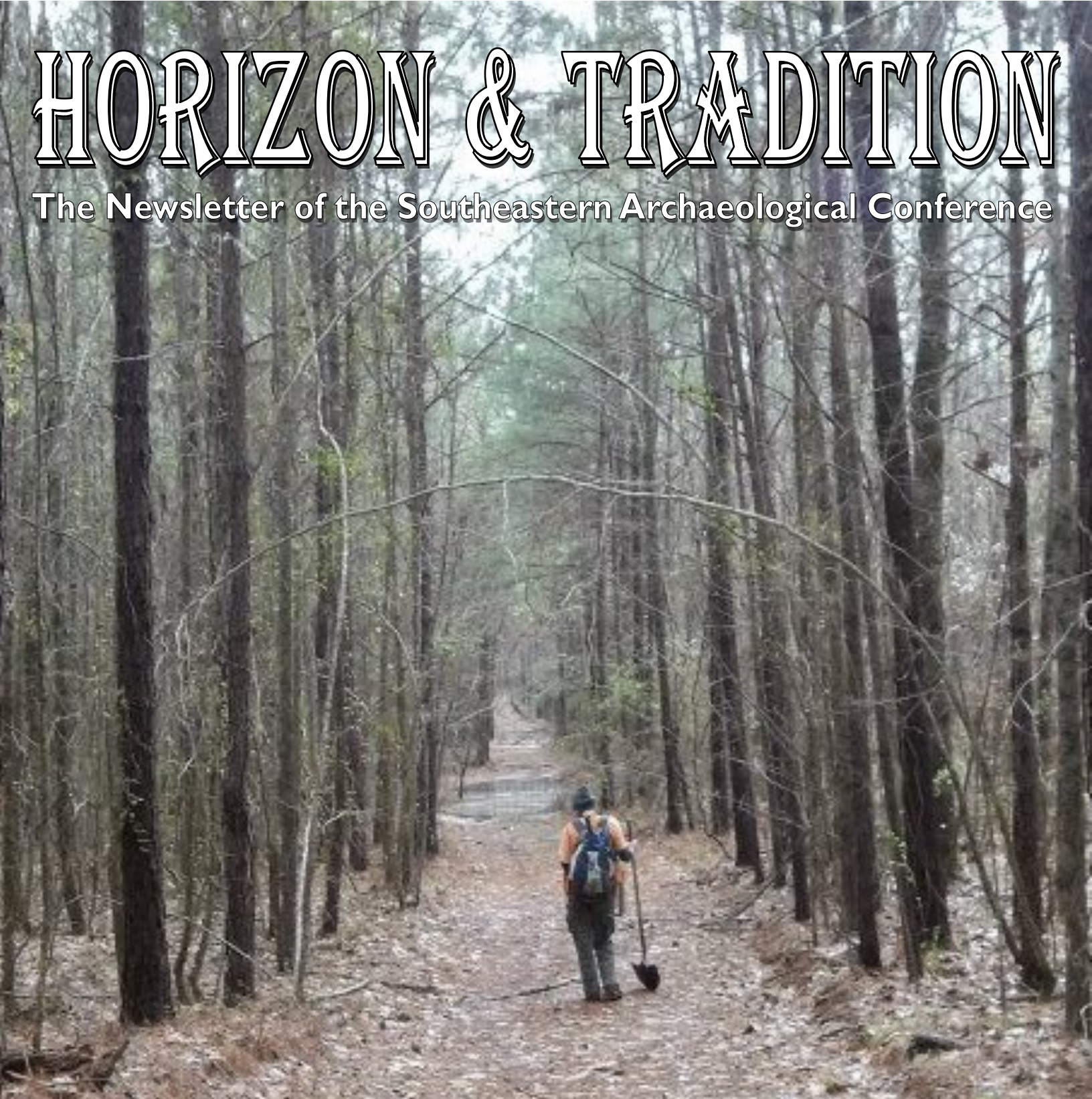


HORIZON & TRADITION

The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference



SPECIAL REPORT
Gender and Sexual Harassment in
Southeastern Archaeology

VOLUME 57, NUMBER 1
APRIL 2015

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<i>Cover Photo: The cover image for this issue of Horizon & Tradition comes from Ashley Siedell Fedoroff and Cindy Carter Davis, archaeologists with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and the Federal Emergency Manage- ment Agency, respectively. This photograph was taken in March 2012 dur- ing an archaeological survey of a transmission line corridor in Hinds Coun- ty, Mississippi.</i>	

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INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Horizon & Tradition is the digital newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Distribution is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$16.50 for students, \$37.50 for individuals, \$42.50 for families. Life membership dues are \$500 for individuals and \$550.00 for families. Members also receive three issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Orders of back issues should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales.

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Horizon & Tradition publishes reports, opinions, current research, obituaries, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All materials should be submitted to the Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Deadlines are March 1 for the April issue and September 1 for the October issue. Submissions via e-mail are preferred. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines published in *American Antiquity*, Volume 57, Number 4 (October 1992).

CREDITS

Horizon & Tradition is designed with Microsoft Publisher 2013 and converted to PDF with Adobe Acrobat 11.0

Questions or comments about *Horizon & Tradition* should be directed to Phillip.Hodge@tn.gov.



Editor's Letter

Welcome to the April issue of *Horizon & Tradition*! Inside this issue you'll find SEAC President Greg Waselkov's inaugural letter to the membership, calls for award and officer nominations, and news and notes from around the Conference. You'll also find information about the 2015 Annual Meeting, which I'm proud to report will be held this year in my hometown of Nashville (and about three minutes from my office)! The planning committee is working hard to make this a great meeting and we're looking forward to welcoming everyone to Nashville.

Hillary Conley with the Southeastern Archaeological Center in Tallahassee submitted a current research report highlighting recent accomplishments and ongoing efforts of their Archaeological Collections and Information Division. This issue also includes the final report of the 2014 SEAC Public Outreach Grant which was submitted by Dennis Jones on behalf of Louisiana State University's Rural Life Museum. The grant partially funded the production of a short documentary film on Chatsworth Plantation, an ante- and post-bellum plantation near Baton Rouge. The film is available on YouTube and has been viewed by thousands of people. This is a great example of how new media platforms can be leveraged to reach not only more people, but new and different audiences altogether and ultimately further SEAC's mission.

Despite SEAC's recent success in negotiating changes in its business and publishing practices, some other problems remain intolerably persistent and far too common. This is brought into stark re-

lief by the preliminary results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey (SHS), which found alarming rates of sexual harassment in southeastern archaeological settings. A team of southeastern archaeologists led by Dr. Maureen Meyers of the University of Mississippi designed and implemented the survey with approval and oversight from SEAC's Executive Committee. Dr. Meyers presented the preliminary results of the SEAC SHS at the 2014 annual meeting in Greenville. The preliminary report of the SEAC SHS is included in this issue and begins on page 19. At the risk of proselytizing, every member of SEAC should read their report and think about ways we can individually and collectively act to make southeastern archaeology safe in and out of the field.

The minutes of the annual Business Meeting in Greenville are also included in this issue. Full reports from all officers and committees are linked from the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting in the Member's area of the SEAC website. And, finally, the line-up for this issue is rounded out by a brief report on the convergence of archaeology and baseball in Birmingham, Alabama.

As always, if you have short reports or papers, editorials, interesting photos, photo essays, or other archaeologically related media projects, please consider submitting them. Here's wishing everyone a safe and productive field season!

Phillip Hodge
Newsletter Editor

Send Letters to the Editor to Phillip.Hodge@tn.gov

A Letter from SEAC President Gregory A. Waselkov



The twentieth century was the organizational heyday of archaeological conferences. In addition to national professional conferences sponsored by the American Anthropological Association (since 1902), the Society for American Archaeology (1934), and the Society for Historical Archaeology (1967), many U.S. hosts of annual regional meetings have appeared over the years, our own Southeastern Archaeological Conference being among the most venerable. Here is a partial list, in chronological order of their first meetings:

Pecos Conference (1927)
Plains Conference (1931)
Eastern States Archaeological Federation (1933)
Southeastern Archaeological Conference (1938)
Caddoan Conference (1946)
Northwest Anthropological Conference (1948)
Midwest Archaeological Conference (1956)
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference (1970)
Mid-South Archaeological Conference (1979)

As scientists, educators, and public servants who routinely advocate the values of looking back at the human past, we archaeologists are also keenly aware of our own disciplinary histories and traditions. We continually reevaluate our methods of gathering and evaluating data, our approaches to pedagogy and mentoring, our public policies to protect cultural heritage, and our professional ethical

standards upon which all else rests. This perpetual self-reflection is driven by an urge to do all of these things better. While recognizing and honoring the achievements of our archaeological forebears, a scant few generations of disciplinary ancestors, we all hope to take archaeology to the next level of accomplishment in our still young field of study.

So it seems perfectly natural for us to look over our collective shoulder occasionally at the early days of archaeological conferences and consider how ours has evolved. All of the conferences I listed above began primarily as opportunities for face-to-face meetings between archaeologists who, then as now, often work much of a year alone or in small groups. The intellectual stimulation of conferences derives mainly from the unique opportunities they offer for intense in-person discussions and challenging debates. Just as important, though, are the serendipitous discoveries of unexpected data, exciting new theoretical approaches, and fresh collegial contacts, all accomplished amidst friends and feasting in pleasant sociability. I'm sure most of us return to work from conferences with mental batteries recharged, eager for another year doing archaeology. The virtual world can't yet compare to conference reality.

Some of my close friends have heard me express the opinion that a big tent set up in the middle of a harvested field of corn somewhere in the Carolina Piedmont would be a more appropriate

venue for a SEAC annual meeting than the luxury hotel accommodations we enjoy (and pay such princely sums for) these days. I hasten to reassure you that the next several conferences are safely booked in urban settings, places with electricity, running water, and well-stocked bars. I won't be inflicting that particular daydream on you all! But Pecos Conference participants do still meet on site, under a tent, and I do admire those southwesterners for sticking to their earthy roots. In the face of change, some traditions should be creatively maintained.

One longstanding tradition of SEAC, and of all the regional archaeological organizations, is a reliance on volunteers. That sentence doesn't state the case strongly enough. Without the contributions of conference members' time, energy, and imagination, SEAC simply would not exist. Every leadership and committee position is filled by someone who has volunteered to work on behalf of the whole. I'm convinced this is SEAC's great strength. By offering our diverse membership access to opportunities to participate in decision-making and committee tasks we continually reinvigorate the society.

There are around 50 elected and appointed positions, and about a third of them come open each year, according to the current rotation schedule. Most positions are filled by members who make their interests in volunteering known to sitting board or committee members. That pool of self-identified volunteers is typically small, too few for a society membership that hovers around 1,000 archaeologists. To encourage more of you to participate in SEAC, beyond attendance at the annual meeting, the board is taking some steps to solicit expressions of interest in volunteering. But don't wait for us to ask! Let us hear from you. By serving on our grant and awards committees, the Student Affairs or Native American Affairs or Nominating committees (among others), and by your willingness to run for elected office you will be contributing to a great tradition of service to SEAC.

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

Southeastern Archaeology publishes:

- Articles of a theoretical nature that provide novel insights into a significant question or issue of interest to a wide professional readership.
- Review articles such as updated regional or topical summaries that are also designed to appeal to a fairly wide professional readership.
- Technical and methodological reports that are of regional significance, and that would be comprehensible to most readers.
- Field reports whose results in terms of interpretive content seem clearly to be of regional interest.

Articles should not normally exceed 10,000 words in length, including references. Reports should not exceed 5,000 words including references. Articles must be submitted online at www.edmgr.com/sea.

For an initial submission you must upload

- A PDF file of the complete paper;
- OR a Word file containing the complete paper (i.e., including all tables and figures);
- OR a Word file containing the text, references, table and figure captions, plus an individual file of each figure and/or table, prepared to the specification laid out below. Excel files of tables can be submitted.

You will be asked to input separately the title, abstract, and keywords for the article or report and contact details for all authors. This information may be cut and pasted. You must also download, complete, and return the author agreement. Supplementary information such as datasets, animations, models or videos may be supported in online publication; consult the Editor at the time of submission to determine appropriateness. These files must be submitted offline, but you will need to indicate that an item of this type is being included in the submission.

For additional policies and formatting requirements, see "Author Information" at www.edmgr.com/sea.

AWARDS AND NOMINATIONS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: OFFICERS

President Waselkov has appointed the Nominations Committee for 2015, who will identify candidates for three officer positions: Treasurer-elect (a one-year term, followed by a three-year term as Treasurer), Executive Officer I (a two year term), and Social Media Editor-elect (a one-year term, followed by a three-year term as Social Media Editor). Elected persons become voting members of the SEAC Executive Committee, which convenes at the SEAC Annual Meeting and, if called, at a spring mid-year meeting, typically held at the SAA meeting. Duties of these Executive Committee members are outlined in Article IV of the [SEAC Bylaws](#).

SEAC members are invited to suggest nominees to the committee. Names of nominees can be sent to any one of the committee members (listed below) by June 30, 2015. After this deadline, the committee will consider recommendations, may solicit additional candidates, and prepare a final slate over the course of the summer. Electronic voting will take place in the fall.

The Nominations Committee is as follows:

Susan Alt (Chair)
Department of Anthropology
Indiana University
Student Building 130
701 E. Kirkwood Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47405-7100
(812) 856-5260
susalt@indiana.edu

Scott W. Hammerstedt
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Meg Kassabaum
Department of Anthropology, Room 325
Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of Pennsylvania
3260 South Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 898-4034
mkass@sas.upenn.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: C.B. MOORE AWARD

Nominations for the C. B. Moore Award are open. This award is given to a young scholar for excellence in southeastern archaeology and associated studies. A maximum 200-word nomination statement and a CV for nominees should be sent in electronic form to the SEAC immediate past president, T.R. Kidder (trkidder@wustl.edu), no later than August 15th, 2015. The award is open to all those who have been conducting southeastern archaeology and completed their Ph.D. within the previous ten years from the date of award. All nominations received will remain active until the eligibility period ends or the nominee is selected. Those who submitted nominations in the past are encouraged to resubmit or update the information. The award winner will be determined by whichever candidate receives the most votes among a committee consisting of (1) all past C.B. Moore Award winners; (2) all voting members of the SEAC Executive Committee at the time of the election, and (3) one member of the Lower Mississippi Archaeological Survey (LMS), to be appointed by members of that organization. In the event of a tie, each candidate tied for first place will receive the award. In the event a member of the SEAC Executive Committee is a past C.B. Moore Award winner or the designated LMS representative, or both, s/he shall have only one vote.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The SEAC award for lifetime achievement consists of a handsome plaque and recognition at the annual business meeting. The award is given to a senior scholar who has made significant and sustained contributions to southeastern archaeology during her/his career. The nomination is in the form of a letter from a person (or persons) who knows the nominee well. A curriculum vitae should be included if it is not readily available on the internet. Multiple letters of support are both welcomed and encouraged, and may be in hardcopy or electronic form. The selection committee consists of George Sabo III (Chair), Lucretia Kelly, and Martha Zierden. Please send nominations to the chair of the selection committee, by June 30, 2015.

George Sabo III
Department of Anthropology
University of Arkansas, Old Main 330
Fayetteville, AR 72701
(479) 575-2508
gsabo@uark.edu

2016 SEAC PUBLIC OUTREACH GRANT

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), in order to promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast, supports a program of small grants to finance public outreach projects. SEAC provides an annual grant of \$2,000 to an applicant through a competitive application process. Projects proposed for grant funding should promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast through any of a variety of educational and outreach activities. Examples of suitable projects include teacher workshops, printed material for the public, exhibits, workshops for adults or children, Archaeology Week/Month activities, Project Archaeology workshops, Elderhostel programs, archaeology fairs, public field trips, or other public-oriented projects. The competition is open to anyone in or near the traditional boundaries of the southeastern culture area, and all proposals must have some tie to the Southeast. For purposes of the grant, southeastern states are defined as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Border states are defined as Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Information about the Public Outreach grant—including a history of the grant, description, requirements, and an application—can be found on the [Public Outreach page](#) of the SEAC website. The 2016 Grant Cycle begins in fall 2015 and all submissions must be received by the committee chair no later than December 1. For additional information or queries contact Darlene Applegate, Committee Chair, Western Kentucky University, 270-745-5094 or darlene.applegate@wku.edu.

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

SEAC needs reviewers for new publications in archaeology and history. Reviewers will receive a new review copy and are expected to submit a maximum 1200 word written review to be published in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Reviews are also expected to be submitted within three months of receipt of the book. A list of books available for review and details regarding formatting and the submission process are on the [SEAC website](#). Contact Patrick Livingood, Associate Editor for Book Reviews, for more information or questions about the book review process.

MEMBER DOCUMENTS

All business meeting documents and committee reports from the 2014 Annual Conference are available in the Member's area of the SEAC website. Click [here](#) to log in. In addition to business documents, you can also find the [full report](#) from the organizers of the Greenville meeting and the [policies and procedures](#) for the newly approved Charles Hudson Award.

CALL FOR SOUTHEASTERN SUBMISSIONS

Current Research, a news section in *American Antiquity* established in 1962, has transitioned to an online format after many years of planning and discussion. Similar to the intent of the original journal section, the mission of *SAA Current Research Online (CRO)* is to bring greater awareness of current research in field, lab, and collections settings being conducted by archaeologists around the world in a timely, clear, and concise manner that is accessible to archaeologists and the public through the Society of American Archaeology web portal. CRO aims to become a comprehensive, online, database driven, search application for global archaeological research, updated semi-annually, with an attractive, easy-to-use, and interactive user interface offering professional quality reporting output. Current Research online is a good way to report ongoing research, including students. Please consider submitting to [Current Research Online](#) and if you have questions, please contact Maureen Meyers (memeyer1@olemiss.edu), coordinator for the Southeast region.

SEAC MEMBER ACCESS TO JSTOR

SEAC is pleased to offer a 50% discount on JPASS – JSTOR's individual access plan. JSTOR is a research platform that provides access to academic journals, including 450 titles in archaeology alone! JPASS connects researchers working outside the academy (e.g., archaeologists working in non-profit, CRM, and agency contexts) to JSTOR on a monthly or annual basis. Through this special offer, SEAC members can receive annual access for \$99 – a 50% discount off the regular price. A monthly plan for short term access is also available for \$19.50. Click below to activate your member discount. Log in to the [Member Area](#) of the SEAC website to take advantage of this special offer.

72nd ANNUAL MEETING

November 18-21, 2015

Nashville, Tennessee

HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER

The 2015 Conference will be held in the Doubletree by Hilton Hotel Downtown Nashville. For single, double, triple, and quadruple occupancy the rate will be \$189 (plus tax), with complimentary internet in the rooms. The cut-off date for these rates is 7:00pm October 27, 2015. Online hotel reservations can be made by clicking [here](#), or you can call the Doubletree directly at 615-244-8200. Complimentary, freshly baked Doubletree chocolate chip cookies are provided at check-in. The Doubletree offers valet parking only for overnight and day use attendees. The cost for overnight parking is \$25 per vehicle, per night and \$16 for meeting attendees, per day. Other public parking is available nearby including the Wells Fargo Garages, 232 4th Avenue North (\$10/day) and the UBS Tower, 315 Deaderick Street (\$16/day). Click [here](#) for an interactive downtown parking map. Transportation between Nashville International Airport and downtown hotels is provided by Grayline Airport Express (\$17 one way). Reservations for individual travelers are not necessary. The shuttle leaves every 30 minutes from 6am to 11pm. The hotel is located at [315 4th Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37219-1693](#).

PROGRAM

Papers, Posters, and Symposia abstracts must be submitted by **August 1st**, along with advance registration fees. Abstracts for posters, papers, and symposia are limited to 100 words. Symposium organizers should keep in mind that only a limited number of symposia can be accommodated at a meeting—those who act early will grab those slots. Half-day symposia are limited to 10 or 11 papers including discussants. Poster symposia should be about the same size. *Due to chronic problems with time overruns, and the need to give everyone a breather, twenty minute breaks will be mandated in the middle of half-day paper symposia.* Symposium organizers and session chairs will need to supply a laptop computer loaded with Microsoft Office PowerPoint. Because of the high additional costs attached to specialized audio-visual equipment aside from the traditional projectors, we cannot guarantee that we will honor these kinds of requests. Questions should be directed to the meeting organizers at SEAC2015@gmail.com.

Registration Type	Until October 27	After October 27
Regular Member	\$90	\$100
Student Member	\$60	\$70
Student Non-Member	\$70	\$80
Non-Member	\$105	\$115

Official Conference Email
SEAC2015@gmail.com

Conference Mailing Address
 Kevin E. Smith/SEAC 2015
 MTSU Box X112
 Middle Tennessee State University
 Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132-0001

STUDENT PARTICIPATION & PAPER COMPETITION

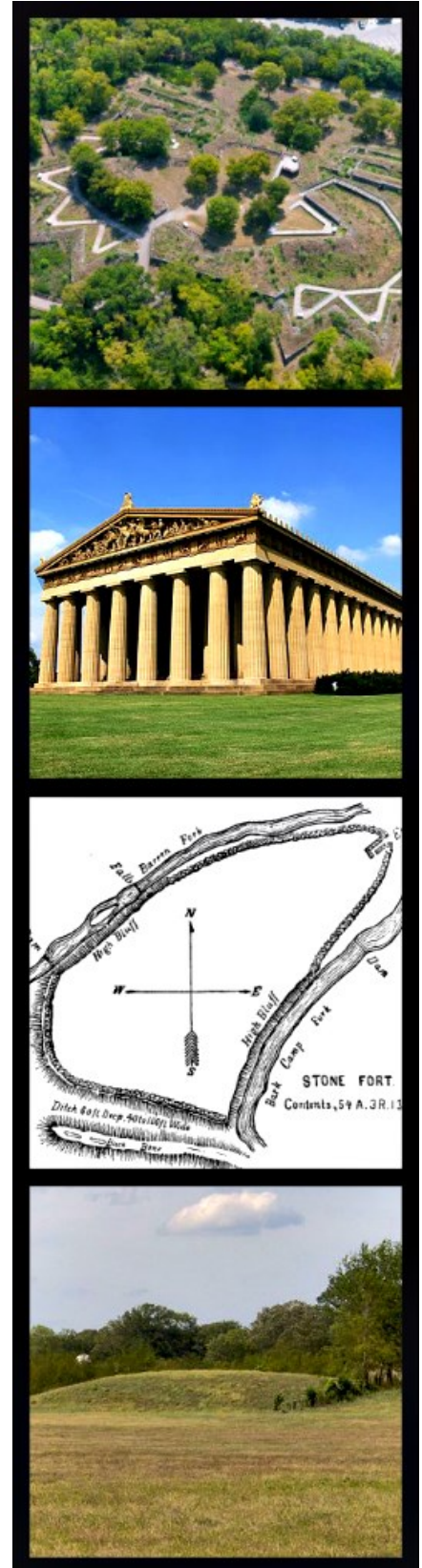
Students are encouraged to attend and participate in the annual meeting in several ways. They can enter the SEAC 2015 Student Paper Competition, for which the prizes are among the richest in the field. First place wins a large pile of publications and other items whose total value is several thousand dollars. Second-place prize is lifetime SEAC membership and back issues of the SEAC journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*. All student entries must be sent in their final form to Competition Chair Dr. Amber VanDerwarker (vanderwarker@anth.ucsb.edu) by October 16, 2015. All entries must be included in the 2015 meeting program. A student reception will take place late Thursday afternoon with the aim of allowing participants from different schools to meet and interact with peers from other places and with possible employers.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

SEAC 2015 events include a Wednesday evening dinner for those arriving hungry, a Thursday evening reception at the Tennessee State Museum (a three minute walk from the Doubletree), and the Friday night dance at the hotel. There will be three options for Saturday field trips. The first includes [Fort Negley](#), a Civil War fort built by Union forces in 1862 and [The Parthenon Art Museum](#), which is a full scale replica of the Greek Parthenon built for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. Both are within two miles of downtown Nashville and the conference hotel. Two longer options will also be offered. One to [Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park](#) (Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure, 1.5 hours away in Manchester, Tennessee) and another to the [Castalian Springs Mound Site](#) (Mississippian mound center, one hour away near Gallatin, Tennessee). A Saturday evening dinner will be served back at the Doubletree after the tours return. To make SEAC 2015 a family-friendly experience, we are also working with the hotel to have a child care service. More definitive information on this possibility, as well as the details and costs of the Saturday activities, will be available when the conference website goes up in mid-May.

Note to Bookroom Vendors: Information on set-up costs for tables and booths, along with payment information, will be made available on the registration website.

Additional details will be announced by mid-May, when conference registration opens. Visit the [SEAC website](#) for current information or contact the conference organizers if you have specific questions.



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

PATTY JO WATSON

AWARD

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference established the Patty Jo Watson Award to recognize the best article or chapter in a book on Southeastern archaeology. Patty Jo Watson, a renowned American Archaeologist who has worked extensively on the pre-Columbian Southeastern United States, not only set new standards in the practice of archaeology, but is also one of America's best regarded scientists. This award honors her vast contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

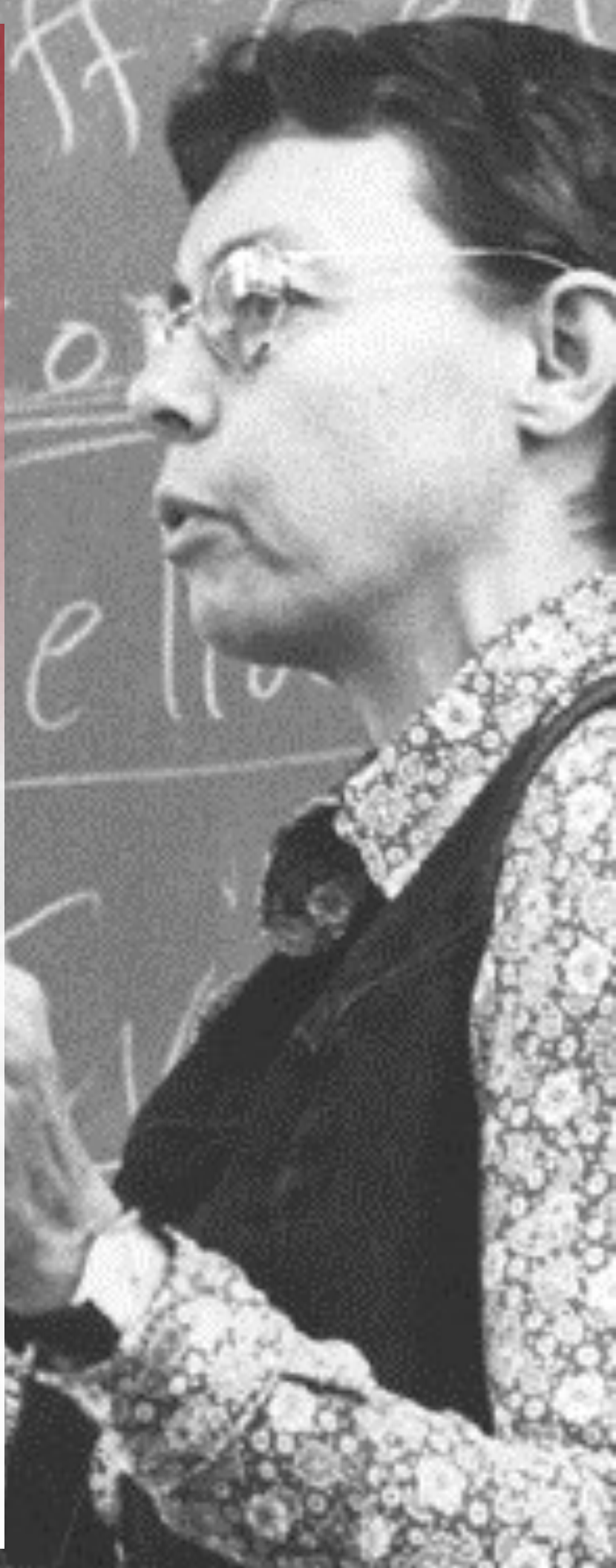
ELIGIBILITY: The award is given to the best article or chapter in an edited volume on Southeastern archaeology. The award will be given to articles and chapters with copyright dates from the preceding calendar year. Thus, the 2015 award would be for papers carrying 2014 copyright dates. All articles from *Southeastern Archaeology* for the nominating year are automatically nominated. The committee can also receive nominations from editors of other journals and publishers and editors of edited volumes, and other sources. Nominations are due by mid-July.

SEAC President Greg Waselkov has appointed the following nominations committee :

Chair, David Dye, Archaeology Program, University of Memphis, 337 Clement Hall, Memphis, TN 38152-3530, (901) 678-3330, daviddye@memphis.edu; Mary Beth D. Trubitt, Station Archeologist, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Henderson State University, Box 7841, Arkadelphia, AR 71999-0001, (870)-230-5510, mtrubit@uark.edu, Elizabeth T. Horton, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Toltec Mounds Research Station, 490 Toltec Mounds Road, Scott, AR 72741, 501-961-2421, ethorton@uark.edu.

The award will be presented during the Business Meeting at the Annual Conference.

Photo courtesy of Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis.



CURRENT RESEARCH UPDATE: SOUTHEAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER

The [Southeast Archeological Center](#) (SEAC), National Park Service, located in Tallahassee, Florida strives to provide the best archeological collections management assistance possible to the national parks and partners in the southeastern United States. The Archeological Collections and Information Management division (ACIM) is responsible for managing archeological museum collections, including accession and catalog information, as well as providing preservation and protection for the collections and access to researchers. As a part of the division's core services, ACIM staff members are responsible for reducing the artifact backlog from older excavations through identifying and cataloging artifacts using original documentation to maintain provenience. By identifying and cataloging the artifacts in the backlog, ACIM staff members improve accountability for and accessibility to the collections. This brief statement on the activities being performed by Center staff this year serves to highlight the center's responsibility to the public and inform researchers of the opportunities the collections at SEAC may provide.

The ACIM division is currently mid-way through its backlog cataloging goals for this fiscal year (2015). Every fiscal year, the cataloging goals are based upon project funding. This year, ACIM staff members are responsible for identifying, recording, and caring for approximately 80,000 backlog artifacts from the following projects and parks: John Ehrenhard's 1977-1981 archeological survey of Big Cypress National Preserve (BICY), Bennie Keel's 1998 survey and excavations of the Magnolia Plantation at Cane River Creole National Historical Park (CARI), Kathleen Deagan's 1979 archeological excavations at Castillo De San Marcos National Monument (CASA), John

Griffin's 1968 archeological excavations at Bear Lake site at Everglades National Park (EVER), Paul Webb's 2001 archeological investigations for Big Cove Land Exchange, Ravensford Tract at Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM), Walter Klippel's 1984-1985 data recovery from sites within Shelby Bend Archeological District at Natchez Trace Parkway and National Scenic Trail (NATR), and Arthur Kelly's excavations with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (F.E.R.A.) and Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) labor at the Middle Plateau in 1934-1936 and Mound "D" in 1939, Arthur Kelly, James Ford, and Gordon Willey's excavations from 1934-1938, and the excavations conducted by Jesse Jennings, Charles Fairbanks, James Jackson, and Karl Schmitt from 1938-1940 with Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) labor at the Lamar Site at Ocmulgee National Monument (OCMU). Large collections, such as those from the excavations at BICY, CARI, EVER, NATR, and OCMU represent ongoing cataloging projects and are only partially completed at this time.

In addition to this backlog cataloging, ACIM undertakes conservation treatment of artifacts when funding is available, and ACIM has just received funding to improve artifact numbering techniques. ACIM staff members have assisted with public outreach activities focusing on cultural resource stewardship and archeological interpretation such as International Archaeology Day. Finally ACIM staff have used portable x-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (pXRF) as an enhancement to the identification and cataloging information that they record and to assist partners in the collection and care of their archeological collections.

Researchers interested in the collections managed by SEAC are encouraged to contact Curator Richard Vernon at Richard_Vernon@nps.gov to request access to specific collections.

Submitted by Hillary Conley



Southeast Archeological Center

Cultural Resources
National Park Service

THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

announces the 2015

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION - and - BOOK PRIZE

There will be a First Place Prize of new and recent books on Southeastern Archaeology to be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. There will also be a Second Place Prize consisting of Lifetime membership in SEAC and all back issues of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*.

- Circumstances of the Award -

The 2015 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Book Prize will be awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student concerning the prehistory, ethnohistory, or historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S.

- Who May Apply? -

Any person currently enrolled in an academic, degree-granting program may submit a paper to the competition. Only papers having one author are eligible. The paper must be on the program of the 2015 SEAC meeting. Presenting a paper at the meeting requires membership in SEAC, and requires that a paper proposal be submitted to the Meeting Organizer by the deadline for submissions.

- About the Competition -

The purpose of the Competition and award is to foster student participation in the program of the Annual Meetings of SEAC. The Book Prize shall consist of new and recent titles in Southeastern Archaeology and related topics contributed by the vendors in the book salesroom of the Annual Meeting. The Second Place Prize shall consist of lifetime membership in SEAC and back issues of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. To enter the Competition, papers must be submitted in advance of the meeting to a committee appointed by the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (see **How to Apply**, below). It is also the responsibility of the submitter to send to the Program Chairperson of the Annual Meeting an abstract and the necessary registration forms at the proper time. To be eligible for the Competition, your paper must be part of the program at the conference.

- How to Apply -

You may email a Word or pdf version to the Chair of the Student Paper Competition Committee (Dr. Amber VanDewarker) by **Oct. 18, 2015**. The paper reviewed for the Competition must have **THE SAME CONTENT** as that presented at the Annual Meeting and can include any tables or figures that will be used in the presentation (see <http://www.seacstudentweb.org/resources.php?page=present> for tips and guidelines on presenting papers at meetings). The paper **MUST** be limited to **10 PAGES OF DOUBLE-SPACED TEXT**. Figures, tables, and references should be submitted on separate pages (not interspersed among the text) and not included in the total page count. Any papers with **OVER 10 PAGES** of text will be rejected. A covering letter should accompany the entry, containing a representation of the submitter's current status in a degree program. Only one submission per applicant will be considered for the award. **Email your entry to vanderwarker@anth.ucsb.edu**.

- The Award -

The winners of the Competition will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The winners will receive their prizes the following day. The Committee reserves the prerogative to defer the Competition and award in the event of a shortage of entries.

PATTY JO WATSON AWARD INSERT

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION INSERT

SAA INSERT

GENDER ROLES AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN THE SOUTHEAST: WORKING TOWARD EQUALITY

Sarah E. Baires¹ and Edward R. Henry²

Over the last few years gender disparities in the sciences have been increasingly identified and highlighted. Recent research has associated institutionalized gender discrimination with the sciences generally, but in archaeology and anthropology specifically. Often these discussions cover topics like sexual harassment, wage gaps, employment opportunities, grant awardees, and the presence of women in positions of leadership in the academy (see Clancy et al. 2013; Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012; Williams 2006; Wilson 2003). The Chronicle of Higher Education, the American Anthropological Association (AAA), and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) have all conducted surveys and research identifying disparities between men and women in terms of publication records, positions of authority, placement in non-academic jobs as well as in academic tenure and non-tenure track positions (see Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012).

In specific reference to archaeology, round-table discussions over the past decade at the SAA and AAA have attempted to tackle these issues, identifying gender disparities in employment within private and public sector cultural resource management jobs, museums, and universities (see Hutson 2002; SAA 2010; Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012). These previous studies, round tables, and surveys identified one commonality: female students outnumber their male counterparts approximately 71% fe-

male to 29% male (Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012) but women are ultimately underrepresented in terms of employment in both academic and non-academic settings.

At the 2014 SAA, Drs. Lynn Goldstein, Barbara Mills, and Sarah Herr organized a sponsored forum to discuss gender disparities in research grant submission rates of senior researchers to both the National Science Foundation (NSF) and Wenner-Gren. Preliminary survey results reveal that one-third of grant submissions come from women and two-thirds come from men; this pattern is not seen in other subfields of Anthropology and is unique to archaeology. Of those proposals submitted by women, 35% are funded while 33% of proposals submitted by men are funded; this indicates there is little to no gender-biases in how the grants are awarded. What is interesting here is that fewer women are actually submitting grants. Goldstein and Mills are undertaking an NSF-funded study to determine the reasons behind the fewer submission of grant proposals by women.

In 2002, Hutson analyzed publications and citation rates of women in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Following a study by Claassen et al. (1999), which discussed gendered politics of authorship in *Southeastern Archaeology*, Hutson (2002:334) examined 63 single-gendered papers and 9 mixed-gender papers published between 1989 and 1998 and discovered that “women received significantly few

citations in papers written by men than they did in papers written by women.” Single-authored papers written by men cite women at a rate of only 11.5% (Figure 1). Hutson (2002) reviewed citation rates from *American Antiquity*, *Ancient Mesoamerica*, *Journal of Field Archaeology*, and *Southeastern Archaeology* and identified that *Southeastern Archaeology* had the lowest percentages of men citing women than any of the other three journals. His results correlated to the results published by Claassen et al. (1999) and identified that women’s research work and publications were underrepresented in the journal, at a rate of 27%, when compared to their levels of membership in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), which was identified at 36% at that time. Today, percentages of males and females in terms of SEAC membership can be estimated at 57.33% male, 38.28% female, and 4.37% unidentified. Compared to the SAA, membership of women in SEAC is lower by 6%.

With the exception of Claassen et al.’s 1999 study, SEAC has yet to tackle gender-based disparities in southeastern archaeology. A quick survey of SEAC conference programs from 2008-2014 by our colleague Meghan Buchanan at Indiana University revealed a large discrepancy in the number of women, as compared to men, who served as discussants of organized symposium. From 2008-2014 76.3% of discussants were men while 23.7% were women (Figure 2).

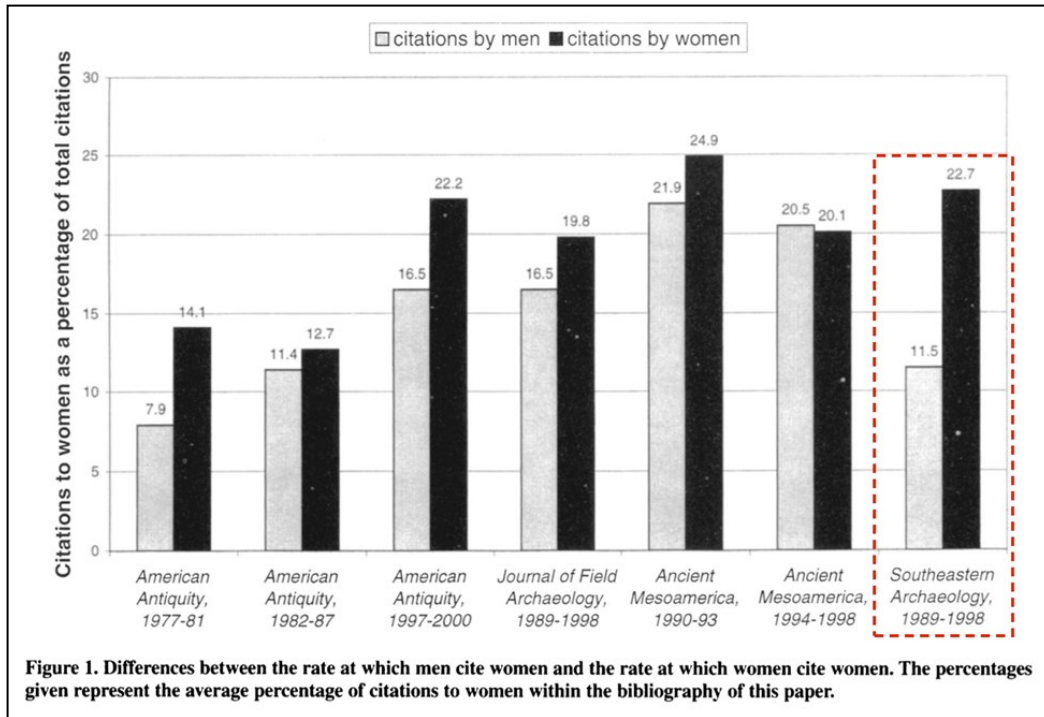


Figure 1. Gendered citation rates in *Southeastern Archaeology* from Hutson 2002:333.

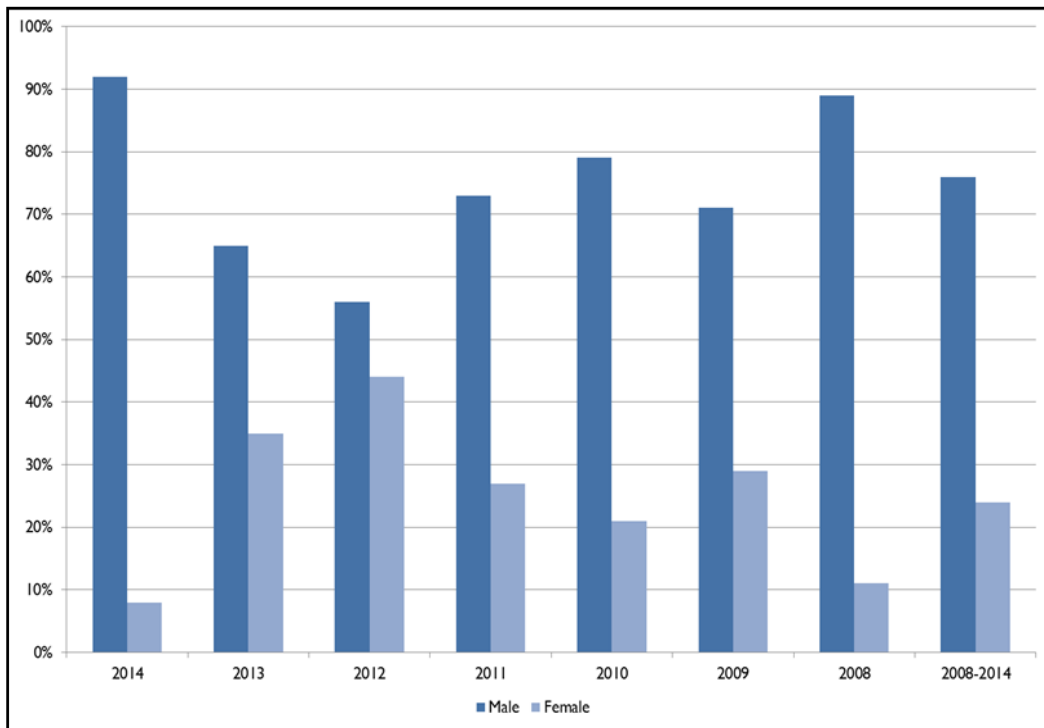


Figure 2. Percent of male and female discussants at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference from 2008-2014.

At SEAC in 2014 one discussant out of 12 was a woman. SEAC's C.B. Moore award winners also show a disparity between men and women, with 68% having been men and 32% having been women (Figure 3). Another trend showing gender disparity relates to SEAC board members. Since 1938, women held 44% of the voting officer positions but they overwhelmingly filled the offices of secretary and executive officer II more than any other elected position (Figure 4). The two positions perceived as holding the most power and prestige, the president and the editor, were both predominantly held by men: the office of president at a rate of 73.7% and the office of the editor at 83.3% (women held the office of president at a rate of 26.3% and the office of the editor at 16.7%).

When correlated to similar numbers presented by both the AAA and the SAA (see Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012), the numbers for SEAC are not unique. It has been discovered that women predominantly hold elected positions perceived as fulfilling traditional female roles: that of secretary or other types of 'support staff' positions (Surface-Evans and Jackson 2012). While women are serving as voting officers, they are not well represented in the most prestigious leadership positions despite having relative equity in membership numbers. Importantly, these data only take into account individuals who identify as men and women and do not address disparities in terms of individuals who identify as LGBTQ, a demographic that must be addressed at SEAC. In the spring of 2014 the SAA accepted a new working group, the Queer Archaeology Interest Group, with organization efforts and

leadership spearheaded by Dawn Ru-tecki of Indiana University, who also conducts research in the southeast. SEAC would do well to follow the lead of these national organizations in making ours a safe space for all researchers.

Unfortunately, gender disparities in our discipline do not end there. Similar structural mechanisms operating among and against our colleagues in the southeast have been featured in recent publication (Bardolph 2014) and in conference presentations (Levy 2012; Meyers et

“At the end of the two-hour discussion it was clear SEAC needs to address issues of gender discrimination and sexual harassment in our field. The status quo must be challenged to make southeastern archaeology an open and safe space for all of its members.”

al. 2014; Sullivan 2012; White 2012). In light of these studies by anthropologists seeking to distinguish gender disparities in the broader field of anthropology, members of the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) organized a gender panel discussion for the 2014 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference entitled, “A Panel Discussion of Gender Roles Among Southeastern Archaeologists.” Panelists included Sissel Schroeder, Charlie Cobb, Christopher Rodning, Tanya Peres, Maureen Meyers, Shane Miller, Tamira Brennan, Dana Bardolph, and Robert Rhoe. The event consisted of presentations by Meyers, Bardolph, and the

authors who addressed the recognized disparities, rates of sexual harassment, and publication differences between men and women in our field. The presentations were followed by a question and answer discussion between panelists, those attending, and online voices who either tweeted questions or submitted them via an anonymous Google questionnaire.

The panel was overwhelmingly successful, opening up conversation on topics such as the need for more rigorous policies and procedures

outlining appropriate behavior during field schools, fieldwork, to equal pay, and access to family leave. Through an open dialogue format, the panel provided a collaborative space for audience members to voice their concerns regarding the accessibility of SEAC to women, persons who identify as LGBTQ, and persons of color. At the end of the two-hour discussion it was clear SEAC needs to address issues of gender discrimination and sexual harassment in our field. The status quo must be challenged to make southeastern archaeol-

ogy an open and safe space for all of its members. Audience members and panelists offered up suggestions on ways to change the culture of both our organization, and the field more broadly. These suggestions included challenging conference organizers to accept a wider diversity of sessions, papers, and discussants at the annual conference as well as including information in the conference packet on what sexual harassment consists of and how to prevent it in the context of post-symposium events. One solution we discussed included the addition of consent cards to the conference packet.

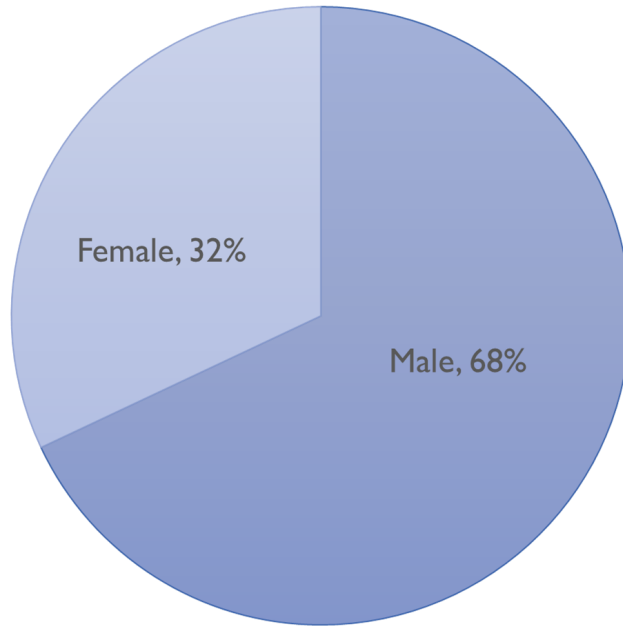


Figure 3. Percent of male and female C. B. Moore Award winners (sample size: n=17 men, n=8 women).

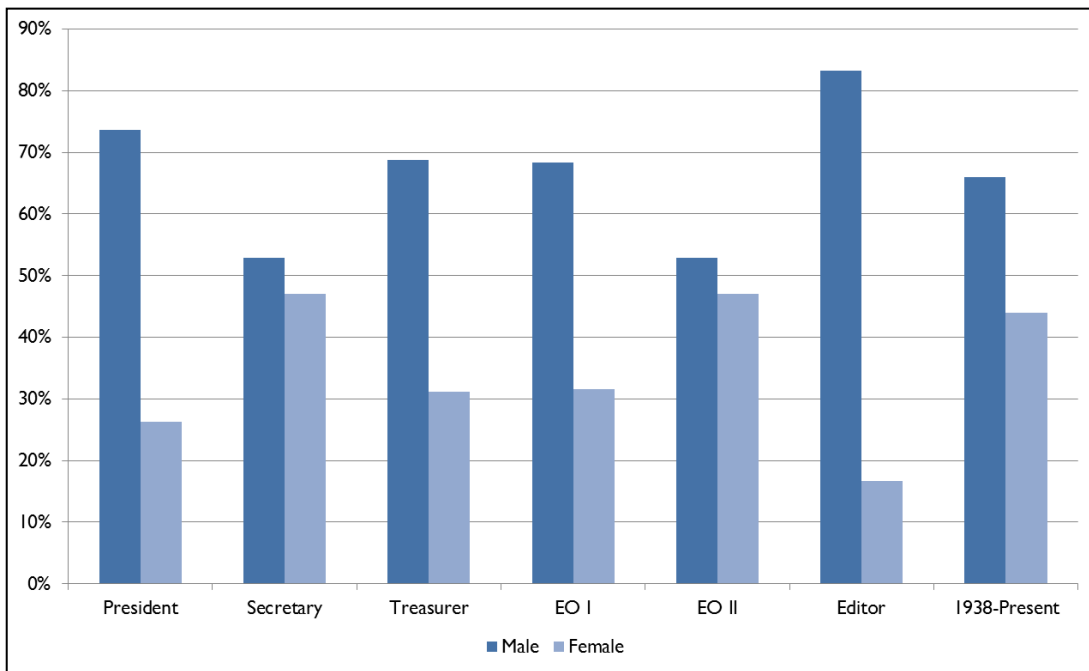


Figure 4. Percent of male and female voting officer positions in SEAC since 1938. (EO = Executive Officer)

Audience members and panelists also suggested that SEAC adopt a more rigorous ethics policy that includes language addressing gender discrimination, as well as better field school oversight similar to the newly proposed Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) language introduced by the SAA this past February (Altschul 2015). This, with an increased communication between Universities and field school personnel, will hopefully trend the behavior of emerging archaeologists toward more cooperation and equality when interacting across genders. Changing what we see as a broadly defined form of cultural violence (see Galtung 1990) should begin at the ground and build up. This starts with teaching those exploring our field as a career trajectory that harassment, assault, and/or discrimination of any kind is not tolerated in archaeology.

This panel was not the end to this discussion but rather a beginning. Out of this panel came the development of a task force headed by Dr. T.R. Kidder to work toward finding solutions to gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment in southeastern archaeology. In addition, we will follow-up with this effort at the next SEAC by holding a similar round-table to work toward tangible ways we can change the culture of SEAC for the future. This includes persuading SEAC to adopt a strict set of ethical guidelines that will not tolerate members who participate in sexual assault and harassment.

Lastly, we would like to thank all of our panelists and presenters who participated in this discussion, as well as our friend and colleague Meghan Buchanan for providing data compilation presented here. Many thanks also go to Charlie Cobb—lead organizer for SEAC 2014—for supporting the organization of this event. We

look forward to moving this conversation further.

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NOTES

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PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SEAC SEXUAL HARASSMENT SURVEY

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Sexual harassment is a major issue facing field researchers today (Clancy et al. 2014). Results of a recent survey of biological anthropologists show women trainees are most often targeted by senior male colleagues, men trainees are more often targeted by peers, and that sexual harassment policies and obvious reporting mechanisms are infrequently encountered in such situations. Within the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), gender issues have been a recurring theme over the last twenty years, both in interpretations of archaeological analysis and within the field itself (Claassen et al. 1999), and this reflects attention on gender and archaeology in the discipline as a whole (e.g. Gero 1985, 1996; Hutson et al. 2013, Nelson 2004, Sassaman 1992; Thomas and Thomas 2004, Fritz 1999, Zeder 1997). More recently, Levy (2014), Sullivan (2014) and White (2014) have examined gender in Southeastern archaeology. Sullivan (2014:242) tabulated the number of assistant, associate and full professors by gender; for the latter category, only 25% are female, and less than half of junior professors are female. She notes that “hiring of female Southeastern archaeologists appears to be proceeding at a glacial pace” (Sullivan 2014:242) and one result is that those junior faculty

women will be overseen by senior male colleagues, and she suggests that it is likely (but not documented) that non-doctoral granting institutions have more full female professors, but their legacies do not reach as far. White (2014) focuses on the implications of fewer female archaeologists on the interpretation of the archaeological record, and namely, the bias this produces. As she states (White 2014:263), “Southeastern archaeologists remain hesitant about both sex and gender.” For example, Galloway’s (1991) paper on menstrual huts “remains unappreciated and too rarely cited,” and we would further note that little to no work on archaeological evidence of menstrual huts in the Southeast has been done since its publication (but see Claassen’s 2011 discussion on the possible use of certain rockshelters as menstrual retreats).

Sullivan and White rightly critique the gender biases in Southeastern archaeology and note its implications. Levy does this as well, and the data gathered in her paper are particularly relevant to this study. Examination of rates of membership by membership type in 1985, 1995 (collected by Claassen et al. 1999), 2005 and 2012 (collected by Levy) reveal a “slow but steady increase in overall women members” (Levy 2014:230). Breaking down these data, however,

details a clearer picture of differences by gender. Between 2005 and 2012, student membership increased from 9.8% to 20.5% respectively (Levy 2014:230), and in both years, females comprised 60% of student members. Yet among nonstudent members, there was no concomitant increase in female members. Levy (2014: 230) proposes some reasons for this decrease in female (nonstudent) membership: female students may leave the profession in disproportionate numbers, they may find employment in other regions, or they may be employed in jobs where membership in SEAC is not encouraged. She concludes by stating “any one of these possibilities raises disturbing questions about how women are treated and mentored in archaeology.”

Although all three authors do not specifically identify reasons for these biases, we suggest that particularly with regard to decreasing female nonstudent membership, sexual harassment may be one salient reason. In this light, the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey (SHS) was created. This survey should be perceived as a continuation of earlier important research, a next step in quantifying the presence and rate of sexual harassment within our field. This is not an easy question to address. Within SEAC, we pride ourselves on our collegiality, particularly toward those

without power, that is, students. There may be reluctance to address these difficult issues which are not so easily discussed, but it is important for multiple reasons. First, sexual harassment is wrong. Second, if it is present, it is harmful to our organization. It undermines not only our attempts at collegiality, but it may be actively curtailing the careers of some SEAC members. By undertaking this survey, SEAC sends a clear message that they are concerned about this topic and want to ensure that all members are welcome in the organization.

In terms of how representative this survey is of the SEAC membership at large⁷, in 2014 there were 1,007 members of SEAC (Hollenbach, personal communication 2015). Of these 208 (21%) are student members. By comparison, the total membership of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) in 2014 was 7,393, of which 1,938 (26%) are students⁸ (Brimsek, personal communication 2015). Data from a 1997 SAA survey by Zeder had almost 1,700 respondents, or 28% of the 1997 total SAA membership (Zeder 1997). Of these, 19% as students. At that time, women made up 36% of the respondents, and men 64% (Zeder 1997:9); however, the gender composition between male and female student members was almost evenly split, at 49% and 51% respectively. Zeder (1997), Hutson (2006) and most recently Bardolph (2014) have identified gender disparities in publishing in the field, but no studies to date have specifically asked about sexual harassment. One study,

the Survey of Academic Field Experiences (SAFE), specifically investigated sexual harassment in the field and identified such harassment among all scientists working in field settings

“Results indicate that harassment and unwanted sexual contact in the field has occurred in southeastern archaeology. Sixty-eight percent indicated they had experienced inappropriate remarks in the field while 13% of respondents experienced unwanted sexual contact.”

(Clancy et al. 2014)⁹. There were 666 responses to this internet-based survey; of these, the majority (n=516, 77.5%) were women (Clancy et al. 2014). Fifty-eight percent of these were students or postdoctoral scholars, and 26.9% were faculty.

Methods

This survey was proposed to the SEAC Board at the 2012 SEAC Board Meeting. The Board approved the survey, retaining ownership of the data and requiring Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval. The survey design was based on the SAFE survey but amended to ask specific questions relevant to archaeology and SEAC, and sociologists with expertise in sexual harassment and formation of surveys were consulted. The survey was beta-tested during the summer of 2014, sent to five men and five women who were not members of SEAC; some changes

were made to the survey based on their comments. The American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA) granted use of their job descriptions for the survey. IRB approval was granted in September 2014 by the University of Mississippi. The survey used Qualtrics software and was licensed and hosted by the University of Mississippi. The survey was open September 29 through December 1, 2015. The survey link was posted and announced on the SEAC website, and an email announcing the survey with a link was sent to all SEAC members. All state archaeology organizations (both professional and avocational) in the Southeastern U.S. and contiguous states were sent the survey link, as well as all universities and colleges with active fieldwork in the Southeast (as determined using the American Anthropological Association guide). The survey link was posted on the SEAC Underground blog and tweeted; multiple organizations also posted the survey on Facebook. A QR code with a link to the survey was placed on the poster at the SEAC meeting.

Biographical Profile of Respondents

The survey collected biographical data from the respondents (Figures 1,2,3,4, and 5). Three hundred and eighty two people responded to the survey. As shown in Figure 1, the majority of survey respondents, or approximately 65%, identified themselves as female. Thirty-three percent identified themselves as male, while six respondents, or 2% of those who participated, chose not to

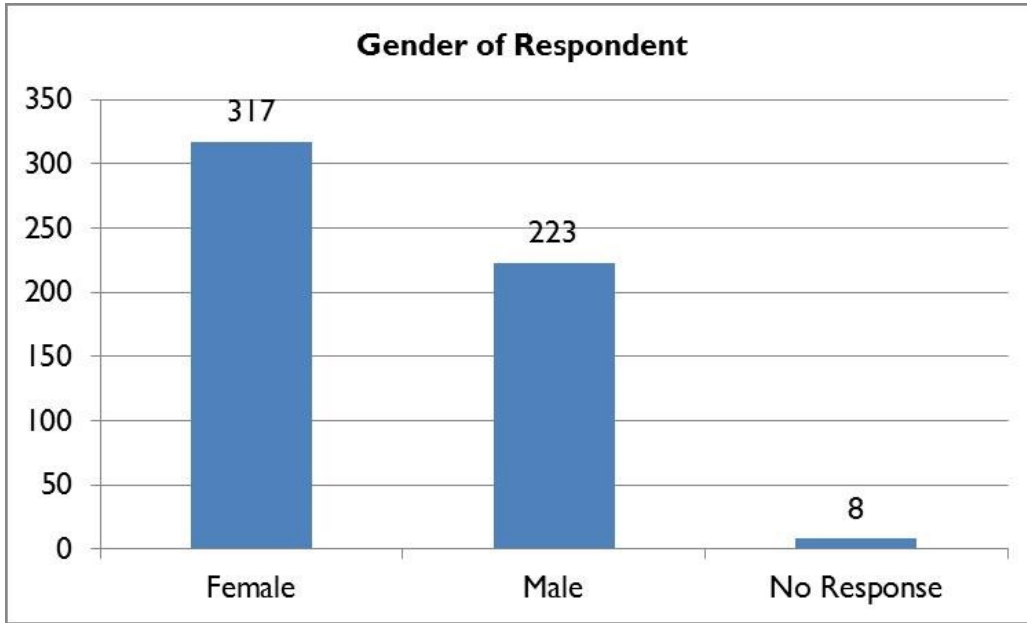


Figure 1: Gender of respondents who participated in the SEAC SHS.

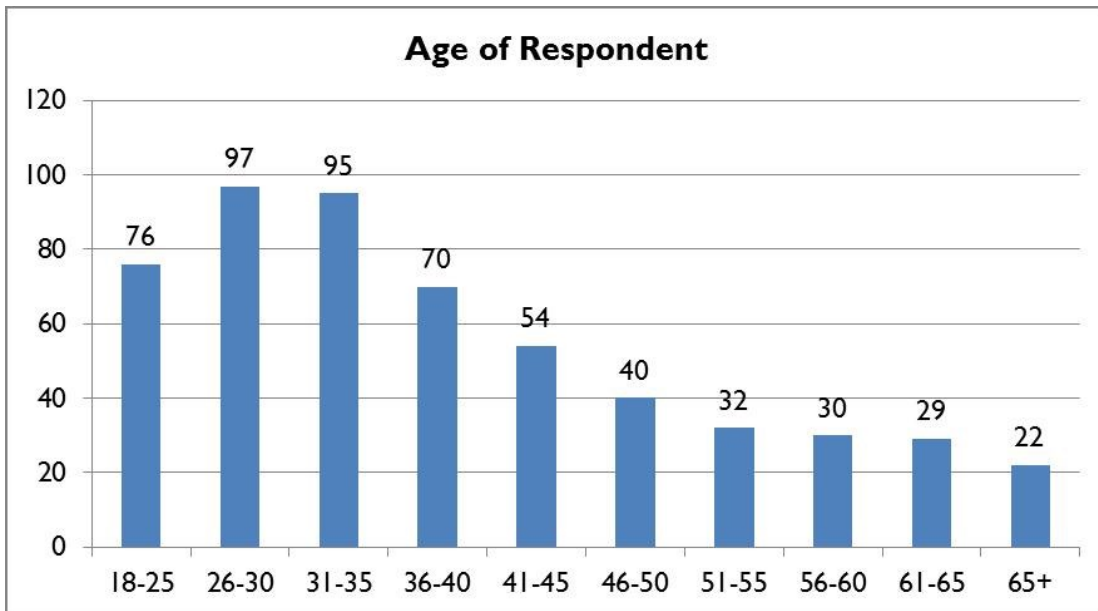


Figure 2: Age of respondents who participated in the SEAC SHS.

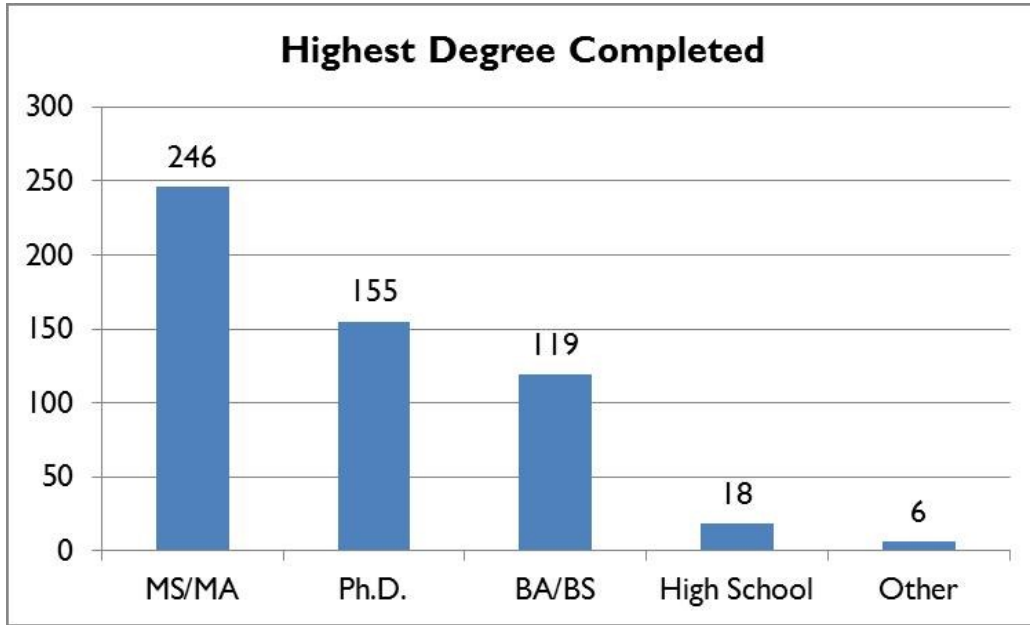


Figure 3: Highest degree completed by respondents who participated in the SEAC SHS.

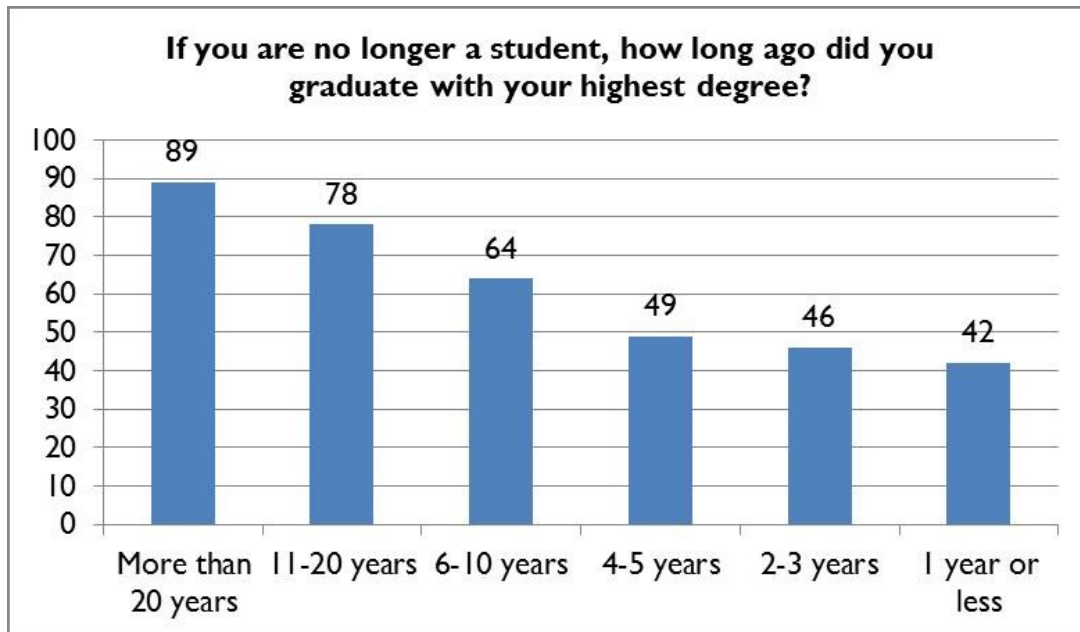


Figure 4: Number of years respondents have been in the work force.

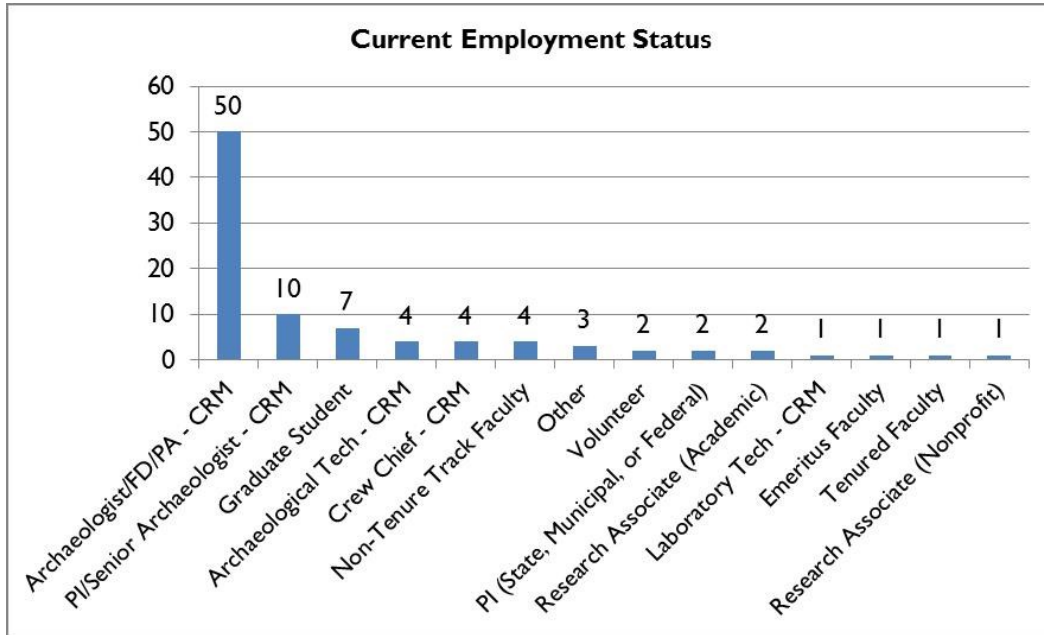


Figure 5: Current employment status of respondents who participated in SEAC SHS. [Key to abbreviations: CRM = Cultural Resource Management, FD = Field Director, PA = Project Archaeologist, PI = Principal Investigator, Tech = Technician.]

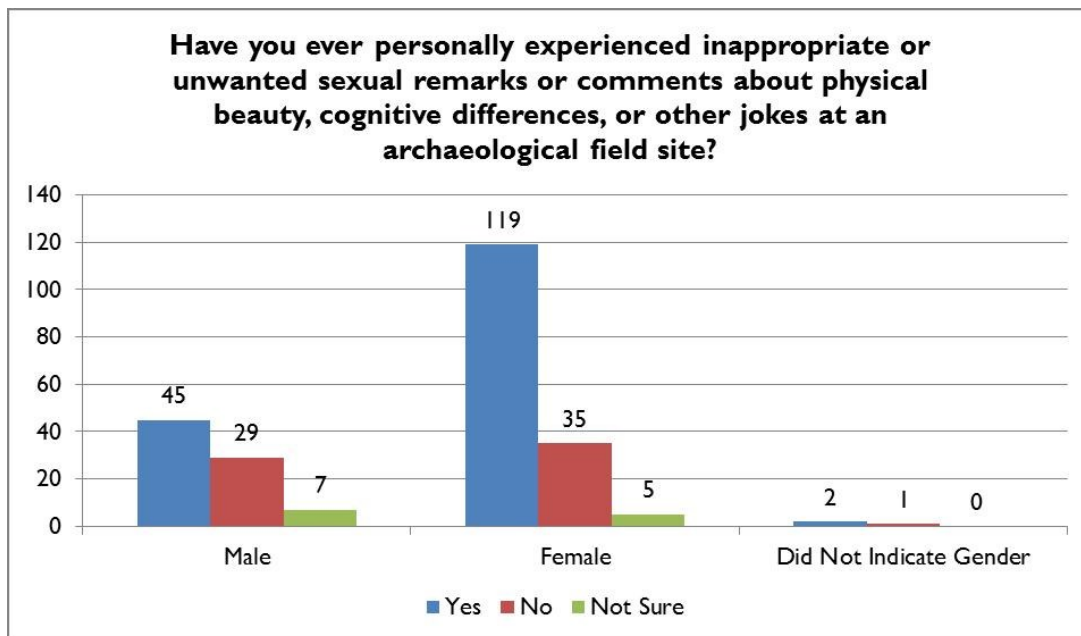


Figure 6. Counts of responses to question about having experienced inappropriate comments.

respond to the question of gender affiliation.

Figure 2 shows the age of each respondent. The highest participation in the survey was by those between 26 and 30 years of age (21%), followed closely by those between the ages of 31 and 35 (18%). The youngest age demographic represented in the survey were individuals between 18 and 25 years of age (15%). Figure 3 shows the highest degree earned by those who participated in the survey (n=360). Sixty-eight percent of those who responded hold a graduate-level degree; of these, most (47%) hold a master's degree. Twenty-six percent of the respondents have a bachelor's degree, while the remaining four percent hold a high school diploma. Figure 4 shows time elapsed since each respondent earned their highest degree. Forty-one percent of those who participated in the survey graduated more than ten years ago. Seventeen percent of the respondents earned their degree between 6-10 years ago. The remaining 42% of respondents earned their degree within the past five years.

Current employment status of participants is shown in Figure 5. Of the 360 respondents that answered this question, 22% work in multiple fields (e.g. a graduate student who also works for a cultural resource management [CRM] firm). Twenty-one percent are employed by CRM firms, as a field or laboratory technician, crew chief, archeologist, or principal investigator (PI). Twenty percent of the survey respondents are graduate students, while another 4% are enrolled in undergraduate programs. Thirteen percent are ei-

ther non-tenure track, tenure track, tenured, or emeritus faculty employees. Four percent are employed by state, municipal, or federal governments, as a field or laboratory technician, crew chief, or PI. Two percent of the respondents are employed in museums, either as technicians or curators. Academic and non-profit research associates make up another 2% of the respondents. The remaining 2% work as volunteers.

Survey Results

Preliminary analysis focused on responses to two questions regarding whether a respondent had experienced inappropriate remarks (#41) or unwanted sexual contact (#46) during fieldwork. The data from these two survey questions enabled us to address five research questions regarding archaeological practice and experience in Southeastern North America: (1) Does harassment and unwanted sexual contact occur? (2) Has the frequency of harassment changed through time? (3) Who has been harassed and in what contexts does harassment occur? (4) Does harassment affect respondents' careers? and (5) Do reporting structures and policies of conduct exist?

Results indicate that harassment and unwanted sexual contact in the field has occurred in southeastern archaeology. Sixty-eight percent (n=166/244) indicated they had experienced inappropriate remarks in the field (Figure 6) while 13% of respondents (n=31) experienced unwanted sexual contact (Figure 7) (Table 1). Overall, a higher proportion of women than men have experienced inappropriate remarks (75% vs. 56%) and unwanted contact (15% vs. 8%)

(Figure 8) (Table 1). Although both male and female respondents reported having experienced sexual harassment in the field, when only those who responded "yes" to question 41 or 46 are considered, the victims of harassment were overwhelmingly female. Individuals who experienced inappropriate remarks were nearly three times more likely to have been women than men (71% vs. 27%), and those who experienced unwanted sexual contact were nearly four times more likely to have been women (77% vs. 19%) (see Figures 6 and 7).

The current analysis does not reveal strong trends that indicate the rate of harassment has changed significantly though time for individuals who responded "yes" to the question regarding experiencing inappropriate comments (Table 2). Individuals who participated in field work 20 or more years ago indicate the lowest rate of inappropriate remarks (61%), but there is no clear trend in more recent fieldwork experiences. There does appear to have been a recent decline in the frequency of unwanted sexual contact as its highest rates (19 to 25%) were reported by individuals with fieldwork experiences between 5-19 years ago. In contrast, the lowest rates of unwanted contact (7-8%) were reported for the most recent periods of fieldwork, from 0-4 years ago.

Although individuals in many different job designations have experienced harassment, those in "entry-level" positions (e.g., undergraduate and graduate students, field and museum technicians, assistants) were much more likely to have experienced inappropriate comments (86%) or unwanted advances (80%) than

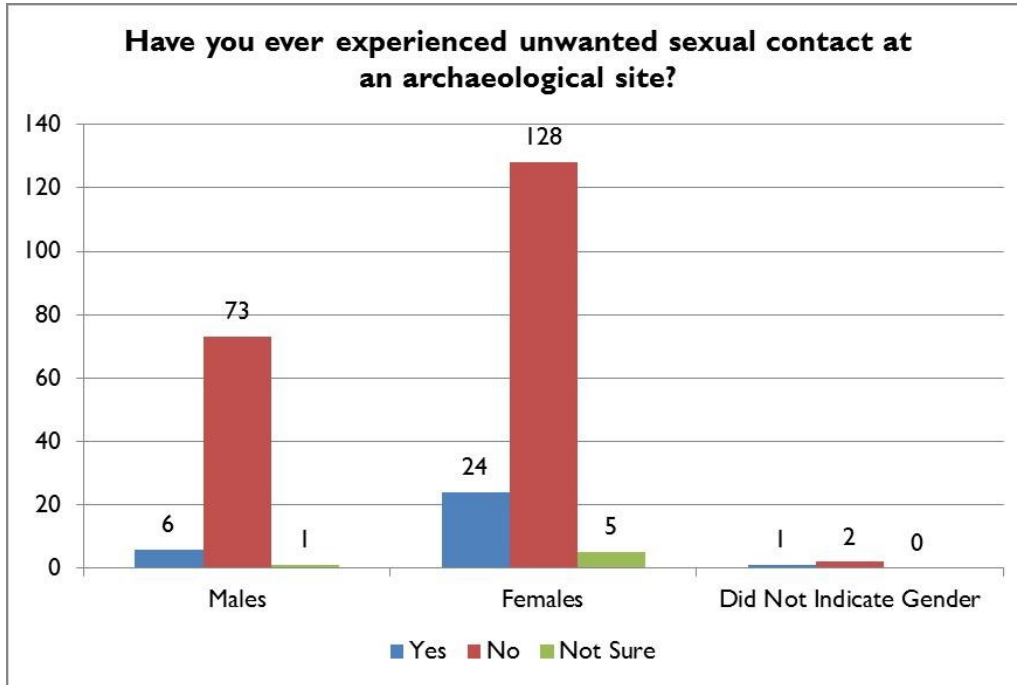


Figure 7. Counts of responses to question about having experienced unwanted sexual contact.

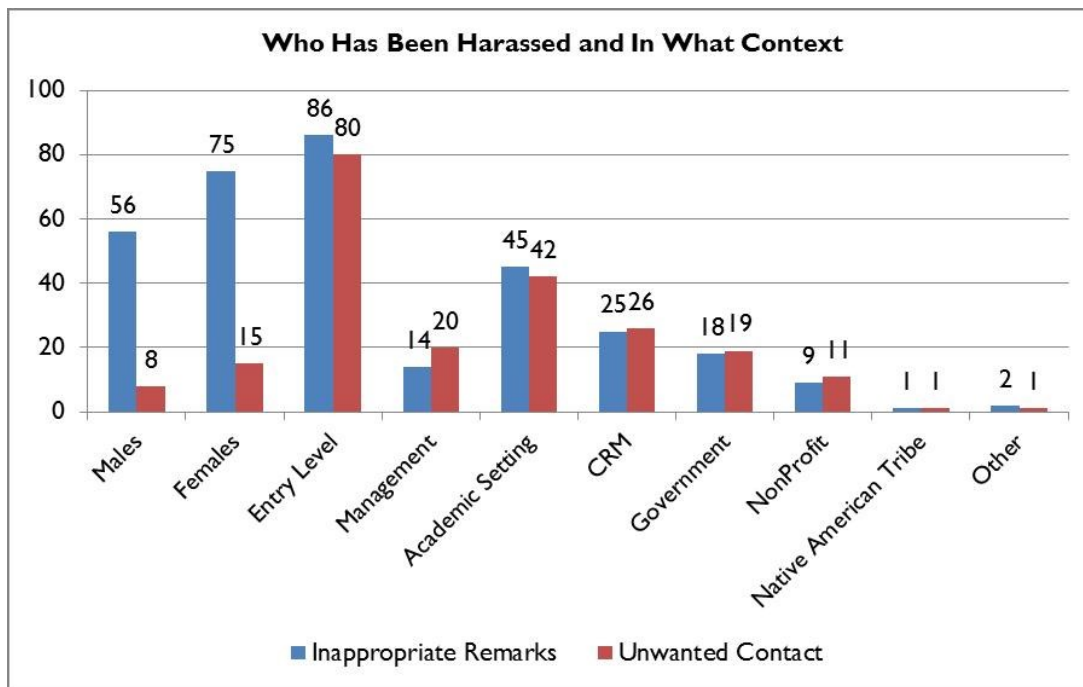


Figure 8. Percentages of who has been harassed by gender, rank, and institutional affiliation.

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Table 1. Counts of respondents to questions about having experienced inappropriate comments and unwanted contact.

	Inappropriate Comments				Unwanted Contact			
	All Respondents	Males	Females	Did Not Indicate Gender	All Respondents	Males	Females	Did Not Indicate Gender
Yes	166	45	119	2	31	6	24	1
No	65	29	35	1	203	73	128	2
Not sure	12	7	5	-	6	1	5	-
Total	243	81	159	3	240	80	157	3

Table 2. Counts of respondents based on how long ago fieldwork occurred.

	Inappropriate Comments						Unwanted Contact					
	>12 mos	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20+ yrs	>12 mos	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20+ yrs
Yes	38	41	23	25	9	23	5	4	6	7	3	5
No	19	13	7	7	4	13	53	50	24	25	9	33
Not sure	3	2	2	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	-	1
Total	60	56	32	34	13	38	59	56	31	33	12	39

FEATURE

Table 3. Rank of respondents at the time of the inappropriate comments and unwanted contact.

	Inappropriate Comments	Unwanted Contact
<i>Entry Level</i>		
High school student	-	-
College student	35	5
Graduate student	49	9
Non tenure-track faculty	-	10
Postdoctoral fellow	1	-
Tenure-track faculty	2	-
Technician or assistant	51	-
Volunteer	1	-
<i>Management</i>		
Tenured faculty	2	2
Emeritus faculty	-	-
Principal investigator	12	4
Other	8	-
Total	161	30

Table 4. The kinds of institutions respondents were affiliated with when they did fieldwork.

	Inappropriate Comments			Unwanted Contact		
	Yes ^a	No	Not Sure	Yes ^b	No	Not Sure
High School	6	2	1	1	8	-
Small Liberal Arts College	21	8	-	7	22	-
Community College	7	1	-	1	6	-
Public University	154	55	11	30	184	4
Private University	25	15	1	4	35	1
Nonprofit Organization	44	16	3	11	50	2
CRM Firm	120	31	7	26	126	3
Native American Tribe	5	7	-	1	11	-
Federal Employee	34	12	2	10	37	-
State or Municipal Employee	50	9	3	10	51	-
Other	9	5	1	1	13	1
Total Responses	475	161	29	102	543	11

^a One hundred sixty-seven of the respondents to this question answered "yes" for having experienced inappropriate comments.

^b Thirty-one of the respondents to this question answered "yes" for having experienced inappropriate comments.

were those in “management” positions (e.g., faculty, PIs) (9% and 20%) (Table 3). Regarding context, individuals who responded “yes” to having experienced inappropriate comments or unwanted advances were most likely to have had field work experiences in academic settings (45% for comments and 42% for contact) (Table 4), but respondents also experienced both forms of harassment in CRM (25% for comments and 25% for contact) and governmental settings (19% for comments and 21% for contact).

Findings indicate that sexual harassment has directly affected individuals’ careers in Southeastern Archaeology as 12% (n=29) of survey respondents answered “yes” when asked “Have there been any effects on your career as a result of sexual harassment?” A large number of respondents (26%) further reported that sexual harassment has had negative impacts in other ways (Figure 9). The most common direct career impact from sexual harassment was changing jobs in archaeology (53%), followed by changing field sites (31%) and slowing research trajectories (31%). Of the individuals who indicated that sexual harassment had negative effects on their career, the majority reported insecurity about their abilities (70%) followed closely by insecurity about their career futures (64%) (Figure 9) (Table 5).

Survey responses indicate that the presence of codes of conduct (36%) and sexual harassment (22%) policies at field schools is low. Many individuals reported that they did not know if codes of conduct (27%) or sexual harassment (38%) policies were in place for the field school,

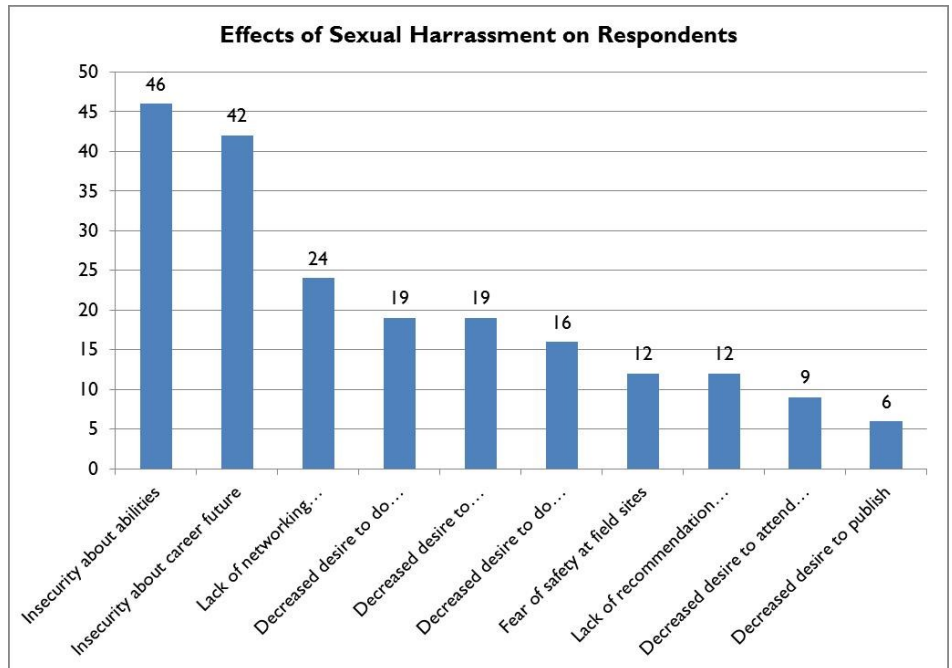


Figure 9. Respondents who reported effects of harassment on their career.

indicating there is an overall lack of communication about behavioral and reporting policies.

Discussion

Sexual harassment and sexual assault are certainly not new issues in the realm of both government and private workplaces and educational

institutions (i.e. Gruber and Bjorn 1982; Schneider et al. 1997) and in the post-Tailhook era, the Armed Forces have increasingly become the subject of both scholarly research and national discourse about these issues (Lipari and Lancaster 2003; Lipari et al. 2006; Turchick and Wilson 2010). Numerous studies have

Effect	Count
Insecurity about abilities	46
Insecurity about career future	42
Fear of safety at field sites	12
Lack of recommendation letters	12
Lack of networking opportunities	24
Decreased desire to attend conferences	9
Decreased desire to publish	6
Decreased desire to do fieldwork	19
Decreased desire to do archaeology	16
Decreased desire to continue with career choice	19

^a Sixty-eight individuals responded to this question.

shown the relative frequency with which both men and women experience unwanted verbal or physical harassment, even as they underscore that women experience this at higher rates than men (MIT 2014; Clancy et al. 2014). Additional research that goes beyond reporting the rates of sexual harassment and assault and focuses on the broader impact of these experiences has demonstrated a fairly substantial understanding of the long-term negative impacts on women's psychological and physical health (e.g. Schneider et al. 1997; Turchik and Wilson 2010).

The workplaces of anthropologists came under similar scrutiny through the SAFE study (Clancy et al. 2014). Initiated in 2012 as a self-selecting anonymous survey for biological anthropologists on sexual harassment and sexual assault in field work contexts, SAFE was expanded to include other anthropological sub-disciplines and field researchers. Their findings—in short, significant incidences of sexual assault and harassment in field settings, often perpetrated against women and trainees, with low incidences of reporting—were alarming, particularly for a field critical of inequality and discrimination. Particularly online and in social media, SAFE has triggered an ongoing discussion among anthropologists regarding gender discrimination, and even more critically, sexual assault among both students and professionals in the field of anthropology (e.g., Bohannon 2013, Flaherty 2014, Lavery 2014, Manke 2014).

The SAFE study has been critiqued for its relatively small response rate (N=666, compared to, for instance, more than 10,000 mem-

bers of the AAA), the disproportionate rate of female vs. male respondents, and a “design skewe[ed] toward the disgruntled” (as discussed in Flaherty 2014). However, as the authors of SAFE have rightly pointed out, this preliminary study was not meant as an “end all be all” study of sexual harassment and sexual assault, but rather an exploratory look at whether or not the stories they heard from colleagues and students may be occurring at significant rates more broadly throughout the field (Clancy et al. 2014). We argue here that this same view be adopted for the SEAC SHS: it is a first-round attempt to understand (1) if sexual harassment and sexual assault are occurring within our corner of the greater world of both anthropology and American society; (2) if so, at what rate; and (3) to what extent gender-based discrimination may affect (and, distressingly, be affected by) members of our professional community.

While data presented here are preliminary, they are a first step toward addressing whether and how we need to improve our approach to sexual harassment and sexual assault in Southeastern archeological field contexts. In many regards, these data reflect patterns observed by the SAFE team (Clancy et al. 2014). In contrast to SAFE, however, the SEAC SHS produced data reflecting the presence and rate of harassment in both academic and non-academic contexts, and it had a more equitable response rate from men and women (77.5% female SAFE; 65% female SEAC). In both surveys, a majority of respondents reported experiences with sexual harassment, such as inap-

propriate comments about sex or physical appearance (64% SAFE; 68% SEAC). While the SEAC study returned a lower percentage for sexual assault in the field (21.7% SAFE; 13% SEAC), this is still higher than the average annual rate of sexual assault in traditional workplaces (U.S. Department of Justice 2011).

In the following summary we discuss the SEAC SHS findings in light of these broader inter-disciplinary conversations regarding the problems of sexual harassment and sexual assault. We refer heavily to the SAFE study as a comparative piece of data, but also draw from other context specific studies including annual Department of Defense (DoD) studies and a recent 2014 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) study (e.g. DOD 2005; Lipari and Lancaster 2002; MIT 2014; Wright 2013). While we recognize that differences in language and wording can impede one-to-one comparisons, we argue that the broader scope of problematic behavioral issues in work place and learning environments has merit here within a comparative framework.

Before tackling these issues though, we think it is important to note that certain aspects of this project have already highlighted problems with our field's handling of issues of gender (as related to our third point, above). For example, it came as little surprise to find that the poster in which our preliminary findings were presented at the 2014 SEAC conference was scheduled for the “Gender in Archaeology” session. While the poster for this study clearly sits outside the normal range of thematic subject matter for SEAC sessions, the authors want to make it

clear that to conflate gender-based discrimination and even assault with the study of gender in the archaeological record is to risk marginalizing what is critical data for all professionals and pre-professionals. Studies of this nature are not about the past, but rather are about how we function as a collective, as a field, in the present, and as such are not part and parcel to niche theoretical frameworks, such as “Gendered archaeology.” We also want to emphasize, that although the SEAC SHS data, like the SAFE, MIT and DoD studies, indicate that women on average experience higher rates of harassment and assault, men are in fact also experiencing these problems. Sexual harassment and sexual assault in the field are emphatically *not* the sole experience of one gender over another¹⁰, and the problem of sexual harassment and sexual assault is one that affects us all, from the newest of new field school students, to the most hardened old-timer, male and female, privately and publicly employed, professional and avocational.

We, as a field, must address the issues these data raise. Today, SEAC thrives on a strong public archaeology ethos that emphasizes the interrelated connections of us all as colleagues, whether we work in universities, or for government agencies, or for private firms. We suggest that the strongest possible way forward is not one that is solely a bureaucratic fix, nor a discussion that sets sexual harassment and sexual assault into a niche of “gender studies” – but instead is one that also plays to our strengths within Southeastern Archaeology as collaborative and collegial. While studies like those men-

tioned in the introduction do highlight some of the potential linkages between an archaeology of gender and gender issues in archaeology, it is important to note that the latter is not an arena of theoretical inquiry but rather a real challenge with real consequences for our entire professional community, not just a topical interest group. It means a more drawn out, long-term set of discussions, and more studies to begin narrowing specific problem sets, and identifying means of addressing what should be a basic fundamental right of all us—to feel safe amongst our colleagues. Encouragingly, these discussions were undertaken at the 2014 SEAC meetings, in the form of a panel discussing issues of gender within our profession, organized by the Student Affairs Committee. The rest of the SEAC community would do well to follow the lead of the student organizers, and continue the conversation.

Weaknesses and Critiques of the Study

Based on feedback received in the SEAC 2014 poster session and via email, probably the single most frequent critique was that the SEAC SHS appeared to some survey takers as too focused on “academic field work contexts,” and did not apply to, (or apply enough to) CRM and government-employed archaeologists. We will however point out that 21% (n=77/360) of the respondents indicated current employment within CRM while an additional 22% (n=78/360) indicated multiple employment contexts, to include CRM; the remainder identified as government employees, museum employees, volunteers and “Other.” We recognize that there is no way to

make a survey of this kind absolutely perfect for each subsection of employment within Southeastern archaeology, especially given the profound diversity of employment contexts for archaeologists in the Southeast, as well as the fact that, in some cases, individual’s current situations can cross contexts—such as graduate students working CRM jobs. As a preliminary attempt to capture the field experiences across multiple employment contexts, however, we suggest this survey offers enough data to indicate that field-wide discussions of this issue—and perhaps even further studies—are warranted.

Another very salient critique was that the survey was not capable of capturing the experiences of LGBTQ members of our field. We agree, and suggest that further work needs to be done to assess issues of homophobia and discrimination based on sexual orientation and identity. Further, we would add that this study was also not capable of capturing data regarding whether members of ethnic minorities faced different rates or unique contexts of sexual harassment and sexual assault, but we urge our colleagues to think about further studies to address this issue.

Men and Women

As discussed above, our study indicates that women in Southeastern archaeology disproportionately experience these incidents. Seventy-one percent (n=119/167) of respondents who experienced sexual harassment and 77% (n=24/31) of respondents who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the field were women, although men were not immune or exempt from these experiences.

When compared with other studies, the disproportionate rate for women versus men experiencing sexual harassment is clearly a nation-wide and cross-contextual issue and one that has remained consistent through time. Studies of military service academy members indicated that anywhere from 48-51% of female members had experienced what the DOD terms “perceived sexual harassment”, while the percentage for men was between 8-10% among the various academies (DoD 2015). In a series of studies conducted in 1981, 1988 and 1995, the U.S. Merits Systems Protection Board (MSPB) found that women continued to experience higher levels of harassment than men in the federal workplace, roughly 42% (women) vs. 19% (men) (MSPB 1995). A recent MIT study of attitudes about sexual harassment and assault also asked respondents about their experiences. While the data are not comparable one-to-one, there is a similar trend in women reporting having experienced harassment in higher numbers (MIT 2014). The SAFE study indicated that 71% of those who had experienced harassment were women (Clancy et al. 2014) and the authors also discuss this trend across employment contexts (2014:5).

Sexual assault rates for female military personnel report between 9-33% having experienced attempted or completed rape, while the rates for male personnel falling between 1-12%. These numbers vary among branches, and between current and prior-service, and can be dramatically different dependent on whether the rates reported are official reports or anonymous response to surveys

(Turchik and Wilson 2010, see also DOD 2015). But these rates are understood to be comparable to reported rates among the civilian population (DoD 2015; Wright 2013). The SAFE study found that 21.7% total of respondents reported having experienced sexual assault.

When assessing data for information regarding status differences between the perpetrator and the target of either sexual harassment or unwanted physical contact, there is an interesting divergence between the experiences of men and women. When asked about the rank of the perpetrator of either sexual harassment or sexual assault (questions #42 and #49), female respondents were more likely to identify someone superior to them in rank (42% and 48% respectively). For male respondents the identified rank of a perpetrator of was more likely to have been a peer (48% and 50% respectively). These findings mirror those of SAFE: men are more likely to experience peer-to-peer harassment and assault (horizontal dynamics), whereas women are more likely to experience both harassment and assault from someone superior to them (vertical dynamics) (Clancy et al. 2014:4).

The Impacts of Harassment

It is also clear from the SEAC SHS data that these incidents do take a toll on an individual’s sense of self-worth, their confidence in their abilities, and their sense of career stability. When asked about negative effects on their careers, 12% indicated that sexual harassment resulted in changes in field sites, research interest and trajectory, and either changes in jobs or leaving the field of archae-

ology all together¹¹. But when asked if there were “other” negative impacts one quarter of the respondents said “yes.” The top two “other” negative effects included insecurity about abilities and insecurity about career future.

Men and women reported different frequencies of negative effects of sexual harassment or unwanted physical contact on their careers and wellbeing. Whereas 99% of male respondents answered “no” to negative effects on their careers and 97% answered “no” to other effects, 83% and 62%, respectively, of female respondents answered “no” to each. This difference likely stems from the directionality of the dynamics of sexual harassment and sexual assault. For instance, the repercussions of peer-to-peer harassment among men may be less impactful than the repercussions of the forms of vertical harassment that women disproportionately experience. As stated in the SAFE article (2014:7) for men “... these forms of workplace aggression occurred via mostly horizontal rather than vertical channels, suggesting that the impacts on job performance and psychological well-being are not totally comparable in quality and quantity to those experienced by women.” In other words, it is profoundly unfair to characterize women’s perception of the negative effects of sexual harassment and assault as “overly sensitive” when the vertical nature of these encounters may result in significant tangible and intangible consequences.

Employment Context and Position

The number of respondents reporting verbal sexual harassment is

fairly consistent across contexts. When the results are filtered according to employment context (question #11), results are fairly similar: 70% 4-year public university, 61% 4-year private university, 76% CRM, and 71% federal employee. This seems to indicate that overall, there is no specific context in which individuals are more or less likely to have negative experiences; rather, it is a field-wide issue.

The survey results do indicate clearly that early career archaeologists are the most vulnerable to sexual harassment and assault. When “low-status” and “high status” employment contexts were combined – i.e. students and field and lab techs versus PIs and faculty – those who experience either sexual harassment or unwanted contact were overwhelmingly in “low-status” positions when the incidents occurred; 86% (undergraduate and graduate students, field techs, and volunteers) versus 9% of those in high-status positions (tenure-track and tenured faculty and PIs). This difference held in cases of sexual assault: 80% low-status vs. 20% high-status.

The SAFE team predicted that sexual harassment and assault experienced during this formative stage may discourage field research and undermine one’s ability to succeed in professional science. Because women trainees are more likely to be harassed than men trainees—and they are more likely to have been harassed by someone in a position superior to them at the time of the event—this may be linked to attrition rates of women in field-based sciences. While the SEAC SHS was not looking specifically at trainees as a category,

it is able to speak directly to this issue: nearly a quarter of respondents reported negative impacts of sexual harassment on their career, including changing field sites, research trajectories, and jobs within archaeology. This suggests that at some point within our field we may be failing at providing adequate mentoring and peer-to-peer support.

Reporting Sexual Harassment and Assault

The majority of respondents did not report awareness of sexual harassment policies and codes of conduct. Likewise, the percentage of respondents with knowledge of a mechanism for reporting assault and harassment were low. Whether actual or perceived, lack of such policies has alarming effects: of the respondents who answered “yes” to having been the victim of unwanted sexual contact in the field, 77% did not report the incident. And while 167 respondents had indicated having experienced sexual harassment only 47 respondents indicated that they had reported the incident. In addition, when asked about reporting mechanism only one quarter of the respondents indicated that there were, or that were aware of, mechanisms by which to report sexual harassment. These data are particularly worrying and should prompt us to begin examining the parameters within which we are placing the most vulnerable members of our field—students, those new to field work, and potentially those who are not represented by an institution, and volunteers.

As alarming as these numbers are, they are not unique, and in fact

reporting numbers for the respondents of the SEAC SHS study were higher overall than national averages, and even other employment specific contexts. In looking just at comparative data regarding the reporting of sexual assault; SAPRO reports for the DoD indicate that fewer than 15% of military personnel who had experienced sexual assault between 2006 and 2012 reported it to military authorities (Wright 2013:53) which overall seems to fall in line with reporting numbers among civilian populations, roughly 16% (Wright 2013:18, 53). Likewise the recent study done at MIT indicated that although 63% of those who had experienced sexual assault had told a friend, family member, or medical personnel, fewer than 5% had reported the incident to authorities (either the school, or the police) (MIT 2014). The SAFE study found similarly low numbers of reporting (Clancy et al 2014).

While the exact percentages vary between studies, as an aggregate view of the overall context of sexual assault, they indicate that actual numbers of assault consistently exceed that of “officially” reported numbers. This underscores the argument that we should not rely on reported numbers alone to understand the potential broader effects of sexual assault or sexual harassment. In addition, these comparative data make clear that there are broader issues involved in reporting and this is not an issue that is limited solely to SEAC. However, SEAC’s comparatively “small world” makes it an excellent case study to help refine our understanding of why victims are not reporting sexual assault or sexual harassment.

Gender Roles and Labor

When placed in the context of the gender composition of field sites, one issue stands out – simply having more women in the field does not inherently solve problems of sexual harassment or assault. When asked about the gender breakdown of the last three most recent field sites there was a very slight increase in the numbers of women vs. men, moving from 30% to 34% at the most recent site. But overall the respondents numbers indicate a fairly substantial balance in gender representation in the field, with an average of the three sites indicating that 30% of sites have more women, 32% have more men and 38% are roughly balanced men/women. Clearly women are not dramatically under-represented at Southeastern archaeological field sites. What should be noted however is that when asked how many sites were directed by men and how many by women, the responses were in direct inverse proportion—0 sites directed by men was only 9% but 0 sites directed by women was 39% while 4 or more sites directed by men was 50% but 4 or more sites directed by women was only 11%.

When we look more closely at gendered divisions of labor, we also do not see a dramatic difference in the labor roles on field sites, or in the day-to-day chores of running field houses. In the day-to-day division of labor the vast majority of respondents indicated that both men and women were required to assist with domestic chores from food procurement (79% everyone) and preparation (88% breakfast, 89% lunch, 81% dinner-everyone) to basic household

cleaning (88% everyone—cleaning living areas). In actual field work, there is largely a similar lack of division in labor, though there were slight increases in the exclusivity of some tasks to men, from heavy equipment operation (57%) and maintenance (58%), to driving vehicles (34%), and transit operation and maintenance (30% men), while only a few chores stood out slightly as a “female gendered” role: organization of field paperwork (27%) and maintaining catalog logs or databases (28%).

In the small percentage of respondents who did indicate a segregation of labor, it was fairly predictable given historical trends of gendered labor in American society: women were responsible for flotation, paperwork, screening, managing volunteers and lab work (washing, cataloging, curation), while men would carry water, shovel, pack vehicles, etc. However, the overwhelming amount of respondents indicated that on the field sites they had worked on, and in the housing arrangements when applicable the division of labor(s) was relatively equitable, with men and women alike engaged in all aspects of field and domestic work.

Conclusion

The SEAC SHS shows that despite a reputation of congeniality, the SEAC community is not immune to the disturbing realities of gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Echoing the results of SAFE, field researchers in Southeastern archaeology face disproportionate levels of verbal harassment and unwanted sexual assault if they are women and/or if they are in

junior or early-career positions, and in many cases, such experiences go unreported. Furthermore, our data indicate that such experiences are having real impacts on members of our organization, from changing field sites to careers. This situation is unacceptable, and does no credit to an organization or a discipline that prides itself on equity and social justice.

There is no way to ensure that everyone on a field site takes care not to offend, embarrass, or make others feel uncomfortable, but it is clear is that, as a field, we are falling far short of offering our students, volunteers, and employees welcoming and safe field experiences. By failing to provide codes of conduct, sexual harassment policies, and clear mechanisms of reporting, we are also creating a climate of impunity for those who are taking advantage of their peers and subordinates. Efforts to confront this problem with and beyond the crafting of written policies will require reflection and discussion by the SEAC community.

After noting many similar trends, the SAFE team advocated “adopting principles of community, role-modeling, and embracing the collective action of support and respect” as a preliminary solution (Clancy et al 2014:7). Perhaps more so than the broad groups sampled in that study, we in SEAC have an opportunity to put these words into action. As a relatively small, tightly knit organization, we can hold each other accountable, and, as a community, ensure that the diverse members of our Southeastern archaeological community do not number sexual harassment and assault among their field experiences.

Acknowledgements: The authors would like to thank Kirsten Dellinger and John Green, both of the University of Mississippi, for assistance with creation of the survey. The Board of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) granted permission for the use of their annual survey archaeology job titles in this survey. Kandi Hollenbach (SEAC Treasurer) and Tobi Brimsek (SAA Executive Secretary) promptly and kindly provided membership data for their respective organizations. IRB approval was granted by the University of Mississippi. The SEAC Board is thanked for supporting this survey since its inception in 2012. Clancy et al. strongly supported this survey, shared their survey questions and preliminary results, and encouraged us to move forward at each step. Some individuals expressed their critiques of the survey to members of the committee, and we appreciate their comments and discussions of these issues. We would also like to thank the countless individuals who commented on the SEAC SHS at the 2014 meeting, and encouraged us in collecting and reporting our data. Although this resulted in hearing some very harrowing tales of harassment and assault in the field, we hope this survey serves as a way to use their experiences to move SEAC forward, toward becoming an organization that is intolerant of such harassment and welcoming of all its members.

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NOTES

¹University of Mississippi

²East Carolina University

³University of Tennessee

⁴Southeast Missouri State University

⁵Arkansas Archaeological Survey

⁶Appalachian State University

⁷Note that one did not have to be a member of SEAC to take the survey.

⁸2014 is the most recent membership data available for both organizations.

⁹The majority of respondents (23.9%) self-identified as archaeologists, and the rest of the sample included biologists (10.2%, zoologists (4.7%, geologists 4.4%, other life, environmental and agricultural scientists (3.3%) and other social scientists (1.8%)

¹⁰One critique of 'gendered archaeology' is that it often focuses on only one gender (female) rather than both, as discussed in multiple sources (e.g. Whitehouse 2007)

¹¹Note that it is unknown who initiated such changes (i.e., employer, employee, student, supervisor, etc.)



SEAC Public Outreach Grant 201

“Searching for the Sweet Life: Archaeology at the Chatsworth Plantation Site”

Dennis Jones, Louisiana State University, Rural Life Museum

Final Report

The Louisiana State University Rural Life Museum (RLM) was very grateful to receive the 2014 Public Outreach Grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The grant partially funded the production of a documentary video about an archaeological project at the Chatsworth Plantation site (16EBR192) in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The archaeological project was performed as part of Section 106



compliance by the Pinnacle Entertainment Corporation (PNK), which built a hotel/casino over the existing Mississippi River levee. This construction required a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which in turn trig-

gered the cultural resources management project.

The hotel/casino is on a portion of what was once a 1000+ acre ante- and post-bellum sugar cane operation called Chatsworth Plantation. This plantation was founded by Fergus Duplantier, the French Creole son of Armand Duplantier, the *aide de camp* for the Marquis de Lafayette, the commander of French forces during the American Revolution. In 1830, Fergus began consolidating several Spanish colonial era land grants to begin the enterprise of growing and processing sugar cane. This crop, still cultivated in Louisiana, was then a newly lucrative but risky enterprise that required the construction of a steam-powered sugar mill at Chatsworth Plantation. The plantation's development also led to the eventual acquisition of over 150 enslaved African Americans, and the construction of a 50-room showplace “Big House” that stood for almost 100 years. Bankrupt by 1928, the once thriving Chatsworth Plantation, minus the Chatsworth Mansion that was de-

molished in 1930, was largely overgrown and forgotten until this project.

With the award of the contract by PNK to the LSU Rural Life Museum in 2012 for the cultural resources investigations, archaeological fieldwork began in the fall of that year. The work focused on the Chatsworth Sugar Mill, an overgrown heap of 19th century industrial rubble, and at the remains of several cabins in the Chatsworth Quarters, where enslaved and wage laborers lived into the early 20th century. The information from this work was combined with data gathered earlier by Coastal Environments, Inc., a respected Baton Rouge-based cultural resources management firm. The artifacts, archaeology, and archival information about Chatsworth Plantation have come together to make this one of the most thoroughly archaeologically researched plantations in the South.

During the fieldwork at Chatsworth, television and newspaper reporters visited to inform their audiences about the RLM project. The RLM also organized two



Left to right, Matt McGraw, a graduate research assistant at LSU's Rural Life Museum, explains the unearthed area of brick construction where an engine turned a flywheel and gears and rollers that extracted juice from sugar cane, to visitors John R. Smith, Drue Lewis and her husband George Lewis (partially obscured) and Ron Read, a member of the Louisiana Archeological Society. They were at an archaeology field day, at the site of Chatsworth Plantation and its 19th century sugar mill, on land next to L'Auberge Casino & Hotel Baton Rouge. (AP Photo/The Advocate, Travis Spradling)

“Archaeological Field Days” that showcased the project to the general public. Mr. Rob Kreiger, a reporter with the television station WBRZ in Baton Rouge, was one of the most enthusiastic media members to cover the project. Archaeologist Dennis Jones, the Principal Investigator, approached Rob about the possible production of a video that could tell the public about the history of the Chatsworth Plantation site and what

archaeology adds to that history.

With the award of the SEAC Public Outreach grant in March 2014, Rob Kreiger obtained permission from WBRZ to use his news coverage video footage of the project. Kreiger shot additional video footage of project personnel at the RLM in the summer of 2014, as well as structures on the RLM grounds that are similar to the structures that had once existed on Chatsworth Plan-

tation. He also shot footage of activities in the RLM's archaeological lab facility and interviewed many of the project's personnel. Kreiger and Jones had numerous conversations and email exchanges about the project and Rob provided the voice narration for the final product.

Searching for the Sweet Life is being distributed in multiple venues. Hundreds of visitors to the RLM have viewed the 15-minute

SEAC PUBLIC OUTREACH

video. It was posted on the Facebook pages for the RLM project and the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS), and there have been over 1500 hits on two Facebook postings thus far. The video was presented at the 2014 South Central Historical Archaeological Conference in Memphis and shown at the 2015 annual meeting of the LAS. It is available to view on [YouTube](#). The video is entered into the 2015 Film and Video Festival sponsored by [The Archaeology Channel](#).



A looping portion of the video is part of a traveling exhibit about the project. The first venue for that exhibit was recently completed at the Student Union at the University of Louisiana-Monroe as part of Louisiana Archaeology Month in October 2014. This exhibit is scheduled to travel to several libraries, museums, and campuses for 2015. This video segment will be seen by thousands of people at the various venues.

2015 PUBLIC OUTREACH GRANT WINNER

The 2015 SEAC Public Outreach Grant was awarded to Dr. Robert P. Connolly of the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa, University of Memphis, for a tourism-focused project entitled "Promoting Prehistoric Sites Along the Mississippi River in the Southeast US." This "mounds trail" project will use the SEAC Grant to develop a single regional resource to promote prehistoric venues along the Mississippi River. There are eighteen prehistoric or Native Ameri-

can museums in seven Southeastern and bordering states within a 90-minute drive of the river. In addition, there are numerous publicly accessible prehistoric earthworks and city museums with large prehistoric collections. There is no single promotional resource to present these venues to the public interested in cultural heritage tourism and education. Given the north/south travel along the I-55 corridor and proximity to the Great River Road, coupled with extant prehistoric earthwork sites, the Mississippi River drainage is a useful natural and cultural feature on which to organize an interstate archaeological trail.

Building on a St. Louis to Natchez brochure/map of prehistoric sites along the Mississippi River developed by a graduate student in Spring 2014, Dr. Connolly is working with graduate students to contact archaeological venues along the Mississippi River corridor in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa to solicit their participation in the project. Participants will supply information about their venues (e.g., description, hours of operation, contact information) to include in an expanded brochure/map that will be available in print and electronically. The information also will be made available via a dedicated web site that will include a blog for each venue to post announcements and news. The mounds trail will be publicized at each venue, on web search engines, and via social media.

Click [here](#) for additional information on this and past SEAC grant winners.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

SEAC 2016 PUBLIC OUTREACH GRANT

Submissions are due December 1, 2015

**Email them to Committee Chair
Dr. Darlene Applegate
darlene.applegate@wku.edu**

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE SEAC BUSINESS MEETING, 71ST ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 14, 2014 GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

At 5pm, President TR Kidder called to order the business meeting of the 71st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and asked meeting organizer Charlie Cobb to come to the podium.

REPORT FROM MEETING ORGANIZERS

Charlie Cobb welcomed everyone to Greenville and commented on the debate over Carolina vs. lower Mississippi barbeque.

By the Numbers: As of the afternoon of Wednesday, November 12, we had 618 paying registrants for SEAC (this excludes a number of undergraduate volunteers from local colleges who received free registration). The numbers break down as follows:

173 Student member registrations
39 Student non-member registrations
352 Member registrations
56 Non-member registrations.
618 Total

This seems to be a robust pre-conference registration compared to years past. The combined student numbers in particular are gratifying since they represent a third of the conference registrants.

Website Registration: The revamped website has worked great. We had very few glitches, and the program is able to aggregate key variables very easily. For example, we could pull out number of Saturday dinner registrants, number of people signed up for the Textile Tour, and so on very easily. Under the 'trust but verify' mantra, however, we did maintain a parallel excel sheet to double-check PayPal payments with peoples' names and other odds and ends.

Next year's organizers may want to revisit the very generous late registration deadline we used this year (late registration coincides with the beginning of the meeting). We have had a flurry of registration over the past week, it would have been nice to know earlier that this money was coming in. Further, it creates another logistical burden to produce name tags at the last second. We may want to consider moving the late deadline to a week be-

fore the meeting.

PayPal: We obtained a not-for-profit PayPal account this year, which saved us at least a little bit of money. We will need to work closely with next year's organizers to transfer that over since it is currently tied to a bank account in Columbia, SC. If we can seamlessly affect this transfer, we may want to consider leaving \$2,000 in the account as the carryover seed money for next year. One issue we need to work out next year is the dilemma of one party paying on behalf of another—sometimes it is not clear who the actual registrant is if their company, partner, spouse, etc. makes the actual payment. As an aside, we still have numerous payments by check via regular mail (especially from Federal and State agencies). That tradition will be with us for awhile.

No major glitches to report at this point. Our post-mortem report will provide a more detailed blow by blow.

Respectfully submitted by,
Charles Cobb, Karen Smith, and Nena Rice

OFFICER'S REPORTS

They will mostly be very brief. Reports in writing will go in the Spring Newsletter.

President, TR Kidder: I am exceedingly pleased to report that SEAC continues to be in good shape in all respects. Our finances are sound, the journal is in great hands, the transition to Maney is going smoothly, the Newsletter is a wonder, and the meeting here in Greenville has been in all ways excellent.

There really are few major problems in the immediate future. The finances have "come around;" what looked a few years ago like a pending dues increase seems less urgent now. The Life Fund is doing remarkably well and our investments and accounts are in good hands thanks to Kandi and her helpers on the Investment Committee. We still don't have a handle on the fiscal effects of publishing with Maney and I and the Board agree that we should continue to be conservative with our fiscal decisions, at least until we have a few years of experience with Maney under our belts.

Tom Pluckhahn and Betsy Reitz have been working to make the transition to Maney as seamless as possible and all evidence indicates that things are going pretty smoothly. There are a few issues that have arisen, but I don't see that matters are in any serious doubt. I am very grateful to Tom and to Betsy for all of their hard work and dedication. This transition, which I am convinced will be for the better for all of the members, has been challenging

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

and they have handled it with the utmost professionalism. The Greenville meeting has been wonderful. My only wish is that I really could be in two places at one time. Future meeting planning is going well and we have contracts signed for Nashville in 2015 and Athens in 2016. Thomas Foster is working to bring us to Tulsa in 2017 and Chris Rodning is looking into New Orleans in 2018 and there is interest in Savannah in 2019. This is an exciting lineup and I look forward to seeing everyone at these future meetings.

We have a new Executive Board member—the Social Media Editor—to elect next year and until then Karen Smith has agreed to stay on in her temporary position as webmaster. We all owe Karen a big thank you for her work on the web, Twitter, and conference registration organization.

And finally, I am pleased that over the last several years the Conference has engaged in a sustained and, I think, critical, discussion about sex and gender inequalities and the problems associated with these (including, of course, harassment). I don't expect that we can change the world immediately, but the Board has been supportive of the discussion. Greg will have something to say about this once he takes up his office, but let me say that it is important to understand that as a community we understand that sexual violence is a crime and that sexual harassment is unacceptable and intolerable. My objective, the Board's objective, and I hope your objective, is to make SEAC a better organization for every member and I look forward to the day that surveys tell us that no one experiences these acts.

I want to close by reiterating a point I have made before. SEAC is a wholly volunteer organization and it runs on the goodwill of many, many people. The members of the Board have been generous with their time and patience and I am excessively grateful for everything these folks do. Ann Cordell has been a great help and her organizational skills have been a lifesaver for me and for the Board and the entire membership. Tom and Betsy have undertaken the lion's share of duties involved in the Maney transfer. Phil Hodge almost single-handedly is responsible for the Newsletter and deserves hearty thanks and congratulations for his duties. Renee and Jane, and Robbie and Tanya before them, have been important voices in our decision making and have helped steer us through rocky waters. Kandi and Karen, Treasurer and Treasurer-emerita, respectively, have handled the finances exceptionally well and we find ourselves at the end of the Great Recession in better shape than before and in better shape than we probably had a reason to expect. Greg, of course, has been a voice of calm and reason and we can all appreciate that his leadership will continue to move SEAC forward on an even keel. I am also grateful

for the many committee chairs who have served with dedication and whose efforts have made SEAC the vital and exciting organization it is. It has been a pleasure to serve as SEAC President and I thank all of you for the honor. Thank you.

Secretary, Ann Cordell reported on the 2014 elections. The 2014 election had two components this year. One to elect new officers and the second to vote on proposed changes in our bylaws related to establishing a new voting member of the SEAC Executive Board.

Candidates for office in the 2014 SEAC election were: Jay Johnson and Chris Rodning for President-Elect; Tony Boudreaux for Secretary elect; and Ramie Gougeon and Janet Levy for Executive Officer II. Successful candidates were Jay Johnson for President-Elect, Tony Boudreaux for Secretary-Elect, and Janet Levy for Executive Officer II. On behalf of the Executive Board, we wish to thank all of those who were willing to stand as candidates. We also wish to thank the members of the nominating committee (Cameron Wesson (Chair), Susan Alt, and Scott Hammerstedt).

The SEAC Board had proposed that the position of Associate Editor (Webmaster) be elevated to an elected Officer and Board Member of SEAC, and renamed Social Media Editor (with the current Editor becoming known as Journal Editor). This change required a member vote to change our bylaws, which passed with almost 97% of voters for the proposed change.

Again this year, voting was entirely electronic. Vote-Now handled electronic balloting. A printable ballot form, with mailing protocol, was posted on the SEAC web site for use by members who have email accounts but did not receive electronic ballots or that chose to mail or email their ballots. Only 2 members chose to mail ballots. 433 members, or 46.7% of 927 total eligible voter codes cast ballots online. Two more members mailed their ballots to me, bringing voter turnout up to 46.9%. This is down from the nearly 54% turnout we had last year. I was personally hoping for 60% turnout and didn't even consider that it might decrease. This is personally very disappointing to me. We posted announcements about the election on the website, Twitter account, and in the Newsletter, but perhaps we were not explicit about the ballot appearing through email. I suggested we might want to enlist the SAC to post election announcements on its Facebook page, reminding student members about accessing the election ballot through email. Kandace Hollenbach added that members should also make sure SEAC emails do not go to their SPAM folders.

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Despite the lower turnout this year, our VOTE-NOW contact assures me that our membership is very engaged; that most organizations they work with are lucky if voter turnout is 20%. He applauds SEAC members for their obvious commitment to our organization. But, still, we should do better than this year's showing!

Next year's election: There will be a new Nominations Committee named in January. We will be seeking nominations for Executive Officer I, and Treasurer-elect, and Social Media Editor-elect. Recommendations for members should be sent to incoming President Greg Waselkov. But we should remind members that any member can suggest potential nominees to the nominating committee, including themselves.

Archives Committee: Regarding the Archives committee activities, Cordell stated that she will be contacting past officers who reported (in the 2012 survey) still having paper records from their time in office about arranging transfer of those records to the Archives committee.

Treasurer, Kandi Hollenbach: SEAC continues to be in solid financial shape. At the end of the Fiscal Year, SEAC had \$43,759.45 in the Merrill Lynch Money Account. The Merrill Lynch Mutual Fund gained \$3,713.44 so far this fiscal year, closing at \$43,161.65, leaving a net gain of \$13,601.17 across the Merrill Lynch accounts.

Since Nov. 1, 2013, SEAC has received \$51,057.16 in revenue, mostly in membership dues, but also including a transfer of \$7000 from the SEAC Life Fund to cover the cost of website development; over \$6000 in revenue from last year's meeting in Tampa, and a 2013 JSTOR royalty check for over \$3000 that was received during the 2014 fiscal year. SEAC has had \$35,777.67 in expenses, including \$4,745 toward the development of our new website. The result is a net GAIN of \$15,279.49 in the Operating Account.

Two dues notices were emailed this year, one in January, and one in May, associated with the launching of the new website. As you all have noticed by now, the new website includes a membership database that makes the Treasurer's job significantly easier – now the burden of checking and updating mailing addresses lies on the members. As most of you also noticed, in order to submit an abstract online for the conference, presenters needed to have an active membership login and password. So we should no longer have presenters who had not paid their membership dues. Another benefit of the new system is that both family members can now have separate logins, and therefore separate ballot votes.

As of Oct. 31, 2014, membership stands at 1007, which is an increase of 39 over last year, and probably due in large part to the required member login for abstract submission. This figure includes 172 new memberships. Student membership is strong with 208 student members, making up roughly 20% percent of the voting membership.

Members who renewed or joined after July 17 will receive the 2014 summer issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* by the end of the year, but will receive the 2014 winter issue on time with the regular mailing.

Journal Editor, Tom Pluckhahn:

Journal progress report: The Winter 2014 (Volume 33, No. 2) issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* is currently in production. The Spring 2015 (Volume 34, No.1) issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* will be the first produced under Maney. Pluckhahn has accepted seven articles, which have been copy edited and submitted to the Maney system. Reitz will conduct additional copyediting and submit the content for production.

There have been 25 submissions since the start of the calendar year and 30 since the close of the last business meeting at SEAC in Tampa. This is approximately on pace with previous years. We need to boost submissions given transition to 3 issues next year, but one set of papers for a thematic issue is pending revisions and a second set is reportedly planned for submission next year.

Continuing issues for the new editor: Update information regarding Editorial Board and Executive Board for journal and website and provide back issues to Maney.

Update on the transition to Maney: The editorial management system has had some hiccups in its initial stages, but Pluckhahn and Reitz have worked with Maney to clear up problems. Despite complications, it is clear that the system saves the Editor considerable effort (but Reitz says all the thanks should go to Tom for his hard work).

Journal statistics for current tenure: 82 manuscripts submitted, 13 of which are still in process and 2 of which were withdrawn. Of 67 submissions with decisions: 40.3% accepted with minor revisions and published, 1.5% accepted with minor revisions, no revision submitted, 31.3% revise and resubmit, accepted on revision, 11.9% revise and resubmit, no revision submitted, and 14.9% rejected (3.0% rejected without review)

Tom then handed the editorial reins over to Betsy.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

See board meeting minutes for Finance Committee Report. No report from Native Affairs Committee (Brad Lieb); no formal report from Archives committee (Patrick Livingston), but see Cordell's comment in Secretary's report.

Public Outreach Grant Committee Report: Darlene Applegate

Committee Membership: At the conclusion of the 2014 grant cycle, Cassandra Rae Harper and Jayur Mehta resigned from the committee. Continuing members are Kelli Carmean, Sarah Miller, and board liaison Ann Cordell. The committee welcomes new members Theresa McReynolds-Shebalin of the Exploring Joara Foundation in North Carolina and Alice Wright of Appalachian State University.

2014 Grant Cycle: The 2014 Public Outreach Grant was awarded to Dennis Jones, Principal Archaeologist at the Louisiana State University Rural Life Museum in Baton Rouge, for the video documentary project "Searching for the Sweet Life: Archaeology on a Nineteenth Century Sugar Cane Plantation in Louisiana." This project used the funds to create a documentary film on Chatsworth Plantation, a large and generally successful ante- and post-bellum sugar cane plantation during the early nineteenth and early twentieth century in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. Archaeological remains of the overseer's house, the sugar mill, and the slave quarters area are featured in the film. The video may be viewed on YouTube.

2015 Public Outreach Grant Cycle: SEAC provides an annual public outreach grant of \$2,000 through a competitive application process. Projects proposed for grant funding should promote public awareness of archaeology in the southeast. The 2015 grant cycle is now open, and the committee is accepting applications until the December 1 deadline. Examples of suitable projects include teacher workshops, printed material for the public, exhibits, workshops for adults or children, Project Archaeology workshops, Elderhostel programs, archaeology week/month activities, archaeology fairs, public field trips, or other public-oriented projects.

The competition is open to anyone in or near the traditional boundaries of the southeastern culture area, and all proposals must have some tie to the southeast. Information about the program is available on the SEAC web site and includes a grant description, requirements for recipients, history of the grant, grant application, essay

on improving a grant application, and list of past recipients with links to educational materials or web sites pertaining to the winning grant projects.

Student Affairs Committee: Ed Henry

This year SEAC's Student Affairs Committee (SAC) took a slightly different approach to the scheduling of events for the annual meeting in Greenville, SC. We moved beyond our normal focus on issues relevant to SEAC's student membership and turned our attention to an issue that impacts everyone in our field: gender discrimination. In the place of our normal hour-long Friday afternoon event we scheduled a three-hour long panel discussion entitled "Gender Roles Among Southeastern Archaeologists".

Panelists Included: Maureen Meyers, University of Mississippi; D. Shane Miller, Mississippi State University; Chris Rodning, Tulane University; Tanya Peres, Middle Tennessee State University; Charlie Cobb, University of South Carolina; Sissel Schroeder, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Tamira Brennan, Illinois State Archaeological Survey; Robert Rohe, Illinois State Archaeological Survey; Sarah Miller, Florida Public Archaeology Network; Dana Bardolph and Amber VanDerwarker, University of California-Santa Barbara.

Thursday Lunch Workshop: Navigating the Modern Job Market: The student luncheon at Greenville focused on the nature of the modern job market in both academia and the public/private sector. We worked with donors and the conference hotel to offer sandwich-style lunch options. Speakers included Robin Beck (University of Michigan), Megan Kassabaum (University of Pennsylvania), David Morgan (NPS-Southeastern Archaeological Center), Rich Weinstein (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and Tasha Benyshek (TRC Solutions).

Sponsoring Student Events: We solicited donations from numerous CRM firms and university research programs. We would like to note the generosity of these organizations: New South Associates, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., Coastal Environments, Inc., Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, and Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants.

Future Meeting Plans

2015: Nashville; Kevin Smith

Kevin Smith related a funny story about his first SEAC

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meeting in Nashville, noting that the city is much nicer and safer now. SEAC dates are November 18-21, 2015. This is prime convention season in Nashville. Hotel rates will be \$189 per night, which represents quite a savings over the more typical \$289 per night. It is hoped that amenities of the city and Double Tree hotel will make up for the higher room rates. Kevin promises that Nashville will have plenty of good bands to choose from for the Friday night dance.

2016: Athens, GA

2017: Tulsa, OK

2018: likely New Orleans, LA (SEAC's 75th Anniversary!)

2019: possibly Savannah, GA

CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

Resolution for Meeting Organizers Charlie Cobb, Karen Smith, and Nena Rice, read by Lee Hutchinson & Nancy White

Whereas, Charlie Cobb, Karen Smith, and Nena Rice, along with many volunteers, some willing and some possibly bribed, decided to take on the task of organizing and hosting the 71st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and

Whereas, Charlie, the general conference chair, may be wondering, "why did I do this?"; Karen, the Program Chair, may still be having program prep flashbacks; and Nena, responsible for local arrangements, may already have left the country; but all did an outstanding job organizing over 350 papers, posters, presentations, book and other exhibits, and sponsors; and

Whereas, the conference organizers arranged for a wonderful Thursday night reception at the Up Country History Museum, a well-attended student reception, the annual SEAC dance, and the calling for the Great Sprits and a Low Country Boil for Saturday night; and

Whereas Charlie, Karen, and Nena organized a Textile Heritage Tour in Greenville and an Archaeology Field Day at Croft Park for conference participants; and

Whereas, Charlie, Karen, and Nena are ready to sail away on a well-deserved trip to Bora Bora, dreaming of the next SEAC conference they want to plan, but not in this lifetime;

Therefore be it hereby resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference acknowledges the hard work and perseverance of the organizers and extends its gratitude to Charlie, Karen, and Nena and all the volunteers and sponsors for a successful meeting.

Retiring Executive Board members:

Resolution for Tom Pluckhahn (Journal Editor), read by R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.

Whereas Thomas J. Pluckhahn has served SEAC as its Editor for the past three years with uncompromising dedication, excellence, and efficiency,

And whereas Tom has produced six issues of our journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*, providing the SEAC membership with timely doses of new ideas, cutting-edge research results, and literature reviews that span the geographical breadth and chronological depth of our region's past,

And whereas Tom has chosen well in recruiting and retaining a group of capable associate editors who together have led the way in taking SEAC's publications into the digital age with all its new possibilities,

Be it hereby resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its thanks to Tom for a job well done.

Resolution for Renee Walker (Executive Officer II), read by Sarah Sherwood

Whereas Renee Walker has adeptly served her term as Executive Officer, and;

Whereas she has worked diligently to help guide the board on policy history and revisions, and; Whereas she continues to reside well north of the Mason Dixon line in the land of snow...where faunal preservation isn't great and there is not even a Mississippian mound in sight...all considered, we are fortunate that she remains committed to Southeastern Archaeology;

Therefore, let it be resolved that SEAC is grateful for her continued dedication and good works.

Resolution for T.R. Kidder (President), read by Greg Waselkov (President-Elect)

Whereas Tristram Randolph Kidder has ably served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in leadership positions for the last four years, two as President-Elect and two as President,

And whereas T. R. has set new high standards for efficiency and effectiveness in business and board meetings, real and virtual, while in this continent and in others, and has routinely encouraged innovation from the board and from members, which has led to major improvements in our two flagship publications and social media presence,

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

And whereas he has facilitated conference planning far into the future, and done much behind the scenes to promote collegiality among our diverse membership,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference appreciates T. R. Kidder's thoughtful leadership and thanks him sincerely for his dedication and his efforts on behalf of our organization.

Resolution for Ramie Gougeon (for service as Chair of Lifetime Achievement), read by Bill Marquardt

Whereas the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's Lifetime Achievement Award recognizes senior scholars who have made significant and sustained contributions to southeastern archaeology during their careers, and

Whereas Ramie Gougeon has served honorably and effectively for three years on this award's Selection Committee, most recently as its Chair,

Now therefore let it be resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference expresses its heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Gougeon for a job well done.

Resolution for Brett Riggs (for service on Native Affairs Committee), read by T.R. Kidder

Whereas Brett Riggs has served as the Chair of the Native Affairs liaison committee for many years and in that time organized symposia, panels, and especially initiated vital discussions between SEAC members and many Native American groups and organizations; and

Whereas Brett has counseled the Board and the membership, and has helped move us towards a more thoughtful, respectful, and inclusive approach to understanding Native peoples and their past,

Be it Resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference acknowledges Brett Riggs' many contributions and thanks him for his dedicated service.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS: DECEASED MEMBERS

Resolution for Claudine Payne, read by Margy and John Scarry

Dr. Claudine Payne died last December 13, shortly after the 2013 Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Claudine entered the world of Southeastern Archaeology in the early 1970s when, armed with a bachelor's degree in art history, she took her MA in anthropology at Florida State University. After a brief sojourn in Europe-

an Iron Age archaeology in France with Carole Crumley and Bill Marquardt, she returned to the Southeast in the late 1970s, working for the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research. From Tallahassee, she went to the University of Florida in Gainesville where she earned her Ph.D. under Jerry Milanich. Claudine's dissertation combined ethnohistoric research on chiefly centers with a survey of Mississippian mound centers and excavations at the Lake Jackson mound site to produce a model of chiefly capitals. Her dissertation is a standard reference for many of us who work on Mississippian polities. From Gainesville, Claudine went on to teach briefly at the College of Charleston and the University of Illinois. In 1999, she joined the Arkansas Archeological Survey where she established the Blytheville research station and was a Research Professor at the University of Arkansas.

Claudine devoted her research efforts over the last 15 years to the archaeology of northeast Arkansas. There she put her knowledge and enthusiasm for Mississippian period archaeology to work addressing questions of settlement distribution, regional interaction, political complexity and art styles. She also worked tirelessly to bring awareness and financial support for archaeology and historic preservation to the Northwest Arkansas region.

Claudine was a devoted archaeologist and a proud member of SEAC, who served the discipline through her activities in SEAC, the Florida Archaeological Society, and the Arkansas Archaeological Survey as well as through her teaching, research and writing. To quote one of her many friends, Claudine was "...a good, kind, and thoughtful person, an excellent scientist, writer, and colleague...."

To that, we would add that she was a wonderful friend.

Whereas, Claudine Payne was a devoted and long-term member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, serving on the Executive Board as secretary, and as a conference organizer for the Little Rock meeting in 2006, be it hereby resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extend their heartfelt sympathies to her family and friends upon their loss and remember Claudine and her contributions to archaeology and to SEAC. We miss her presence at this year's meeting.

Resolution for N'omi Greber, read by Jim Brown

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference should recognize the death of N'omi Greber, who for decades had dedicated her professional career toward advancing Hopewell archaeology in Ohio, with noteworthy field seasons in archetypical sites such as Harness, Seip, and

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Capitolium. She will be missed for her reputation as the repository of the strengths and weaknesses of field work in many areas. The memory of so much of the archaeological experiences of working over the last 40 years passes with her.

Be it resolved that the SEAC mourns her passing and extends condolences to her family.

Resolution for Mark Lynott, read by John Kelly

Whereas Dr. Mark Lynott labored in the field of Midwestern and Southeastern Archaeology as a National Park Service Archaeologist for over three decades including the Manager of the Midwest Archaeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska; and

Whereas, he could be seen at virtually every Southeastern Archaeological Conference with that indelible smile; and

Whereas, his fieldwork in the Southeast Ozarks, Isle Royale; the Indiana Dunes; and especially the innovative efforts in geophysical and geoarchaeological techniques at the Hopewell sites in Ohio that have advanced our understanding of the past and will result in his last publication on the Hopewell Ceremonial Landscape in December as part of his edited series *American Landscapes*; and

Whereas, he continued to contribute to the field with his research and publications and the preservation efforts surrounding Cahokia after his retirement in 2012; and

Whereas, his efforts are gratefully appreciated all of those that knew and worked with Mark;

Now therefore be it resolved that the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his death on May 29th, 2014, and extends its sincere condolences to his family, colleagues, and friends, with our deepest thanks for his rich and lasting contribution to our discipline.

Resolution for Edward B. Kurjack, read by Laurence A. Conrad

Whereas Edward B. Kurjack participated in important SE archaeological projects in the last 1950s and early 1960s, including serving as field director of the Stanfield Worley Bluff Shelter;

And whereas Ed wrote a major portion of the significant Stanfield Worley report;

And whereas Ed was the first student to receive an MA in anthropology at the University of Alabama;

And whereas, at the time of his death in early August, Ed was deeply involved in writing a modern comprehensive report on Stanfield Worley;

And whereas Ed was a fabulous teacher in the class-

room at Western Illinois University and in the field, who inspired many undergraduate and graduate students, and greatly assisted many in achieving their educational goals; And whereas Ed made major contributions to the archaeology of Yucatan through his ground breaking interpretations of the settlement archaeology of *Dzibilchaltún*, his work on the *Archaeological Atlas of Yucatan*, his use of remote sensing and aerial photography in the plotting of sites and through the publication of approximately 30 books, chapters, and articles on the regions;

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the SEAC extend their condolences to Ed's family and many friends.

President Kidder requests a moment of silence for these recently deceased colleagues including Chuck Bentz and Howard Ernst.

STUDENT PAPER AWARD, presented by Jeff Mitchem and Greg Waselkov

Greg Waselkov states that once again the Southeastern Archaeological Conference recognizes the scholarly contributions of our student members with a fiercely competitive paper competition resulting in two awards: a First Place Prize consisting of an enormous gifted heap of books, CDs, pottery, mica, wearing apparel, prints, and a deck of playing cards awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student at the Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and a Second Place Prize consisting of Lifetime membership in SEAC, all back issues of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*, and some other assorted books. The retail value of contributed items this year totals \$6,029. Because these extraordinary prizes depend upon the generosity of donors, particularly our conference exhibitors, the following contributors deserve our thanks:

Ancient Society Books

Tammy Beane, Southeast Potter, and Larry Beane

Borgo Publishing

Coastal Environment, Inc.

Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program

Elizabeth Hayes Halderson, Ceramic Artist

Illinois Department of Transportation

Phyllis and Dan Morse

National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center

North Carolina Archaeological Society

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations

*Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
Tulane University
University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research
University of Alabama Press
University Presses of Florida
University of Florida, Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvi-
ronmental Studies
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Research Laborato-
ries of Archaeology
University of South Alabama, Archaeology Museum and the
Center for Archaeological Studies
University of Tennessee Press
The Family of the late Dr. James C. Waggoner, Jr., c/o Victor
Thompson and John Chamblee*

Jeff Mitchem, chair of the Student Paper Prize committee (with Amber VanDerwarker and Asa Randell) discussed the history of the award. Steve Williams hatched the idea of the prize in 1978, but there were no entries. Julie Stein was the first awardee in 1979. Winners of the award have gone on to having successful careers. There were 10 entries this time, down from 20 last year.

The second place winner is John R. Samuelsen, of the University of Arkansas, for his paper "A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare". Since John won second place prize in 2009, he already has the life membership and back issues, so we wish him hearty congratulations.

The first place winner is Meghan E. Buchanan, of Indiana University, Bloomington, for her paper "Making Pots, Making War: Mississippian Plate Iconography in the Midcontinent."

Jeff hopes Meghan drove to the meeting, as she has a lot of boxes of books to bring home. Jeff steps off this committee. Amber will be chair next year and a new member will be added to the rotation.

CB MOORE AWARD, presented by Ann Early

The CB Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology or associated studies by a distinguished young scholar was established by members of the Lower Mississippi Survey in 1990. To be eligible, nominees must be within 10 years of the date of their PhD award.

Nominees were selected by associates of the Lower Mississippi Survey and previous award winners. Since 2010 SEAC presents the award and any SEAC member can nominate a candidate.

The winner is selected by all past CB Moore award winners, voting members of the SEAC Executive Committee and one member of the LMS appointed by the

SEAC President. The winner receives custody of a replica of the cat monster pipe found by Moore at Moundville. The original resides in the Peabody Museum at Harvard. The current recipient is Dr. Maureen Meyers and she is here to pass the pipe to our new winner. This year's winner is Dr. Jon B. Marcoux. I want to describe Jon's accomplishments from his nomination letter.

Jon is currently an assistant professor at Salve Regina University in Newport, Rhode Island, one of my favorite places, where he teaches classes in both anthropology and cultural and historic preservation. In teaching, he takes a hands-on approach with the goal of preparing undergraduates for graduate school and/or careers in public archeology. His classes include introduction to cultural resources management, historic sites management, archeological field school, introduction to GIS, archeological laboratory methods and archeological geophysics.

He is currently engaged with three different research projects. Following up on the results of his work at Townsend, he has been exploring the formation of multi-ethnic coalescent communities among refugee southeastern Indian groups at two 17th century sites in the Fall Line of the Savannah River. He is also exploring colonial oppression, resistance, and adaptation for Europeans, Africans, and Native American Indians at St Giles, Kussoe, South Carolina, one of the earliest plantations in the Carolina colony. A third project compares and contrasts the developmental trajectories of small scale Mississippian polities in the Middle Tennessee River Valley to that of Moundville in the Black Warrior Valley.

Join me in congratulating Dr. Marcoux on this well-deserved award. (Hearty round of applause).

PATTY JO WATSON AWARD, presented by Robbie Ethridge

Thank you TR. In 2012, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) established the Patty Jo Watson Award for best article or book chapter on Southeastern Archaeology. Patty Jo Watson not only set new standards in the practice of archaeology, but is also one of America's best regarded scientists. This award honors her vast contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

According to the rules for the Watson Award, eligible articles and book chapters must pertain to Southeastern archaeology and have been published in the previous calendar year, in this case 2013. Also, all articles and reports in *Southeastern Archaeology* are automatically nominated.

This year, the inaugural year, we received a total of 21 nominations. The committee consisted of myself, David Dye, and Mary Beth Trubitt. It is with great pleasure we announce that the winners of the 2013 Patty Jo Wat-

son Award are Jan F. Simek, Alan Cressler, and Nicholas P. Herrmann for their article “Prehistoric Rock Art from Painted Bluff and the Landscape of North Alabama Rock Art,” published in volume 32 of *Southeastern Archaeology*. (SA 32(2):218-234, 2013). [Jan and Nick, in attendance, come up to stage].

In this article, Simek, Cressler, and Hermann examine the rock art at Painted Bluff in northern Alabama, which is undoubtedly one of the richest open-air Mississippian Period rock art sites in the Eastern Woodlands. Yet the site has not received sustained scholarly attention until now. Here the authors provide descriptions of over 80 images detailing the pigments, motifs, drawing, spatial patterning, dates, and other aspects of this unique constellation of images. However, the authors take their analysis an important step further—they place the Painted Bluff site in a broad regional context, comparing the images to those from other known rock Mississippian open air and deep cave rock art sites in Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri, among other places. This regional comparative approach allows the authors to map out the spatial distribution of images across a broad landscape, finding in this distribution patterning of color, subject matter, and drawing. Rock art receives relatively sparse archaeological attention compared to dirt sites, but articles such as this demonstrate that rock art was an important variant of a wide-spread graphic system utilized by Mississippian peoples to communicate important cosmological ideologies. We congratulate Jan, Alan, and Nick on their dedication to this subject, their broad and deep thinking on it, and the original perspective they bring to their studies. So, on behalf of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, we award the inaugural 2013 Patty Jo Watson award to them and thank them for their outstanding contribution to Southeastern archaeology. [Gave them the framed certificates; will mail Alan’s to him]. (Hearty applause).

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS, presented by T.R. Kidder

The Lifetime Achievement Award committee recommends the Southeastern Archaeological Conference confer Lifetime Achievement Awards to two of our members. After carefully evaluating the letters of nomination and support, as well as the CVs of the nominees, the committee has unanimously decided—and the Executive Committee of the Board has concurred—to present Lifetime Achievement Awards to Dr. David Hally and to Dr. Jon Gibson. (Hearty applause).

These two giants of Southeastern archaeology are alike in many ways. First, their names have come to be associated with single, key sites, namely Dr. David Hally with

the King site and Dr. Jon Gibson at Poverty Point. Second, they have extraordinary and exemplary records of scholarship and service, and have mentored scores of students. While mostly associated with their last employers in the academy, both have extensive experience in contractual, compliance archaeology as well. Perhaps their greatest similarity lies in careers that have contributed to so much more than their groundbreaking, expansive bodies of work on their respective prominent sites.

Dr. Jon L. Gibson was born, raised, and continues to live in Louisiana. He has been involved in the archaeology of the state and adjoining regions since he began his undergraduate work in 1961. Dr. Gibson earned Masters degrees at LSU in 1968 and Southern Methodist in 1970. He went on to complete his doctorate at Southern Methodist in 1973. Following his graduate studies, Gibson was actively engaged in contractual archaeology, completing 20 or more reports a year, year after year, while also laying the foundations for the long term research programs synonymous with his career. Dr. Gibson gave his first professional paper about Poverty Point in 1970 and we are quite sure has not given his last on the subject. To paraphrase the words of one of his reviewers, Dr. Gibson has “literally and figuratively” written the book on the archaeology of Poverty Point. This book, *The Ancient Mounds of Poverty Point: Place of Rings*, published in 2000 by the University Press of Florida, has become one of the press’s all-time leading bestsellers. His contributions to our field go beyond Poverty Point, though. A cursory review of his numerous publications reveals works on the entirety of the prehistory and history of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and includes ethnological endeavors with Louisiana Indians and Cajuns, among other topics. We would be remiss if we did not also mention Jon’s accomplishments in the art and visual representations of sites, artifacts, ancient peoples, and fellow archaeologists. Our award is very timely: UNESCO has just seen fit to recognize Poverty Point as a World Heritage site. SEAC now recognizes one of the key figures in developing an understanding of this wondrous place and time. (More applause).

Dr. David Hally’s foray into archaeology began in Pennsylvania as a youth in the 1950s, culminating in an AB from Dartmouth College in 1961. He soon turned his focus to the Southeast with his masters and doctoral work in the Lower Mississippi Valley at Harvard University. His 1972 dissertation, *Post-Coles Creek Cultural Manifestations in the Upper Tensas Basin of Louisiana*, was cited by his reviewers as a seminal work that continues to be a useful resource to those who continued to work in the

LMV. We can all be thankful, however, that he turned his attention to Georgia, particularly the study of the Mississippian chiefdoms of this region of the Southeast. Dr. Hally's contributions to the field can be coarsely lumped into several categories that range in their scale of analysis from the humble artifact to the broadest of human socio-political regions. Dr. Hally's published works on ceramic analyses are nothing short of game-changing. The same can be said of his writings about households, and of chiefdom spacing and dynamics. We now talk about "Hally Circles," after all! Hally's *King: the Social Archaeology of a Late Mississippian Town in Northwestern Georgia* was published in 2008, a few years before his retirement. This volume demonstrates what one reviewer calls Dave's sense of having "a high obligation to get good archaeological data and communicate what it means faithfully." He's not done yet. In his so-called "retirement," Dr. Hally has undertaken a massive macro-regional analysis of Mississippian mound site distributions. We can only imagine what insights are yet to come, and so honor him for lifetime achievements not yet ended. (More applause). Old Business? No old business reported

ANY NEW BUSINESS?

One member asked about the necessity of needing a password to access some areas of the website, such as the meeting program. Interim Social Media Editor Karen Smith will look into the difficulty.

President TR Kidder now invited President-elect Greg Waselkov to the podium, turning over the reins of the presidency. President Waselkov spoke of two important issues:

Waselkov: I have two brief but important action items to discuss with you. At this meeting, the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey Committee, chaired by Maureen Meyers, presented their survey results in poster format on Thursday and at the "Gender in Archaeology" panel organized by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee this afternoon. If you didn't see their poster or attend that session, I hope you will soon be able to see their survey results on our website or in our publications. The situation existing today is simply intolerable; our gendered culture within SEAC needs to change. In light of these survey findings, I am appointing T.R. Kidder to assemble and lead a Task Force to identify positive and meaningful actions that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference can take to address and help eliminate sexual harassment in archaeology. I encourage all members to communicate your thoughts on this issue to T.R. or to any of the SEAC executive board, so we can take affirmative steps in coming months.

For my second action item, I am determined to open as many board and committee positions as possible to SEAC members who have not previously held such positions. This action is not intended as a criticism of anyone who has come before me. Every organization has a tendency to rely on those who are known by their previous service to be willing and capable volunteers. But we also need to continually demonstrate a willingness to invite others to do so. If you have interests in serving SEAC or can recommend someone who you think would bring new ideas and energy to SEAC, please contact me. I will be appointing a nominating committee soon to identify candidates for board positions, and I assure you I have no one yet in mind for that committee. I look forward to expanding opportunities for service to more of you, both young and old members, to broaden the volunteer base of our society.

This SEAC Business Meeting is adjourned. Enjoy this evening's party and band, tomorrow's events, and the rest of the meeting. See you in Nashville!

LAGNIAPPE...



Archaeology and baseball are an unlikely pair, but are coming together in new and interesting ways in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. Virgil "Duke" Beasley, along with students from the University of Alabama and personnel from the Office of Archaeological Research, have recently started archaeological investigations at [Rickwood Field](#), which is known as "America's Oldest Ballpark." Their excavations are focused on bleachers that once stood along the first base line where African Americans sat during Segregation. Beasley hopes their research will bring a new understanding to the history of Rickwood Field, segregation, and baseball. You can follow their progress on Twitter [@RickwoodArch](#) and on Facebook at [facebook.com/rickwoodarchaeology](#). Give them follow, and hang in there, it's gonna be a long season!

