

HORIZON & TRADITION

The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference



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Cover Photo: Profile from 40MI70 showing four stratified cultural components with prehistoric cut banks on the Tennessee River. It also shows evidence of alluvial soil accretion between occupations. Cultural components included a Middle Woodland refuse midden and three distinct Late Archaic occupations. Photo taken by Matt Spice of New South Associates in January 2010.

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www.southeasternarchaeology.org/officers.html

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, and \$78.50 for institutions. Life membership dues are \$500 for individuals and \$550.00 for families. In addition to the Newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Back issues orders 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

The SEAC Newsletter is designed with Microsoft Publisher 2007, converted to PDF with Adobe Acrobat 7.0.

Questions or comments about the SEAC Newsletter should be sent to Phillip.Hodge@tn.gov.

Editor's Letter



Welcome to the first digital issue of the SEAC newsletter! The first thing you'll notice is its name, **Horizon & Tradition**. These are well-known archaeological concepts, but more than that, they embody SEAC's position on the leading edge of archaeological research, while also recognizing the emphasis SEAC places on its own history, tradition, and archaeological ancestors. Other new features include color photographs and hyperlinks to external content. The cover photo for this inaugural issue comes from New South Associates' excavations on the Tennessee River in Marion County, Tennessee. My intent is to feature a new cover photo for each issue, ideally from photos submitted by the membership.

The purpose of the newsletter remains intact. It will continue to be a forum for communicating conference news, providing updates from the Executive Committee, and documenting the business of the Conference. Going digital, however, opens up a world of content possibilities, including, among other things, a platform for reports, editorials, or narrative or graphic essays that are either beyond the scope of *Southeastern Archaeology* or are cost prohibitive in a print publication. The first step in this direction is the launch of an interview series called *Random Sample*. Over time I hope this series will come to reflect the diversity of voices, experiences, demographics, and sectors within the Conference. I want to thank Tim Pauketat for agreeing to be the first interviewee in this series. Our conversation covered a lot of ground, from formative experiences to his research process and lots of things in between. It's a fascinating conversation that made me think about my own approach to the archaeological record. I hope it does the same for you.

The layout and length of the Newsletter remains similar to the print format, so members preferring a paper copy can print a copy that will appear as it always has. Traditional inserts, like the Student Paper Competition flyer and membership form, are also included (pp. 9 and 28), as is an 11x17 mini-poster for SEAC 2013 (p. 29). Please feel free to print the flyers and hang in your departments, labs, and offices. The only major content change has to do with meeting minutes. The full minutes of the Executive Committee will now be posted on the SEAC website; minutes from the Business meeting will continue to be published in the newsletter.

When I took over as newsletter editor, then out-going SEAC President Ken Sassaman opined that the newsletter needed an "extreme-makeover." Going digital, with all the creative possibilities and efficiencies that come with it, is a significant first step. However, it doesn't get to the heart of Ken's challenge, which is, what exactly does SEAC want out of its newsletter, in what ways should we continue to make it over, and, most importantly, does it meet the needs of the Conference? These same questions have been posed by almost every editor of the Newsletter since its beginning in 1939. As you ponder them now, it's worth revisiting former editor [Hester Davis' 1967 comments](#) on the subject, "Newsletters never die...They may change format, time, and place of publication, or be inconsistent. They may even fade away momentarily, but they always seem to reappear in one form or another - so the only conclusion can be that Newsletters serve a purpose." What, then, is the purpose of the SEAC newsletter now and into the foreseeable future?

Phillip Hodge
Newsletter Editor

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

A Letter from SEAC President T.R. Kidder



I'm writing this letter in mid-February and here in St. Louis the crocus are already blooming and the daffodils are pushing up (and being damaged by frosts; it is too early still). All these signs point to changes in the climate and it is a reminder-- as if I need it-- that change is constant. The archaeologist in me knows that change is a regular facet of human existence-- after all, change is what we study. Still, I can't help but feel that changes are happening at an ever increasing pace. In our profession we are confronted by major changes in research and academic funding, in preservation regulation, and in the public's perception of the value of what we do. Despite my grumpiness, however, I've come to realize that change isn't all for the bad and much of it is on the positive side if we are willing to be thoughtful, innovative, and on occasion take some risks. We are faced by changes in SEAC and so far I think the results are really exciting and positive. This newsletter is the poster child for positive change at SEAC. Led by Phil Hodge we have transitioned to an e-newsletter. I think that in every way it is a major improvement on the old system. Perhaps most importantly, it allows SEAC to save significant funds that have in the past been spent on production and mailing. These savings are exceptionally important because one of the changes the Conference faces is financial. We are in good financial shape thanks to the remarkable efforts of Karen Smith, our treasurer, and Paul Welch, chair of our investment committee. But changes loom. Costs for our journal are increasing some, and expenses for our annual meetings are increasing a lot. Our web site, which is increasingly the face of SEAC, is clearly in need of overhaul and such a project won't come cheap. Over time the leadership of the Conference has struggled to contain costs and to restrain dues increases; and change or not we are

committed to this agenda. But we cannot ignore the fact that the Conference cannot sustain itself on deficit spending. This means more changes. The Board-- through the efforts of Tom Pluckhahn, Karen Smith, Phil Hodge and Edward Gonzalez-Tennant-- is exploring, for example, how to modify our web site so it is more user-friendly, easier to maintain, and ultimately less expensive. Charlie Cobb negotiated access to JSTOR, which provides a small but important revenue stream that can offset costs. Conference organizers Nancy White and Lee Hutchinson are working to keep costs low while providing an exciting venue with lots of opportunities to interact and to see the sights-- and sites-- of the Tampa area. Our annual meetings are a critical part of what we do as an institution, but SEAC is at a point where we are too large to locate in low-cost venues and too small to easily negotiate good rates at higher cost cities. There are no easy answers but the folks who make SEAC run are working hard to find solutions and to provide the very best services. These efforts do show that some things don't change. We ask an enormous amount of our volunteer board, editors, webmasters, organizers, and treasurers. The values of service to the profession, to high quality scholarship, teaching, and research, and to the creation and maintenance of a robust intellectual community are the hallmarks of SEAC and a source of exceptional pride for every member of the community. There is no organization like ours. The Conference, and its membership, has weathered change before and I am confident we will continue to do so. Your support is important but so too are your ideas. Let me know what you think of the changes we face and let's work together to improve what is already the world's best community of scholars.

AWARDS AND NOMINATIONS

Call for Nominations: Executive Committee

President Kidder has appointed the SEAC Nominations Committee for 2013. This committee will identify candidates for two positions, Editor-elect (a one-year term, followed by a three-year term as Editor), and Executive Officer I (a two year term). Nominations are sought for these two positions.

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, 2013. 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:

Janet Rafferty (Chair)
Cobb Institute of Archaeology
P.O. Box AR
Mississippi State, MS 39762
662-325-1663
Rafferty@anthro.msstate.edu

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boudreaux@ecu.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 south-eastern 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, Ann M. Early (amearly@uark.edu), no later than August 15th, 2013. 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 hard-copy or electronic form.

Please send nominations to Gayle Fritz, chair of the selection committee, by JUNE 30, 2013.

Gayle Fritz
Department of Anthropology
Washington University in St. Louis
Campus Box 114
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
gjfritz@artsci.wustl.edu

70TH ANNUAL MEETING

November 6-9, 2013

Westin Harbour Island Hotel

Tampa, Florida

HOTEL & CONFERENCE CENTER

Meeting venue is the Westin Harbour Island Hotel. For single, double, and triple rooms the rate will be \$149 (plus tax), with complimentary internet in the rooms; parking will be \$10/day (self) or \$15/day (valet). We're working on an airport shuttle. The hotel is on the water downtown, at [725 South Harbour Island Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33602](http://www.westintampharbourisland.com). Reservations can be made over the phone at 813-229-5000 or on the web at www.westintampharbourisland.com.



REGISTRATION

Registration Type	Until October 23	After October 23/On-site
Regular Member	\$80	\$90
Student Member	\$50	\$60
Student Non-Member	\$60	\$70
Non-Member	\$95	\$105

Special: Because online registration costs SEAC a fee for PayPal or other providers, those registering by mailing a check can take \$5 off the fee amounts listed at left.

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 contact the meeting organizers early to insure there is enough room on the program. Half-day symposia are limited to 10 or 11 papers including discussants. Poster symposia should be about the same size or smaller. Symposium organizers and session chairs will need to supply a laptop computer loaded with Microsoft Office PowerPoint. Requests for other types of audio-visual equipment should be submitted to the meeting organizers along with the presentation abstract.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND PAPER COMPETITION

Students are encouraged to attend and participate in the annual meeting in several ways. They can enter the SEAC 2013 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. Neill Wallis (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu) by September 27, 2013. All entries must be included in the 2013 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

Planned events for all include a Thursday evening reception at the [Tampa Bay History Center](#), and the Friday night dance at the hotel, which will have (back by popular demand) the theme of “tacky tourist party”; plan to bring appropriate attire (if it even differs from your regular archaeological apparel and accessories!) to achieve good material representation of that concept. There will be Saturday field trips and a Saturday evening dinner featuring traditional Cuban/Spanish food on the [SS American Victory](#), a World War II ship and mariners museum. Details and costs of these Saturday activities will be announced on the registration website in mid-May.

On their own, people can check out many other sights and sites in [downtown Tampa](#) (Henry B. Plant Museum [Victorian hotel], Tampa Museum of Art, Children’s Museum, Florida Aquarium, Florida Museum of Photographic Art) and nearby St. Petersburg (Salvador Dali Museum, Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of History, Morean Arts Center with Chihuly Collection), not to mention the fine Gulf beaches and bay and Gulf fishing (directions and details for many of these will also be provided so you can plan). We hope to have a list of archaeological sites you can visit along the road to Tampa for those who are driving. Since Monday, November 11 is the Veterans Day holiday, consider planning a Florida mini-vacation with the family, including these and other Florida “attractions.”

We are working to get child care at a reasonable rate, and would appreciate hearing from you early if you think you will need it, so we can plan accordingly.

More details will be announced by mid-May, when conference registration will open. Visit the [SEAC website](#) for current conference information.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Nancy White (nmw@usf.edu)
Lee Hutchinson (blackfrog63@yahoo.com)

Mailing Address:

N. White/L. Hutchinson SEAC 2013
Dept. Anthropology, University of South Florida
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STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE NEWS

The Student Affairs Committee has a new webmaster. John R. Samuelsen, an Anthropology graduate student from the University of Arkansas, is taking over the position from Duncan McKinnon, who is also an Anthropology graduate student from the University of Arkansas. John's email address is jsamu-el@uark.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 web at <https://portfolio.ou.edu/users/livi5882/web/bookreview.html>. This link can also be accessed from the [Announcements](#) page on the SEAC website. Contact Dr. Patrick Livingood, SEAC's Associate Editor for Book Reviews, for more information

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The [2013 Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology \(SECHSA\)](#) will meet on September 20-21 at Fort Caswell, a Civil War fortification on [Oak Island, North Carolina](#). This year's theme is "Revisit Our Past". Presentations on new looks at sites with previous excavations and recent reanalysis of older collections are encouraged, but presentations on all forms of current research are welcome. This year's conference is hosted through Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site and the Friends of Brunswick Town. Thomas Beaman of Wake Technical Community College is the Program Chair, and Jim McKee and Shannon Walker of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site are overseeing the local arrangements. There is no professional organization to join and no annual dues to pay, only a small nominal fee to required to register and attend. Details including registration information, lodging options, and a schedule of events can be found on the [conference website](#). The final program will be posted by the end of July, when all submissions have been received. Please mark your calendars and plan to join us on September 20-21 at Fort Caswell as we "Revisit Our Past."

SEAC MEMBERSHIP DUES

Annual dues can be paid online securely through PayPal by going to the [Membership](#) page of the SEAC website. Electronic membership applications must be submitted with a corresponding PayPal payment for the membership to be effective. [Paper applications](#) by mail are also accepted if accompanied with a check or money order. **Please include your current email address, and keep it up to date, to make sure you receive prompt access to electronic voting and Conference news.** To join or renew online, or to download a membership application to mail in, visit the membership page of the SEAC website at: www.southeasternarchaeology.org/secure/membership.asp

WANT TO SHARE YOUR RESEARCH WITH A WIDER AUDIENCE?

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) will soon begin hosting Current Research (CR) on SAA's website. Once a feature of *American Antiquity*, plans now call for making it fully available on the SAAweb by the end of July 2013. The new electronic version will allow more frequent publication, is relatively inexpensive to publish, and allows contributors to include photographs and illustrations. More broadly, the online format will make archaeological information available to a much wider readership than was ever possible in the journal. Thomas Pluckhahn (tpluckhahn@usf.edu) will be serving as Regional Coordinator for CR. Please consider submitting your research when the system comes on-line so that we can show the rest of the archaeological world the innovative research taking place in the Southeast.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

2013 Membership Form

Register On-Line with a credit card through the SEAC Web page (www.southeasternarchaeology.org) and select the Membership link.

DUES PAYMENT and/or ADDRESS CORRECTION (Please Print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

Student* \$15.00 _____

Regular \$35.00 _____

Family \$40.00 _____

Institutional \$75.00 _____

Life \$500.00 _____

Family Life \$550.00 _____

_____ Check if new member.

_____ Check if you would **not** like to be listed in the Newsletter membership directory.

_____ Check if you do **not** want to be listed in mailing lists we rent to book publishers.

Make Check Payable to SEAC. Send Membership Form and Dues Payment to:

Karen Y. Smith, SEAC Treasurer
1109 Pine Street
Cayce, SC 29033

434-589-2556
seac.conference@gmail.com

The SEAC membership year is January 1 - December 31. Membership payments received after October 31 will be applied to the following year. Members will receive the complete set of issues of the journal and the newsletter for the year. Back publications may be purchased from Eugene Futato (efutato@bama.ua.edu), Associate Editor for Sales.

*Student membership is open to graduate, undergraduate, and high school students. A photocopy of your student ID must accompany payment.

A 'Contingent and Cumulative' Archaeology

By Phillip Hodge, SEAC Newsletter Editor

Timothy Pauketat is Professor of Anthropology and Medieval Studies at the University of Illinois. His work focuses on the American Bottom and the Mississippian site of Cahokia, a World Heritage site near St. Louis. His most recent book is *An Archaeology of the Cosmos* (Routledge 2012).



PH: You've been one of the more visible archaeologists writing about theory, and that's where I want to start. What are your thoughts on the plenary session in Baton Rouge and your take on the state of theory in southeastern archaeology?

TP: I thought the theory plenary in Baton Rouge was a good idea, but wasn't really theoretical. I came away from it agreeing with at least part of Jim Knight's intro -that it was about "beliefs"—what specific people thought we should be thinking—not theory. Beliefs are the opposite of theory, even if the two are commonly conflated. A couple of presenters advocated gendered perspectives but didn't go much further; one reiterated what I remember quite well from the 1980s as a political economic approach; and one presenter listed words we shouldn't use. My gut reaction to most of the session was disbelief.

That is, maybe we are a little too secure in our beliefs, in what we think we know. For instance, we worship far too much any number of time-honored cultural-historical interpretations that I seriously believe are hurting our archaeology. We seem content to remain on the level of societal-scale or even pan-southeastern abstractions and, so, have managed to avoid the processes of history-making, which are always local even if they are simultaneously pan-regional or even global. And some prominent southeastern archaeologists have never really engaged those processes. The more one recovers the details of people, communities, regions, etc. the more one realizes that generalizations about politics, cultures, or interaction spheres are based more in archaeological biases than they are in past realities. But if we think we know the past with any sense of finality, we stop asking questions that make our research relevant to the fu-

ture. This was my principal concern in the *Delusions* book, lost by some. Too many of us aren't asking questions that will force us to recover information from localities, regions, or periods in which the archaeology is rapidly being degraded. This is because we aren't theorizing well.

And by this, I don't mean speculating or engaging in data-free philosophizing. Theory, to be theory, is a process not a thing. Theorizing is systematic "thinking" in the active sense, taking ideas and systematically analyzing them and then changing them because of our data or some other real-world experience. That real-world data/experiential component is essential of course. I, and others, have said that you really can't theorize in a vacuum. One's data are, essentially, part and parcel of the theory-building process. And so, theory-building is not a free-form exercise, but it is in large part contingent and cumulative. We do learn things and, so, our theories have to change as our knowledge changes. Of course, the opposite is also true. Any explanation or interpretation of data involves theory. It's implicit in the process. Anybody who thinks otherwise is simply not thinking very deeply.

PH: Does the conflation of theory and belief reveal anything about a tendency toward absolutism in archaeology, or this "sense of finality" that you mentioned?

TP: Let me to give you a possibly counterintuitive example. This past semester I showed a short online film about a prominent North American site. In it, one researcher proclaimed that we'd probably never understand why this site was built in the location that it was when it was. They offered ad hoc explanations, practically speculations, of this important place. Their explanations were all

based in a 21st century utilitarian, common sense (and white, male common sense at that): 'Maybe this, or maybe that, but we'll never know,' they said. I was flabbergasted and used it as a lesson to the class. If these researchers would just re-theorize a bit, they (and we) could know more about this place, at least aspects of it. But I don't think, from their present vantage point, they could even imagine another way of explaining. And so, with a sense of finality, they will proclaim that 'we'll never know.'

PH: In your book *Chieftoms and Other Archaeological Delusions*, you followed Kent Flannery's allegorical approach, using composite characters to illustrate various perspectives in modern archaeology. One of Flannery's protagonists was the Skeptical Graduate Student; yours was an Uncertain Graduate Student. UGS is much the opposite, she's cautious, deferential to authority (less so by the end), and uncertain not just about archaeology, but about lots of things. Obviously your decision to characterize her as uncertain, and as a female, was intentional, but were you also speaking to a broader cultural uncertainty characteristic of our own time in archaeology, in the same way that perhaps the counter-cultural skepticism and resistance of the 1960s and 70s may have influenced Flannery's decision.

TP: I was speaking to the larger issue of uncertainty in our time. After Flannery, the primacy of science was called in question. Even Flannery's Golden Marshalltown paper was doing this. Certainly, the British post-processual movement did this. NAGPRA also forced many archaeologists to recognize that science, lacking consideration of contempo-

rary concerns and multiple interest groups, might do harm. And, today, we have come of age. Many archaeologists – especially those who work in the real world – are both scientists and humanists. NSF requires applicants to consider the social implications of their research.

Of course, this can be confusing for students, and I've seen any number of my own work through the same sorts of issues that the Uncertain Grad Student did in that book. That she was a she was intended primarily to reflect current trends in archaeology. Most grad students in archaeology – and I might add the best grad students in archaeology – are women. Sticking to field observations, my conclusion, based on almost 20 field seasons with students, is that women are better field archaeologists in terms of observations and in terms of workers in large part because they are more consistent and reliable. So, I made the UGS character match my experience.

PH: It's true that archaeologists are both scientists and humanists. American archaeology spent much of the second half of the 20th century trying to prove itself a scientific discipline, sometimes at the expense of the humanities. The influence of the humanities is apparent in your work, whether it's using Hobsbawm and Heidegger in *Delusions* or employing the concept of the Leviathan in *The Ascent of Chiefs*. What should a scientific archaeology remember about the humanities?

TP: Good question. Let me try to give a simple answer. Scientific archaeology, without being informed at some level or in some way by the humanities, is bad science. People are cultural creatures, and theorizing culture, our starting point in the scientific process, necessarily entails dealing in some ways with questions of perceptions, consciousness, ethereal experiences, art, and inter-subjective relationships, among other things. Approaching the past, especially the Native American past, as if it was, for instance, populated by rational actors like us, on the one hand, or apolitical communists and spiritualists, on the other, violates the basic premise of science as a systematic, objective study. That is, assuming people in the past were like us, or like what we would

want them to be, is an introduction of our own modern biases into the scientific process. That produces bad science. Ditto for pretending to ignore theory. Ignoring it just means that one is not cognizant of one's own theories and biases. Hence such "scientific" advocates are deluding themselves. As you know, this is my argument against chiefdom models. Now, let me be quick to point out that the opposite holds as well. The humanities, without systematic observation and testing of ideas, aren't worth much to me.

PH: Scale comes up a lot in *Delusions*. I've always thought that compliance archaeology is especially well suited to deal with scale and dimensionality, but it's often an unrealized potential. Do you agree?

TP: I agree completely. Tom Emerson likes to point out that answers to the big questions in archaeology became possible after the GI Bill, when non-elites could enter the field and do archaeology, and after laws required CRM to emerge. Prior to this, archaeology was by and large something in which academics dabbled. Still today, academics with grant funding, such as myself, can only do so much. So much of what I incorporate into my research isn't mine, but the results of large-scale compliance work. The Illinois State Archaeological Survey at the University of Illinois is a great model. But there are large private firms who do such work as well. The "unrealized potential" of compliance work, and the Darth Evader character in *Delusions*, arises when only small firms exist to do Phase I and II work, some of whom (let's face it) are under pressure to do less, in part since they can't handle large Phase III projects. Those projects also are not often profitable. The profit motive is a problem here. Hence, Darth Evader who, by the way, was based on an actual person.

PH: Tradition is another common theme, visible not only in *Delusions*, but in much of your recent work. Tom Dillehay spoke at the 2012 TEDxNashville conference and hit on this issue in a talk called "[Touching Deep Native American History](#)." He was admittedly speaking to an audience of non-archaeologists, about Monte Verde no less, but I thought his

choice of words was interesting, especially his use of the word "history", but also the idea of "touching" that history. In some ways it personalized it, and yet I see how it could also lead some to objectify it. What does this idea of "Touching Deep Native American History" mean to you, either personally, which is how I took it, or in your work, especially in reference to the concept of tradition?

TP: What a great question, because it moves us to think in a different way and to perhaps work toward a convergence of indigenous histories/archaeologies and mainstream archaeology. To me, "deep Native American history" is a tricky concept that could lead some to objectify the past, as you say. The word "deep" here is particularly slippery, because some people would read this to mean that there was something hidden or engrained in collective consciousness that continues into the present. And this then becomes the basis of a direct-historical approach, which is undergirded by old normativist assumptions about culture. This leads some to uncritically reconstruct "meanings" from the past, which is a very western thing to do.

However, I think "touching deep Native American history" could lead us in two productive directions. First, it encourages us to prioritize history as something that involved real people who did real things in ways that had and have real meaning and impact to the world, past and present. Second, it means recognizing that the present is contingent on the past because the past constrained and continues to constrain future possibilities. The physical landscapes and material things of the past endure and intrude into the present and demand that we human beings incorporate them into ourselves and our webs of relationships. In a way, we do this through "touching" the past. Touching is a phenomenon, an act, or a process, that is both personal and theoretical. It is a way that past becomes associated with present, or that people, places, and things come to be related to and to impinge on one another. By the way, it also demands that we think about agency and power. Who's connecting and how?

It's important to note here that this active sense of touching and living the past

is very Native American. Tradition is a western word that implies stasis and continuity. American Indians, at least more traditional ones(!), even today seldom speak of a past that is past. Like "traditional" ritual sites, the past is alive and meant to be engaged by the living.

PH: The journal *Native South* published a collection of essays responding to *Delusions*. Were you surprised by this, and in retrospect, what do you think it says about the book and its legacy in the literature?

TP: I think that I was initially surprised and a little concerned. I'm a worrier. But Robbie Ethridge and David Anderson reassured me. I think most commentators took it in the right spirit. I mean, it is an unusual book in a way. It's got a lot of attitude yet doesn't offer a coherent new theoretical vision. The book just nibbles around the edges and asks the reader to work on the vision thing. So maybe that's part of its appeal too. Some people and especially students love the book's irreverence. Some professionals loved the narrative. Some hated it, because it challenged what they learned in grad school. But the book sets an open agenda. We have a clean slate, as it were, and we can make the future what we want it to be. We'll see. I am not sure about *Delusions'* legacy yet. Because, like tradition generally, the book's legacy is being made and remade now, in the present. This interview is part of that making too I suppose. Of course, it has yet to be reviewed in the pages of *Southeastern Archaeology*!

PH: Take me through your research process. Suppose you were to actually start the Obion project you fictionalized in *Delusions*. Where would you begin?

TP: Funny you should mention this, as I've been contemplating doing just this. I have a couple other places I'd like to move to also, but let's stick to Obion. That site currently seems to have been established at the very beginning of Mississippian culture, near 1050. In terms of methodology, step one is to return to the old collections, or at least to Betsy Garland's analysis of them, and establish the likely chronology and material associations, at least in your own head. Familiarity

with the materials is paramount before starting anything else. Step two is to obtain some sense of the regional settlement pattern, minimally through existing survey data but also with some on-the-ground work outside of Obion. By the way, this is a step that lots of people want to skip. Grad students just want to go to the big site, while the rural sites are ignored. Step three is now LiDAR. We have to not only have nice maps, we have to analyze the layout of Obion precisely, and that means measuring dimensions and angles of features. I've become a believer in good archaeoastronomy, as embodied by Bill Romain, to reveal the basic layout of a site. Step four might be taken at Obion, and/or at other lesser sites, but it is a combination of intensive geophysical survey and excavation. The idea is to obtain detailed time-series data on site/regional occupation and relationships of course.

But maybe we should go back to step one, because I began "methodologically." Really of course where we should begin is with a reconceptualization of Mississippian. We need to ask ourselves, okay, if this was some sort of culture or religion, or even just a novel political formation, why would people concede to the changes of the times? To answer that, I now think we need to completely revamp our understanding of indigenous ontologies, which I won't belabor here. But let me plug the latest book, *An Archaeology of the Cosmos*. It's not your mom or dad's Mississippian chiefdoms book. But you'll get a sense of "where I'd begin" there.

PH: I think you're right about the neglect of survey. It does seem like there is less emphasis on the collection of regional survey data, and that we really underestimate its potential, many times in favor of excavations at the Obions of the world. This isn't an original observation, but I do think it speaks to the question of scale we were discussing earlier. That, having some formal sense of the range of regional site and settlement patterns allows us to put the big sites in perspective and make, not only regional or even continental comparisons, but ultimately global ones too.

TP: Yeah. Most of my own insights into Cahokia, for instance, have not come from working at Cahokia but from working out-

side of Cahokia. I have done a fair bit of reanalysis of old work at Cahokia, no doubt, and I was a supervisor on the ICT-II dig, but my own excavations there since 1994 have been restricted to targeted excavations into a couple of mounds and a large waterline through the plaza (well, that was a big deal). Cahokia is almost too complex to explain it by working inside the city limits. And why excavate there? It's protected! The hinterlands in that region, like so many other places in the eastern Woodlands, are being heavily impacted by modern development. We need to work in those hinterlands. Another theme from *Delusions*.

In fact, my last two field projects have happened outside Cahokia, with considerable new insights. The first took me way outside Cahokia, up to western Wisconsin, where we have definitive evidence now of a Cahokian colony connected to a shrine and dated to the very inception of Cahokia... 1050. It leads me to wonder if Cahokia's growth was actually a function of this early outreach program rather than simply the regional development of a polity. Following up on that, Susan Alt and I have initiated a project to figure out why one of Cahokia's biggest outlier "towns"—the Emerald site of Illinois—was located out in the prairie. We are surveying a large area around the 12-mound site and have found that Emerald is probably not a town at all, but a periodically used lunar shrine, with lots of small, temporary house sites sprinkled all around the site dating to, what else, 1050. These new results, survey and excavation outside of Cahokia, will change the story of Cahokia.

PH: You did your doctoral work at the University of Michigan, which has a prominent place in southeastern archaeology, being James B. Griffin's home institution, and in also producing many influential southeastern archaeologists. What was your experience of Michigan and what brought you there?

TP: The idea of working near Griffin brought me to Michigan. I had met him three years before going, and had corresponded with him about pottery types in the American Bottom. I idolized him as a grandfather figure, and he gave me little bits of advice on occasion. Of course, he departed the year I arrived! But we were allowed to

RANDOM SAMPLE: TIMOTHY PAUKETAT

peruse his office records and I kept in touch with him. Michigan in the late 1980s and early 1990s was an amazingly open and supportive place for an archaeology grad student, still leading the field in terms of numbers of dissertation fellowships and placement of its PhDs. I was even enamored with the museum building which housed anthropological archaeology, which had dinosaurs and a classic paleontological exhibit on the second floor. We had our own library on the third floor and the labs (or "ranges") were abuzz with grad students working around the world. It was, to be sure, a highpoint in my career.

PH: Henry Wright, a Near Eastern archaeologist, directed your dissertation. Did his experience and knowledge of the Near East and its archaeology influence your own work in the American Bottom?

TP: Quite definitely, yes. In fact, Henry was Michigan's reason for letting me into the program. He told me he had considered PhD work at Cahokia as a grad student at Chicago. Binford had not long before finished his own field work in the Carlyle Reservoir in southern Illinois, and clearly there was a lot of salvage work at Cahokia and a lack of clarity regarding who would deal with all of it, but Henry ended up in the Near East with Robert Adams.

Yet his ideas about chiefdoms and the rise of states were key to my early work around Cahokia. All of the Mississippianist students at Michigan in those years adopted a Wrightian perspective on such things. But more than that, I should note that Henry influenced my methodology. Henry was a fan of the I-270 project in Illinois, and believed in large-scale data sets. Well, so was Griffin for that matter. Henry also understood the importance of micro-archaeology - the focus on isolating small-scale events and deposits that one might use to measure political-economic change. He was thus the impetus behind my dissertation work, based on the large Tract 15A data set at Cahokia, and, slightly later, the stratified sub-Mound 51 feasting pit. I even remember Henry visiting one of my earliest excavations at the Halliday site, hopping down onto a house floor and inspecting the micro-stratigraphy of a hearth on that floor.

I've always been concerned with depositional theory, and Henry reinforced that if not also impelled me to take it further. So perhaps this helps explain my continued work with structured deposits.

PH: The near death experience you write about at the beginning of *Delusions* was obviously a formative experience. What are some other formative experiences?

TP: I worked for three years as an undergraduate intern for Terry Norris at the US Army Corps of Engineers in St. Louis. That experience, possibly more than any, gave me a solid foundation in archaeology. I not only grew confident that I could make this profession work for me, but I gained invaluable experience in CRM from the point of view of a government agency that funded a considerable amount of work in those days, the early 1980s. And, with Terry, I learned how to write and evaluate proposals and scopes of work, I met most archaeologists in the region, and visited sites in various states of investigation. That was great.

Before that, I had developed a close friendship with Brad Koldehoff, now heading the archaeology division of the Illinois Department of Transportation, in high school. For awhile we were inseparable, even identified as the "two boys from Millstadt" our hometown. We worked out our own version of the regional chronology and had our own site survey going for a few years.

But after Terry and the USACOE experience, during a lean year while doing doctoral research at the Illinois State Museum, I was fortunate to have the support of then-IDOT archaeologist John Walthall, a veteran southeasternist himself. For a year I worked in the office of Tom Emerson, then at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, while not working on my dissertation research at the ISM. In a repeat of my USACOE experience, I learned a lot about Illinois archaeology with Tom. And I also came to admire him for achieving remarkable things at IHPA, including his work on the Illinois burial law and the homebuilders law (that protects sites in high-density archaeological zones from development without mitigation). Since then my career has definitely benefited from collaborations with Tom.

PH: You've mentioned the Illinois Transportation Archaeology Program several times. As a transportation archaeologist, I'm continually amazed at their program. Brad Koldehoff, Tom Emerson, John Walthall, and I'm sure countless others, set the bar pretty high; it's a model program.

TP: It's true isn't it. That program has had a global impact too. You know that Walthall started grad school at Michigan, and supplied Griffin and Henry Wright with I-270 publications. He helped to underwrite my dissertation work on the old highway archaeology at Cahokia. My Cahokia work is really just an extension of the transportation archaeology program.

PH: You grew up in Millstadt, Illinois, which is not too far from St. Louis, so your work at Cahokia and in the American Bottom hasn't taken you too far from your hometown. What has it been like to work so close to the place you grew up?

TP: It's uncomfortable, but it can give one some advantages. I know sites; I know landscapes; I've been familiar with artifact types since I was a teenager. I know people from childhood too, but then, having spent much time away, I don't identify with them—or their ideologies—anymore. I've changed.

Ken Sassaman and I have compared thoughts about such things too. He and I have always thought that one couldn't do good archaeology without being historically immersed in a region-knowing intimately the artifacts, the landscape, the chronology, and the sites there. I'm dubious of researchers who pop in and out of regions and pretend to explain anything. I don't think such research stands up in the long run. Now, it is good to delve into other periods and places; it gives one perspective. But you have to commit to some place or places over the long haul to really make a significant impact, to leave some sort of legacy, to make the world a better, richer place. And isn't that what it's all about? ■

Have any comments or ideas for a Random Sample interview? Email them to Phillip.Hodge@tn.gov

SEAC Public Outreach Grant 2012

Archaeology of the Walled City of Charleston, South Carolina: Interpretation of the Redan at Tradd Street

*By Martha Zierden, Katherine Saunders Pemberton,
and Mayor Riley's Walled City Task Force*

Final Report

Charleston, South Carolina was the only English walled city in North America. The first defenses were built by 1686; by 1711 the 62-acre town was completely fortified (below). The three landward walls were earthen, and largely abandoned by the mid-18th century. The east wall was a massive brick seawall, complete with two corner bastions, a half-moon battery at the center, and redans, or salient angles, between the forts. The brick seawall and outer works remained intact through the American Revolution. In 1784, the lands were sold at auction, the above-ground portions of the defensive works were cleared away, and the foundations were bur-

ied under new commercial waterfront construction. The only visible remnant of the walled city is a congested urban landscape within the footprint of the fortifications.

In 2005, the Walled City Task Force was appointed by Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr. to address the invisibility and vulnerability of the walled city. The task force includes scholars, preservation leaders, City and County employees, and concerned citizens. The first goal of the Task Force was protection of the archaeological remains of the city wall through communication and identification. The second was interpretation, through lectures, web sites, tours, and exhibits.

A small portion of the Half Moon battery, excavated in 1965, is the only portion of the city wall visible to the public. A 2008 excavation opportunity, only the third opportunity in 80 years to excavate and record the features of the brick seawall, focused on a redan, or triangular projection at the foot of Tradd Street (next page, top). The dig in two phases was successful in locating, exposing, and recording the brick feature; it was enormously successful in building local support for the Task Force mission. Excavations exposed much of the redan, and exposed the base of the feature on the south side. The project retrieved over 50 cubic feet of 18th century artifacts from stratified deposits. These materials were associated with the later Lower Market, as well as the early defenses. A final archaeological report was completed in late 2012.

Funds from the SEAC 2012 grant, as well as a number of private donations and fees raised from events, were sufficient to design and install two



SEAC PUBLIC OUTREACH



wayside panels and a portion of the retrieved parapet, as well as mark the outline of the redan on the ground surface (right; see page 17 for detail). History Workshop Inc. was hired to design and produce the panels. The text was written by the archaeological project directors, revised by editors at History Workshop, and reviewed by numerous individuals and groups. The design was then submitted to multiple City agencies and advisory panels for review and approval. Work began on the panels in April and they were installed in August, 2012.

Additional aspects of the project implemented during this time include installation of artifacts and text in the permanent exhibitions at The Charleston Museum and completion of a web component, including photos of the dig, images of artifacts,

maps, and links to other web sites. [The Walled City website](#) is maintained by The Charleston Museum and can be accessed from the Tradd Street exhibit and the Museum exhibit gallery via a QR code (bottom left).

The Tradd Street site, the actual location of the city wall and the redan, is unique in Charleston for its open vista of the harbor. (The two other excavated portions of the wall are in the basements of later colonial structures. You don't see the waterfront from the seawall.) The visitor can literally stand on the wall here and view three blocks of filled land that developed in the ensuing three centuries. While the virtual tours available on the web enhance the visitor experience, interpretation at



the site will ground this learning experience. The portion of the parapet, the 'real thing' is distinctive in color and texture, and gives the visitor an opportunity to see and touch a part of Charleston's history that remained buried for three centuries.

The project was reviewed in two ways. The Evaluation team, consisting of a material culture specialist and a historian, both with undergraduate training and experience in archaeology, and a neighborhood resident, inspected the installation and made recommendations concerning its clarity, flow, and overall presentation. The neighbor recorded the number of visitors per hour, at various times of the day and week. Members of the Charleston Tourguide Association completed an on-line survey.



The 6-question survey included ranking and free response questions, and addressed archaeological as well as historical interpretation. Results were overwhelmingly positive, though not all tourguides choose to include the text panels in their walking tour. Our overall evaluation suggests the wayside exhibit principally serves local residents and casual visitors to the area. "Visitors" are those who actually stop and read one or both panels. Usually, a group of readers will attract additional readers. Walk-by visitation of the site is very heavy; our survey indicating an average of 40 visitors in three hours on weekends.

Marking the footprint of the redan remains the final task of the project. The proposal engendered lengthy discussion between the WCTF and the City. In addition to the usual challenges of expense, weathering, and visibility, the site presents a unique situation in that the paving must traverse a public thoroughfare as well as a parking lot, with two different paved surfaces. The street is paved in historic cobblestone, while the parking lot is asphalt. Charleston is well-known for a high standard of design, material selection, and presentation in public places, and treatment of this site will set a precedent for (hopefully) future installation of city wall footprint. (Yes, we hope to eventually locate and mark the entire footprint of the city wall).

The City determined that the outline should be marked in brick, removing sections of the cobblestone to lay brick paving. Estimated costs for this are in excess of \$10,000, while the current plan anticipated an expense of \$500 for a painted surface. Our funds of \$500 will be transferred to the paving budget, with the City assuming the remainder of the cost. The schedule for completion of this project, as well as the budget, is now controlled by the City. When completed, photos and written description will be forwarded to the SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee.

Dr. Martha Zierdan is Curator of Historical Archaeology at The Charleston Museum. Ms. Katherine Saunders Pemberton is Manager of Research and Education at Historic Charleston Foundation.

2013 SEAC PUBLIC OUTREACH AWARD

The 2013 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) Public Outreach Grant was awarded to Sarah Nohe, Outreach Coordinator, Florida Public Archaeology Network at Florida Atlantic University, Fort Lauderdale, for her project *The Misadventures of Sandy Trowels: An Illustrated Children's Book & Programming Focused on Florida History*.

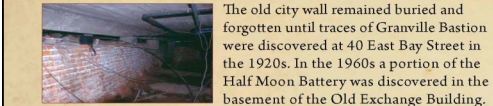
Nohe's project will use the SEAC Public Outreach Grant money to publish a Florida heritage-based children's book, targeted to ages 4-10. The book is designed to inspire readers to explore the history around them. Planned as the first in a series, the book is based on real archaeological sites and actual recorded artifacts. Through an artifact found by the main character, readers will learn about archaeological concepts, such as the definition of an artifact, the difference between observation and inference, and the importance of careful recording. In addition, since the book's featured site is publicly accessible, there is the potential for readers to broaden their experience with a visit.

The SEAC grant of \$2,000 will cover the publishing cost of the books. The books will be distributed at no cost to libraries in a four-county region, and will arrive in time for the libraries' 2013 *Dig Into Reading* summer program. Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) staff and volunteers will schedule weekly library visits during the summer program to provide readings and activities associated with the book. A gallery of images from the activities will be maintained on the [FPAN website](#). The project demonstrates community partnerships with libraries and historic sites, and has potential long-term impact through the book series.

For additional information on this and past SEAC grant winners, visit the SEAC web site at www.southeasternarchaeology.org/grant.html, or contact the Mary Kwas (mkwas@uark.edu), chair of the Public Outreach Grant Committee.

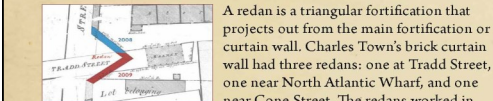
IN SEARCH OF THE WALLED CITY

Rediscovering the Old Wall



This is the only section of the wall on view to the public. Today, thanks to increased public awareness, underground wall "sightings" are reported regularly by road and utility crews and homeowners.

The Redan



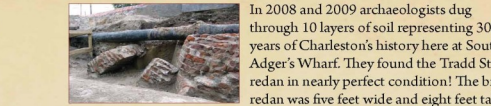
concert with the corner bastions and the Half Moon Battery to protect the city from a naval assault. Five or six cannon were mounted behind a parapet on each redan. In 1808, when the City of Charleston temporarily removed the cobblestones at South Adger's Wharf, archaeologists seized the opportunity to look for the Tradd Street redan. A 1785 plat hinted that the structure was located here.

TOP LEFT: Granville Bastion underneath Historic Charleston Foundation.

TOP RIGHT: Pieces of demolished parapet and the north face of the redan.
BOTTOM LEFT: A 1785 plat showing the location of the archaeological excavations.

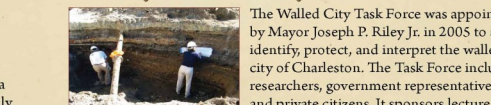
BOTTOM RIGHT: Recording soil layers from the 18th century to the present.

Archaeology at South Adger's Wharf

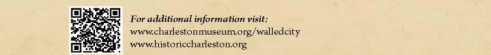


The wall was supported by cypress piles. The parapet, which had been pushed over and buried with the redan, would have added at least three more feet to the structure. Seven-foot piles were driven into the mud in front of the redan to form a palisade. The area between the palisade and the redan was filled with ballast stones, oyster shells, and brick fragments. This helped stop seawater from undermining the redan.

The Mayor's Walled City Task Force



programs and walking tours and coordinates archaeological and historical research to help locate and document evidence of the colonial wall. Visit Historic Charleston Foundation for a walking tour brochure. See artifacts from the excavations at The Charleston Museum.



For additional information visit:
www.charlestonmuseum.org/walldcity
www.historiccharleston.org

A view of the redan in 2009.



A panoramic view of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, from the 18th century. The image shows a long row of buildings along the waterfront, with a fort on the left and a battery on the right. Labels point to 'GRANVILLE BASTION', 'TRADD STREET BEDON', and 'HALF MOON BATTERY'.

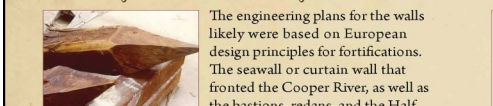
A panoramic view of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, from the 18th century. The image shows a long row of buildings along the waterfront, with a fort on the left and a battery on the right. Labels point to 'GRANVILLE BASTION', 'TRADD STREET BEDON', and 'HALF MOON BATTERY'.

This exhibit was produced in part by a grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Funding and in-kind support was provided by the City of Charleston and private donations.

THE WALLED CITY OF CHARLES TOWN

In 1670 English men and women established the Carolina settlement at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River, the present-day site of Charles Towne Landing State Park. Ten years later, the settlers moved their town to its location here on the peninsula. By the 1690s there was a formal plan to enclose 62 acres of the settlement within a brick and earthen fortification to protect its residents from the French, Spanish, and hostile Indians.

Anatomy of the Walled City



Moon Battery, were built of hand-made bricks to protect the town against a sea assault. The seawall was six feet wide at the base and extended some 15 feet above the low tide line.

Historians and archaeologists have found few records that describe how the landward walls were constructed. They believe these fortifications were made by digging a ditch to create a moat and piling up the excavated earth to form walls that were strengthened with wood. They think these walls were eight to 10 feet high.

ABOVE LEFT: Hand-hewn cedar pilings from the drawbridge found under the Charleston County Courthouse.

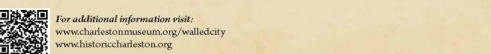
ABOVE RIGHT: Bricks from the redan were advertised for sale in 1784.

Charles Town's fortifications were completed by 1711. Bastions or small forts named for Lord Proprietors Granville, Craven, Colleton, and Carteret were constructed at each corner of the walled city. Three triangular redans were constructed in the wall along the Cooper River. A drawbridge guarded the land entrance at Meeting and Broad streets. The Half Moon Battery stood at the foot of Broad Street to provide a formal entrance to the town from the water. Charles Town was the only British walled city built in North America.

The Elusive City Wall

[illegible]

and redans for sale at public auction. The new owners demolished the aboveground portions of the fortifications and paved over them to make way for the expanding commercial waterfront. Gradually, knowledge about the location and design of the wall faded from community memory.



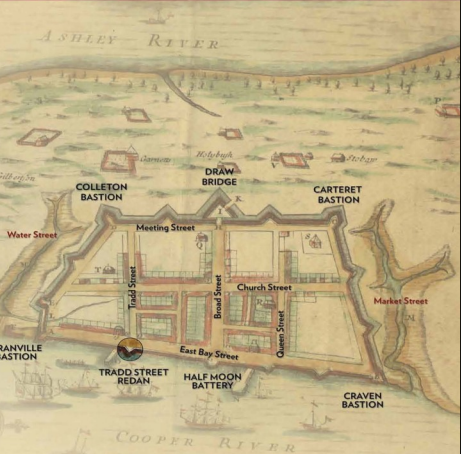
For additional information visit:
www.charlestonmuseum.org/walldcity
www.historiccharleston.org

On the following day will be sold, -
Two BASTIONS and REDAN on the Bay of
Charlevoix 1st fort, Craven's Bastion, at the foot of In-
verness's Bridge, measuring on the North side 122
feet, on the East side 155 feet, on the South side 122
feet, and on the Bay 24 feet. In this Bastion is a tower
of 12 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter.

The harbor-side fortifications remained intact through the American Revolution. In 1784 the City advertised the bastions

and redans for sale at public auction. The new owners demolished the aboveground portions of the fortifications and paved over them to make way for the expanding commercial waterfront.

Gradually, knowledge about the location and design of the wall faded from community memory.



This 1711 map by Edward Crisp shows walled Charles Town. The large wharves and flotilla of merchant ships speak to the town's booming economy. The names of later streets are labeled in red.



GRANVILLE BASTION

TRADD STREET REDAN

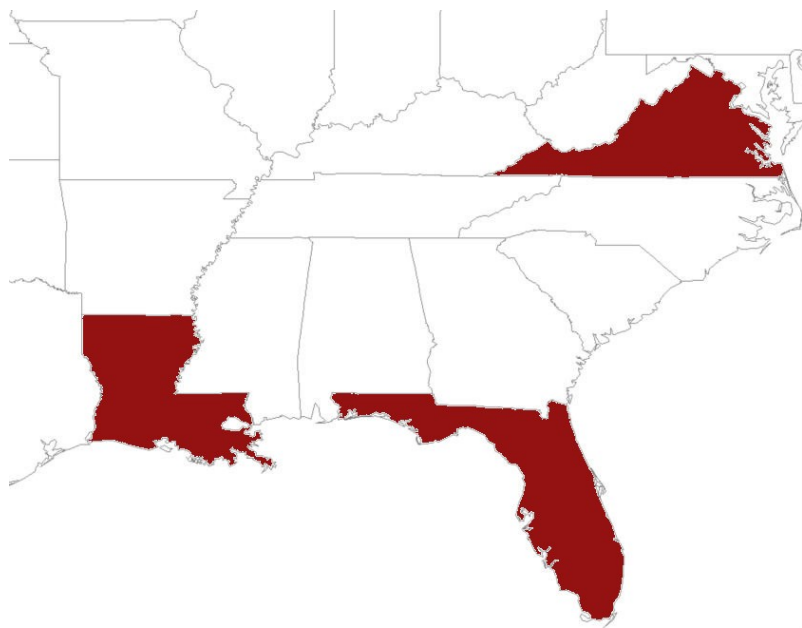
HALF MOON BATTERY

GRANVILLE BASTION

TRADD STREET REDAN

HALF MOON BATTERY

This exhibit was produced in part by a grant from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Funding and in-kind support was provided by the City of Charleston and private donations.



FLORIDA

The [Florida Museum of Natural History Ceramic Technology Lab](#) updated its website in 2012. It features image galleries of most known Florida pottery types. The site also includes an excel spreadsheet listing types, their geographic regions of greatest abundance, and approximate time frames. Please direct any comments and suggestions for improvement to Ann Cordell (cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu). Also, the [Ripley P. Bullen Projectile Point Type Collection](#) has also been updated. It includes new image galleries of all projectile points in the type collection and is searchable by projectile point type or by temporal period. Please direct any comments and suggestions for improvement to this website to Donna Ruhl (ruhl@flmnh.ufl.edu).

LOUISIANA

Between December 2011 and March 2012, Douglas C. Wells, Charles E. Pearson, and Sara A. Hahn of Coastal Environments, Inc., conducted a Phase I cultural resources study of proposed

alternates for the Chef Menteur Bridge and Approaches for ARCADIS-US, Inc., the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LADOTD), and the Federal Highway Administration, in northeastern Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The bridge lies adjacent to Fort Macomb (16OR32), a large masonry fortification built in the 1820s to defend the Chef Menteur Pass and thus the back door to New Orleans via Lake Pontchartrain.

Research at the National Archives revealed several maps showing the original extent of the fortifications as well as a large number of associated buildings within a proposed alternate of the new bridge. Auger testing revealed a buried ground surface beneath the bridge and highway fill, covered by nearly two meters of fill during construction of the Highway 90 Bridge in the 1920s. Subsequent backhoe trenching near the west end of the project area encountered rubble and a disturbed brick pavement at this level, accompanied by early whiteware, medicine bottle glass, and a square nail that suggested contemporaneity with structures depicted in an 1830s plan of Fort Wood (as it was called prior to the 1840s), specifically a blacksmith's shop

that once flanked the entrance road to the fort. A second trench was cut near the bridge abutment itself, in the area of two officer's quarters buildings and several related structures depicted in early nineteenth century construction plans. This trench revealed a shell-paved walkway and an area of brick rubble that may be the remains of a structure, possibly a stables found on maps from 1825 and 1827. Artifacts associated with these features include pearlware, early whiteware, olive and clear bottle glass, faunal remains, and a kaolin pipestem fragment. A single tan chert point preform with a channel flake scar was also recovered from the shell pavement, but this is likely to have been an inclusion brought in with the shell, which was probably mined from a nearby prehistoric shell midden. These features suggested the presence of intact deposits with the potential to contribute to the National Register status of the (previously listed) Fort Macomb site, and avoidance or further work was recommended. The alternative in question was subsequently avoided by LADOTD. A final report on the work has been completed.

In 2010, Coastal Environments, Inc., in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, conducted data-recovery excavations at two historic sugar plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, the Plaisance (16IV165) and Arcadia (16IV171) Plantation Sugarhouse sites. This work was conducted under the direction of Joanne Ryan. The Plaisance sugarhouse operated from 1830 to 1890 and Arcadia from 1851 to 1880. These investigations consisted of intensive historical background research and extensive mechanical and hand excavations that encompassed approximately 4,669 m² (1.15 acres).

The introduction of steam power to Louisiana's sugar plantations early in the century, and how that change is reflected archaeologically, was a prima-

ry research focus of the work. The over 300 subsurface features encountered at the two sites express the evolution of sugar-making technology during the nineteenth century, directly bearing on the research goals of the project.

The Plaisance sugarhouse originally consisted of a two-room boiling and curing house with a boiling/cooling room and a curing room. The curing room was later converted into a boiler room and a new cooling room and purgery wing added to the north end of the building. The grinder was originally horse powered and later converted to steam. Among the subsurface features encountered were two kettle train settings with associated chimneys and fireboxes, a strike pan setting with its own firebox, one boiler setting with associated draft chimney and feed area, and an undulating cooling room floor. The former locations of a millpond and a brick kiln associated with the construction of the sugarhouse were also located. The Plaisance Sugarhouse has an archaeological footprint that differs from all other sugarhouse sites so far excavated in the United States, and may reflect West Indian influences. The results of the work at Plaisance Sugarhouse have recently (2012) been published in the journal *Industrial Archaeology* (Data-Recovery Excavations at the Plaisance Plantation Sugarhouse, Louisiana. *Industrial Archaeology* 36(1), by Joanne Ryan, Thurston H.G. Hahn, III, and Donald G. Hunter.)

Arcadia Sugarhouse is arguably the best-preserved historic sugarhouse site excavated in the country to date. The original sugarhouse structure consisted of a grinding room, boiling room, and cooling room. However, a purgery and main boiler room were immediately added to the structure. Ancillary to these rooms were a second boiler room, pump room, and cane shed.



Exposed archaeological remains of the Arcadia Plantation Sugarhouse as depicted by Aerial Images of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The principal rectangular structure measures 196 feet long and 40 feet wide. (Photo: Coastal Environments, Inc.)

The cooling room and purgery were expanded over time. Arcadia's kettle train was originally fire heated but was later replaced with a steam train. Features encountered during excavations included the well-preserved foundations for the sugarhouse's steam engine, cane grinder, steam pump, and bagasse burner. Also identified were numerous brick structural features, including a kettle train setting, two boiler settings with associated chimney, two drains, one basin, a cistern base, and remnants of several purgery floor cisterns. Large wooden posts that once supported a cane shed, and beam foundations for a cane carrier were likewise found *in situ* at Arcadia. A final report on the work at the two sugarhouses has been completed.

Dr. Chip McGimsey, Louisiana State Archaeologist, and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, report that in December 2012, the United States Department of State submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Centre in Paris,

France, the [Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point](#), a nomination to the World Heritage List. The World Heritage List is a listing of the world's most significant cultural and natural properties and it currently contains 962 sites representing 157 countries. The nomination package was prepared by the Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program, the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, and the Louisiana Office of State Parks, with guidance from the U.S. National Park Service's Office of International Affairs. Over the next several months, the nomination documents will be examined by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the organization which evaluates all cultural nominations to the World Heritage List. sometime, probably in the late summer/early fall of 2013, ICOMOS will send an evaluative mission to Poverty Point. Following that, ICOMOS will make its recommendation to the World Heritage Committee, which is expected to make its decision regarding inscription in June 2014.

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Poverty Point site, located in northeast Louisiana, is a large integrated complex of four earthen mounds, six concentric semi-elliptical earthen ridges with an outer diameter of 1.14 km, a large interior plaza containing large post circles, and extensive borrow areas that was constructed 3,700-3,100 year ago. This culturally constructed landscape was the largest and most elaborate settlement of the Archaic period in North America.

The Louisiana Division of Archaeology also reports that one of the more exciting ongoing projects being undertaken in the state is the analysis and reporting of numerous old archaeological collections from sites in Louisiana. Undertaken as part of an alternative mitigation agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates are examining four 1930s Works Progress Administration excavations that explored Early Woodland mounds and shell middens, a 1970s Louisiana State University investigation into a Late Archaic and Early Woodland shell midden, and five colonial-era occupations within the City of New Orleans. All of these collections have been languishing in boxes for 30 years or more and their analysis will provide substantive new information on the history and people of these sites and time periods. This project also includes a strong public outreach component, including development of a Louisiana Archaeology website with numerous pages highlighting Louisiana's archaeological history and the sites explored for this project.

reports that their current 2012-2013 research in Virginia has been dominated by historic cultural resource investigations. These have included the 1784 Stafford Courthouse in Stafford County, Va. and historic Civil War battlefield investigations on the 1862 Battlefield of Second Manassas, in Prince William County, Va.

Stafford Courthouse Streetscape Project, Stafford County, Virginia: Phase I survey identified two previously unrecorded colonial-era historic sites, and one site (Site 40ST1113) suspected to contain elements of the 1784 Stafford Courthouse; site was recommended for avoidance or additional investigations. Phase II investigations at site 40ST1113 identified it as the site of the Stafford County Courthouse and County Clerk's Office. Associated colonial and Civil War-era features were also identified.

Stonewall Memory Gardens Tract, Prince William County, Virginia: Phase I survey of 19-acre acres within the core of the

1862 Second Manassas Battlefield. Identified Peach Grove (Site 44PW1914), a previously unrecorded antebellum plantation complex which was a prominent landscape feature during the battle. Close-interval metal detector investigations identified three Second Manassas battlefield locales which were deemed potentially eligible for the NHRP. Phase II investigations at two of these Second Manassas battlefield sites (Site 44PW1926 and 44PW1927) is underway.

The Chamber's Mill Site (44BK0351): On behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. conducted a National Register evaluation for 44BK0351 (Chamber's Mill) located along the Slate River in Buckingham County, Virginia. The site includes a breached dam across the slate river, the remains of a crib dam, and submerged timbers in an associated mill pond. It was identified during a preliminary cultural resource survey in association with the Route

VIRGINIA

Clifton A. Huston, (B.A., M.S., RPA qualified), the Principal Investigation at Dominion Engineering Associates, Inc.



East Profile, Feature 5, Stafford County Courthouse (c. 1784) (Photo: Dominion Engineering Associates)



Exposed Timbers within the Mill Pond. (Photo: Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

20 Bridge Replacement at Slate River; further testing was recommended at the site to assess the integrity of the submerged portions of the site. Based on the potential of wooden artifacts known to exist at other submerged sites, and the longevity of features that are cut into bedrock, it was suggested that data could be preserved below the waterline. Of particular interest were the remains of the nineteenth century Chamber's Mill and a possible lock associated with the Slate River Navigation (DHR# 014-0109).

Initial investigations postulated that timbers visible in the mill pond were possibly the remains of a canal lock associated with the Slate River Navigation. Once the pond was drained, it became apparent, because of the narrow distance between the timbers, that it could not have been a

canal lock. In addition, multiple other timbers that were not visible before draining of the pond were observed. The focus of the evaluation was then shifted to assessing the integrity of the timbers as part of the mill structure, rather than as a component of the Slate River Navigation System.

Chamber's Mill was situated in the immediate vicinity of the site location. It is first mentioned in the historic record in an 1823 Claudius Crozet report on the potential navigability of the Slate River, indicating that the mill was constructed and operational prior to this 1823 document. The evaluation investigations revealed that little remains of the mill and these remains provide meager evidence of the mill's operations and structure design. Although the integrity of the remaining timbers was good, the large number of

missing components and associated timbers provide little clue to the spatial layout or design of the mill property. Flooding events and erosion over time have destroyed most of the mill structure. Additionally, the few artifacts recovered offer no indication of the construction or operations of the mill. The compromised integrity of the mill property has left little evidence of its operation, construction, or purpose. Furthermore, 44BK0351 does not provide the best-preserved remains of the resource type within the immediate region, including the remains of other mills on the Slate River. Therefore, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. recommended that 44BK0351 (Chamber's Mill) does not retain sufficient data that are likely to yield information important to history and is therefore not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE SEAC BUSINESS MEETING, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 2012

SEAC President-Elect T. R. Kidder called the meeting to order at 5:40 pm in the absence of President Ann Early. Kidder conveyed her regards and regrets that she could not be present.

OPENING REMARKS

Meeting Co-organizer Rebecca Saunders welcomed SEAC to Baton Rouge. Four hundred seventy-nine people pre-registered for the conference, and 102 registered after that, for a total of 581 attendees. She thanked Rich Weinstein and David Kelley (local arrangements) Beverly Nuschler of the LSU Museum (program preparation and proofing), Don Hunter of Coastal Environments, Inc. (Proceedings layout), Sara Hahn of CEI (Book Room), and the Louisiana State Museum and Division of Archaeology, which sponsored the reception and waived costs. She noted that there was still room on some tours. *[Post-conference tour participant totals were Marksville 60, St. Francisville 20, and Baton Rouge 15.]*

OFFICERS' REPORTS

President's Report

President-Elect Kidder noted that there was no formal President's Report, but SEAC is in very good shape.

Other Officers' Reports

See the minutes of the Fall Executive Committee meeting for **Secretary's**, **Treasurer's**, and **Editor's** reports, abbreviated versions of which were presented at the Business Meeting by Secretary Penny Drooker, Treasurer Karen Smith, and Editor Thomas Pluckhahn. **Newsletter Editor** Phillip Hodge presented the decision of the Executive Committee to convert the *SEAC Newsletter* to digital format, which will cut costs, make production easier, and allow for greater accessibility (through the SEAC web site), more content, and color illustrations [see *Executive Committee meeting minutes for additional information*].

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Investment & Finance Committee (Paul Welch, Chair)

The SEAC By-Laws require that Life Membership dues be deposited in the Life Membership Fund, which

since 1978 has acted essentially as an endowment. At the end of FY2012, the Life Membership Fund balance was \$135,046.17. This is an increase of 13.1% since the end of the previous fiscal year.

However, this figure is a mistake, in a sense. The Treasurer and I discovered earlier this week that ten Life Membership dues payments received in several past years had been kept in the Working Fund instead of being deposited in the Life Fund. This has had the effect of inflating the balance of the Working Fund, leaving the balance of the Life Fund lower than it should be. In fairly short order we expect to shift those Life Membership dues, \$5000, from the Working Fund to the Life Fund. So, at the end of FY 2012 the balance in the Life Fund was \$135,046.17, but it *should have been* \$140,046.17.

Public Outreach Grant Committee (presented by Jayur Mehta for Chair Mary Kwas)

The SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee wants to encourage members to submit a grant application for your outreach projects. The number of submissions we receive varies from year to year, and since only one award can be made in any year, the chances for success depend on the competition. We sincerely encourage those who have been unsuccessful in the past to consider resubmitting in the future.

Information about the SEAC Public Outreach Grant—including a history of the grant, description, requirements, and a grant application—can be found on the SEAC web site. There is also a list of past winners that includes links to project summaries, photographs and educational materials.

The 2012 Winner. The 2012 grant was awarded to "Archaeology of the Walled City of Charleston, South Carolina," submitted by Martha Zierden, Curator of Historical Archaeology, The Charleston Museum. The Committee liked this proposal for its public interpretation of a unique archaeological feature—a remnant of a defensive wall, called a "redan"—combined with a good example of community archaeology in action. The grant was used to develop wayside exhibits, coordinate internet resources, and print brochures. The project, which has the potential to reach millions of visitors to Charleston each year, is supported by Charleston's Walled City Task Force. A mid-term update on the project was published in the October SEAC Newsletter, a paper was presented at the meeting earlier this afternoon, and a link to the project web site can be found on the SEAC web site.

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2013 Grant Cycle. The 2013 Grant Cycle is now open, and submissions are requested. SEAC provides an annual grant of \$2,000 per year 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 might 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.

All submissions must be received by the committee chair no later than December 1.

Student Affairs Committee (Jayur Mehta, Chair)

Annual Meeting Events - This year the Student Affairs Committee sponsored two events in addition to the reception. The luncheon, "Possibilities with a CRM Environment," was very productive. Saturday there will be a workshop, "Participatory Engagement in Archaeology: The Sustainable Empowerment of Multiple, Interested Voices."

Elections - The committee is soliciting new members. Incoming Chair Andrea Wright will be soliciting applications for a new Chair-Elect, Webmaster, and member-at-large.

Native Affairs Liaison Committee (presented by T.R. Kidder for Brett Riggs, Chair)

This year, the SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee organized a symposium on "Southeastern Indigenous Archaeology in the 21st Century" to showcase current tribal archaeological practice. We hope that you've taken this opportunity to visit with the symposium participants, and we hope to continue this trend of inviting and fostering indigenous participation in SEAC.

Archives Committee (Patrick Livingood, Chair)

The Archives Committee, active in the 1990s, was reconstituted last year and is currently collecting records from past officers and committee chairs. If you have some and do not hear from the committee chair soon, please get in touch with him.

FUTURE MEETINGS

2013 -Tampa, Florida (Nancy White and Lee Hutchinson, Organizers)

The 2013 Tampa meeting will be 6-10 November at the Westin Harbour Island Hotel, on the water downtown. SEAC will be the main activity in this hotel; it was the 1989 SEAC hotel.

The Thursday-night reception will be at the Tampa Bay History Center, with fancy but light appetizers and sangria (and cash bar) provided by the Columbia Restaurant, Tampa's oldest Spanish establishment. The state is celebrating "Viva Florida" in 2013, the 500th anniversary of the Spanish entrada. The museum will have a special exhibit of early Florida and southeastern U.S. maps.

To celebrate the materiality of the Florida multicultural experience (and, back by popular demand from the '89 meeting), the Friday night dance will have the theme of "tacky tourist party." Many archaeologists will not need anything beyond their regular outfits to dress up for this! Prizes will be given for most creative "costumes." Plans for the Saturday night dinner are still in the works.

We are working on field trips and other things but really need to know what the membership would prefer among various options. So we urge everyone to fill out the SEAC 2013 questionnaire in your registration packets and drop it into the red box at the registration desk or the book room (and have a treat from the nearby basket for their trouble). We need members' opinions on activities, child care, 15-minute papers, more posters, and so on. Since that Veteran's Day Monday is a day off, perhaps we can attract members who would make a family holiday out of it. If you did not get a questionnaire at this meeting and would like to register your opinions on all this please email us.

President-Elect Kidder provided information about additional upcoming meetings. In **2014** it will be in **Greenville, South Carolina**, the second week in November, organized by Charlie Cobb. There are offers in the works for 2015 and 2016 in Nashville, Tennessee, and Athens, Georgia.

CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

Resolution Thanking the Conference Organizers (Claudine Payne)

Whereas Conference organizers Becky Saunders, Rich

BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Weinstein, and David Kelley, along with their volunteers and sponsors, worked long and hard to provide us with a conference packed with hundreds of papers; dozens of posters; a plenary session; a wonderful book room; a variety of workshops and special events; music and dance; tours of plantations, historic buildings, and archaeological sites; visits to museums and a World War II destroyer; and not least of all, Cajun food;

Be it hereby resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its thanks to the organizers, volunteers, and sponsors with congratulations for a successful meeting.

Resolution Thanking Penny Drooker (Mary Beth Trubitt)

Whereas Penelope B. Drooker has served as Secretary for the past three years with accuracy and great organization,

Be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference offers sincere thanks to Penny for her contributions on the Executive Committee.

Resolution Thanking Robbie Ethridge (Mary Beth Trubitt)

Whereas Robbie Ethridge has provided valuable service to our organization as Executive Officer II for two years with distinction,

Be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends our sincere thanks to Robbie for her service in the Executive Committee.

Resolution Thanking Renee Walker (Lynne Sullivan)

Whereas Renee Walker has cheerfully, faithfully, and efficiently served the Conference as Associate Editor for Book Reviews for an undisclosed number of years, but at least the terms of the last three Editors, including myself,

Therefore be it resolved that SEAC thanks her for her service and welcomes her to her new position as Executive Officer.

Resolution in Memory of Robert Hall (Kent Reilly)

Whereas Robert L. Hall was a pioneer in advocating a reconciliation of the archaeological record of the Eastern Woodlands with Native American beliefs and practices, and,

Whereas Robert L. Hall demonstrated that the content of Southeastern and Plains spiritual narratives had not only direct representation in ancient Native American imagery and a significant imprint in the archaeological record, and,

Whereas Robert L. Hall had a 60-year career during

which he contributed not only significant archaeological data and a remarkably significant publication record highlighted by his great work, *The Archaeology of the Soul*,

I therefore submit to the Executive Committee for its consideration a proposal that in the light of SEAC's C. B. Moore award, SEAC should also institute a Robert L. Hall award to be given to the archaeologist who has significantly expanded our knowledge of the ancient peoples we study through the combination of archaeological and ethnographic data for the betterment of our understanding of not only ancient peoples but also their living descendants.

Resolution in Memory of Christopher Peebles (Vin Steponaitis)

Whereas Christopher Spaulding Peebles initiated the modern era of research at Moundville, and led the major excavations at Lubdub Creek nearby;

Whereas, later, as director of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University, he took the lead in innovative research at the Angel Mounds;

Whereas he was a pioneer in mortuary analysis and the study of chiefdoms;

Whereas he trained many students who went on to make important contributions of their own;

Whereas he deeply valued his connection to Southeastern archaeology and this organization;

So be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his passing and extends its condolences to his family, students, and friends.

Resolution in Memory of Ray Crook (Keith Stephenson on behalf of Ann Cordell and Karen Smith)

Whereas Morgan Ray Crook, Jr., was a long-standing member of SEAC and dedicated researcher of Georgia coastal archaeology; and

Whereas he was professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of West Georgia and director of the Antonio J. Waring, Jr., Archaeological Laboratory; and

Whereas he was a scholar and a gentleman, a caring mentor to students, and dear friend to many of us;

Be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its sympathy to Ray's beloved wife, Myrna, as well as their blended family on his passing earlier this year after months of battling cancer. It was Ray's hope to develop an archaeological research center on St. Simons Island. Information on contributing to this project is available in the April 2012 SEAC newsletter.

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Other Passings (T. R. Kidder)

We have also received word of passing of Lawrence W. Meier, Cynthia Sims-Davis, and Fletcher Jolly II. Let us observe a moment of silence in their memory.

AWARDS

SEAC Student Paper Competition

Background and Donors (T. R. Kidder). The SEAC Student Book prize is one of the highlights of the annual meeting. The value of this prize lies first and foremost in the recognition that the winner and the runner-up receive from peers and colleagues. Student prize winners are among our best and brightest and it is a pleasure to acknowledge their contributions. However, one cannot eat prestige so it is a welcome added bonus that the winner and the runner-up receive a substantial prize in the form of books and goods/services (for the winner) and a Lifetime Membership in SEAC for the runner-up.

Every year we read from a long and impressive list of donors who make this prize possible. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is exceptionally grateful to those who contribute to the prize and we want therefore to publically acknowledge their generosity at this time. I also want to thank Sarah Hahn who helped organize the book prize table and Meredith Morris-Babb of the University of Florida Presses, who organized the donations and kept track of who gave what, and its value.

So, without further ado, here are the names of the donors in no particular order: Coastal Environments, Inc.; Mississippi Department of Archives and History; University Presses of Florida; Phyllis and Dan Morse; Research Labs of Archaeology, UNC; Arkansas Archaeological Survey; Tennessee Valley Authority (Michaelyn Harle); Forester's Geophysics; Amber VanDerwarker; Borgo Press; Big Canoe Press; Susan Wilson; Beta Analytic; University of Tennessee Press; University of Alabama Press; Maria Tavasi; Ancient Books; Tammy Bean; Powell Archaeological Center/WU; Oklahoma Archaeological Survey; Illinois Archaeological Survey; McClung Museum; Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Tulane University; Center for Archaeological Investigations at SIUC; and anonymous donors. Please join me in a round of applause for the generosity of these donors!

The estimated value of the donations for 2012 is (drumroll, please!) \$5332.60! The runner-up receives a

lifetime membership in the Conference, valued at \$1000. There is a catch, however. The winner must pick up her or his prizes by 11 AM tomorrow morning-- no exceptions allowed. Keep this in mind if you plan to submit for the award next year!

Now that we have materialized the prize Neill Wallis will announce this year's winners.

Award winners (Neill Wallis). The student paper competition committee this year consisted of me, Jeff Mitchem, and Kandi Hollenbach. This year the number of entries in the competition soared to 16, more than twice the number last year. This sharp increase in submissions is likely due to a very generous extension in the submission deadline into the month of October. In any case, the glut of entries made the judging process very difficult as there were many very high quality papers vying for the prizes. After much deliberation the judges came to a decision.

The second place prize goes to **Alice Wright** for her paper, "From Mountains to Mounds: Assessing the Routes of Middle Woodland Mica Transport."

The first place prize goes to **Dana Bardolph** for her paper, "Culinary Encounters and Cahokian Contact: Food Preparation, Serving, and Storage in the Central Illinois River Valley." The judges found that the paper presented a well-articulated question and made good use of multiple sources of data.

Congratulations to the winners. The committee would also like to commend all of the students who participated this year, whose excellent papers made the competition one of the biggest and best ever.

C. B. Moore Award (David Anderson) The C. B. Moore Award for "Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology or associated studies by a distinguished younger scholar" was established by the members of the Lower Mississippi Survey in 1990, under the leadership of Stephen Williams. Nominees were originally selected by vote of associates of the Lower Mississippi Survey and, after the first year, by them and all previous award recipients. Since 2010 SEAC has assumed responsibility for presenting the award. The SEAC immediate past president oversees the award nomination and voting process. In recognition of his or her accomplishment, the C. B. Moore award winner gets to keep, for the following year, a replica of the Moundville Cat Pipe, which was found by Moore and the original of which resides in the Peabody Museum at Harvard.

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The award winner is now determined by whichever candidate receives the most votes among a committee consisting of: (1) all past C. B. Moore Award recipients, (2) all voting members of the SEAC Executive Committee at the time of the election, and (3) one member of the LMS, 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.

As always, the votes, which were obtained by email ballot, are available for inspection, but are not publicized. All nominations received, it should be noted, remain active until the eligibility period ends (within ten years of receiving the Ph.D.) or the nominee is selected.

Broad latitude has always been given to the criteria for nomination and selection, but the recipients of the C. B. Moore Award are recognized for their contributions to scholarship in Southeastern archaeology and for their service to the archaeological community. Every member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference can take pride in the accomplishments of the recipients of this award.

Beginning in 1990, the past recipients are: David Anderson (1990), Gayle Fritz (1991), Marvin Smith (1992), John House (1993), Ken Sassaman (1994), Tim Pauketat (1995), Joe Saunders (1996), Penelope Drooker (1997), John Worth (1998), Randy Daniel (1999), Cricket Kelly (2000), Rebecca Saunders (2001), Jane Eastman (2002), Adam King (2003), Thomas Pluckhahn (2004), Chris Rodning (2005), Robin Beck (2006), Gregory D. Wilson (2007), Edmond A. Boudreaux (2008), Sarah Sherwood/Victor Thompson (2009), Patrick Livingood (2010), and Neill Wallis (2011).

The previous year's recipient, in this case Neill Wallis, who also saw to the inscribing of the winner's name, will make the handoff, or passing of the pipe. And now for the announcement you have been waiting for.

The 2013 C. B. Moore Award goes to **Kandace D. Hollenbach**. Kandace earned her Ph.D. in 2005 from the University of North Carolina with a dissertation examining paleosubsistence remains from rock shelter sites in northern Alabama, most notably Dust Cave and Stanfield Worley, research published in 2009 in a book through the University of Alabama Press entitled *Foraging in the Tennessee Valley, 12,500 to 8,000 Years Ago*. This research represents a major advance over previous Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement models from the region in

its use of optimal foraging theory and detailed consideration of paleosubsistence remains, as well as of other lines of evidence. Upon graduation, Dr. Hollenbach, or Kandi as she likes to be called, was hired by the Archaeological Research Laboratory at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, where she is currently a Research Associate Professor. Since receiving her Ph.D., she has received and managed over half a million dollars in grants and contracts, and authored or co-authored over 60 technical reports, 20 papers or posters at professional conferences, and nine journal articles or book chapters, in addition to her book noted previously. Although in a research position, she regularly reaches courses in paleoethnobotany, and perhaps most importantly has proven to be an excellent mentor for a number of graduate students in recent years. In sum, Kandace Hollenbach richly deserves the C. B. Moore Award for 2012. Let's give Kandi a warm hand.

Lifetime Achievement Awards (T. R. Kidder)

John Walthall. It is my great pleasure to award the Lifetime Achievement Award, SEAC's highest honor, to Dr. John A. Walthall. Dr. Walthall has had a long and most productive archaeological career. It began in Alabama in the 1960s and continues today in Illinois. He was trained at the Universities of Michigan and North Carolina, and his first post in 1972 was as Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alabama. In 1978, Dr. Walthall was hired as IDOT's Chief Archaeologist, so he moved to Illinois to manage archaeological research efforts for highway construction projects. This was an extremely important move for him and for the future of archaeology in the Southeast and beyond. Immediately, John oversaw two major highway projects in west-central Illinois, FAI-270 and FAP-408, which traversed major valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and would forever alter our understanding of key archaeological complexes. Of these, the FAI-270 project remains among the largest-ever CRM efforts and one that has radically transformed our understanding of Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian lifeways.

Dr. Walthall has also contributed mightily to research endeavors in the Southeast in his personal writings. His major book, *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: The Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South*, is described as a bold synthesis of Alabama archaeology, which indeed it is, but it is much more than this. It successfully plugged Ala-

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bama into the greater Southeastern arena. Anyone who has read this volume appreciates just how well it is written, as it deals with some pretty heavy concepts in clearly delivered prose. First published in 1980, it has been reprinted multiple times and is still widely referenced in the field. Likewise, his groundbreaking studies in galena sourcing and French colonial ceramic chronology and function have become standard references.

On this same line, it should be stressed that Dr. Walthall's field of study is not limited to the Southeast, as he has made many contributions to Eastern North American prehistory overall. He has made just as many contributions to historical archaeology, especially Colonial French, and to ethnohistoric archaeology over his long and very productive career as well. So, without further ado, on behalf of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, I thank you, we all thank you, for helping us understand the past through your many remarkable achievements over a long and productive career.

Charles H. McNutt. A second Lifetime Achievement Award is offered this year to Dr. Charles H. McNutt, Professor Emeritus of the University of Memphis. Dr. McNutt was born in Denver, Colorado on December 11, 1928. His education was received at the University of the South at Sewanee where he majored in mathematics. At that institution he was not only one of four Rockefeller General Education Board scholarships, but he graduated as their Valedictorian in 1950. Dr. McNutt went on to study Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, where he earned his M.A., and then he moved north to the University of Michigan to undertake doctoral work. At Michigan he was a student of Leslie White, Elman Service, and Albert Spaulding. James B. Griffin served as Dr. McNutt's dissertation advisor.

After earning his doctorate in 1960, Dr. McNutt worked on the Missouri River Basin Project. He served briefly at the University of Nebraska in 1960, at the University of Tennessee in 1961, and at Arizona State in 1962. Two years later he became an Associate Professor at Memphis State University where he worked with Charles Nash to create an anthropology program within the Department of Sociology. Dr. McNutt retired from the University of Memphis in 1998, but has been anything but retired. He continues to publish, play the banjo, and faithfully support Tiger basketball.

Over the years Dr. McNutt has contributed much to the literature through book chapters, edited volumes, and

journal articles, but his most lasting contribution may well be his nurturing of students who today have academic and contract positions throughout the field of archaeology. He has been their teacher, mentor, colleague, and friend, but most of all he has been a wonderful role model for excellence in academic integrity and professionalism. His influence abounds in all who have known him. At the time he began his emeritus status in 1998, Memphis honored Dr. McNutt with the University Distinguished Teaching Award. Despite a heavy teaching load for most of Dr. McNutt's career, somehow he still managed to produce an impressive list of publications that have had a lasting impact on Southeastern archaeology. Moreover, he has produced many peer-reviewed articles in his retirement years, often in our own journal, an impressive accomplishment for what is clearly a most impressive man.

On behalf of the SEAC membership, it is my great pleasure to award the Lifetime Achievement Award to Dr. McNutt, a well-deserved honor for this giant of Southeastern archaeology.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

President-Elect Kidder called for any additional Old Business, then any New Business. There not being any, in the absence of President Early he declared himself President. As his first order of business, he invited David Anderson to deliver the following resolution.

Resolution Thanking Ann Early (David Anderson)

Whereas Ann Early has diligently and thoughtfully served first as President-Elect and then as President of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and

Whereas she has left the conference in excellent shape for the future through her attention to detail and keeping the Executive Committee in order, and

Whereas she has served the membership through solid example, hard work, and love of southeastern archaeology,

Now therefore let it be resolved that the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its heartfelt thanks to Ann Early for a job well done.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Ken Sassaman moved that the meeting be adjourned, Ann Cordell seconded the motion, and the meeting was adjourned at 6:40 pm.

THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

announces the 2013

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 2013 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 2013 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 display copies 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. Neill Wallis) by **Sept. 27, 2013**. 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.southeasternarchaeology.org/SAC/> 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 Competition Chair, Dr. Neill Wallis at nwallis@flmnh.ufl.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.

SEAC 2013

70TH ANNUAL MEETING

TAMPA, FLORIDA

November 6-9, 2013

The 70th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Westin Harbour Island Hotel. Call or go online to make reservations (813-229-5000/westintampaharbourisland.com). Conference room rate is \$149/night. Advance conference registration is \$80 for regular members, \$50 for student members, \$60 for student non-members, and \$95 for non-members.

VISIT THE SEAC WEBSITE FOR
FULL CONFERENCE INFORMATION
WWW.SOUTHEASTERNARCHAEOLOGY.ORG

MEETING ORGANIZERS

Nancy White
(nmw@usf.edu)

Lee Hutchinson
(blackfrog63@yahoo.com)

CONFERENCE DEADLINES

AUGUST 1

Submission of Symposia, Session,
and Paper Abstracts

SEPTEMBER 27

Submission of Entries in the
Student Paper Competition

OCTOBER 23

Advance Registration Ends