** (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

*Can We Separate the Strata?: The Potentially Hidden Context of Late Pleistocene-Holocene Coastal Plain Sandy Sites* [paper]

The Aucilla River drainage of northwestern Florida contains numerous late Pleistocene and early Holocene (ca. 14,550-8,000 BP) sites. Some submerged sites contain material culture within

intact, dateable stratigraphy, but known terrestrial sites have early artifacts in conflated, undatable contexts. Excavations of three terrestrial sandy upland sites revealed buried components with late Pleistocene/early Holocene diagnostic artifacts underneath mid-late Holocene components at all three. Basin-wide sand deposition is episodic and dateable due to preserved organics in submerged sites. Comparisons between terrestrial and underwater provide evidence for more complex site formation processes than previously recognized and hope for undiscovered buried early terrestrial sites.

**[4] Hammerstedt, Scott** (University of Oklahoma; [swh@ou.edu](mailto:swh@ou.edu)), **Patrick Livingood** (University of Oklahoma), and **Amanda Regnier** (University of Oklahoma)

*2025 University of Oklahoma Field School Excavations at Spiro Mounds* [paper]

This paper summarizes results of the University of Oklahoma 2025 summer field school at Spiro Mounds. Excavations, which continued from the 2024 season, focused on three areas of the site identified during geophysical survey: a temporary structure on the Lower Terrace, a Harlan phase (AD 1100-1250) midden concentration at the interface of the Upper and Lower Terraces, and what we tentatively interpret as an Evans phase (AD 900-1100) house mound and midden on the Lower Terrace. Preliminary results are presented in this paper.

**[21] Hayes, Victoria** (University of Florida; [v.hayes@ufl.edu](mailto:v.hayes@ufl.edu))

*Cedar Point North: A Look into a Shell Mound Site on the St. Johns II Landscape* [paper]

In 2025, the University of North Florida held its second field school at Cedar Point North (CPN), a St. Johns II phase (940-1300 CE) site in northeastern Florida. Within National Park Service land, block excavations targeted a series of distinctive mounded shell features to expose internal stratigraphy and collect contextually secure artifact, shell, and faunal bone samples. Another excavation block was opened adjacent to one of the smaller heaps. This presentation draws on CPN data thus far to explore site activities and highlight the significance of these raised shell formations from both site and regional perspectives.

**[8] Hechler, Ryan Scott** (SWCA Environmental Consultants, [ryan.hechler@gmail.com](mailto:ryan.hechler@gmail.com)) and **C. Wes Mattox** (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

*Archaeological Applications of Drone Survey in Louisiana: Recent Case Studies by SWCA* [paper]

Swamps and flooded landscapes throughout Louisiana are not always ideal for archaeological survey. At times, survey access is achieved through airboats and amphibious track vehicles to determine testability, although even these efforts can still encounter environmental obstructions. Drone survey has quickly proven to be an important approach for accessing the seemingly inaccessible and offering insight how to best direct further survey efforts. Drone survey allows a review of flooded landscapes and can offer further analysis to still standing structures. This paper reviews recent archaeological applications of drone survey by SWCA in Louisiana

**[19] Heller, Nathanael** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates; [nheller@rcgoodwin.com](mailto:nheller@rcgoodwin.com))

*Data Recovery Excavations of the Penny Plantation, Site 16EBR117, A Historic Livestock Farm in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana* [paper]

This presentation examines the results of data recovery excavations of Penny Plantation, Site 16EBR117, in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates

completed investigations of this site in 2022 on behalf of the New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Founded in 1798 by James Penny, a veteran of the American Revolution, Penny Plantation primarily functioned as a cattle and dairy farm for most of its existence. Important findings included remains of the homestead established by James and Nancy Penny, ca. 1800, and architectural and archaeological remains of the post-bellum dairy farm that operated until 1961.

[7] **Herrmann, Nicholas P.** (Texas State University; [nph16@txstate.edu](mailto:nph16@txstate.edu)), **Tiara Jenkins** (Texas State University), **Bianca Schueng Zancanela** (Texas State University), and **Rebekah T. Stowe** (Texas State University)

*Mississippi State Asylum 1927-1928: An Analysis of Mortality and Burial from Death Certificate Records* [paper]

Historical documentation associated with the Mississippi State asylum provides rich insights into demographics, life, and mortality at the institution. This paper examines death certificate records from 1927 to 1928 and compares individuals buried at the asylum and those returned to their families and communities. The pattern of return rates suggest proximity to asylum, duration of stay, and the death certificate race designation of the patient influenced final burial location. This analysis helps researchers better contextualize the overall mortality sample at the asylum and better informs the archaeological investigations conducted by the UMC team.

[22] **Holbrook, Kaden** (Auburn University; [kailh004@gmail.com](mailto:kailh004@gmail.com)), **Kate Roland** (Auburn University), **Meghan Buchanan** (Auburn University), **Rob Bonney** (Auburn University) **Howard Cyr** (New South Associates), and **LisaMarie Malischke** (Auburn University at Montgomery)

*"Where Have All the Soldiers Gone?": Documenting the Civil War Cemetery at Camp Watts, Alabama* [poster]

Hospital records from Camp Watts, Alabama's Civil War Camp of Instruction #1, indicate that over 100 conscripts and soldiers died at the Camp. Today, only two headstones stand in a cattle pasture. In this poster, we review what is documented about the history of the camp and cemetery and discuss recent archaeological efforts to determine if there are unmarked graves. Specifically, we highlight the results of a recent ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey which identified dozens of high-probability burials surrounding the pre-existing marked headstones.

[23] **Holland, Kendall** (Florida State University; [klh24c@fsu.edu](mailto:klh24c@fsu.edu)), **Michael Wilson** (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians), and **Shemah Crosby** (Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians)

*A Comparison of Cultural Materials from Eroding Archaeological Sites in Grand Bay, Mississippi and Apalachicola, Florida* [poster]

Two national estuarine research reserves, one located in Apalachicola, Florida (ANERR), and another in Grand Bay, Mississippi (GBNERR), contain numerous eroding shell-bearing sites. Previous surveys documented storm and oil spill impacts on the marshes and archaeological sites. A systematic survey in summer 2025 produced new ceramic surface collection data as well as updated shoreline locations. In this poster, recent ceramic assemblages from GBNERR and ANERR are compared to existing ceramic analyses from previous surveys. While these sites continue to experience significant amounts of erosion, there are still abundant surface artifacts that can inform the study of cultural exchange and innovation along the Gulf Coast.

**[16] Hollenbach, Kandi** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville; kdh@utk.edu), **Heather Maxwell** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **John Jones** (Archaeological Consulting Services), **Peggy Humes** (WSP), **Stephanie Hacker** (Hawaii Dept of Land and Natural Resources), **Crystal O'Connor** (Monticello Archaeology), and **Fraser Neiman** (Monticello Archaeology)

*Wheat Agriculture, Forest Clearance, Wood Selection, and Plant Use in the Late 18th Century at Jefferson's Monticello* [poster]

In the late 18th century, plantation owners in the Piedmont shifted to wheat agriculture as profits from tobacco waned. This shift had a profound impact on labor systems based on enslaved Africans and African Americans, as well as local landscapes. Here we present multiple lines of evidence (pollen, macrobotanical remains and wood charcoal) from Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's plantation in the Virginia Piedmont, including from Jefferson's kitchen and cabins of enslaved laborers, spanning ca. 1770-1810. The data reflect forest clearance to make way for wheat fields and shifting opportunities for enslaved laborers to access economic plant taxa on the changing landscape.

**[2] Hoover, Matthew** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.; mthoover@crai-ky.com), **Andrew P. Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Meagan Dennison** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Heather Hartlage** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Delphi Huskey** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Dustin S. Lawson** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Desiree Marcel** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Jason Ross** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), and **Samantha N. Upton** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

*Impacts of Hurricane Helene to Archaeological Deposits: An Example from Upper East Tennessee* [paper]

Over the past year, CRA conducted phase I surveys in Upper East Tennessee as part of a program by the NRCS that provides funding for various farm projects. The projects included erosion control along waterways impacted by Hurricane Helene. Previously recorded and newly recorded sites are examined in areas affected by the hurricane. General landscape changes resulting from flooding are also discussed. The paper provides an overview of these farms and impacts of the hurricane. These impacts include deposition of recent sand deposits and erosion of portions of sites. The results also provide implications for other sites in the region.

**[18] Horn III, Sherman** (Goodwin & Associates; shorn@rcgoodwin.com), **Peter Copley** (Goodwin & Associates), **Alexandra Cavignac** (Goodwin & Associates), and **Nathanael Heller** (Goodwin & Associates)

*Into the Forest Primeval: Recent Phase II Evaluations of Precontact Sites in the Evangeline Unit of Kisatchie National Forest* [paper]

Archaeological surveys across the Evangeline Unit of Kisatchie National Forest have documented dozens of Precontact sites. In contrast to sites in the nearby Vernon Unit, few Evangeline sites have been more intensively investigated after their discovery, which has created a gap in our understanding of Precontact land use in the area. This paper presents preliminary results from Phase II excavations at 14 Precontact sites in the Evangeline Unit conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. We discuss new evidence for local settlement patterns, especially during the Early Woodland, and the relationship of settlements to those of the surrounding region.

[4] **Horton, Delaney** (University of Oklahoma; delaney.horton@ou.edu)

*Compositional Analysis of Red Slipped Ceramics from Clement (34MC8), A Multi-Mound Center in Southeastern Oklahoma* [paper]

Red slip is a common decorative technique used by Indigenous potters throughout the southeast. Even though red slipping spans a large range geographically and temporally, little research has been focused solely on the creation and use of red slipped vessels. Clement (34MC8) has an abundance of fineware, slipped ceramics (representing 30% of the ceramic assemblage). A compositional analysis completed on a sample of red slip sherds using LA-ICP-MS successfully identified two different slip recipes. This project aims to display the importance of slip research and the ability to answer questions regarding crafting and identity in the past.

[23] **Houser, Jax** (University of Central Florida)

*Locating and Identifying Domesticated Dogs in the Florida Archaeological Record* [poster]

This poster presents the ongoing work to construct a database of domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*) remains in Florida's prehistoric archaeological record. Data is being compiled from published literature, the Florida Master Site File, and museum collections. This database is designed for future integration with GIS to explore distribution patterns and chronological appearance. It will also incorporate zooarchaeological data such as morphometric measurements and radiocarbon dates as remains are located, tested, and verified. By establishing an adaptable database, this project creates a foundation for future research on dog domestication not just within Florida but eventually the prehistoric Southeast and beyond.

[8] **Howland, Matthew** (Wichita State University; matthew.howland@wichita.edu)

*The Impacts of Sea Level Rise on Coastal Cultural Heritage in Georgia and the Prioritization of Archaeological Investigation* [paper]

Coastal heritage sites in the Southeast are increasingly threatened by sea level rise and storm surge. The impacts of climate-related coastal processes, mediated by a range of factors such as geomorphology and ecology, will vary greatly in timing and severity, which can guide prioritization efforts (Cochran et al. 2024). Here, we present an analysis of the timing of when archaeological sites in Georgia will be impacted by high-tide flooding in the 21st century. These results provide a basis for understanding which archaeological sites should be documented or salvaged before they are inundated or destroyed.

[14] **Jenkins, Jessica** (Clemson University; jajnkns@clemson.edu), **Martin Gallivan** (William & Mary), **John Henshaw** (William & Mary), and **Justine McKnight** (Justine McKnight Archeobotanical Consultant)

*Worlds at the Edge: Indigenous Landscape-Making in the Chesapeake* [paper]

This study reframes ecological boundaries in the Chesapeake Bay not as marginal, but as central sites of governance, meaning, and care. At Kiskiak and other Woodland-period (AD 200–1600) settlements, people thrived where forest met clearing and freshwater met saltwater. Archaeological and paleoecological evidence shows that communities managed these edges through fire and mariculture, enhancing productivity while sustaining reciprocal relationships with ancestors, spirits, and other beings. Deer, berries, and oysters flourished in these abundant margins, shaped by both ecological and spiritual practice. By foregrounding edges, this paper

highlights Indigenous models of resilience, reciprocity, and environmental governance in deep time.

**[18] Johnson, Erlend** (UL Lafayette; erlend.johnson@louisiana.edu), **Matt Helmer** (US Forest Service), **Mark Rees** (UL Lafayette), and **John Mayer** (US Forest Service)

*Excavations at Iatt Lake Bluff: Frontier Coles Creek Lifeways in Central Louisiana* [paper]

Iatt Lake Bluff (16GR591) is one of the largest and most significant precolonial sites in the Catahoula District of Kisatchie National Forest (KNF). Excavations in 2024 by UL Lafayette, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and KNF recorded 55 features, including post molds, pits, and hearths. Diagnostic artifacts indicate a substantial Coles Creek habitation, with evidence of earlier occupations extending back to the Paleoindian period. Archaeobotany, palynology, artifacts, and features inform interpretations of subsistence and settlement, including a high degree of sedentism and the use of semi-domesticated and domesticated plants during the Coles Creek occupation.

**[11] Johnson, Jay** (Ole Miss; sajay@olemiss.edu)

*The Beginnings of Chickasaw Participation in the Archaeology of Mississippi* [paper]

The passage of NAGPRA in 1990 coincided with the discovery of burials at the Meadowbrook Chickasaw village site in Tupelo, and the Chickasaw Nation became the primary consultants on the project. The repatriation of a Jefferson Peace Medal followed shortly thereafter. The next major collaboration was excavation of the Immokakina'fa' site (22Le907) in 1996, when John O'Hear became a central figure in the relations between the Nation and Mississippi archaeologists. This led directly to the 2000 NEH restudy of the NPS collections from the 1939-40 excavations in and around Tupelo, in which the Chickasaws were a full partner.

**[5] Jones, Dennis** (Louisiana Archaeological Society; archaeoman.jones@gmail.com), **Samuel O. Brookes** (Louisiana Archaeological Society), and **John M. Connaway** (Louisiana Archaeological Society)

*Gone But Not Forgotten: The Monte Sano Site (16EBR17) in Baton Rouge, LA* [paper]

In March of 1967, archaeologists directed by LSU's Dr. William G. Haag conducted salvage investigations at the Monte Sano site in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This site contained two conical mounds that were mechanically excavated before the site was leveled for the construction of an industrial plant. There was also a separate midden area that yielded artifacts from several periods of prehistoric occupation. These investigations determined that the mounds had complex stratigraphy and that prehistoric construction of the mounds dated to the Middle Archaic period. Radiocarbon dates from Mound A indicate that it was/is the oldest known and reliably dated prehistoric mound in North America.

**[10] Kang, Jirye** (Florida State University; jk14w@fsu.edu) and **Rochelle Marrinan** (Florida State University)

*Cultural Materials from the Borrow Pit Site (8LE170), Leon County, Florida* [poster]

The Borrow Pit site (8LE170), located near Tallahassee, Florida, has been considered a prehistoric farmstead. This assertion is fundamentally based on the recovery of cultural materials during salvage excavations by Calvin Jones in 1972. Analysis of cultural indicators suggests the site was a small, non-ceremonial settlement, likely a one- or two-family unit, unlike the Lake

Jackson site, considered a regional capital and ceremonial center of Fort Walton culture. Whether the site is Mississippian, as Jones contends, or historic Apalachee is complicated by the presence of Spanish olive jar in the collection.

[27] **Kaufmann, Cody** (University of Missouri; [cjkq9r@umsystem.edu](mailto:cjkq9r@umsystem.edu))

*Building Bridges: Collaborative Archaeology Between Missouri Department of Transportation and the University of Missouri* [poster]

This poster will present the recent collaboration between the Missouri Department of Transportation and the University of Missouri. This poster highlights the benefits of introducing professional experience in an educational setting. Using material provided by MoDOT from the historic 22nd Street site and prehistoric Droste site, students have received experience analyzing a wide range of lithic, ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, gained a understanding of Section 106 and the CRM process, and general team dynamics including communication and peer support. Ultimately, the poster will showcase how this collaboration benefits Mizzou students and supports MoDOT's mission.

[9] **Kelleher, Maggie, Lucia McGrath, Sam Larson, Saralynn Simms, and Aubrey Steen** (Santee Delta Project, University of North Georgia)

*Rediscovering the Santee Delta: Exploring Enslaved Lifeways Between the Rivers* [poster]

The Santee Delta is a saltwater estuary located on the coast of South Carolina. Now abandoned, this remote region was once the heart of rice culture in the New World. Though above ground evidence of human occupation is scant, recent archaeological investigations have uncovered a wealth of material culture buried in the pluff mud of the Santee River, which reveal evidence of everyday life from earliest settlement of this region to abandonment in the late nineteenth century. This poster illustrates field research at Four Mile Creek to understand the lives of enslaved laborers and their survival in the Santee Delta.

[27] **Kelly, Kaley** (University of Tennessee, TRC; [kkelly41@vols.utk.edu](mailto:kkelly41@vols.utk.edu)) and **Paul Webb** (TRC)

*Ela Dam: Rivers, History, and Cultural Resources* [poster]

This poster looks at the ongoing Ela Dam Project in southwestern North Carolina and the role of cultural resource management in planning for the dam's removal. Built across the Oconaluftee River on Cherokee lands lost by treaty, the dam and lake were an important part of the 20th century community of Ela, providing places for fishing, swimming, boating, and even ice skating. More importantly, however, the dam and lake have adversely impacted significant fish and mussel species, prevented Cherokee access to the river for spiritual practices, inundated a named Cherokee place, and abut significant archaeological sites.

[5] **Kidder, Tristram** (Anthropology, WashU; [trkidder@wustl.edu](mailto:trkidder@wustl.edu)), **Simon Sherman** (Anthropology, WashU), and **Maggie Spivey-Faulkner** (Outer Coast College)

*Assessing Construction Histories at Poverty Point* [paper]

Recent investigations suggest that Poverty Point's earthworks in Louisiana were constructed rapidly, potentially indicating brief occupation by diverse populations. During summer 2025, we re-excavated multiple units to better understand the construction timeline and usage patterns. Our findings confirm that most earthworks were built swiftly, primarily late in the site's occupation

history. This paper presents the results of these investigations, shedding light on the rapid pace of construction and the site's development dynamics.

**[10] Kinison, Llew** (New South Associates; gkinison@gmail.com)

*Risk Assessment: Navigating Hazards in the Field* [poster]

This poster uses the lived experiences from recent CRM fieldwork (2024-2025) to discuss a variety of site hazards from an unnamed military base and barrier island. Often CRM archaeologists are required to complete health and safety plans without foreknowledge of the site, allowing us to overlook hazards that become obvious during fieldwork. When faced with unfamiliar scenarios/hazards field directors can make mistakes or become reactive in ways that increase risk. While the perils listed here are not novel in our discipline, they may offer opportunities to learn, debate, expand, and modernize our conception of risk in the field.

**[19] Klein, Joanna** (TerraXplorations, Inc.; jklein@terraxplorations.com) and **Michael Eichstaedt** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

*Faunal Analysis of Laborers' Quarters at the Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation Site (16AN26)* [paper]

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) conducted Phase II investigations of enslaved, emancipated, and immigrant laborer cabins at Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation (16AN26), Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Excavations where the cabins once stood resulted in the recovery of 1,385 artifacts, 175 of which were faunal. The most prevalent taxa were large, domesticated mammals including cows, sheep, and goats. Comparisons with previous investigations suggested possible differences in consumption or disposal patterns for different households. These differences may have been due to length of habitation (ca. 1840-1910s) or limited access to food related to plantation owners' influences, the plantation store, and low wages.

**[12] Kowalski, Jessica** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; jkowalsk@uark.edu) and **Robert Scott, Jr.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*Revisiting Surface Collections from Eastern Arkansas: Nodena and Parkin Phase Sites* [paper]

Percentages of ceramic types from Late Mississippian sites in northeast Arkansas have historically been used to define phases. These phases are thought to represent discrete communities integrated economically and politically, supported by documentary evidence from the de Soto entrada. Recently inventoried surface collected material from 14 Late Mississippian period sites in this region offered few surprises and reinforced our current understanding of the contemporary Nodena and Parkin phases as ceramic phases. In this paper, we will discuss this new ceramic dataset and evaluate the utility of using surface collected ceramics to infer aspects of political organization.

**[1] Krause, Mary Glenn** (Florida State University; marygkrause@gmail.com), **Jayur M. Mehta** (Florida State University), **Stuart G. Nolan** (Louisiana State University), **Kimberly S. Walden** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana), **J. Ryan Kennedy** (Indiana University Bloomington), **Sierra M. Lopezalles** (Indiana University Bloomington), and **Amelia King** (Florida State University)

*An Experimental Methodology to Determine Indigenous Gar Fish (Lepisosteidae) Preparation and Consumption Strategies in Southern Louisiana* [paper]

In southern Louisiana, remains from the gar fish family (*Lepisosteidae*) dominate zooarchaeological assemblages from sites occupied by the ancestors of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. Hard ganoine-covered scales from these fish, used by the ancestral Chitimacha and other regional Indigenous people groups as projectile point tips, are prominent among these fish remains. Despite their historic importance, archaeologists underutilize gar scales in site interpretations. This presentation demonstrates an experimental methodology that utilizes a scale shape classification system, gar fish anatomy, ethnohistoric data, community memory, and oral histories to ascertain how people prepared this hardy family of fish for consumption and other uses.

**[14] LaDu, Daniel** (The University of North Carolina at Pembroke; Daniel.LaDu@uncp.edu)

*The Case for Domestic Settlement at the Mazique Mound and Plaza Center (22Ad502): The University of Southern Mississippi's 2025 Excavations* [paper]

We do not yet fully grasp the role of the mound and plaza center in the Late Woodland (AD 750-1200) Coles Creek settlement system's social and political dynamics. Did these monumental sites support a permanent residential population or function as vacant ceremonial grounds? Were they occupied year-round or intermittently as part of a cycle of community aggregation and dispersal? These questions hold the key to better understanding the emergence of ranked societies in the Southeast. This paper reviews the available evidence and makes the case for domestic settlement at Mazique based on off-mound excavations conducted in 2021, 2023, and 2025.

**[12] Lambert, Shawn** (Mississippi State University; sl2042@msstate.edu) and **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

*Revealing Hidden Histories: Geophysical Survey Results of the Greens Shell Ring Enclosure* [paper]

The Green's Shell Ring in Beaufort County, South Carolina represents one of only two known Mississippian period shell ring sites on the east coast. To investigate its use and construction, Mississippi State University conducted remote sensing surveys in collaboration with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and the Muscogee Nation. We identified several internal anomalies interpreted as spatially organized structural features, subsequently corroborated by shovel testing and test units. These results demonstrate the value of non-destructive remote sensing in exploring socially dynamic coastal monuments, revealing Green's Shell Ring as a persistent place of memory and occupation.

**[24] Lawres, Nathan** (University of West Georgia; nlawres@westga.edu), **Raleigh Pritchard** (University of West Georgia), **Tim Hawig** (Carrollton City High School), and **Meghan Graham** (Carrollton City High School)

*Leveraging Archaeology as a Pedagogical Tool: Public Archaeology at Carrollton City High School* [paper]

In spring 2025, the Waring Center for Public Archaeology worked alongside Carrollton City High School's Environmental Science educators to develop a program bringing the deep time perspective of archaeology as a supplement to lessons on sustainability. This programming, designed in alignment with the Georgia Standards of Excellence, brought in-depth lessons and hands-on experiential activities to three classes over an eight-week period. This paper provides an overview of the development of this program, how it aligns with Georgia Standards, and how

it leverages archaeology as a unique pedagogical tool to increase student learning in disciplines outside of archaeology itself.

**[23] Lenoir, Makenna** (University of Florida; makennalenoir@ufl.edu)

*Zooarchaeology of Jupiter Inlet I: Faunal Harvest at a Southeast Florida Civic-Ceremonial Site.* [poster]

This poster presents research on human-environment interactions at the coastal civic-ceremonial center of Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34a), located in southeast Florida at the mouth of the Loxahatchee River. This pilot study explores vertebrate faunal diversity and abundance during the terminal East Okeechobee I period (750 BCE-800 CE) and early East Okeechobee II period (800-1000 CE), during the transition from the Buck Key Low to La Costa High. The vertebrate data from this analysis is synthesized with invertebrate data from previous studies to more holistically explore Indigenous use of various marine, estuarine, and riverine habitats at the site.

**[5] Lewis, Jeffrey** (University of Oklahoma)

*Middens, Memory, and Identity: Localized Practices in Southeastern Oklahoma* [paper]

In southeast Oklahoma, Late Archaic and Woodland communities imbued the landscape with memory through repeated practices that formed middens, features, or cultural layers. Recent analysis of this area indicates that these people emphasized a continuation of local traditions and creation of memory infused landscapes. This deep attachment to place fostered long-standing cultural practices but limited participation in larger social phenomena, such as those of Poverty Point and Hopewell, and even with nearby groups. The Late Archaic and Woodland people of southeastern Oklahoma offer a unique glimpse into the importance of local histories and traditions in shaping communities.

**[11] Lieb, Brad** (Chickasaw Nation; Brad.Lieb@chickasaw.net) and **Tony Boudreaux** (Miss. State Univ.)

*Over a Decade of Archaeology in the Homeland with the Chickasaw Explorers and CASPR Programs* [paper]

Chickasaw Explorers is a program created by Chickasaw Nation that provides tribal members the opportunity to spend two weeks each summer in the original homeland of Mississippi and Alabama. Although the Explorers do many things as part of this program, the core of their experience is working with researchers, university students, and Chickasaw Nation archaeologists to conduct archaeological fieldwork in the Chickasaw homeland of Northeast Mississippi. In this paper, we provide an overview of over 10 years of our experiences working with the Chickasaw Explorers.

**[16] Lindler, Joseph** (University of South Carolina; jlindler@email.sc.edu)

*Lithics, Lasers, & Legacies: Geochemical Techniques at Nipper Creek (38RD18)* [poster]

The Nipper Creek site (38RD18) is an Archaic Fall-Line site in South Carolina that was excavated in 1985 to determine the Indigenous occupational history of the site following its discovery. Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) technology on select debitage from 1985, and on samples from known tool-stone quarries in the Southeastern United States, this study explores the differences of these samples and the attempt to determine a source location of the lithic materials excavated from the Early Archaic contexts

to better understand the settlement of Nipper Creek (38RD18) as it relates to known lithic quarries.

**[7] Lofland, Gabrielle** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

*What Remains: Dental Morphology and Analysis of Asylum Hill's Ancestry* [paper]

The graves associated with the Mississippi State Asylum's cemetery are highly variable in their preservation. The eponymous Asylum Hill offers preservation at the top ridge while at the base and wetland areas, almost nothing remains. With a project goal and promise to descendant groups that identifications will be made wherever possible, the challenge of deciphering who these individuals were with so little evidence may rely on connecting all puzzle pieces available. Using dental morphology and analysis to determine likely ancestry presentation in life will help narrow down identifications as well as reveal any patterns that may exist in the burial strategies.

**[7] Logan, Savannah**

*Inside the Walls of the Asylum: Exploring the Lives of Individuals in the Mississippi State Asylum (1855-1935)* [paper]

Seven individuals disinterred from the Mississippi State Asylum cemetery (1855-1935) were analyzed through osteobiographies. The sample, dating to 1855-1899, included five males and two females, with an average age range of 28.5-33.5 for males and 35-40 for females and most appear to have been African American. Caries were the most common dental pathology seen; this is undoubtedly related to the corn and carbohydrate rich diet. Much of the findings were generally comport with what was seen in analyses of cemeteries at contemporaneous institutions and the general population of the time, suggesting there was generally good care for these individuals.

**[15] Long, Easton** (College of Charleston; eastondlong@outlook.com), **Hannah Hoover** (University of Tennessee), and **Jeff Sherard** (Brockington and Associates)

*Stamped in Practice: Assessing Variation in Complicated Stamped Paddles from Yamasee Towns* [poster]

This poster presents analysis of Altamaha Series ceramic vessels recovered from early eighteenth-century Yamasee towns in coastal South Carolina. Lands (raised surfaces) and grooves (recessed surfaces) from line block complicated stamped vessels were measured to assess variation in paddle carving. The significance of land-to-groove ratios is evaluated at multiple scales: consistency of execution on individual vessels, differences between vessel forms, and variation in line block stamped paddles within and across towns. This study clarifies how technical choices in stamping intersect with broader patterns of vessel production and community practice that may map onto Yamasee sociopolitical organization.

**[23] Luthra, Alisa** (University of Florida)

*From the Midden to the Marsh: Zooarchaeological Results of Vertebrate Assemblages from the Spring Warrior Complex (8TA154), Florida* [poster]

This poster presents zooarchaeological findings of vertebrate assemblages from midden contexts of the Spring Warrior Complex (8TA154). This site is a Middle to Late Woodland period (200-1000CE) civic-ceremonial center along the Gulf Coast of Florida. Previous research at this site and contemporaneous ceremonial centers have identified changes in subsistence practices as co-

occurring with regional climactic shifts. Extending this investigation to Spring Warrior, this research integrates zooarchaeological analysis with radiocarbon dating to contextualize subsistence practices at this site and explores potential signifiers of local paleo-environmental change through time.

[7] **Mack, Jennifer** (University of Mississippi Medical Center; [jmack@umc.edu](mailto:jmack@umc.edu))

*“Define Fence for Grave Yard and Have Same Enlarged”: Overview and Preliminary Findings from the Asylum Hill Project* [paper]

This presentation will serve as an introduction to the symposium, giving listeners a brief history of the Mississippi State Asylum (1855–1935) and its associated cemetery, as well as background information about the current archaeological excavation. Dr. Mack will also discuss what has been learned through excavation about burial practices at the site and how these changed over time. Her ongoing research examines variations in coffin construction and coffin sourcing; temporal markers such as nail types, clothing styles, and coins; and information from engraved markers and footstones to plot the temporal-spatial growth of the cemetery throughout its active period.

[10] **Magoon, Dane** (University of Leicester, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency; [dtmagoon@gmail.com](mailto:dtmagoon@gmail.com)) and **Katherine Reinberger** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)

*Amaranthus sp., Chenopodium sp., and Mixed “Chen-Am” Bags: Stable Isotope Analysis as a Potential Means for Confirming Genus-Level Assignment for Archaeobotanical Amaranth and Chenopodium* [poster]

As a C<sub>4</sub>-pathway plant, amaranth overlaps with the enriched carbon signals provided by maize, and the visibility of dietary maize in the isotopic record is predicated on the notion that maize was the only significant regional C<sub>4</sub>-pathway plant staple during the precontact interval. While the archaeobotanical evidence for amaranth is limited, a review of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ‰ data in the Kelly et al. (2022) database for chenopodium, amaranth, and “chen-ams” bags is indicative of a potential bias in the misidentification of C<sub>3</sub>-pathway *Chenopodium sp.* as *Amaranthus sp.* Stable isotope analysis is therefore suggested as a potential tool for genus-level *Amaranthus sp.* confirmation.

[13] **Mann, Sarah** (University of Alberta; [samann1@ualberta.ca](mailto:samann1@ualberta.ca))

*Day Shoose pi la Tayr: The Relationship between Michif, Archaeology and the Human Experiences of Illness in St. Adolphe* [paper]

This presentation explores the findings of the author’s Masters research based in St. Adolphe, Manitoba, Canada and looks at the relationship between the belongings found at the Delorme House site and the French-Michif language that has been spoken in this area. French Michif is a French-based language that is critically endangered. The presentation will illustrate how language and archaeology can inform each other to create more inclusive and complete interpretations of sites. Contemporary material culture and language are not separate, and they should not be treated as separate in historical archaeology and research. This research is relevant to local Louisiana French language revitalization efforts by applying techniques used in this project to local language efforts.

[13] **Marrinan, Rochelle** (Florida State University; [rmarrinan@fsu.edu](mailto:rmarrinan@fsu.edu))

*Mission Period Archaeology in Apalachee Province* [paper]

The people of Apalachee Province, in northwest Florida, experienced the last major mission effort by the Spanish government and the Franciscan order in La Florida (1633-1704). At least fourteen missions were established. Epidemic disease, slave raiding, Native disaffection, inattention from distant colonial officials, repartimiento labor requirements, international competition, and Queen Anne's War account for its demise along with wholesale collapse of the mission provinces beyond St. Augustine. This paper examines the archaeological investigations in Apalachee Province and what has been learned about Spain's approach to the Indigenous populations of the area that have broadened our understanding of this little-known period.

**[9] Mathews, Isabella** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

*Historic Pandemics and Unmarked Cemeteries: the Social Geography of Crisis Mortality* [poster]

The Poverty Point Site has at least two known, but not well understood, historic mortuary areas. An unknown number of historic graves are believed to occupy a relatively circumscribed section of the south plaza. Though its existence was originally noted in 1913, little information is known about the area, including the extent or the number of interments. This presentation provides preliminary results of new investigations into the unmarked south plaza cemetery at Poverty Point, both as a possible spatial manifestation of a pandemic response and as a distinct geography of death reflecting the societal relations of the time.

**[15] May, Alan** (Schiele Museum of Natural History; alan.may@gastonianc.gov)

*Documenting Catawba Valley Fiber Technologies: Positive Cast Analysis of Ceramics from the LaFar Site (31GS30)* [poster]

Fiber perishables such as basketry and textile products were nearly universal among the late Indigenous Peoples of North America. Humidity and acidic soil conditions in the Catawba Valley of the North Carolina piedmont region inhibit the recovery of precontact period fiber perishables, and such industries are frequently underrepresented in the archaeological record. However, secondary archaeological evidence including negative fiber impressions on ceramics has been used to compensate for the lack of primary samples in this area. Positive cast analysis of cord-marked, fabric-impressed, and net-impressed potsherds from the LaFar Site (31GS30) provides a hint of Late Woodland period Catawba Valley fiber technology in the context of ceramic surface design. At least 14 distinct fiber technologies have been documented, including cordage, knotted and knotless net, and several varieties of twined textiles. These data may now be applied in regional studies to better define spheres of cultural communication in the Catawba Valley.

**[18] McCall, Grant** (Tulane University; mccall@cherscience.org), **Erlend Johnson** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **Matthew Helmer** (U.S. Forest Service), **Mark Rees** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **John Mayer** (U.S. Forest Service), **Steve Treloar** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Ian Robicheaux** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

*Lithic Raw Material Sourcing and Technological Organization in the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana* [paper]

This paper reports on the utilization of portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF) to source lithic raw materials at archaeological sites in the Kisatchie National Forest, Louisiana. Utilizing geological chert samples from the Citronelle Formation of Central and Eastern Louisiana, the Eagle Hill source in West-Central Louisiana, the Edwards Plateau of Texas, and the Mississippian limestone deposits of North-Central Arkansas, the analysis presented here was aimed at (1) the distinction

of local vs. non-local chert sources and (2) shifting patterns of raw material utilization over time. The paper discusses patterns of raw material utilization and technological organization from the Terminal Pleistocene through Upper Holocene.

**[3] McDorman, Sam** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources; mcdormans@dnr.sc.gov), **Karen Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), and **Andrea Palmiotto** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*Implementing Tribal Consultation and NAGPRA-Aware Field Practices at Green's Shell Enclosure, Beaufort County, South Carolina* [poster]

Revised NAPGRA regulations reaffirmed Indigenous rights and resulted in numerous individual and institutional changes to archaeological practice. Although NAGPRA does not address new fieldwork on state lands, we worked with representatives of the Catawba Nation and the Muscogee Nation to create an Inadvertent Discoveries Plan (IDP) for fieldwork modeled on federal IDPs required by NAGPRA. We also recognized that without thorough and expert field checks of faunal material in real time, archaeologists risk creating new NAGPRA cases. In this poster, we highlight and invite discussion of our NAPGRA-aware field protocols as implemented at Green's Shell Enclosure, Beaufort County, South Carolina.

**[1] Mehta, Jayur** (FSU Anthropology; jmehta@fsu.edu), **Stuart Nolan** (SDMI – LSU), and **Sherry Pinell** (Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana and University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

*Studying Indigenous Fisheries using Archaeological, Ecological, and Ethnographic Perspectives* [paper]

The Coastal Indigenous Fisheries Assessment (CIFA) examines long-term ecological and cultural relationships between Indigenous communities and fisheries in the Atchafalaya Basin of western Louisiana. Integrating archaeological evidence of past harvesting practices with ethnographic knowledge and ecological data, the project bridges material records with cultural connections to homelands and environments. Collaboration between Indigenous leaders and university scientists highlights how traditional knowledge, oral histories, and archaeological archives together document fisheries change across centuries. This approach identifies vulnerabilities, informs restoration of habitats, and develops sustainable practices, offering a model for resilient fisheries management throughout the U.S. Gulf Coast region.

**[22] Melcher, Jennifer** (University of West Florida Archaeology Institute; jmelcher@uwf.edu)

*Finding the Unfound: Remote Sensing and the Search for Tilton Cemetery* [poster]

During the summer of 2025, the UWF Archaeology Institute performed a remote sensing survey of Box R Cemetery (9FR956) on behalf of the North Florida African American Corridor Project. The primary goal of this work was to identify additional unmarked graves belonging to members of the Tilton sawmill community. The project combined a geophysical survey with historical background research, revealing a complex history of land ownership, multiple potential burial grounds, and significant industrial shifts in Apalachicola, Florida, during the early 20th century.

**[12] Mersmann, Joy** (UNC Chapel Hill; joymers@live.unc.edu)

*Landscapes of Agricultural Suitability at the Turner site (23BU21A)* [paper]

Agriculture is inherently a spatial and environmental process, which takes into account the preexisting qualities of the landscape in regards to water, soil, and climate. Taking inspiration

from Agricultural Land Suitability Analysis in agronomics, I recreated the landscape of the Middle Mississippian site of Turner and examined how local environmental factors were conducive to -- or conflicted with -- Mississippian agricultural practices. In conversation with previous assumptions made about Middle Mississippian settlement patterns in environmental context, I explore how the macrobotanical record at Turner does or does not reflect a sense of environmental determinism.

**[23] Meyers, Forrest** (Chronicle Heritage; fzmeyers@gmail.com)

*Orphaned no More: A Case Study in Rehousing Legacy Collections in North Central Florida* [poster]

Underrepresented in perennial conversations on the curation crisis are collections in the custody of CRM firms. Decades of contracted fieldwork have generated immense backlogs of “legacy” collections. This poster documents the process of rehousing collections that fell into the custody of Chronicle Heritage, after this firm inherited an office space in Gainesville, Florida. Rather than retain these materials internally, collections were assessed and rehoused. This poster discusses the processes of determining ownership, finding acceptable final dispositions, and unanticipated challenges along the way. From this workflow, recommendations are made for future CRM curation policies, and for tackling legacy collections elsewhere.

**[18] Mills, Conan** (Louisiana State University; cmil247@lsu.edu) and **Matthew Helmer** (Kisatchie National Forest)

*Between River and Upland: The Old LSU Site in Historical Context* [paper]

The Old LSU Site (16RA49) is the first home to Louisiana State University, in Rapides Parish, and the location was strategically chosen for its central location in the state and its access to major navigable waterways. The site currently in Pineville sits on one of three high points north of the Red River. Historically, areas south of the Red River were used for the agriculture of cash crops, while forested areas to the north were not actively settled. This paper examines the Old LSU Site and its impact on the surrounding area.

**[15] Milon, Joshua** (University of Oklahoma)

*Analysis of Temper and Decorative Variation of Ceramics from the Clement Site (34MC8)* [poster]

The Caddo Area is best described as a sphere of interaction occurring in modern day Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Within this region comparatively few studies have focused on sites in Southeastern Oklahoma. This research seeks to expand upon past works by studying intra-site variations in tempers and decorative elements of ceramics from the multi-mound Clement site (34MC8), which was excavated by the WPA in 1941. The research goal is to determine how different parts of the site were utilized. Decorative variation between sites will also be considered in order to better understand human interaction within the broader Caddo Area.

**[12] Mitchem, Jeffrey** (Aucilla Research Institute; jmitchem1@yahoo.com)

*Let's Talk About Poop!* [paper]

In the 32 years that I spent at Parkin Archeological State Park in northeast Arkansas, the Park staff repeatedly told me that children frequently asked “Where did they go to the bathroom?”

Since the 17-acre village is located directly on the St. Francis River, the first possibility that comes to mind is in the river. This is unlikely because there were several Parkin Phase villages both upstream and downstream from the Parkin site. The best solution would be outside the village where the deposits could be transported to be used as fertilizer in agricultural fields.

**[4] Mofidi, Ethan** (University of Oklahoma; emofidi@ou.edu)

*Comparing Different Place Based Processes of Ritualization in the Harlan Phase Landscape of the Arkansas River Valley* [paper]

The presence of significant and varied ritual activities has been a constant observation of archaeological investigations conducted in the Arkansas River Valley (ARV) at ancestral Caddo sites. The Harlan Phase has been of particular interest to past researchers because it is a period of rapid intensification. However, something that has been missing from this body of work has been studies of domestic settings. This paper seeks to change this by comparing assemblages from a domestic village site with assemblages from explicitly ceremonial sites like Spiro and Reed to gain a more nuanced understanding of the ritual landscape of the ARV.

**[15] Moss, Bryan** (Georgia State University; bryana.moss@outlook.com), **Natalie Mason** (Kennesaw State University), and **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

*Geochemical Analysis of Two Middle Woodland Ceramic Ear Spools from Bartow County, Georgia* [poster]

The Middle Woodland was a dynamic period that was characterized by technological experimentation and artistic expression in material culture. The highest level of expertise emerged with the Hopewell people and continued through the Swift Creek tradition. In north Georgia, the Cummings Site has produced a pair of large clay ear spools, which are relatively rare in the region. This poster will describe them and report on the results of geochemical analysis conducted to determine whether the clay was locally sourced. A comparative study will be undertaken to explore broader patterns of ear spool production at sites elsewhere in north Georgia.

**[2] Murray, Emily Jane** (Florida Public Archaeology Network; emurray@flagler.edu), **Ramie Gougeon** (University of West Florida), **Lindsey Cochran** (Eastern Tennessee State University), **Meredith Marten** (University of West Florida), and **Ben Burgen** (University of West Florida)

*Climate Change and Southeastern Archaeology: Results from a Needs Assessment Conducted by the Southeastern Archaeological Heritage at Risk Task Force* [paper]

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference's (SEAC's) Heritage at Risk Task Force conducted a needs assessment to learn more about the thoughts and concerns of members regarding climate change impacts. The assessment included gathering responses from 106 individuals through an online survey in 2023 and conducting focus interviews at the 2024 Annual Meeting. This paper offers the results of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Key themes include health and safety concerns in the field, impacts on sites and collections, and interdisciplinary approaches to mitigation. These results will provide guidance to how a Heritage at Risk committee can support members.

**[21] Nelson, Erin** (University of South Alabama; erinnelson@southalabama.edu), **Lindsay C. Bloch** (Tempered Archaeological Services), **Ashley Rutkoski** (University of Florida), **Magdalynne Alley** (University of Florida), and **Neill Wallis** (University of Florida)

*An Update on Chronology in the Pensacola Culture Region* [paper]

One goal of recent research in the Pensacola culture area is to establish a detailed timeline for migrations of Mississippian people and their pottery traditions into and out from the Pensacola heartland in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. Here we compile existing radiocarbon dates from published and unpublished sources and combine them with new dates obtained from legacy archaeological collections. We compare radiocarbon results with a frequency seriation of categorical ceramic attribute data in order to identify contemporaneous sites and/or assemblages. Defining such “time-slices” is a preliminary step for exploring potting communities of practice during the rise and spread of Pensacola culture.

[24] **Newton, Matt** (Lab of SE Archaeology, University of Florida; mnewton@ufl.edu)

*Disenchantment to Dispossession* [paper]

By offering no alternatives to energy development, the libidinal grip of capitalism leads agencies to dispossess Indigenous people of their rights to sacred places, lands, and waterways. This recoil of Manifest Destiny implies that there is more value in “Western” “history”, while denying self-determination to Indigenous people. Drawing from Adorno and Horkheimer’s Dialectic of Enlightenment, I argue that an imbalance in marine surveying efforts only serves to disenchant, and “recolonize” Indigenous lands that have existed since time immemorial. While difficult to locate, enough submerged ancient sites have been found to dispel the notions of terra nullius and terra incognita.

[3] **Nordstrom, Eric** (Mississippi State University; Edn86@msstate.edu), **Shawn Lambert** (Mississippi State University), and **Karen, Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

*Persistent Landscapes and Social Memory: Geophysical Investigations of Two Shell Ring Sites in South Carolina* [poster]

Shell ring sites are monumental changes to the landscape that can have many meanings and persist for generations. This project investigated two shell ring sites, the archaic period Pockoy Shell Ring Complex and the Mississippian period Greens Shell Ring enclosure in South Carolina. A team from Mississippi State University, in partnership with the South Carolina DNR, conducted ground penetrating radar surveys to locate and document any structures or other anomalies within the shell rings. This non-destructive method allows archaeologists to investigate how shell ring sites were utilized and to contribute to the social memory of what these sites represent.

[19] **Norton-Zayed, Brandy** (AECOM; bnn10@albion.edu), **Diana Johnson** (Georgia Department of Transportation), and **Shaun West** (TerraXplorations, Inc)

*Are You Digging for Gold? A Case Study of Gold Mine Archaeology in Northern Georgia* [paper]

In 2023, AECOM recorded two potential gold mining sites in Dahlonega, Georgia. These sites contained large earthen depressions and spoil piles along road segments in an area known for widespread gold mining. In this paper, we aim to place these sites in the context of other gold mining sites in northern Georgia and examine typical features of these site types. Additionally, we will illustrate ways to identify the potential for gold mining sites during background research. Finally, we will investigate the way that these potential gold mining sites can inform our knowledge of the history of gold mining in Georgia.

[27] **Oesch, Karla** (Louisiana Division of Archaeology; koesch@crt.la.gov)

*Reducing and Reusing: Updating a Traveling Exhibit to Tell a Bigger Story* [poster]

In early 2025, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology planned an exhibit about a 1700s shipwreck at a museum. The previous exhibit had been used for many years and included descriptions of the ship, the cargo, and the events leading to its sinking. The exhibit moved around with few additions or corrections. This poster will discuss current and ongoing updates to a decades old display collection, why they were useful, other outreach products we hope to accompany the exhibit, and how some of this information can be translated to other projects so that collections remain a dynamic tool for public archaeology.

[23] **Olive, Jonathan** (Florida State University; jonathan1010troy@gmail.com)

*Preservation of Grand Bay Shell Middens* [poster]

A field school at FSU conducted surveys of shell midden sites 22JA550 and 22JA537 in the summer of 2025. These sites are located in tidal marsh-estuaries in the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Mississippi. They are uniquely threatened by sea level rise and intensifying storm systems. Using aerial imagery, GPS data, and on the ground observation, the preservation of the sites was assessed. This poster serves as a case study for how erosion impacts estuarine sites in Grand Bay, Mississippi.

[23] **Oliveira, Cristina** (University of Florida; olivci93@gmail.com)

*An Understudied Coastal Landscape: Historical Ecology of Jupiter Inlet 1* [poster]

Jupiter Inlet 1 (8PB34a) is a large indigenous coastal shell midden site located in modern Jupiter, Florida at the confluence of the Loxahatchee River and Atlantic Ocean. Despite being one of the best preserved coastal archaeological site complexes in the East Okeechobee region of South Florida, it remains significantly understudied. To address this gap, this research uses a historical ecology framework to understand the site's history of use and modification over time. Through the integration of the limited previous archaeological work and ethnohistoric accounts, this study attempts to understand how this indigenous community shaped and was shaped by this coastal environment.

[16] **Olvey, Sam** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia; sam.olvey@gmail.com), **Megan A. Conger** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia), and **Carla Hadden** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)

*Learning from the Past, Accelerating Towards the Future: A History of CAIS* [poster]

The Center for Applied Isotope Studies (CAIS) at the University of Georgia has been a leader in radiocarbon dating from its beginnings as the Laboratory of Geochronology in 1968 to present-day. With an archive of 40, 000 archaeological and geologic sample remnants and collection of primary documentation, the evolution of research conducted at CAIS reflects the greater story of advances in radiocarbon dating technology and methods over the past 50 years. This study utilizes the digitized archives along with oral histories to construct a comprehensive timeline of the center and its continuing legacy at UGA in the context of southeastern archeology.

[9] **Pagels, Zackariah** (TerraXplorations, Inc.; zackariahpagels@gmail.com) and **Emma Pepperman** (TerraXplorations, Inc.)

*Strategies for the Preservation of Adversely Affected Historic Cemeteries in the Framework of Cultural Resource Management: Protecting Heritage* [poster]

This poster presentation focuses on archaeological methodology for the identification and location of undocumented or adversely affected cemeteries, and their subsequent recording and preservation within the framework of cultural resource management, through archival research, fieldwork, and the Section 106 process, utilizing the Longwood Cemetery Investigation and Delineation Project conducted by TerraXplorations, Inc., as the basis of this research presentation. By addressing unique challenges—such as limited historical records, physical threats (displacement, agriculture, and vandalism), community engagement, and neglect—this presentation seeks to enhance cultural resource management efforts and contribute to historic preservation in an effort to safeguard heritage.

**[10] Palmiotto, Andrea** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania; apalmiot@iup.edu), **Ryan Devanny** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **Alexandra Schmidt** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **Bella Shrewsbury** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), and **Eric Buzzelli** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*Sea Catfish (Ariidae) Pectoral and Dorsal Fin Spine Tools from the ACE Basin Between 5,000 and 3,500 yrs BP* [poster]

Catfish spinal elements are presumed tools in pre-Contact assemblages, but few studies have examined these bony elements for cultural modifications or interpreted their functions. We discuss catfish physiology and use of catfish elements by other groups, emphasizing diagnostic modifications on pectoral and dorsal fin spines, to interpret how these spines may have been used by ancient coastal occupants of the North American southeastern coast. Catfish spines from five sites dating between 5,000 and 3,500 years ago are observed for ventrolateral processes, barb erosion, and/or polish on the spinal shaft. The spines are compared with recently modified spines from experimental contexts.

**[20] Parish, Ryan** (University of Memphis; rmparish@memphis.edu)

*A Chert Type Database for the Southeast: Applications and Updates* [paper]

The paper presents the Chert Type Database for the Southeast, a large and comprehensive geologic sample library of tool stone types. The chert type reference library is a common feature in any archaeology lab. The samples contained within provide geologic specimens of known provenience utilized by stone tool producing cultural groups in the area. Currently the Chert Type Database for the Southeast, housed at the University of Memphis, contains over 9,000 samples from over 300 deposits representing 50 tool stone types. The benefits of the chert type database are discussed and a call for similar regional databases is made.

**[16] Parkhill, Grace A.** (Stony Brook University; grace.parkhill@stony-brook.edu) and **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

*Exploring Occupation Periodicity and Intensity at Russell Cave National Monument, Alabama: Micromorphology, Carbon ( $\delta^{13}C$ ) and Oxygen ( $\delta^{18}O$ ) in Wood Ash* [poster]

The study of wood ash (mineral calcite) from archaeological contexts has long provided insight into food preparation, fuel use, ritual activity, spatial organization and persistent place use. The protected karst environment inside Russell Cave preserves wood ash extending back over 9000 ya. Thick ash stratigraphy from around 2,500 ya and local geogenic calcite controls are analyzed

using micromorphology and stable isotopes  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ . These data show rapid accumulation, something difficult to demonstrate with radiocarbon dating, suggesting a mixture of in situ ash and fireplace rake out from a single or tight consecutive visits to the site.

**[3] Patterson, Brenden** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) and **Andrea Palmiotto** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*Characterizing Oyster and Vertebrate Faunal Use at Green's Shell Enclosure* [poster]

Green's Shell Enclosure is characterized by interior shell ridge features enclosed by a shell ring. Vertebrate faunal remains and oyster shells from two interior ridges are compared with data from contemporaneous regional sites to better understand this site's relationship to broader coastal traditions. Oyster shells exhibit large height-length ratios, suggesting collection from different environments than contemporaneous sites. Faunal composition varies between ridges, with one dominated by turtles and fish and the other dominated by fish. Contemporaneous mound sites are largely dominated by fish remains. These results suggest different faunal collection practices at Green's Shell Enclosure than contemporaneous non-enclosure sites."

**[24] Pepperman, Emma** (TerraXplorations and the University of Oklahoma; ejpepperman@terraxplorations.com)

*Indigenous Rights to Cultural and Sacred Sites and Materials According to U.S. Law* [paper]

As professionals in Section 106 Compliance, it's crucial to understand Indigenous rights regarding sites and materials encountered during Section 106 investigations. This presentation will define 'Indigenous Rights' and 'Cultural and Sacred Materials and Sites' as they are determined by U.S. law. It will review the Marshall Trilogy, the NRHP Act of 1966, the NAGPRA of 1990, and discuss two significant Supreme Court cases that clarified these acts' interpretations. Finally, I will discuss the complaints and limitations of NRHP and NAGPRA, along with potential solutions that those working with Section 106 compliance should consider.

**[16] Perrotti, Angelina** (University of Wisconsin-Madison; PEARL LLC angie@pearl-research.com), **Morgan Smith** (University of Tennessee Chattanooga), **Dave Thulman** (George Washington University), and **John White**

*Pollen and Diatom Analyses from Submerged Archaeological Sites in the Gulf of Mexico* [poster]

This poster presents pollen and diatom analyses from three submerged archaeological sites in the Gulf of Mexico. The study forms part of a broader project investigating hurricane impacts on submerged cultural resources. Despite only moderate preservation, both pollen and diatom records demonstrate the value of multi-proxy paleoenvironmental approaches for reconstructing past environments. These records provide insights into changing conditions during and after site deposition, highlighting how submerged archaeological contexts on the North American continental shelf can preserve ecological signals critical to understanding early human landscapes.

**[10] Petersen, Shane** (AECOM; shane.petersen@aecom.com), **Rebecca Sigafos** (AECOM), **Luke Nicosia** (AECOM), **Grace Schultz** (AECOM), and **Lauren Falvey** (AECOM)

*Preliminary Results of the Excavation of 40SV186, Archaic through Mississippian Site in Sevierville, Tennessee.* [poster]

AECOM conducted data recovery excavations at 40SV186, an Archaic through Mississippian site, along the Little Pigeon River in Sevierville, Tennessee on behalf of the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT). Early analysis of the assemblage reveals a high number of ad-hoc tools, blade-like technology, and an intense intra- and inter-regional connection. A set of ditches forming an enclosure also points to a likely Adena-Hopewellian connection. This poster presents preliminary results and interpretations, with the goal of initiating conversations about Southern Appalachian ditch-and-enclosure landscapes.

[27] **Peterson, Cade** (University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology; cade.peterson@uga.edu), **Guinever James** (University of Georgia), **Eric Newman** (University of Georgia), **Morgan Bartlett** (University of Georgia), **Neva Drane** (University of Georgia), **Benito Emrich-Branche** (University of Georgia), and **Mallory Stratton** (University of Georgia)

*Enfulletv-Mocvse in Archaeology Field School: Summer 2025 Field Season Summary and Future Direction* [poster]

The 2025 UGA Enfulletv-Mocvse in Archaeology Field School identified and excavated Indigenous shell middens threatened by erosion in the Wormsloe Historic Site. We focused on Indigenous history, which was previously eclipsed by prior research of the colonial period. We utilized geospatial tools, shovel tests, and test units. We recovered faunal material and Indigenous ceramics from the Woodland and Mississippian periods, revealing the diet and utilized resources of the Guale people at this site. Rising sea levels have caused shoreline degradation, eroding middens, and the scattering of surface collections, highlighting the need for preservation of vulnerable sites along the Georgia coast.

[9] **Picarelli-Kombert, Matthew** (Pennsylvania State University; mvp6195@psu.edu), **Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University), **Jacob Holland-Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University), and **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia)

*Pre- and Post-Emancipation Gullah/Geechee Oyster Harvesting on Ossabaw Island, Georgia* [poster]

Enslaved and free African and African American communities along the Georgia Bight developed deep relationships with estuarine resources that shaped their subsistence practices and foodways. Identifying as Gullah/Geechee, these communities trace their heritage to enslavement, plantation systems, and isolation on the Sea Islands. One of the most prominent resources was, and remains, the eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), which receives little attention across historical archaeological literature. This poster considers trends in oyster shell morphology from two enslaved and two free Gullah/Geechee contexts on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA, to interpret how post-Emancipation sociopolitical and socioecological changes influenced Gullah/Geechee ecosystem engagements and foodways.

[22] **Pietraszek, Alyssa** (Texas A&M University; avpietraszek@tamu.edu), **Elizabeth Zieschang** (University of Bradford), **Melanie Damour** (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management), **Jessi Halligan** (Texas A&M University), **Jessica Cook Hale** (University of Bradford), **Jayur Mehta** (Florida State University), **Morgan, Smith** (University of Tennessee Chattanooga), **Simon Fitch** (University of Bradford), and **Matthew Sanger** (Smithsonian Institution)

*Reevaluating BOEM's Guidelines for Identifying Submerged Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites in the Gulf of Mexico: An Extensive Geoarchaeological Approach* [poster]

We are conducting BOEM-sponsored Cooperative Agreement M24AC00003-00 to improve guidance for identifying submerged pre-Contact archaeological sites in the Gulf of Mexico. By integrating legacy geophysical and archaeological data into geodatabases for paleoenvironmental and paleolandscape reconstructions, we will inform predictive models and develop an optimization model for survey line spacing, which will be verified through targeted fieldwork. We seek to integrate Tribal communities into all phases through workshops, training, and fieldwork, and will create an open-access short course in submerged landscape archaeology. These will provide updated geodatabases, iterative site discovery models, and increased Tribal capacity for managing offshore pre-Contact cultural heritage.

**[1] Pigott, Michelle** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville; mpigott1@utk.edu), and **Christopher Rodning** (Tulane University)

*The Upper Creek Petroglyph: Memory and Landscape at the Berry Site* [paper]

Petroglyphs found across the Southern Appalachians are often emplaced within the rushing waters of rocky creeks near archaeological sites. Archaeological and Indigenous knowledge have been recently expanding our interpretations of these places, highlighting their central role in emplacing memory by encoding stories to the land. One such petroglyph is located in Upper Creek, a stream running along the eastern side of the Berry site in Burke county, North Carolina. This paper explores the potential roles the Upper Creek petroglyph held within the landscape of memory and place associated with both the community at Berry and the broader Southern Appalachian region.

**[13] Platt, Sarah** (College of Charleston; plattse@cofc.edu)

*Daily Life in the Old City: Groundtruthing the Early Colonial Landscape of Downtown Charleston, South Carolina* [paper]

Charleston, South Carolina retains a remarkably well-preserved archaeological landscape spanning the early eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Despite its early founding date of 1680, sites pertinent to these earliest decades have been few and far between. Although researchers have long traced the early fortifications of the city, recent re-analysis of legacy collections suggests early deposits reflecting daily life during the first forty years of the settlement survive in key locations. This paper outlines a new project to identify and target significant urban sites from the turn of the eighteenth century in downtown Charleston for future excavation and includes new data from two sites on target city blocks.

**[21] Pluckhahn, Thomas** (Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida; tpluckhahn@usf.edu)

*"Thanks for All the Fish": Rethinking Human-Dolphin Relations in Precolonial Florida* [paper]

I consider the relations among dolphins and people of the precolonial Native peoples of Florida. My review of the literature suggests that dolphin remains, while not ubiquitous, are also not uncommon in precolonial archaeological contexts. However, with a few possible exceptions, the representation of dolphin in faunal assemblages is extremely limited. Archaeologists have generally understood this pattern to mean that dolphins were infrequently targeted as prey and may have been mainly captured in fishing nets. However, again with a few possible exceptions, dolphin bones from Florida sites represent a limited diversity of elements, were infrequently modified as tools or ornaments, and rarely show evidence for butchering, suggesting they were more commonly scavenged as strandings. Dolphin hunting, I postulate, may have been generally

avoided as people and dolphins developed cooperation in estuarine fishing (especially for mullet), as documented in similar environments elsewhere in the world.

[27] **Price, Sarah** (Independent Researcher; seprice7@yahoo.com), **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama), **Ian Thompson** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), **Ryan Spring** (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), **William Turner** (Alabama Department of Transportation), and **Laura Wood** (Alabama Department of Transportation)

*Reframing the Past, Reshaping Practice: Indigenous Alabama – Choctaw* [poster]

Indigenous Alabama – Choctaw is a shared digital space where archaeologists, agencies, and the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma are collaborating to contextualize past and present archaeology and relevant information sources. Developed with support from the Alabama Department of Transportation, this project resulted in digital tools that can make archaeological practice more meaningful by connecting it with living descendant communities, and augment how contract archaeologists and others approach and conduct their work. This poster emphasizes the process of supporting community-driven interpretations to create a living resource while underscoring how archaeology can become more impactful when guided by Indigenous voices and collaborative partnerships.

[24] **Pritchard, Raleigh** (University of West Georgia; rp00077@my.westga.edu), **Nathan Lawres** (University of West Georgia), **Andrew Carter** (University of West Georgia)

*Reflexivity in Public Archaeology: Revamping Educational Programming at the Waring Center for Public Archaeology* [paper]

Over the last two years, the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Center for Public Archaeology has been critically evaluating the educational programming and public archaeology practices implemented in its community engagement operations. This led to the development of a series of best practices and guidelines to improve those operations in terms of pedagogical practice to increase student learning. This paper reviews the implementation of these best practices into recent collaborative programs with the Waring Center, including programs with Carrollton City High School, New Georgia Library, Lockheed Elementary School, and the Waring Archaeology Summer Camp.

[15] **Reisinger, Ireland** (University of Memphis; rsinger@memphis.edu) and **Ryan Parish** (University of Memphis)

*A Source and Typological Analysis of Lithic Materials from Units 5 and 6 at the Chucalissa site (40SY1)* [poster]

This research is analyzing the lithics from the Chucalissa site to evaluate differences in the source of lithics to better understand the resource range employed by the site's inhabitants. These findings will provide identification of possible stone use differences depending on context, as well as the range of procured stone resources. The Chucalissa site is in Shelby County, Tennessee, and extensive excavations at the site, but analysis of the lithic assemblage has received scant attention. The lithics will be analyzed using reflectance spectroscopy to determine the provenience of the stone resource(s) to understand the catchment territory/trading habits of Chucalissa's inhabitants.

[9] **Rice, Lelia** (SCDNR Cultural Heritage Trust Program)

*Stack 'em High, Fire 'em Hot: Joseph G. Baynham's Post-Civil War Stoneware Pottery Site* [poster]

In 2022 the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) Cultural Heritage Trust Program acquired Horse Creek Heritage Preserve in Trenton, SC. Additionally SCDNR acquired over 600 vessels and sherds. The property is home to the pottery site of Joseph Gregory Baynham who operated the site from c. 1870 to 1906. This Public History thesis explore the cultural, business and potentially political impacts Baynham's pottery site had on the Edgefield district. She will do so through traditional historical methods, material culture studies and building off of previous archaeological investigations.

**[10] Rivers, Christopher** (TerraXplorations) and **Paul Jackson** (TerraXplorations)

*Woodland Fish Capture along the Bayou* [poster]

Fish entrapment and containment areas have been identified at Pre-Columbian sites in the southeastern United States, including stone fish weirs in shallow waters and large fish containment ponds in Florida. Recently, TerraX excavated an exceptionally large Coles Creek village, The Point Pleasant Site (16IV199) in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, revealing an ancient bayou with numerous domestic structures and associated features. Near the bayou, we found several large features likely serving as fish containment or entrapment areas resembling those found in Florida. This poster will present our findings and compare them to two similar sites.

**[20] Roberts, Dane** (Georgia Southern University), **Bryan Moss** (Georgia State University), and **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

*Geochemical Analysis of Tools from Multi-Component Sites in North Georgia Using Portable X-ray Fluorescence* [paper]

The Middle Woodland period witnessed elaborate social and economic networks across the Eastern Woodlands. While this typifies the level of interaction among large sites like Leake and Etowah, located in north Georgia, smaller sites were primarily engaged in resource extraction activities, including the extraction of lithic resources. Investigations at multiple Middle Woodland sites in north Georgia have revealed significant quantities of lithic material. Using pXRF, this presentation seeks to match artifacts from these small extraction loci with known outcroppings in the region to determine where Middle Woodland inhabitants in north Georgia procured their lithic material.

**[18] Robicheaux, Ian** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette) and **Erlend Johnson** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

*Evaluating Morphological Variations Within the Middle Archaic Evans Point Type* [paper]

Evans projectile points represent a distinctive form of Middle Archaic (8000 – 4000 BP) lithic technology, although the type itself is not homogenous. Two potential variants were observed in a sample of eight points collected during recent fieldwork in the Kisatchie National Forest. Clear phenotypic trends were observed between the two groups, suggesting that they can be sorted into at least two sub-categories. This study tests whether the differences are statistically significant and could justify designation as distinct varieties rather than a single homogenous type.

**[14] Rodning, Chris** (Tulane University; [crodring@tulane.edu](mailto:crodring@tulane.edu)), **Mikayla Fletcher** (Tulane University), **Bryan Haley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Chip McGimsey** (Louisiana Division of Archaeology)

*Landscape of Rings: Earthen Enclosures, Ritual Landscape, and Chronology at Marksville, Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana* [paper]

Earthworks at Marksville (16AV1), located in central Louisiana, are part of an important Native American ritual landscape in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Recent investigations have aimed to identify remnants of previously unknown earthen rings in areas surrounding the monumental earthen embankment and large mounds of the Marksville site core. Combined with aerial photos and site maps dating from different points during the 1900s and early 2000s, recent geophysical surveys help to understand the spatial distribution of earthen rings within this landscape. Radiocarbon dating of samples collected from coring suggest that at least some rings predate the monumental enclosure and mounds.

**[13] Rooney, Matthew** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; mr096@uark.edu), **Charles R. Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Kathryn E. Parker** (Archaeobotany), **James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **L. Sunni Deb Brooks-Weaver** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*Possible Sixteenth Century Trade Goods at Sarassa Lake: An Indigenous Village Site on the Lower Arkansas River* [paper]

The Sarassa Lake site (3LI79) in Lincoln County, Arkansas, has historically been assigned dates between the 1500s and early 1600s based on the recovery of ceramics, lithics, and glass trade beads. It sits on the route of the Hernando de Soto entrada in 1542 near the posited location of the village of Ayays, so it was selected for metal detector survey in 2025 to determine whether diagnostic sixteenth century metal objects could be recovered and identified. This paper presents our initial metal finds, radiocarbon dates, and a summary of other materials and objects rehabilitated from legacy collections.

**[4] Samuelsen, John** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; jsamuel@uark.edu) and **Adriana Potra** (University of Arkansas)

*Evaluations of Caddo Subsistence and Ceremonialism by Isotopically Determining the Geographic Origin of Deer Deposits* [paper]

Excavated features at the Crenshaw site show that the Caddo had a special relationship with animals through their ceremonial use of deer. This includes a deposit of thousands of deer antler and deer remains found in feasting refuse under Mound F. Surrounding sites in southwest Arkansas also have much evidence of deer consumption alongside small animals. Isotopes from deer and small animals at several sites are evaluated and compared to the surrounding geology to estimate the Caddo's procurement distances for each site. The results inform us of Caddo deer consumption and ceremonial practices with implications for future research.

**[20] Santana, Kelly** (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville; ksantana@vols.utk.edu) and **Alison Damick** (Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville)

*Phytoliths and Fire: An Analysis of Cupola Pond* [paper]

The United States Forest Service is conducting a study of fire use as a land management tool to maintain woodland and savannah ecosystems under the Southern Tier Oak Restoration Initiative (STORI). As part of this project, a University of Tennessee Knoxville team is studying paleoenvironmental proxies to reconstruct past vegetation change relative to changing fire regimes and land use. To this end, this paper presents preliminary analyses of phytoliths from a soil core from Cupola Pond in the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri and situates the results in the context of Indigenous fire stewardship and biodiversity among Eastern Woodlands landscapes.

[21] **Sassaman, Kenneth** (University of Florida; sassaman@ufl.edu), **Forrest Z. Meyers** (University of Florida), **Morgan Sampson** (University of Florida), **Lennon R. Myers** (University of Florida), **Magdalynne A. Alley** (University of Florida), **Brenna C. Hafling** (University of Florida), **Lukas M. Desjardins** (University of Florida), **Rafael J. Peré** (University of Florida), and **Katherine E. Hughes** (University of Florida)

*Water Knowledge: How 8,000 Years of Fluctuating Lake Levels in North-Central Florida Affected Lakeside Land Use and Regional Interactions* [paper]

Recent survey of a tract of public land on Lake Pithlachocco in Alachua County, Florida revealed an 8,000-year record of horizontal stratigraphy extending 500 m from and 5 m above the modern lake shore. The first half of this record reflects the mid-Holocene expansion of surface water regionally, but the second half reflects a regime of low-frequency, high-magnitude flooding to which lakeside dwellers adapted their land use. Besides affecting settlement choices, fluctuating surface water impacted the potential of regional travel by boat, connecting Lake Pithlachocco to places far afield during extreme hydroperiods and stranding it from flow during extreme droughts.

[22] **Sea, Claiborne D.** (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics Inc., University of Alabama; claiborne@archaeospacial.com), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Eileen G. Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), **Tyler Benjamin Dedic** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Bailey Lambert** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Matthew Q. Anderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Julius T. Ayin** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Heather Byerly** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Tyler Cannon** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Deborah B. Parrish** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Kimberly L. Swisher** (Eastern Kentucky University)

*A Comparative Geophysical Analysis of Sub-Mound Architecture from Multiple Middle Fort Ancient Settlements in Central Kentucky* [poster]

In the 1930s, Kentucky archaeologists excavated the Cleek-McCabe mound in northern Kentucky. This mound was located on the plaza edge of a Middle Fort Ancient (CE 1200 – 1400) circular settlement. Beneath it, they uncovered two very large rectangular structures and one large circular structure, suggesting linkages to both local ancestral and descendant cultural traditions. In consideration, this research employed a multi-method geophysical approach to non-invasively investigate mounds at the Duncannon and Singer-Hieronymus sites, two contemporary Fort Ancient settlements in central Kentucky. The results found non-invasive consistency in sub-mound architecture with Cleek-McCabe providing additional evidence for previous interpretations.

[24] **Seidemann, Ryan** (The Water Institute; rseidema@uno.edu), **Alex Garcia-Putnam** (University of New Hampshire), **Christine Halling** (University of New Orleans), **Kerry Boutee** (University of New Orleans), **Laura Allen** (Mississippi State University), **Kathryn Baustian** (Skidmore College), **Erin Fox** (University of New Hampshire), **Adam Wilson** (University of New Hampshire), **Siobhain Murphy** (University of New Hampshire), and **T. Hudson Marcel** (University of New Orleans)

*Salvage Bioarchaeology in Cypress Grove: Navigating Ethics and Law in a New Orleans Historic Cemetery* [paper]

In 2024-2025, the authors conducted salvage bioarchaeological and material culture recovery in New Orleans' Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 1. Following a less-than-ideal restoration effort, hundreds of nineteenth century wall vault tombs in Cypress Grove were torn down and their contents were removed for eventual reentombment. Learning of these activities after the nonarchaeological disentanglements, the authors navigated law, ethics, landowner plans, and descendant interests to tell the story of a sample of New Orleans' nineteenth and early twentieth century middle class residents. This presentation focuses on the cemetery's history and the legal, ethical, and logistical complexities of this project.

[7] **Sermons, Bryce** (University of Mississippi Medical Center; btsermons092100@gmail.com), **Edward W. Habeck** (Yale School of Medicine), **Michael J. Boyle** (Yale School of Medicine), **Katherine Dunning** (University of Mississippi Medical Center), and **Diyendo Massilani** (Yale School of Medicine)

*Sedimentary Ancient DNA at the Asylum Hill Cemetery* [paper]

Immediately following the first successful paleogenetic studies of the mid-1980s, interests turned towards the potential implications of these technologies on the field of bioarchaeology. Over the past 40 years, the field of paleogenetics has produced new research priorities, with increasing interest in the development of non-destructive analytical methods. To date, however, no other studies appear to have been published specifically relating to the use of such techniques with sediments from historic interments. We hope to demonstrate the viability of sediment-bound DNA as a potential alternative to traditional, bone based, destructive paleogenetic testing on historic interments at the Asylum Hill Cemetery.

[9] **Shakour, Katie** (TRC; kshakour@gmail.com), **Travis Jones** (TRC), and **Steve Filoromo** (TRC)

*Challenges in Historic Landscape Reconstruction in the Postbellum South: A Tale of Two Farms in Louisiana and Georgia* [poster]

The dramatic expansion of agricultural production in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries left enduring imprints in the archaeological record. Reconstructing this expansion across multiple scales offers valuable insight into how communities reorganized and modified land in response to shifting socioeconomic priorities. However, such reconstructions also present distinct challenges assessing temporal change and interpreting social dynamics. This study draws on two examples to explore the methodological and interpretive complexities of reconstructing agricultural landscapes. Understanding these landscapes is essential for tracing the evolution of modern land use patterns and the individual and collective responses to changing agricultural priorities.

[5] **Sherman, Simon** (Washington University, St. Louis; simon.s@wustl.edu) and **T.R. Kidder** (Washington University, St. Louis)

*Unveiling Coastal and Inland Social Networks in the Late Archaic Southeast* [paper]

This paper examines lithic exchange networks of the terminal Middle and Late Archaic in the Lower Mississippi Valley, focusing on early social complexity among hunter-gatherers. Using non-destructive reflectance spectroscopy and exploratory data analysis, bifaces and debitage were sourced from Cedarland, Claiborne, Jaketown, and Poverty Point. Over half matched expected geological formations, with notable inter-formational variation. Quadratic Assignment Procedure and social network analysis reveal the underlying associations between networks,

suggesting complex, overlapping patterns of mobility and exchange. These results provide the first analytical evaluation of Cedarland, Claiborne, and Jaketown lithics, challenging traditional models of interconnection in the Southeast.

**[16] Sherwood, Sarah C.** (Sewanee: University of the South) and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University)

*A Recent Glimpse into Russell Cave (1JA181) and Why We Should Learn More from this Remarkable Record of 9,000 Years of Pre-Contact History in Jackson County, Alabama* [poster]

There are no comprehensive reports and few notable studies or summaries available on the mid-20th-century excavations carried out at Russell Cave. Materials can be difficult to discover or access as collections are often split up, sometimes divided from records, and distributed among multiple institutions. Currently, the site is subsiding due to changes in the valley hydrology. To gain insight towards a mitigation plan to protect the remaining deposits (>50% remain), Sewanee and the NPS-SEAC opened a small test into the Archaic and Woodland transition with an emphasis on never-before-collected botanical and geoarchaeological data.

**[6] Shore, William** (Blue Ridge Archaeology Guild; ts7754@bellsouth.net)

*Jack T. Wynn: My Mentor, My Friend* [paper]

In October of 2009, my wife Susanne and I attended a Society of Georgia Archaeology Conference in Macon, Georgia. As the conference started, what appeared to be a crazy man was running through the aisles of the amphitheater hawking t-shirts to the assembled crowd! Several months later we discovered the Blue Ridge Archaeology Guild in Dahlonega, Georgia. Low and behold the same crazy man from the conference was the archaeology advisor for the club. Thus began my 15 year friendship with Jack T. Wynn.

**[2] Simpson, Diana** (Western Carolina University, TRC Environmental Co.; dianassimpson13@gmail.com), **Kaleigh Best** (Western Carolina University), Brett Riggs (Western Carolina University), **Ben Steere** (Western Carolina University), Dylan Clark (NC Office of State Archaeology), **Baylee Parks** (Western Carolina University), **Quillan Perrey** (TRC Environmental Co.), and **JJ Frid** (Western Carolina University)

*Recovery at Riverside: Archaeology in the Aftermath of Hurricane Helene at a Historic Cemetery in Asheville, NC* [paper]

Historic Riverside Cemetery has served the local community since 1885 as a cemetery and park in the center of Asheville, NC. When Hurricane Helene hit Western NC in September 2024, the resultant destruction uprooted 30+ trees on the cemetery grounds, damaging monuments and graves. An archaeological survey in March 2025 revealed several displaced tree-root structures contained human remains and funerary objects. Monitoring during debris removal, completed summer 2025, often diverged from typical archaeological approaches and goals. This project serves as a model to guide future projects following storms or natural disasters, helping to preserve cemeteries of local and historic significance.

**[1] Skipton, Tara** (University of Texas at Austin; taraskipton@utexas.edu)

*Seeing Time on the Plantation: Memory and Materiality at Evergreen* [paper]

For modern visitors, the plantation landscape contains tangible reminders of the presence and humanity of enslaved individuals and post-Emancipation laborers through its architecture and

material culture, including fingerprints, carvings, heirlooms, and structural alterations. However, this rupture of time also opens interpretive potential for understanding how memory functioned for past individuals and communities. This presentation is an exploration of these features on Evergreen Plantation along the lower Mississippi River, examining how archaeologists can use these materials to create multi-temporal understandings of the past.

**[19] Smith, April** (Terracon Consultants)

*The Dark History that Built Atlanta: Convict Leasing at the Chattahoochee Brick Company* [paper]

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Chattahoochee Brick Company produced an upwards of 200,000 bricks per day, primarily through the exploitation and re-enslavement of blacks under the convict labor lease system in Georgia. This paper explores the history of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, convict leasing in Georgia, and the movement to memorialize those who died within the brick factory.

**[19] Smith, Caleb** (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

*An Old Dog CAN Learn New Tricks: An Investigation of a 20th-Century ‘Stock and Fruit Farm’ in Haywood County, North Carolina* [paper]

In October 2021, archaeologists with the North Carolina Department of Transportation identified several structural features during the archaeological reconnaissance for a bridge replacement project in Haywood County, North Carolina. The features included two structure foundations, a long stone wall, and a pond enclosure. The features were recorded in an old-fashioned way, in person, later augmented with LiDAR-based digital terrain models. This paper will describe the history of the property, the physical features of the site, and the lives of the landowners, as well as the amazing utility of modern technology.

**[27] Smith, Kaitlin** (University of West Georgia; ksmit142@my.westga.edu), **Emma Petras** (University of West Georgia), **Nathan R. Lawres** (University of West Georgia), and **Andrew C. Carter** (University of West Georgia)

*Felting, Modeling, and Printing, Oh My!: Breathing new life into the Waring Stop Motion Animation Project* [poster]

The Waring Center for Public Archaeology strives to bring archaeology to the communities of Georgia in innovative ways. As part of this, the Waring Center has been working on a stop motion animation project for the past three years. In its original incarnation, the project utilized plasticene clay models for filming, but this approach ran into issues with the longevity of the clay. To get around this, the project has incorporated 3-D modeling and printing, along with felting techniques, to breathe new life into the project. This poster provides an overview of these new techniques to the project.

**[9] Smith, Lakelyn** (Pennsylvania State University; lps5527@psu.edu), **Matthew Picarelli-Kombert** (Pennsylvania State University), **Jacob Holland Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University), **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Isabelle Holland Lulewicz** (Pennsylvania State University)

*Organizing the Space and Daily Life of Enslaved Communities at Middle Place Plantation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia* [poster]

During the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries, enslaved communities living in structured/imposed spatial layouts actively shaped and managed their space despite such constraints. Recent work at Middle Place Plantation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, seeks to understand how enslaved households and communities organized and utilized their spaces. Drawing on a systematic, close-interval shovel test survey, artifact concentrations around enslaved tabby structures are mapped to identify patterns of domestic activities among and between households. These patterns offer insight into the daily lives of enslaved families but also contribute to our broader understanding of Gullah/Geechee communities along the U.S. Southeast coast.

**[18] Snitker, Grant** (Utah State University; grant.snitker@usu.edu), **Claudine Gravel-Miguel** (Cultural Resource Sciences Program, New Mexico Consortium), **Katherine Peck** (Cultural Resource Sciences Program, New Mexico Consortium) **Jonathan Paige** (Cultural Resource Sciences Program, New Mexico Consortium), and **Matthew Helmer** (Kisatchie National Forest, USDA Forest Service)

*The Machine Learning Pipeline for Cultural Resource Management: Successes and Future Directions from Kisatchie National Forest LiDAR Project* [paper]

Machine learning (ML) and remote sensing technologies are next-generation tools that have the potential to revolutionize how cultural resource managers efficiently identify above ground archaeological sites/features and monitor their condition over time. Here, we present the successes of the Kisatchie National Forest LiDAR Project, including the design and deployment of ML models to identify and manage cultural resources across the entire Kisatchie National Forest. We also explore new opportunities to leverage the ML to cultural resource management pipeline to improve site prediction models, synthesize archeological gray literature, and make archaeological datasets more accessible to managers and researchers alike.

**[1] Sorresso, Dominique** (Indiana University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; dsorres@iu.edu)

*Ceramic Traditions that Transcend Time in the Central Tombigbee River Drainage* [paper]

Beginning around ca. A.D. 1000, much of the eastern United States experienced a phenomenon often called “Mississippianization,” which refers to the process whereby the Mississippian culture and associated practices were incorporated into existing late Woodland period (A.D. 600-1000) communities. In this paper, I utilize compositional techniques to study Woodland and Mississippian ceramics from several sites to understand how this process took place in the Central Tombigbee River drainage of Alabama and Mississippi. I argue that the inhabitants of this region slowly tested and integrated new practices and materials, but also retained and continued to use older, heritage traditions.

**[9] Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Jack R. Clark** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Jon B. Marcoux** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Benjamin Steere** (Western Carolina University; bensteere@gmail.com)

*Villa Gayoso: A Spanish Colonial Administrative Center Near Natchez, Mississippi* [poster]

From 1779 to 1798, the Natchez District in southwestern Mississippi fell under control of the Spanish Crown. The city of Natchez remained the district’s capital, but a subsidiary center called Villa Gayoso was also established about 20 miles to the north near Coles Creek. In the 1790s,

Villa Gayoso consisted of five main buildings along with several detached kitchens and privies. While the site's general location was known, remote sensing in March 2025 has allowed us to place these buildings on the modern landscape and suggests that at least one of them had a deep rectangular cellar.

**[8] Stoker, Owen** (Florida State University; oms24b@fsu.edu) and **Andrew Ma** (Texas A&M University)

*Risk to Cultural Heritage: Connecting the Natural and Cultural in Climate Change Mitigation* [paper]

As risks to infrastructure increase due to climate change, so do risks to cultural heritage sites. Traditional engineering largely focuses on risk to natural environments and modern infrastructure. In this multidisciplinary study, climate hazard risks on cultural heritage are measured using a hurricane model, sea level rise model, and shoreline erosion rates. This NSF funded and community-engaged project evaluates risk and proposed mitigation solutions for cultural heritage sites impacted by climate hazards.

**[13] Sullivan, Myles** (University of Florida; myles.sullivan@ufl.edu)

*Florida Oranges and Other Meats: Correspondences, Competitions and Political Legitimacy in the Cuisines of British Colonialism* [paper]

This paper examines personalized ways that political authority was constructed in British East Florida following its acquisition from the Spanish in 1763. I examine the ways food was discussed in the correspondences of the 1st Governor of the new colony, alongside published zooarchaeological studies from St. Augustine. In these letters, intended gifts of food were frequently exchanged during a period of heightened tension in the political order in British America. These ephemeral traces of food were tangible materials in the Governor's social network as he sought to implement a colonial regime, plantation slavery and justify his own political legitimacy.

**[27] Swisher, Kimberly L.** (Eastern Kentucky University; Kimberly.Swisher@eku.edu), **Leslie Anderson** (Eastern Kentucky University) **Corinne Campbell** (Eastern Kentucky University) **Aaron Comstock** (University of Louisville), **Jon Endonino** (Eastern Kentucky University) **Finn Gosnell** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Puck Parry** (Eastern Kentucky University), **Claiborne D. Sea** (ArchaeoSpatial Analytics, Inc.), and **Sarah Shepherd** (Eastern Kentucky University)

*Community Archaeological Work in Richmond, Kentucky: Overview of the 2025 Eastern Kentucky University Archaeology Field School Project* [poster]

During the Summer of 2025, the Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) Archaeology Field School worked with the City of Richmond in Madison County, Kentucky to conduct archaeological investigations of property being developed by Richmond into a regional sports complex. This work brought together community partners and colleagues within and outside of Kentucky to help inform Richmond and the wider community about its cultural resources and history. New information for the occupational history of this area has been generated leading to a better understanding of Kentucky cultural history. This work highlights the importance of universities as active contributors in our local communities.

**[27] Taunton Strader, Catherine** (TerraX; ctaunt@gmail.com)

*Reviving Rivercane: Ecology, Culture, and Archaeology* [poster]

*Arundinaria gigantea* (rivercane), one of three native U.S. bamboos, thrives in southeastern wetlands, especially the Mississippi River Valley. Once forming vast canebrakes, its habitat declined from agriculture, overgrazing, and disrupted Indigenous land management. Rivercane holds vital ecological and cultural roles by supporting biodiversity, improving soil and water quality, and serving as a critical resource for Indigenous communities. Restoration efforts led by Indigenous groups and conservation organizations aim to preserve traditional knowledge and address gaps in its life cycle. Archaeologists can aid through non-destructive practices, mapping canebrakes, and recognizing rivercane's role in protecting cultural and archaeological sites.

**[14] Thacker, Paul** (Wake Forest University; thackep@wfu.edu)

*Weak Archaeological Theory and Experimental Replication: Considering Pottery Surface Treatment in the Yadkin Valley* [paper]

The vast majority of Late Woodland pottery types from the Yadkin River valley in North Carolina exhibit cord-marked, net-impressed, or fabric-impressed surface treatments. But why was a wrapped paddle used during bonding and shaping, especially since in many cases, exterior surface treatments were partially obliterated by additional scraping before low-temperature firing? Observations during replication experiments and control trials investigating tempering and surface treatment performance characteristics led to unexpected research directions. Contemplating the archaeological meaning of these surface modifications frames an exploration of weak archaeological theory at variance with practice theory, transmission/communication models, or functional design theory.

**[1] Thomin, Michael** (University of West Florida, mthomin@uwf.edu), and **Nicole Grinnan** (University of West Florida)

*Memory in a Changing Landscape: Heritage at Risk in the Apalachicola System* [paper]

The “People of the Apalachicola System” project explores how communities along Florida’s Gulf Coast understand and respond to cultural heritage at risk from climate and anthropogenic impacts. Through Community Conversations on Heritage at Risk (CCHAR), the project engaged residents and local land managers in dialogues that revealed how memory is embedded in landscapes, traditions, and places of personal significance. These conversations highlight how memories of the past inform present-day priorities for preservation and adaptation. By materializing memory through oral histories, archaeological records, and community initiatives, this work demonstrates how collaborative frameworks generate resilient, place-based interpretations of heritage.

**[10] Thompson, Jeff** (NV5 Inc; jeff.thompson@nv5.com)

*Meet Me at the River – Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavation at 9GO231* [poster]

Site 9GO231 is a Late Archaic site on Salacoa Creek in the Ridge and Valley region of north Georgia. A data recovery excavation in 2025 on behalf of GDOT identified a number of artifacts and features from the Late Archaic period that support an earlier hypothesis that the site was utilized for fish harvesting/drying, while also shedding light on the later occupations of the site during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. This poster presents some of these recent findings from 9GO231.

[5] **Torrens, Shannon** (Tulane University; storrens@tulane.edu)

*Anchoring Mobility: Movement, Access, and Landing Zones in the Poverty Point Landscape* [paper]

It has long been theorized that ancient peoples access the Poverty Point Earthworks via the Bayou Maçon. This assumption is supported by the Dock, a semi-artificial slope connecting the plaza to the bayou. The Dock provides access and demonstrates the importance of spectacle for those entering the earthworks. There is evidence of occupation in areas around the earthworks, yet little is known about how people accessed these spaces. Using multiple lines of evidence, this paper explores two possible alternative landing zones from Bayou Maçon and how they might have influenced movement and the occupation around the earthworks.

[18] **Treloar, Steve** (Kisatchie National Forest; james.treloar@usda.gov), **Jonathan Paige** (New Mexico Consortium), **Ian Robicheaux** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), and **Chesney Kuper** (Texas State University)

*Synthesizing Kisatchie National Forest Lithic Datasets for Regional Interpretation* [paper]

The Kisatchie National Forest has seen nearly 50 years of archaeological survey, documenting over 5,000 archaeological sites spanning 605,000 acres in north-central Louisiana. Outside of the landmark Ft. Polk studies of western Kisatchie, none of the accumulated Kisatchie archaeological data have been synthesized. This paper presents preliminary insights from the synthesis of 100,000+ lithic artifacts recovered from precolonial sites across the forest, which will provide the best glimpse yet of regional settlement patterns spanning the late Paleolithic into the early contact period.

[4] **Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey; mtrubit@uark.edu)

*New Life to Old Collections: Revisiting Hays Mound (3CL6)* [paper]

A recent Arkansas Archeological Survey project revisited the 1971 salvage excavations at Hays Mound (3CL6), an ancestral Caddo site in west-central Arkansas. Grants from the Caddo Archaeology Research Fund and the Survey's Hester A. Davis Fund supported digitization of field and artifact records, as well as new archaeobotanical screening and radiocarbon dating of samples from excavated structures. Future plans include creating a web page summarizing project highlights and updating Cynthia Weber's 1973 report as an open-access publication for the Survey's website. Electronic publication will bring information about the fourteenth-century construction and use of Caddo mound architecture to contemporary audiences.

[15] **Trumbo, Nathan** (University of Missouri; thecaveman04@gmail.com) and **Sherman Johns**

*Rancho Moreno: Flake Stone Analysis* [poster]

Rancho Moreno, a multi-component site along the James River east of Springfield, Missouri, was first identified by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and investigated during the 2025 University of Missouri field school. The site yielded a wide range of artifacts spanning the Archaic through Historic periods, with lithic flakes as the most abundant. This prompted a detailed study of the chert flaked stone debitage using mass analysis. Results indicate a distribution consistent with early- to mid-stage reduction intensity and a predominance of hard-hammer percussion. Combined with individual flake analysis, these findings contribute to understanding prehistoric lifeways along the James River.

**[15] Vieyra Sanchez, Jennifer** (University of South Alabama; jv2123@jagmail.southalabama.edu), **Madison Nicholson** (University of South Alabama), and **Erin Nelson** (University of South Alabama)

*Stylistic Analysis of Pensacola Incised Hand and Skull Designs* [poster]

Mississippian potters living along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico ca. 1300-1700 CE decorated certain pottery vessels with incised imagery including skull, hand-eye, and raptor motifs, among others. Designated by the type name “Pensacola Incised,” most published examples come from funerary contexts excavated beginning in the early 20th century. Here, we compile examples of Pensacola representational imagery from non-funerary (midden and domestic) contexts across the Pensacola culture area, including coastal portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. We characterize variation in subject matter and design execution in our sample to establish typological categories for hand and skull designs.

**[3] Vories, Elena** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*A Study of South Appalachian Mississippian Shell Site Occupation: Analyzing Subsurface Anomalies and Their Chronological Associations at Green’s Shell Enclosure* [poster]

Green’s Shell Enclosure on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, is a Mississippian shell structure (AD 1200–1600) whose purpose and chronology remain unclear. Unlike most southeastern shell rings dating 5800–3200 years ago, it represents a much later construction. An analysis of a 2024 GPR survey investigates interior subsurface anomalies to determine their relationship to the exterior ridge documented in the 1990s, evaluate evidence of additional occupation, and compare the site with other coastal sites. Excavation, comparative analysis, and collaboration with Indigenous descendant communities aim to clarify the enclosure’s role within the coastal Mississippian cultural landscape and regional social dynamics.

**[21] Wallis, Neill J.** (University of Florida; nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu), **Meggan E. Blessing** (University of Florida), **Cristina I. R. Oliveira** (University of Florida), **Juliana Rubinatto Serrano** (University of Florida), and **Michelle J. LeFebvre** (University of Florida)

*Woodland Platform Mounds Made of Feasts: Mound II at Garden Patch, Florida Gulf Coast* [paper]

Platform mounds in the Woodland Southeast were often associated with feasting, including prior to and during coordinated ritual construction events and in ceremonies on their elevated summits. We observe that while many inland platforms were made for feasts, some coastal platforms were made of feasts. We argue this detail is an underexplored basis for understanding Woodland platforms’ significance as monuments. To illustrate, we present new results from Garden Patch Mound II showing centuries-old feasting debris was chosen as construction material during a time of social transformation. We argue Mound II represents a closing event memorializing regional-scale feasts across many generations.

**[13] Waters, Gifford** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Samantha Gattshall** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

*Mission San Francisco de Potano: Results of Recent Fieldwork in the Heart of the Franciscan Frontier of La Florida* [paper]

San Francisco de Potano was the central Franciscan mission in the interior Timucua region of La Florida. Occupied for 100 years (1606-1706), this mission witnessed a volatile history marked by

displacement and re-settlement related to the Timucua revolt, the aggregation of displaced populations from abandoned missions elsewhere, and eventual mass exodus due to slaving pressures from the Carolina colony. This presentation summarizes recent fieldwork at the site, focusing on insights on site organization gained from systematic metal detecting survey, the delineation of activity areas based on targeted excavations, and the complex occupational history as inferred from artifact analyses.

**[9] Watts, John** (Mississippi State University; jkw516@msstate.edu) and **Emily Hale** (Mississippi State University)

*Spatial Analysis of Prospect Hill: Using the Frontier Artifact Pattern to Determine Site Use* [poster]

In this poster, we study artifact patterns associated with a kitchen house/enslaved quarters at the Prospect Hill site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. The artifact distribution analysis across the excavated portion of the structure revealed an unusually high proportion of architectural remains and concentrated areas of window glass. While further excavation is needed, the distribution and concentration of artifacts will aid us in reconstructing the interior and exterior of the kitchen house/enslaved quarters to illuminate how enslaved communities shaped, maintained, and navigated domestic spaces in Mississippi.

**[2] Webb, Dan** (TRC Environmental Corporation; dwebb@trccompanies.com), **Autumn Lundi** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Alicia Minnihan** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Sullivan Thomas** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Alex Vastakis** (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Valerie Vendrick** (TRC Environmental Corporation), and **Paul Webb** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

*Archaeological Monitoring of Tropical Storm Helene Debris Removal in Western North Carolina* [paper]

Tropical Storm Helene deposited massive debris loads along western North Carolina's waterways, prompting a cleanup effort of unprecedented scale. Archaeological monitoring accompanied this work where debris removal threatened sites, cemeteries, and other cultural resources. We discuss our experience with the ongoing efforts, from the mechanics of debris removal to the results of site inspections. While impacts varied, the work highlights both the risks to cultural resources and opportunities for discovery and documentation during disaster response. Our experience underscores how archaeological practice is being applied in the wake of climate-driven events and informs pathways for future monitoring and resilience planning.

**[6] Wettstaed, James R.** (Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest)

*Present at the Creation: The Contributions and Legacy of Jack Wynn for the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest* [paper]

Jack Wynn was the first full-time archaeologist assigned to the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest and made major contributions to cultural resources management in Georgia. He established an approach and legacy that remains with us to the present day over 20 years since he retired. I will provide an overview of Jack's time on the Forest and highlight some of his significant accomplishments. His emphasis on public outreach and education remains an important aspect of our work.

[21] **White, Nancy** (University of South Florida; nmw@usf.edu)

*Cayson Mound and Village Site, a Fort Walton Center in Northwest Florida* [paper]

With a large flat-topped platform mound, a plaza, an additional mound, and wall trenches, the Cayson site (8Ca3), on the west bank of the middle Apalachicola River, may be the most “Mississippian-like” of all the temple mound complexes in the Apalachicola-lower Chattahoochee region. Tested by Florida State University and Cleveland Museum of Natural History archaeologists in the early 1970s, the site was never reported beyond summary statements. This paper gives some excavation details from old records and compares the site with other Fort Walton centers in the region.

[7] **Wicke, Emily** (University of Mississippi Medical Center) and **Jennifer Mack** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

*“Sheets, burial...126”: Burial Clothing and Mortuary Treatment at Asylum Hill* [paper]

Remnants of burial clothing recovered from the Asylum Hill Cemetery indicate both uniformity and variation during different periods of its 80-year use. A detailed analysis of textiles—including fiber types, thread counts, and weave patterns—and clothing fasteners reveals a movement away from burial in personal clothing in the early 20th century at Asylum Hill. The presence (or absence) of particular clothing remains in graves across the cemetery reflects not only patterns in mortuary treatment at the asylum, but also fashion trends in the outside world and the idiosyncratic behaviors of those who prepared the dead in this closed community.

[9] **Williams, Leigha** (New South Associates, Inc.; lwilliams@newsouthassoc.com) and **Rachel Black** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

*Persistent Landscapes: Continued Use of an African American Cemetery by a Brunswick Community* [poster]

The Broadfield Cemetery in Brunswick, Georgia has a longstanding history in the African American community of the area. A survey by New South Associates, Inc., identified 228 marked, poorly marked, and unmarked burials within the cemetery, likely associated with the numerous nearby plantations, particularly the Hofwyl Broadfield Plantation. This Gullah-Geechee cemetery exhibits an unusual U-shaped burial pattern defined by an assortment of marker types, although future non-destructive subsurface studies could identify more individuals. This poster details the history, burial patterns, and efforts by the state to maintain the persistent use of the cemetery by the community.

[19] **Wilson, William** (University of West Florida; wwilson@uwf.edu)

*Return to Blackwater: Old Sites and New Discoveries in a Ship's Graveyard* [paper]

The vicinity of Shield’s Point in Blackwater Bay, Santa Rosa County, Florida, represents a ship’s graveyard that has been investigated by archaeologists for over three decades. The graveyard slowly formed as vessels were mothballed following the decline of the lumber industry, and these sites have remained well-preserved in the benign conditions of the estuary. In June of 2025, the University of West Florida returned to Shield’s Point during the underwater field school. In addition to conducting site assessments, students discovered a new vessel in the midst of the known sites.

[13] **Worth, John** (University of West Florida; [jworth@uwf.edu](mailto:jworth@uwf.edu))

*New Spanish Material Culture of the Luna Expedition: An Archaeological and Documentary Overview* [paper]

The 1559-1561 Luna expedition to Florida was ordered by the King of Spain but organized and financed by the Viceroy of New Spain, where its personnel, equipment, and supplies were assembled for the colonial fleet's departure from the port of San Juan de Ulua near the colonial city of Veracruz. Archaeological investigations at Luna's settlement on Pensacola Bay, and at three of the colonial ships wrecked just offshore, fit nicely within the rich documentary record of both the expedition itself and the broader colonial economy to provide an extraordinarily detailed portrait of New Spanish material culture during the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

[21] **Xiao, Hui** (University of South Florida; [huixiao@usf.edu](mailto:huixiao@usf.edu))

*Investigating Cultural Transitions via pXRF Ceramic Analysis at the Pierce Mounds Site, Northwest Florida, AD 900–1500* [paper]

This paper examines the chronology and cultural transitions at the Pierce Mounds site, a major ceremonial center from the Woodland through the Mississippi periods in the Apalachicola River Valley, northwest Florida. Non-destructive pXRF analysis of ceramic chemical composition is combined with radiocarbon dating to refine the site's occupational history. Results confirm that a strong Woodland ceramic tradition of check-stamped pottery persisted into early Fort Walton (the local variant of Mississippian), perhaps until A.D. 1300. Then, Fort Walton peaked, with diverse ceramics and regional interaction. The study highlights the strength of clarifying cultural processes by integrating chemical compositional and chronological data.

[7] **Yoakam, Stacia** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

*We Who Remain: A Bioarcheological and Mortuary Analysis of Individuals from the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum (1855-1935)* [paper]

During its 80-year existence, the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum served as both a hospital and a home to thousands of people in need of mental and physical care. Some of these people remain still- interred within a cemetery which now sits within the campus of the University of Mississippi Medical Center. This presentation focuses upon a sample of individuals excavated from the northeast corner of the hospital cemetery. Using information gathered from bioarcheological and mortuary analysis, this study aims to find possible patterns of internment, individual treatment, and temporal variations which may shed light upon this specific period of cemetery usage.

[7] **Zuckerman, Molly** (Mississippi State University and Smithsonian Institution; [mkz12@msstate.edu](mailto:mkz12@msstate.edu)), **AG Tribble** (Mississippi State University), **Taylor Emery**, **Rita Austin** (Smithsonian Institution), **Cassandra DeGaglia** (Tulane University), and **Lida Gibson** (University of Mississippi Medical Center)

*Pandemic Influenza, Mortality, Syndemics, and Disability amongst Past Patients at the Mississippi State Asylum, Jackson MS (CE 1855-1935) via Historical Vital Statistics Records* [paper]

Pandemic preparedness persistently under addresses disability, including people with disability (PWD) in congregate settings, partially because of limited knowledge of how PWD experienced past pandemics. Here, we examine the 1918 influenza pandemic's impact on patient deaths (N =

2258) (CE 1912-35) relative to age, sex, and social race amongst PWD at the Mississippi State Asylum (1855–35), Jackson, MS, through vital statistics. Findings include substantial pandemic-period respiratory disease mortality—including in syndemic—echoing national trends (e.g., higher young adult mortality), but also unique patterns likely reflecting associations between social identity, disability, and institutionalization. Both have implications for historically informed pandemic preparedness.

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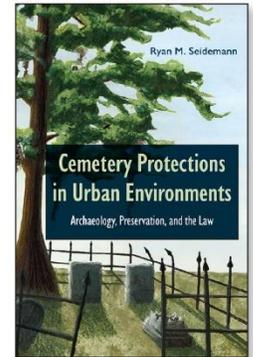
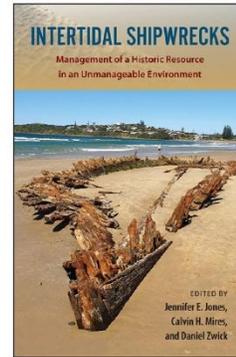
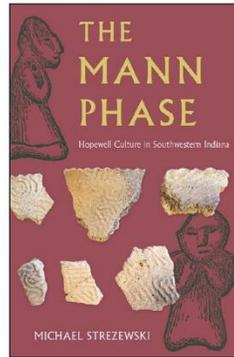
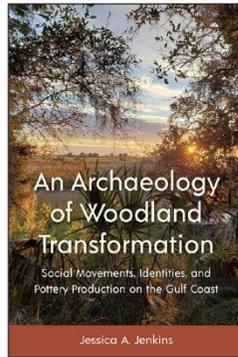
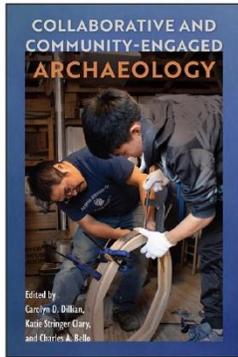




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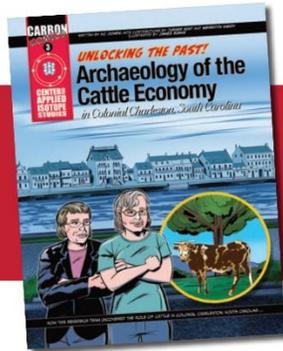
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