

HORIZON & TRADITION

The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference



VOLUME 55, NUMBER 2

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Contents

Volume 55, Number 2

<i>Editor's Letter</i>	3
<i>President's Column</i>	4
<i>SEAC 2013 Tampa</i>	6
<i>News and Notes</i>	8
<i>SEAC Elections</i>	10
<i>Random Sample: An Interview with Mary Beth Reed and Joe Joseph</i>	12
<i>Feature: Indigenous Archaeological Practice Among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</i>	16
<i>Current Research: A New Website for Southeastern Archaeologists</i>	20
<i>Minutes of the Spring Business Meeting</i>	24
<i>Lagniappe</i>	28
<i>Printable Documents: Ballot for 2013 Elections and Membership Form</i>	29

Cover Photo: 11th graders Charlotte McGill and Seeta Arundhati excavating at the Berry Site in western North Carolina during the Exploring Joara Foundation's high school summer camp. Photo courtesy of the [Exploring Joara Foundation](#), 2013.

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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 2010, converted to PDF with Adobe Acrobat XI.

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

Editor's Letter



Welcome the fall issue of *Horizon & Tradition*! Inside this issue you'll find everything you need to know for SEAC 2013 in Tampa. Organizers Nancy White and Lee Hutchinson have put together a full program of interesting and informative symposia, plus a full slate of social events, including the traditional Thursday night reception, Friday night dance, and Saturday excursions. The Student Affairs Committee has organized several events for students, including a workshop on publishing and a student reception. The preliminary program is available on the SEAC website, and is also linked on page 6.

Our new interview series, *Random Sample*, features Mary Beth Reed and Joe Joseph, co-founders of New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Mary Beth and Joe shared their thoughts on a number of issues including managing CRM firms, student training and employment, the changing nature of the workplace, innovation and experimentation in archaeology, and how the business of archaeology might be affected by climate change. We also talked about New South's involvement with the Veteran's Curation Program, which puts disabled and retired veterans to work rehabilitating collections from Corps of Engineers projects. What I found most interesting about the VCP is that the collections seem to be doing as much to rehabilitate the veterans, especially those with PTSD, as the veterans are doing to rehabilitate the collections. This is a really novel program and it made me wonder how many other ways archaeology can contribute to the greater good?

The entire Current Research section is devoted to a short article about a new virtual comparative collection of Arkansas novaculite, developed by Mary Beth Trubitt of the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

The feature article for this issue comes from Beau Carroll, who is an enrolled member of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and a professional archaeologist for the Eastern Band's Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Beau gave a version of this paper in the Native Affairs sponsored symposium at last year's SEAC meeting in Baton Rouge. He discussed the difficulties of being both

Cherokee and an archaeologist, and explained the ways he tries to balance living in both worlds. Beau's perspective is compelling and represents a different understanding of the archaeological record. For me, it was one of those moments when the people and cultures behind the artifacts, features, and sites become visible. I hope you find Beau's article as interesting as I did.

This issue completes the first volume of SEAC's digital newsletter. By all accounts, the first issue was well-received. One of our fears in transitioning to a digital publication was the possibility of alienating members who preferred the traditional hard-copy version. As the first issue went out in the spring, we were relieved when we got this comment from SEAC member and avocational archaeologist Bill Covington: "*I generally prefer hardcopy to digital, but the new newsletter is an exception.*" Bill's comment was indeed gratifying and validated the Board's decision to go digital. As I said in my last letter, there was an undoubtedly practical side to that decision - it saves SEAC lots of money. What we lost in the comfort of receiving a hard copy newsletter, for half a century or more for some members, we've more than made up for in content and reach, and continue to explore new possibilities. Admittedly, transitioning to a PDF newsletter was a relatively low-tech and low-risk decision. Still, it's an important first step foreshadowing more changes to come as SEAC begins to leverage new technology and technology-enabled processes to not only operate more efficiently, but to also better fulfill the mission of the organization.

With the completion of this first volume of *Horizon & Tradition*, I want to thank SEAC President T.R. Kidder, Past-President Ann Early, Editor Thomas Pluckhahn, and the Executive Committee at large for their help and encouragement. Their support has made the launch of *Horizon & Tradition* an unqualified success.

Hope to see everyone in Tampa!

Phillip Hodge
Newsletter Editor

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

A Letter from SEAC President T.R. Kidder



We have all heard the phrase “the more things change the more they stay the same.” Well, in some cases, that is only partly true. As I noted in my last column in this space, changes are in store for SEAC, like it or not. We face two significant changes that I want to discuss in this column; at the outset I want to note that the intent here is to solicit feedback on these changes because they will affect all members.

One change you have all seen is the new digital Newsletter. Thanks to Phil Hodge we have a wonderful newsletter that is well crafted, colorful, and informative. The move to the digital Newsletter also means we will be saving money that had gone to printing and mailing. These savings are relevant to the first of the changes I want to discuss. This first change is, I hope, going to be uncontroversial. The SEAC web site is out of date and has limited functionality. We intend to modify the web site in a number of ways. First, we want to improve the look and make it easier to update the pages without having to rely on our webmaster to do every little change. We intend to move to a Wordpress format, which I am told (not being technically savvy in these matters) will make it possible to have a new look with better functionality. Second, we want to make the web site easier to use by the members and by the various officers and organizers. For example, we want to have a better way to allow members to pay dues and to sign up for SEAC meetings. We also want the members and meeting organizers to have a cleaner, easier-to-use system for paper and symposium submissions. Finally, we are likely to move to a password-protected sign-in system.

This spring Tom Pluckhahn (editor) and Karen Smith (Treasurer) researched web designers and web design options. In the summer, Tom, Karen, Kandi Hollenbach (Treasurer elect) and I had a conference call with a web designer to go over these changes and to discuss various options for the web site. There are

a host of options and our biggest challenge will be to find cost-effective solutions that best fit SEAC’s needs. Of course, there is one large “but” in all of this. But these changes are likely to be relatively expensive at the outset. The initial costs will be paid for by savings from the move to an all-digital Newsletter; ongoing expenses will be paid for in time savings and ease of use and functionality. I’ll return to the cost matter in a moment.

The second change involves how we publish our journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*. Currently, the journal is run on an “old school” model. Submissions are manual (albeit in digital form), the editor manages the review process by hand, the finished product is edited by the editor and a paid copyeditor, and the physical issue is printed and shipped by Allen Press. Back issues are sent out by our Assistant Editor Eugene Futato and, thanks to Charlie Cobb, we can access digital versions through JSTOR with a three-year moving wall.

In the spring SEAC was approached by Maney Publishers to see if we were interested in considering having them manage the publication process. Maney currently publishes a number of journal titles similar to *Southeastern Archaeology*, such as *MCJA*, *Plains Anthropologist*, *California Archaeology*, and *Kiva*. They also publish journals such as *Journal of Field Archaeology* and *Environmental Archaeology*. I recommend you look at [Maney’s web page](#) for more information about the press and their involvement in archaeology and heritage management publications

Tom Pluckhahn and I met with a Maney representative at SAA, and after Board deliberation, we decided to ask Maney to make a proposal to supervise the publication of *Southeastern Archaeology*. We have met again with the Maney representative and have reviewed the initial proposal. Here I want to summarize the initial proposal. **Please note that the initial proposal represents the beginning points for consideration and does not constitute a “done deal.”**

Maney would take over management of the publication process, including providing an Editorial Management System, copyediting, printing and distribution of hard copy and provide digital access (pdf) through the SEAC web site (hence the need for a password-protected system). SEAC would retain complete editorial control over the journal. Under the Maney plan, *Southeastern Archaeology* would move to three issues per year. Each issue would have slightly fewer articles but the total number of articles would expand (from 16 per year to 20).

Maney would be responsible for all institutional subscriptions and would devote resources for promoting *Southeastern Archaeology*, including an aggressive push to get it indexed by Thompson-ISI. Maney would receive the JSTOR and EBSCO revenues as well as revenues from institutional memberships.

Student memberships would entail student members to digital-only access. Regular members (including Life and Family Life members) would continue to receive the physical journal plus have access to the digital version. SEAC will pay for a guaranteed minimum of 460 individual subscriptions at \$33 per year for publishing, printing and delivery of hard copy (3 issues) plus digital access. Maney will continue to provide gratis hard copies per our existing agreements. Maney is also working on mobile web platforms for tablets and smart phones.

The fiscal bottom line is that SEAC might save about \$1500 per year on publication costs. This figure is conditional, and is based on a set of assumptions that we and Maney are looking at carefully. Our goal is to keep our costs down and to provide a high quality journal with expanded intellectual visibility. One could argue from this information that the more things change, the more things change. Both initiatives represent major transformations in how SEAC does its business and both come with major challenges, costs, and rewards.

I want to focus for a moment on costs. Costs come in two forms for SEAC. One is financial; the other is time and good will. SEAC is in good fiscal health, thanks to the remarkable work of our treasurers, Life Fund management committee, and the commitment of the Board to fiscal prudence. We are running a small deficit, however, because revenues simply are not keeping up with costs. Spending money on the web site is likely to incur a moderate one-time expense but promises to save money in the future. The Maney initiative might bring us a little added revenue. In the end I suspect that having Maney publish the

journal won't be a major revenue source; on the other hand, it shouldn't be more expensive, either.

However, the cost savings for the all-volunteer Board, and especially the Editor (and Assistant Editors), Treasurer, and the meeting organizers are potentially huge. I have said before that SEAC is at a crossroads. We are too small to gain the advantages of larger organizations and too big to be easily managed by our hard working volunteers. The workloads of the Editor, Treasurer and meeting organizers are significant and these initiatives will make their lives much easier and promise to enhance the benefits of all members. Realistically, dues will have to rise at some time but so far SEAC has been quite successful without dues increases and I don't see the need to increase our revenues until all reasonable cost savings options have been explored. More importantly, the focus of the Board and of the whole membership is to have the Southeastern Conference be the preeminent intellectual outlet for our field and our region. Our commitment to the quality of the journal and the annual meeting is unchanged and we will do nothing that would jeopardize this stance. In this vital sense, the more things change, the more things will stay the same.

I welcome your comments on these changes. Our goal is to vote on these matters at the 2013 Board meeting in Tampa and to institute these changes in 2014. These decisions are properly Board matters but the input of the membership is critical. Please send us your thoughts and comments.

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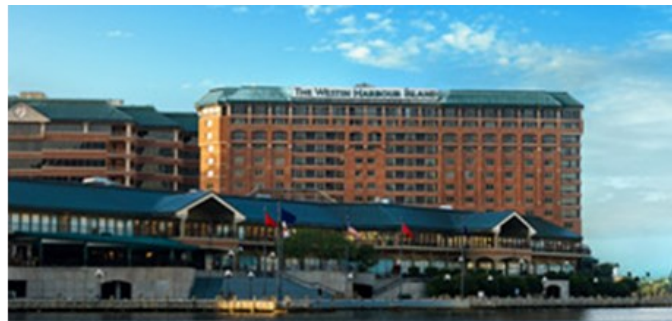
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70TH ANNUAL MEETING

November 6-9, 2013

Tampa, Florida



WESTIN HARBOUR ISLAND HOTEL

Single, double, and triple room rates are \$149 (plus tax), with complimentary internet in the rooms; parking will be \$10/day (self) or \$15/day (valet). An airport shuttle will be available. The hotel is on the water downtown, at [725 South Harbour Island Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33602](#). Reservations can be made over the phone at 813-229-5000 or on the web at [westintampharbourisland.com](#).

Registration Rates	Until October 23	After October 23
Regular Member	\$80	\$90
Student Member	\$50	\$60
Student Non-Member	\$60	\$70
Non-Member	\$95	\$105

**VIEW OR DOWNLOAD
THE PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
ON THE SEAC WEBSITE AND FOLLOW
SEAC 2013 ON TWITTER**

<https://twitter.com/SEAC2013>



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From Tampa International Airport

Exit the Airport onto Interstate 275 North/Downtown. Take I-275 to Exit 44 (Ashley Street - Downtown West). Follow the Tampa/Ashley Street ramp and proceed on Tampa Street through downtown. Turn right onto Franklin Street which becomes Harbour Island Boulevard and continue to hotel.

From North

Take Interstate 75 Tampa Crosstown Expressway, westbound. Take the Crosstown Expressway to the Morgan Street Exit. At the base of the ramp, merge to the left lane and turn left on Franklin Street.

From Orlando

Take Interstate 4 West to Interstate 275 South. Proceed to Exit 45A downtown Ashley/Tampa Street and take Tampa Street South. Stay in the left lane and follow the signs to Tampa Convention Center/Harbour Island. This will put you onto Franklin Street. Continue straight and The Westin Tampa Harbour Island will be on the right hand side.

From South

Take Interstate 275 to Exit 44 (Ashley Street - Downtown East/West). Take Downtown West and then take Tampa Street South. Turn right onto Franklin Street which becomes Harbour Island Boulevard and continue to the hotel.

WELCOME TO TAMPA!

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference 70TH ANNUAL MEETING will take place in Tampa from 6-9 November, 2013, at the Westin Harbour Island hotel (just down the Hillsborough River from where C. B. Moore's boat, the Gopher, sank in 1926). SEAC participants get discount room rates but they are going fast – Wed 6 Nov is already sold out—overflow hotel (Sheraton- special SEAC rates), will have shuttle service to Harbour Island (1 km away) for Wed/Thurs. See the meeting website for registration, preliminary program, and tons of other information: southeasternarchaeology.org/annualmeeting.html

IF YOU SUBMITTED AN ABSTRACT, PLEASE CHECK THE PRELIMINARY PROGRAM TO SEE YOUR TIME SLOT, AND LET ORGANIZERS KNOW IF ANY INFORMATION IS INCORRECT.

The 2.5 days of presentations include symposia on earthen monuments, shell middens, ceramics in southern Appalachia, gender issues, Paleo-Indian, Florida archaeology at Canaveral National Seashore and Fox Lake Sanctuary, Mississippian symbolism, early Mississippian archaeologists, Spanish contact and missions, zooarchaeology, archaeometry and social theory, bioarchaeology, traditional cultural properties, big issues in historical archaeology, African diaspora, indigenous archaeology and tribal historic preservation.

Colleagues and former students put together two symposia and one roundtable to honor the achievements of three different revered archaeologists. Individual presentations and posters will address a huge variety of topics: Section 106, remote sensing, pXRF, GIS, LiDAR, isotopes, gravestones, battlefields, rock art, genetics, children, Cahokia, Angel, Kinkaid, Moundville, Etowah, Spiro, Hopewellian motifs, ethnobotany, Early Archaic lithics, diverse ceramics, fluted points, figurines, pipes, bone pins, copper, glass beads, tattoos, salt, polearms, Kentucky wine, shipwrecks, adultery, warrior women, even a possible transgendered shaman! We'll hear of Seminoles, Creeks, Caddo, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Catawba, and sites from Illinois to Virginia to Arkansas, the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico. Societies of all time periods include everyone from the earliest people in the Southeast through colonial cultures, the Spanish-American War, nineteenth-century capitalists, churches, plantations, and slaves.

The annual reception for students (and donors) will take place Thursday afternoon, and the SEAC Student Affairs Committee has organized a special workshop on "the Ins and Outs of Publishing." Many students will of course be competing for (rich!) the SEAC student paper prize. The Thursday evening reception will be at the [Tampa Bay History Center](#) and feature sangria, Spanish appetizers, and the special exhibit **Charting the Land of Flowers: 500 Years of Florida Maps**, in addition to regular exhibits on archaeology and history. SEAC's annual dance will be Friday night in the hotel ballroom. It will have the theme of "**TACKY TOURIST PARTY**," with prizes for the best material interpretation of that concept!

On Saturday the options include a bus/box lunch tour of the Crystal River Mounds site, a public archaeology day at Centennial Park in Ybor City, organized by the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and a walking tour of Ybor, highlighting historic Cuban and other accomplishments, or various other museum and recreational activities we list for you to do on your own (registered-participants' conference nametags will get them free rides on the downtown streetcar). You can also sign up for a Cuban-style dinner on the [American Victory World War II](#) merchant marine ship museum on Saturday night.

The book/exhibit room will feature discounts and demonstrations of interest to archaeologists, artifact replicas and other fine things for sale. People needing child care, disability accommodations, or other special services must contact meeting organizers in advance.

POVERTY POINT ADVOCACY GROUP FOUNDED

A nonprofit organization has been formed to support scientific and educational aspects of the Poverty Point State Historic Site. Advocates for Poverty Point (APP) developed as an outgrowth of its nomination to the World Heritage List and has as its official mission public awareness, educational outreach and development, communication with governmental entities, and fundraising for Poverty Point and its archeology program. There are various levels of membership available including corporate and business memberships. Membership forms are available on the [APP Facebook page](#). Contact Gary Stringer (318-342-1898; stringer@ulm.edu) for more information.

EMERSON APPOINTED STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

In August, Dr. Thomas Emerson was appointed as Illinois' first State Archaeologist. His 40 years of involvement in Illinois Archaeology provides a solid foundation for this position.

After graduating from the University of Wisconsin in environmental archaeology, Emerson was involved in numerous archaeological investigations in Illinois, the northern U.S., and Norway. Starting in 1984, he served for a decade as Chief Archaeologist for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. In 1994 he accepted the position of Director for the IDOT-affiliated Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) at the University of Illinois. Under his leadership, ITARP has become one of the premier archaeology programs in the United States, largely due to his broad vision of the professional archaeologist's responsibility for cultural resources and to the people of Illinois. In 2010, he was appointed the first Director of the newly created Illinois State Archaeological Survey (formerly ITARP).

Emerson's career reflects his balance between archaeological practice and research. Since 1998, he has served as an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois. He received the Environmental Excellence Award in 2011 and the Exemplary Human Environment Initiative Award in 2010 from the Federal Highway Administration. His dedication to publication is reflected in 18 books or edited volumes and over 125 book chapters or articles. He has also served as editor for three archaeology journals.

While Emerson is primarily known for his work with Cahokia, he was also one of the primary authors of Illinois' archaeological preservation and burial legislation during his decade at the Illinois Historic Preservation

Agency and has been involved in shipwreck litigation and looting of archaeological sites trials. Throughout much of his career, his primary research focused on the archaeology, religious ideology, and political economy of the late prehistoric Mississippian cultures. That being said, his interests continue to diversify and currently include mortuary analyses, isotope analyses, subsistence studies, archaeological ethnicity, archaeometric sourcing of raw materials, faunal analysis, Great Lakes maritime research, archaeological law and compliance, heritage management, and cultural resource management. Currently he is the Principal Investigator for one of the largest excavations in North America centered around the late prehistoric East St. Louis Site. Visit the [Illinois State Archaeological Survey's website](#) for more information.

NEW MEMBERS-ONLY BENEFIT FROM JSTOR

In collaboration with [JSTOR](#), SEAC is pleased to offer you a special, discounted fee for JPASS, a new JSTOR access plan designed for those without institutional or corporate access to JSTOR's archival collections. JPASS serves as your personal library card to the rich selection of journals on JSTOR.

As part of your membership in SEAC, JSTOR is offering a 1-year JPASS access plan for \$99, a 50% discount on the listed rate. JPASS includes unlimited reading and 120 article downloads, not only to *Southeastern Archaeology*, but to more than 1,500 humanities, social science, and science journals in the JSTOR.

If your SEAC dues were current for 2013, you should have received an email with a link and log-in information to take advantage of this members-only benefit. If not, please contact [Ann Cordell](#), SEAC Secretary.

2014 SEAC PUBLIC OUTREACH GRANT CYCLE

In order to promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast, SEAC supports a program of small grants to finance public outreach projects by providing 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 include teacher workshops, printed material for the public, exhibits, workshops for adults or children, Archaeology Week/Month activities, Project Archaeology workshops, Elderhostel programs, archaeology fairs, public field trips, or other public-oriented projects.

The competition is open to anyone in or near the traditional boundaries of the southeastern culture area, and all proposals must have some tie to the southeast. For purposes of the grant, southeastern states are defined as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Border states are defined as Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The 2014 Grant Cycle begins this fall. 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](#). All submissions must be received by the committee chair no later than December 1. For additional information or queries contact Darlene Applegate, Committee Chair (270-745-5094 or darlene.applegate@wku.edu).

BOOK REVIEWERS NEEDED

SEAC needs reviewers for new publications in archaeology and history. Reviewers will receive a new review copy and are expected to submit a maximum 1200 word written review to be published in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Reviews are also expected to be submitted within three months of receipt of the book. A list of books available for review and details regarding formatting and the submission process are on the web at <https://portfolio.ou.edu/users/livi5882/web/bookreview.html>. This link is also available on the Announcements page of the SEAC website. Contact Dr. Patrick Livingood, SEAC's Associate Editor for Book Reviews, for more information.

SEAC 2013 STUDENT AFFAIRS EVENTS

The Student Affairs Committee of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is looking forward to hosting several events at the upcoming conference in Tampa. This year, we will host a Student's Workshop and a Student's reception. The Student Affairs Committee will also hold elections after the Annual Meeting for Chair-Elect and two member-at-large positions. A solicitation will be sent to the Student Affairs Committee listserv, the SAC webpage, and posted on our Facebook page before the conference. You can also email Andrea White at awhit73@lsu.edu if you are interested in any of these positions.

This year's workshop is on *The Ins and Outs of Publishing*. Panelists will discuss their first experiences in publication, the submission process, and the growth of open-access online journals. The objective of this workshop is to help students better understand how to get their research published, outlets for publication, and what

to expect after submitting a manuscript. A Student Reception will take place Thursday afternoon where students can interact with peers from other schools and network with possible employers and donors who support student activity. Enjoy free beer and snacks courtesy of SEAC and special SEAC 2013 donors. There are several ways to learn about SAC activities: Like our new Facebook page - search for Southeastern Archaeological Conference Student Affairs. We hope students can use the Facebook page to organize ride- and room-share opportunities for the upcoming conference. You can also visit the [SAC website](#) and join the SAC mailing list to keep up with student activities. Email awhit73@lsu.edu to be added to the email list.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The 8th Biennial "Fields of Conflict" Conference on Conflict Archaeology will be held March 11-16, 2014 in Columbia, South Carolina. Join archaeologists from around the world as they present their research on conflict archaeology and conference participants as they share best practices and strategies for battlefield preservation. The Call for Papers is open. Suggested themes include: New Techniques in Battlefield Analysis, Theory and Method in Battlefield Archaeology, or A New Look at the American Revolution in the South. Visit the conference website at <https://saeu.sc.edu/reg/fieldsofconflict/index.php> for more information.

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

SEAC ELECTION 2013

The 2013 Nominations Committee has identified one candidate for the position of Editor-elect (a one-year term, followed by a three-year term as Editor): Elizabeth J. Reitz; and three for Executive Officer I (a two-year term): Evan Peacock, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Jane Eastman. Candidates' statements are below.

Nominations Committee members were Janet Rafferty (Chair), David Dye, and Tony Boudreaux. If you have any questions, please contact the committee chair.

This year's election will be held September 25-October 23, by electronic ballot. Paper ballots are no longer being mailed out to members. Electronic balloting instructions will appear in SEAC members' email in-boxes on the morning of Wednesday, September 25. If your dues are up-to-date and you have an email account but do not receive a ballot that morning, go to the [SEAC web site](#) for a paper ballot and instructions on how to submit it. If you have any questions about the election procedure, contact SEAC President T.R. Kidder at trkidder@wustl.edu

NOMINEES' STATEMENTS

Editor-Elect:

Elizabeth J. Reitz

I received my PhD in 1979 from the University of Florida and am now Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia, where I manage the Zooarchaeology Laboratory in the Georgia Museum of Natural History. My research focuses on the interpretation of animal remains from coastal archaeological sites dating from the Late Pleistocene into the twentieth century throughout the Americas. I have served as an officer, board member, or com-

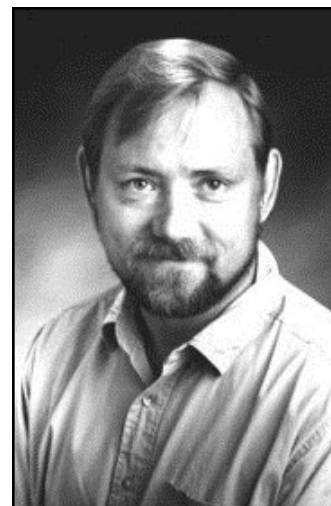


mittee member for a number of professional societies, including the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and am a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. If elected, I look forward to continuing the exemplary service of current *Southeastern Archaeology* Editor, Thomas Pluckhahn, and the editors preceding him. Archiving *Southeastern Archaeology* on JSTOR raised the profile of the journal, its impact factor, and citation rates. The next significant tasks are to be indexed on the web of science and to improve the web site. The key to the continued quality of our journal is the high level of scholarship within SEAC. As your Editor, I look forward to becoming more familiar with the breadth of scholarship in the Conference and to assisting authors in bringing their work to this wider audience.

Executive Officer I:

Evan Peacock (PhD University of Sheffield, U.K. 1999; M.A. Sheffield 1990, B.A. Mississippi State University 1988).

My first experience in archaeology was a field school held in the Southeast in 1984. Since then, I have worked as an archaeologist in the commercial sector, for a federal agency, and in academia. My research interests include long-term human-nature interaction, formation processes, settlement patterns, evolutionary and ecological theory, archaeological methods and practice. Navigating the various tides of outlook and practice in a manner that is both morally and scientifically defensible is not an easy task, but maintaining balance is critical to the long-term success of SEAC. If elected to the position of Executive Officer I, I will work to ensure that such balance is maintained.



ELECTIONS

Mary Beth Trubitt (PhD, Northwestern University 1996; MA, Northwestern University 1989, BA, Oberlin College 1981).

As a research station archeologist for the Arkansas Archeological Survey, I conduct research, teach and mentor university students, and work



with members of the interested public. Currently I am developing a virtual comparative collection of Arkansas Novaculite on the web, investigating Caddo identity in the Ouachita Mountains through excavations at a 16th century site, and writing about

interaction between the Caddo area and the Mississippian Southeast. I have been a member of SEAC since 1986 and have presented papers and posters at the conferences, assisted with organizing two of the annual meetings, published in and reviewed manuscripts for the journal, and, as a past winner, served on the judging committee for the Student Paper Competition. I am past president of the Caddo Conference Organization and have served on committees for the SAA. If elected as an Executive Officer, I will bring my experience to serve as your representative to the SEAC Board, and help SEAC prosper.

Jane M. Eastman (PhD, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 1999; MA UNC-CH 1990; BA UNC-CH 1986).

My primary research and teaching interests are in Southeastern US archaeology, pottery manufacture and use, foodways, Cherokee archaeology,



experimental archaeology, mortuary archaeology, public archaeology, and gender studies. I am the Director of Cherokee Studies and Director of the Archaeology Lab and Archive at Western Carolina University and recently served as Head of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology.

I also worked as a field and lab supervisor for a cultural resources management firm for many years. I have been a member of SEAC for over 25 years and I received the C.B. Moore Award in 2002. I regularly present papers at our annual meetings, have served as newsletter editor and assisted with editing two special volumes of our journal. I would very much like to serve the conference as Executive Officer I and, if elected, will help ensure that SEAC remains a vibrant organization.

SEAC ELECTIONS ARE NOW

OPEN

VOTING CLOSSES OCTOBER 23rd.

If your membership was current as of September 25 and you did not receive an electronic ballot from Vote-Now, you may print a fill-able PDF paper ballot from the SEAC website or from the back of this newsletter. Email or mail completed ballots to Ann Cordell per the instructions on the ballot.

An Interview with Mary Beth Reed and Joe Joseph

By Phillip Hodge, SEAC Newsletter Editor

Mary Beth Reed and Joe Joseph co-founded New South Associates in 1988. Based in Stone Mountain, Georgia, Mary Beth is New South's President and Director of History, while Joe serves as Director of Administration and Project Manager.



PH: I want to start with the [Veterans Curation Program](#) (VCP). Joe, I know you've been involved with the VCP. I don't know a lot about it, but it sounds like a really phenomenal idea. Tell me a little bit about it.

JWJ: The VCP is a really phenomenal idea – you've hit it on the head. It was created by Dr. Michael K. "Sonny" Trimble, Director of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections at the St. Louis District. Sonny directed the excavation and recovery of mass graves during the Iraq war, during which he worked with U.S. Military personnel and came away from that experience with a deep appreciation of the military's efforts, as well as the physical and emotional strain of their assignments. He came back from Iraq feeling that we as a nation owed a tremendous debt to veterans, one that frankly wasn't being repaid. When President Obama was developing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Sonny came up with the idea of using stimulus funding to help the Corps fulfill its mission to rehabilitate old collections, while also helping the Vets by hiring and training them as lab technicians. The VCP was funded by ARRA with three labs established, one in St. Louis, MO; one in Alexandria, VA; and the one in Augusta, GA that New South Associates currently runs.

Veterans are hired to work as technicians for five to six month terms. They work in two different areas within the labs – artifacts and archives – rehabilitating and documenting old Corps collections and preparing them to current curation standards. They also create digital records so the collections can be returned to the curation facility and made accessible. The Vets also learn digital

photography because the Corps is developing a digital archive of photographs of diagnostic materials and scans of documents that will be made available on-line through the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR). The VCP is the first program that I am aware of that is emphasizing the creation of digital collections, which will significantly help address issues with access to collections.

PH: What do the Veterans get out of the program?

JWJ: They get a number of things. First, almost all of them went into the military straight out of high school and have no sense of how a professional office works, what is and isn't appropriate office behavior, and what are basic office skills. We've brought them back from Iraq and Afghanistan, with all the trauma associated with those conflicts, and have asked them to go out and find jobs while we are still coming out of a recession. Jobs are hard to find, and they don't really know what a non-military job is or what's expected. Not surprisingly, unemployment among Vets is significantly higher than the national average.

Working with their fellow Vets and the lab supervisors (each lab has two – one for artifacts and the other for archives – ours are Patrick Rivera and Caroline Bradford, respectively), the Vets get a chance to learn how to work in an office and what is expected, but they learn this in a comfortable setting working with other Vets. Most of them develop an interest in archaeology and history and enjoy the chance to learn about the past, so these are jobs that intellectually engage them and that they take pride in. They develop a lot of records management and office skills: working with various software and databases, data entry, preparing

reports, scanning, photography, organization, etc. that translate very well to professional office jobs. They are also given additional training in things like preparing a professional resume and interview skills. The program has been extremely successful – since 2009, 124 veterans have gone through the program and 84% have either found a job or gone back to school following completion. Meanwhile, the Corps has worked on 173 archaeological collections, and has prepared 804 boxes of artifacts and 101.5 linear feet of records from water resource projects in six different districts.

PH: The VCP sounds like a rewarding experience. What has most surprised you about this program?

JWJ: Most Vets have either Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). We met with a VA Psychologist as part of our orientation to the program and he told us that repetitive exercises are exactly what the VA prescribes for Vets with TBI and PTSD, but that it is hard to get them to do those as volunteers. With the VCP, they are being paid to do these repetitive tasks and they have an interest in the objects they are sorting and counting, so this work is also helping to reconnect their brain synapses and recover from the trauma of war. No one expected that when the VCP was being developed.

The VCP is easily the most rewarding project I've ever been associated with – it is a great success story and Sonny and his colleagues at the St. Louis District, particularly Dr. Susan Malin-Boyce, Kate McMahon, and Andrea Adams, deserve all of our thanks for making this happen. The program is currently supported by the Corps, but the current funding level is less than it

was during ARRA. The Corps has more collections that could benefit from this type of operation and other locations where VCP labs could be established if Congress was willing to provide more funds for the program. If SEAC members have a Representative or Senator committed to helping our nation's veterans, please let them know about this program. The website is veteranscuratorprogram.org - it deserves our support.

PH: You two co-founded New South and continue to run it today. How do your management and leadership styles differ?

MBR: I prefer more structure than Joe. That is probably a product of coming from a large family and my years in Catholic school. New South Associates is currently organized by departments, each department has a director, there is a clear chain-of-command, and everyone knows their roles and expectations. Work plans are prepared for all projects, deliverables are entered into a master schedule, and QA/QC is performed. But my sense of efficiency does not get in the way of fun. We do have fun at New South!

Joe likes to say that his management style developed from his experience as coach of our daughter's soccer team. He is more inclined to define goals and objectives but shift roles and responsibilities if that is what he thinks it will take to best meet those objectives. For example, he would change players' positions in games based on what match-ups he thought worked best and he wanted all of his players to be able to play every field position. We compromise some days on how to get things done. But the end result is making this a place where we would want to work.

PH: This idea of being able to play every position raises one of my persistent (and maybe unfounded) concerns about the over-specialization of Generation X and Y archaeologists; that, many times I hear archaeologists classifying themselves exclusively as a "lithics person" or a "faunal person" or "historic archaeologist." Is there room today for the generalist, for the archaeologist who can play every position?

MBR/JWJ: Yes, as a matter of fact we think that is one of the benefits of Cultural

Resource Management (CRM) archaeology; that it allows you to look at different, but related sites, in different places to develop a broader understanding of cultures and the past. However, we think there are limits in how much you can be a generalist – it is very hard to know the current research on the Archaic and plantation archaeology at the same time. We encourage archaeologists to develop an emphasis in one of the two major subfields, prehistory or history, although in CRM archaeology you should be prepared to work in either if required. Pigeon-holing yourself into a tighter specialization (i.e. lithic analyst, urban archaeologist) is not beneficial; what a CRM firm looks for is an archaeologist with strong analytical skills who can work in a variety of settings.

PH: A common complaint I hear from archaeologists who've been at it for 30 years or more is that the younger generations of archaeologists have lots of classroom experience but lack sufficient field experience. I wonder if this is less a generational difference and due more to the changing nature of archaeological projects and opportunities to gain experience; that there are more students and fewer (and smaller and different) projects as compared earlier decades. Do you agree?

MBR/JWJ: Field experiences shape an archaeologist as much if not more than classroom learning and we think there are significant differences in current fieldwork versus what was available when we were both coming up. Our generation had the opportunity to work on multiple large-scale data recoveries, often on reservoir projects, which had several advantages. First, working on a data recovery you have the chance to work with more field peers (we've worked on projects with crews that numbered 30+) and there is more debate and discussion about archaeology, findings, and interpretations than there is on a survey project where the field archaeology itself doesn't generate as much content for discussion. Second, working on these large projects we had the chance to work with a lot of different archaeologists, so we took away from that a broader range of perspectives and approaches and also developed friendships with colleagues that rose through the ranks

with us at other organizations and agencies. Third, some of the projects we worked on, such as Richard B. Russell Reservoir for Joe, saw multiple firms and universities at work on different sites at the same time, so these projects helped us develop an understanding of how we would like to see projects run once we had our own firm.

Most of the work we see today is survey, and while you can learn good survey skills on those projects, you don't get as engaged in the archaeology. On a data recovery project the crew at night is likely to be talking archaeology over beers; on a survey project they're not talking archaeology (they are still drinking beer, however). And we don't see those large-scale projects, like the reservoir projects, where multiple crews are at work in the same area and able to benefit from cross-fertilization (pipeline projects may have multiple recovery crews at work at the same time but they are likely to be geographically spread out). Today's young archaeologists don't get the same immersion in archaeology that we had and it's largely because the nature of the field has changed.

PH: Acknowledging that the nature of projects has changed, what can university programs do to better educate and train the next generation of archaeologists so they have the knowledge and skills necessary to better meet the demands of the marketplace and expectations of employers?

MBR/JWJ: Older CRM projects could be used as "case studies" of how archaeology is conducted, having students review how research designs were developed, sites surveyed and evaluated, mitigation efforts, and ultimately analysis, interpretation and data recovery reporting. If these were used in a CRM course setting then you could also add in any analysis of budgets and performance metrics. This would be a way to engage students in thinking about site investigations in the real world setting of compliance archaeology, and it would allow them to see and understand a complex data recovery to a greater degree than they will get from any field project alone.

PH: Any thoughts on work-life balance for archaeologists? Archaeologists obvi-

ously aren't alone in trying to balance this equation, but does the ethical imperative implicit in stewardship and conservation of archaeological sites complicate work-life challenges for archaeologists? You all are involved in archaeological and historical organizations on many levels. How do you all maintain this balance?

MBR/JWJ: If you are in archaeology or historic preservation, it has to be a life, not a career. We're both doing what we do because we enjoy it and we volunteer because this is our hobby as well as our profession. It is what we like to do, so doing it in different contexts, as volunteer editors or president of a historical society or whatever is still enjoyable. If you have gone into archaeology as a career then that may be a mistake – you likely won't make as much money as your cohorts working in different industries and you'll need to put in extra hours to get the most out of your sites, data, and job.

We recognize that we set the bar at New South. We encourage our staff to volunteer and be active, to give papers and publish, because we all, as professionals, have an obligation to give something back to the discipline that engages us. And in our experience, the ones who are the most engaged are also the happiest.

We are fortunate because we are both in the same field and share the same interests and, in some cases, the same deadlines. This makes managing our workplace and home-life easier. It is likely more challenging for staff whose spouses are in other fields because they may experience push back on spending weekends writing or editing papers or doing other volunteer efforts, and that is a personal balance that each professional has to resolve individually. No easy answers there.

PH: I want to shift the conversation to some national issues as they relate to archaeology. In a recent [NY Times editorial](#), Tom Friedman wrote “When everything and everyone becomes connected, and complexity is free and innovation is both dirt-cheap and can come from anywhere, the world of work changes.” Does this have any bearing on the future of archaeology?

MBR/JWJ: The world we work in is definitely changing, in both the work place itself and the way work is being accomplished, in ways

parallel to those Friedman reviews. From our perspective, archaeology has gone through more change in the past decade than it has in three decades before that and we think the pace of change will only increase in the years ahead. We'll give two examples. On the one front we have GIS, which allows us to map and model spatial data in ways that were incredibly labor-intensive, if even feasible, before. When we receive a project now we are able, in most states, to order the site data for the location; to project and calculate our shovel test placement; to determine soils, slope, drainage, aspect and other attributes that influence site locations; and when fieldwork is done we can share shapefiles with spatial data down to the location of the shovel tests with our clients and agencies so they can accurately incorporate our findings into their plans and designs. The result is more accurate data, more comprehensive analysis, more quickly, and at less cost. We think the next phase in the use of GIS will be a greater use of predictive modeling, which has always been a goal of archaeology, but is one that is now attainable.

At the other end of the spectrum, we have the internet and social media that allow us to share our work and analyses with both our colleagues and the public in an immediate way. The ability to instantaneously share images and questions about a project or an artifact with our colleagues and the public is changing the way we work, making us part of a larger collaborative community rather than isolated individuals.

PH: Where does innovation occur in archaeology today, and is there room for experimentation in a field like ours that's so driven by deliverables and schedules?

MBR/JWJ: We think a lot of innovation comes out of University research programs but it is the responsibility of firms and agencies involved in CRM to see the benefits of a particular technology and to invest in that technology to improve their operations. We see a direct link between technology and innovation. From our experience, investment is almost always the first step of innovation. We've always viewed new technologies as vital to how we work and have always been willing to make the investments in the technology, and in virtually every instance those

investments have paid off. When we started New South Associates with Tom Wheaton we were working out of our houses – we couldn't afford an office yet – but we had pooled our money and had a little to invest in start up costs and decided to buy a fax machine. Faxing was a new technology at that time – the firm where we had previously worked was a large CRM firm who did not have a fax. So we got a fax machine and the history of New South Associates is probably a different history because of that one piece of equipment. Pretty soon we were getting calls from engineering firms that needed to get a bid and an award quickly and we could correspond by fax, rather than losing days to RFPs mailed out and proposals mailed back in. So that one technology purchase put us immediately on the map.

A more recent example is geophysics. When Shawn Patch joined our North Carolina office, he had experience with geophysics from work with GDOT and asked if we were interested in adding geophysics to our capabilities. The equipment was expensive, and at that date we had not seen a single RFP calling for geophysics, but we recognized the benefits and invested. Today we do a significant amount of geophysics work – the volume has grown every year – and having the capability we're able to see projects through a different lens and use approaches that bring geophysics into the mix, and time after time the geophysics have provided tremendous cost benefits and results to our clients. Shawn and his colleague Sarah Lowery recently completed a geophysics survey of the 24-acre Atlanta Multi-Modal Passenger Transit Center site that generated fantastic mapping of buried structures and features on the site, tied to geo-referenced historic maps in GIS, and in combination provided a tremendous resource to GDOT at a fraction of the cost of a traditional survey. If we hadn't had those capabilities we probably would have approached the project with backhoes and test trenches at a greater cost and taking much more time. Innovation has cost benefits, but they are not immediate and they require investment in technology, exploration of what it can do, and then application to projects.

PH: It seems like every week there's a headline in the national news about big data, about its risks and rewards. What

RANDOM SAMPLE

does big data mean for archaeology, and does it pose any unique risks?

MBR/JWJ: We don't think archaeology has true big data – what we have instead is lots of data, which presents challenges for storage and curation. In order to have big data the data needs to share attributes and be comparable. What we see in southeastern archaeology is a lot of different databases from different sites developed by different archaeologists at different firms and different universities that are not directly comparable. We don't have any analytical standards that result in similar collections being classified the same way and as a result we largely don't have comparable datasets or big data from our excavations.

There are some exceptions. Sites are the best. Here, we do have datasets with comparable systems of classification (although Phase names change across state lines) so we have the potential to analyze lots of sites, with lots of attributes, over large areas, a big data type analysis. And, site data is also our risk – there is the potential for hackers to gain access to these data sets and use that access to locate and loot sites. We don't know the sophistication of most state site files and GIS layers but we're willing to bet a hacker could gain access. And that is something we should worry about – on the historic side, we have seen a jump in the amount of metal detecting site looting going on in response to programs like "Diggers" and as the economy stays slow and people look for nickels and dimes because they've given up looking for a buck.

PH: The UN Conference on Trade and Development recently said that "... climate change mitigation is a huge new market opportunity" and Oxfam America has even coined the term "adaptation marketplace" to reflect the existence of this market as a fully-formed sector of the economy. Setting aside, as much as possible, the human dimension and politics of climate change, are there trends in CRM toward marketing to this sector of the economy and, if so, what do they look like?

MBR/JWJ: Efforts to address the effects of coastal flooding will be managed through the Corps of Engineers and will likely involve

numerous large engineering firms with experience in water management. We don't think there is anything explicit CRM firms can do to market to that future sector of the economy until plans are developed and scopes written. We do think the nature of how we conduct compliance archaeology needs to evolve to address the scale and scope of that effort, however.

PH: Coastal areas are already seeing effects of rising sea levels. What specializations or areas of archaeological expertise will likely be in highest demand in the "adaptation marketplace?"

MBR/JWJ: We think the federal response to rising sea levels will attempt to maintain key coastal ports through the construction of flood control levees and pump systems, much like those that already exist for New Orleans, so there may be a greater need for archaeologists with knowledge of coastal environments and cultures to meet the compliance needs of those large-scale projects. But we think the greater effect of rising sea levels on compliance archaeology will be felt in the interior, in the Sand Hills and Piedmont physiographic provinces, as citizens and industries displaced from the coastal regions relocate and significantly increase population densities and infrastructure needs. This will result in a need to expand road networks, water and sewer services, for example. Coupled with the forecast of a hotter, drier climate, there is a very strong likelihood for a future round of major reservoir construction, comparable and possibly greater than what the Corps of Engineers, TVA, and others did in the mid-twentieth century. The Atlanta metro area is already facing the need for expanded sources of water due to a growing population and the effects of droughts.

We see two potential outcomes of the scale and cost of this effort of the coastal mitigation effects. The first is that Congress waives compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and other environmental laws in the funding authorization for coastal mitigation. The second is that we as the discipline of compliance archaeology evolve to make better use of technologies to conduct focused, less labor intensive, identification and recovery efforts. We think the latter will be a growing trend regardless of

climate change, as federal budgets become ever tighter, and we as a field need to adapt more cost effective approaches or suffer the consequences. We think the future of compliance archaeology will make greater use of geophysical survey techniques, predictive modeling, GIS, LIDAR, drones, and other technologies to forge a new archaeological paradigm where digging and analysis is only an element, not the emphasis, of how archaeology is done.

There is another aspect of compliance archaeology that is already on us, and will certainly grow in the future as climate change progresses, and that is disaster archaeology. We think there is a need for training that prepares archaeologists to address the results of natural disasters during the recovery phase.

PH: Last question. Tell me about one formative experience or person who really influenced you as a historian or archaeologist. What did you learn and how has it served you in your career?

MBR: Sister Shawn, a Roman Catholic sister of the Immaculate Heart order with a PhD in history, took a hiatus from teaching at Catholic University for a year and got the plum assignment of teaching US history to sophomores at Bishop Conwell High School in Levittown, PA. I had the good fortune to land in her class. Sister Shawn taught both history and culture with gusto, always emphasizing the need for us to get out and see where history happened. She showed me the importance of a sense of place way before that phrase became entrenched in the historic preservation lexicon.

JWJ: Stan South. Stan was the first archaeologist I worked with who made me look past artifacts and features to see the cultures that created them. Stan's enthusiasm and love of the field is infectious and I've always strived to follow in his footsteps. ■

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

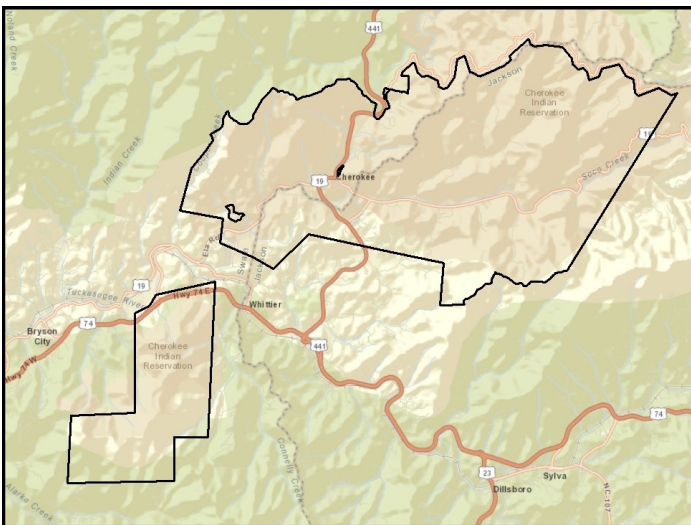
Indigenous Archaeological Practice in the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

By Beau Duke Carroll

*Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*



I am a contract field archeologist for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI). My primary duties involve assisting the Tribal Archaeologist with archaeological surveys and excavations on the Qualla Boundary, as required by the National Historic Preservation Act and [Cherokee Code 70](#). As a university educated and trained archaeologist, my methodology and approach to fieldwork are very much the same as any other professional archaeologist. However, as an enrolled member of the EBCI, there are important, culturally specific differences in my approach and understanding of



Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Reservation
Approximately 50 miles west of Asheville, North Carolina.

what it means to be an archaeologist and to engage the archaeological record. As a Cherokee archaeologist, I live in two worlds, integrating sound archaeological method and interpretation with the tradition and beliefs of Cherokee culture. To do so successfully, requires traditional rituals aimed at maintaining balance and purity.

Tohi and duyugodvi

Archaeological method is fundamentally about the collection of data from material culture, whether in the field, the lab, or the literature. Cherokee believe if you collect something or remove it from its place, you must replace it with something else to express gratitude and maintain balance, or *tohi*. *Tohi* is essential to all Cherokee life and must be considered when removing something from its natural place in the world. An elder once told me if you move Stonehenge it's just another pile of rocks. Likewise, if our ancestors are moved, Cherokee believe they cease to exist and are wiped away because they no longer have a sense of place. Place is a sacred, core value to the Cherokee and an integral part of our culture. Therefore, the actual, physical location of Cherokee burials and archaeological sites are deeply rooted in our spiritual beliefs and tied to our concept of balance.

To understand *tohi*, you must understand Cherokee cosmology, in which humans were the last creatures to be placed on earth, guests in a world full of plants, animals, and spirits. In order to manage our position in this world, Cherokee must adhere to a set of natural laws about the difference between right and wrong and living life based on the right-way, or *duyugodvi* (Tonya Carroll, personal communication, July 16, 2013). By taking an object, like an artifact, without replacing with something else, you deviate from *duyugodvi*, and disrupt *tohi*, which can bring sickness or even death to the individual or the community.

One way to maintain *tohi* is through the practice of gifting. Growing up Cherokee, I know what kinds of gifts are valued and I use this cultural knowledge to help maintain *tohi* in my archaeological practice. I

strongly believe that Cherokee can use archeology as a tool to help protect the tangible remains of our past and ensure that our beliefs and culture are preserved for future generations. If I can show, for instance, that artifact type and count are related to a definable occupation at a single point in time, steps can be then be taken to preserve and protect that place from destruction. Preservation in place is one part of *duyugodvi* along with respect for other people, ancestors, and the environment, all of which helps to maintain *tohi*.

The basis of my approach to fieldwork revolves around respect for my ancestors, their sense of place, and the natural world. As a Cherokee, when I enter an archaeological site I am also entering the home of an ancestor and must therefore express my intentions: *I am not here to take anything, I am only borrowing from the ancestors. Please accept my gift.* I hope the spirits of the people who once lived in the home I am now excavating will understand my intent and welcome my curiosity. In this way, I believe the ancestors allow me to borrow the objects from their home in the service of protecting and preserving Cherokee culture.

Purification

The “*Going to water*” ceremony is the most prevalent purification ceremony among Cherokee (Kilpatrick 1997:100) and one that I use to prepare myself for fieldwork both at the end of each day to remove contamination before I go home and at day-break of the day after the dig ends. *Going to water* is used for many purposes and involves a symbolic cleansing in a flowing stream. During this ceremony, medicine men associated with spiritual cleansing invoke the life sustaining spirit *Yv:wi Gana:hidv*, or “Long Person.” *Yv:wi Gana:hidv* is the name for the river, personified as a man with his head resting on the mountain, feet stretched out to the lowlands, and speaking to those who understand his message (Kilpatrick 1997:11).

In addition to *Yv:wi Gana:hidv*, “going to water” also involves the number four, referring to the four cardinal directions, with special emphasis on the cardinal direction East, which is associated with the color Red and possesses symbolic characteristics of



Beau Carroll at Garden Creek, Haywood County, NC.

Power and War. The individual who needs to be purified stands on or in the river, usually at sunrise, facing east. They dip their hands into the water, wetting their head, face, chest, shoulders, arms, and legs while singing or reciting prayers in Cherokee. *Yv:wi Gana:hidv* takes the sickness downstream. Depending on the degree of exposure and the action by which they need to be cleansed, they may be quarantined from the community for up to seven days, and in most cases they are not allowed to participate in traditional rituals for four days. When complete, they are considered clean and purified, free of sickness and bad feelings.

Another ritual utilized in my work involves cleansing and purifying my trowel, field book, and gifts of tobacco. I practice this ritual before each survey or excavation project to cleanse myself and my tools in the event they are still carrying any sickness obtained from previous projects. To purify my tools, I invoke all seven directional spirits – East, South, West, North and Above, Below, and Present worlds – giving them thanks and asking for help.

Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) is also utilized in many Cherokee cleansing rituals. Its shaved, dry bark is lit on fire and extinguished to make the

smoke rise. A raven's feather is used to symbolize the *Raven Mocker* (inset below), the most powerful supernatural being in Cherokee mythology. Witches have an adversarial relationship with Raven Mockers and are known to be "...jealous of Raven Mockers and afraid to come into the same house with one" (Kilpatrick 1997:10). By fanning the smoke with a raven's feather, the most powerful pollution and medicine will be washed away.

Smoke is fanned in the seven cardinal directions. First toward the east, since this is where the sun rises and the direction from which all life comes. Next, I acknowledge south, continuing clockwise until the circle is complete. I also offer smoke to the creator and earth spirits, giving thanks and praying for help in Cherokee.

Raven Mockers

"Of all the Cherokee wizards or witches the most dreaded is the Raven Mocker (Kâ'lanû Ahyeli'ski), the one that robs the dying man of life. They are of either sex and there is no sure way to know one, though they usually look withered and old, because they have added so many lives to their own. At night, when someone is sick or dying in the settlement, the Raven Mocker goes to the place to take the life. He flies through the air in fiery shape, with arms outstretched like wings, and sparks trailing behind, and a rushing sound like the noise of a strong wind. Every little while as he flies he makes a cry like the cry of a raven when it 'dives' in the air..."

*James Mooney
Myths of the Cherokee*

Working Together

Balance and purification take on more importance when human burials are involved because Cherokee have strong cultural, traditional, and moral prohibitions on contact and exposure with the dead. We believe that exposure to human remains leads to spiritual contamination that damages both the individual and the community as a whole. For this reason, Cherokee archaeologists do not excavate human remains. Beliefs about corpse pollution furthermore explain the negative view many Cherokee hold toward bioarchaeology. In this context, it is important to reiterate for anyone working in Cherokee archaeology to understand that the very people under study believe that disease and discord are drawn to the dead, and anyone exposed to these pollutants must undergo ritual cleansing. Otherwise, they will be seen as a carrier of disease, misfortune, and death.

Controversies about excavation and treatment of human burials by non-native archaeologists can be overcome through communication and cultural relativism. A place to start is by recognizing that Native Americans, that Cherokee, are still here and have much to teach. The archeologists I have had the privilege of working with are open to my concerns and some are even knowledgeable in traditional Cherokee practices. Certain archaeologists might not have the same beliefs that I have but they let me have the time that I need to prepare myself and the others around me.

Without sincere consultation with tribal leaders and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, relationships between Native Americans and archaeologists will continue to deteriorate at the expense of the discovery of new information about Native culture and archaeology. As a Cherokee archaeologist, I have archaeological questions about my ancestors and the history of all people, but I have to balance my archaeological curiosity with my cultural responsibility to respect my ancestors and my cultural upbringing. Working together, however, we can study native culture, past and present, and arrive at answers we can all live with. All it takes is communication, understanding, and education.



Beau Carroll (center) recording a feature at Stecoe Town, Jackson County,

Living Cherokee, Practicing Archaeology

When I participate in archaeological survey and excavations, I practice traditional Cherokee cleansing practices, protecting myself and my community, while being present on site to protect Cherokee burials and archaeological sites. This is a key part of my job and I move between archaeology and traditional Cherokee values many times throughout the day. These worlds are difficult to navigate and I struggle to maintain my traditional beliefs and practices, while doing a job that sometimes exists in direct opposition. Cherokee are a resilient and adaptive people. This is how we have survived to the present day. Archaeology is no different. We must adapt, contribute, learn and manage this scientific discipline that will continue to investigate our past whether we participate or not.

Native peoples that grow up in their traditional beliefs often live in two worlds. They have to balance mainstream culture with the culture of their ancestors. That is simply what I am doing as a Cher-

okee archaeologist. It is important for me that my community knows that while I am trying to uncover more about our history and culture I am also following tribal guidelines and rituals in order to keep balance in my life. I am trying to protect all that is Cherokee and maintain *tohi* on an individual, familial, communal, and intergenerational level. I do that through respecting my ancestors, my sense of place, and by staying true to what it is to be Cherokee.

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A New Website for Southeastern Archaeologists

By Mary Beth Trubitt

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The Arkansas Archeological Survey is developing a new website, "[Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection](#)." Illustrating the distinctive traits of a key toolstone quarried from the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas, this website will serve as a research tool as well as an educational resource. The project is supported in part by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The current 3-page prototype, hosted on the Arkansas Archeological Survey's server at was created with an Arkansas Humanities Council planning mini-grant. It provides information on Arkansas Novaculite as a distinctive regional chert type, has a map highlighting source and distribution areas, and gives an example of a novaculite quarry site with high quality photographs of raw material samples. The website was written by Mary Beth Trubitt, Vanessa Hanvey, and Tyler Stumpf of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson State University Research Station in Arkadelphia, and was designed and coded by John Samuelsen of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Computer Services Program in Fayetteville. When fully developed by April 2014, it will provide descriptions and photographs of samples from about 20 aboriginal quarry sites across the Ouachita Mountains, including comparisons of visual and chemical characteristics of novaculite and the effects of heat treatment. Intended for use as a virtual comparative collection, the website will illustrate the diversity across the source area as well as the characteristics that differentiate novaculite from other toolstones in the region. A focal point is the map showing

source counties in Arkansas where novaculite quarries have been recorded, and the spatial extent and timing of distribution of novaculite artifacts beyond the Ouachita Mountains based on published data and feedback from other researchers. The website is intended to be dynamic and interactive.

Geologists map the Arkansas Novaculite formation along the Benton-Broken Bow Uplift of the Ouachita Mountains between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Broken Bow, Oklahoma. Massive novaculite and interbedded chert and shale make up a Devonian to Mississippian age formation created by precipitation of silica, possibly from volcanic sediments, in marine settings, and then altered through diagenesis and metamorphism during the formation of the Ouachita Mountains. Folding, faulting, and tilting of rock layers has resulted in exposure of erosion-resistant massive beds of novaculite on mountain ridges (Banks 1984; Griswold 1892; Holbrook and Stone 1979; Keller et al. 1985) (Figure 1).

Macroscopically, novaculite is "a homogeneous, mostly white or light-colored rock, translucent on thin edges, with a waxy to dull luster, and almost entirely composed of microcrystalline quartz," (Holbrook and Stone 1979:2). The geological description of, the interest in, and even the name for this rock stems from its use for whetstones. Novaculite was mined for whetstones in the Hot Springs area as early as 1818, and continues to be used commercially for abrasives today (Griswold 1892; Holbrook and Stone 1979; Steuart et al. 1982; Whittington 1969).



Figure 1. Exposed novaculite outcrops on a mountain ridge in the Ouachita National Forest in Montgomery County, Arkansas (Photo: Arkansas Archeological Survey).

For archaeologists, novaculite is a chert in the general sense of a microcrystalline siliceous sedimentary rock, but novaculite is a distinctive regional chert type (Luedtke 1978:414). It varies in color and texture (Figure 2), but is characteristically translucent (Jeter and Jackson 1994; Luedtke 1992). The new website will describe and illustrate the range of visual characteristics of novaculite from different quarries. The virtual comparative collection will focus on novaculite and other Arkansas cherts, and will link with existing websites on Southeastern and Midwestern toolstones (see, for example, Iowa's "[Lithic Raw Material Assemblage](#)" or "[Geoarchaeology at South Alabama](#)." Chemical characterization studies of specific sources will be summarized where available. For exam-

ple, using instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA), Kristin Scarr (2008) was able to differentiate novaculite from other cherts and argued for the potential to use INAA to differentiate quarry regions within the Arkansas Novaculite formation.

Novaculite's use for local residents goes back thousands of years, as it was a key raw material for American Indians who relied on it as a raw material for chipping sharp-edged tools. Novaculite is commonly found on sites throughout the archaeological sequence in the Ouachita Mountains and adjacent areas of the Gulf Coastal Plain in Arkansas (Early 2000; Schambach 1998). Novaculite artifacts have also been found on archaeological sites in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama, as early as the Paleoindian period (see, for example, Brookes 1999; Gibson 1994; Jeter and Jackson 1994; Ray 2007; Jack Ray, personal communication, 2013). We hope that the "Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection" website will spur new research into tool production and exchange systems in the Southeast.

William H. Holmes was the first archaeologist to visit a novaculite quarry in Arkansas, publishing a description of a quarry near Hot Springs in 1891 (see also Holmes 1919). Because of the importance of this resource and the intensity of its use in the past, novaculite quarries are some of the largest archaeological sites in Arkansas, if not the United States. Over 120 novaculite quarries have been recorded as archaeological sites in Arkansas (Trubitt et al. 2004; see also Baker 1982; Coleman et al. 1999; Etchieson and Trubitt 2012; Trubitt 2005). Many are pre-



Figure 2. Samples of novaculite show some of the variety in color (photo: Arkansas Archeological Survey).



Figure 3. Tyler Stumpf photographing a novaculite exposure during a recent visit to a novaculite quarry in Hot Springs National Park (photo: Arkansas Archeological Survey).

served on state or federal lands (Figure 3), but those on private land are at risk from development and commercial mining. Quarry research continues to be an active topic for American archaeology (see Dowd 2013), and there is a real need for accurate web-based information on the historical and archaeological significance of quarries, and the negative impacts of collecting, to increase awareness of the importance of their preservation. Access to information has to be balanced with protection of these cultural resources, however. This website references quarries by site number rather than place names or specific locations, and the map interface operates at the county level of detail. The Arkansas Archeological Survey's "[Rock Art in Arkansas](#)" is a good example of a website that integrates text and graphics information and a searchable image database without divulging archaeological site locations.

Visit the "Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection" website (<http://arkarcheology.uark.edu/novaculite/index.html>) to see our progress as we update with new quarry pages and populate the map with new spatial information about novaculite artifact distribution. We welcome comments and suggestions, and hope to encourage discussion, collaboration, and new research on lithic exchange mechanisms and exchange networks across the American Southeast.

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STATE NEWS AND CURRENT RESEARCH

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE SPRING/MID-TERM “VIRTUAL” BUSINESS MEETING

The mid-year business meeting coincides with the annual Society for American Archaeology meeting. Since very few board members (TR Kidder, Tom Pluckhahn, and Tanya Peres) were able to attend the 2013 SAA meeting in Hawaii, a “virtual” meeting was held by email. These are the submissions of substance.

SEAC President’s Mid-Year Report Submitted by TR Kidder

Because only three of us will be in Hawaii there will be no face-to-face mid-year board meeting. Instead we will have a virtual meeting using old-fashioned digital media--read e-mail. Please send me any reports or issues you want to cover. I'll circulate them for discussion and a vote as needed.

Unless I missed anything there were three items that ended up among the business meeting agenda:

1. The vote to authorize sharing publication information with Maney Press.
2. Mary Kwas' resignation as chair of the Public Outreach Grant Committee and the recommendation to appoint Darlene Applegate as chair of the Committee.
3. The Newsletter.

The vote to authorize the Editor with the help of the Treasurer, and as needed the President, to share relevant information with Maney Press was unanimous. I thank the members of the Board for their comments and am grateful for the advice of Charlie Cobb, who weighed in as most recent former editor. I am attaching the form that Maney sent to us so you can see the information that will be presented.

Mary Kwas has tendered her resignation as the chair of the Public Outreach Grant Committee. Mary has served as chair over nine grant cycles and her steady leadership and advocacy for the public outreach grants has been a model of leadership in SEAC.

In her stead, Mary has suggested that we appoint Dr. Darlene Applegate of Western Kentucky University as the committee chair. Darlene has served on the commit-

tee, knows its business, and is strongly committed to its mission. I am inclined to agree with Mary's recommendation. I have asked Darlene to take over as chair of the Public Outreach Grants Committee, and she has agreed. Sarah Miller has also agreed to be on the committee.

As we all know, Phil Hodge has done a great job with the Newsletter and I move that the minutes of the meeting reflect that the members of the Board and those who have previewed the Newsletter are unanimous in their lavish praise for the new format, the title, and the contents.

If there are any mid-year reports please get them to Ann Cordell asap.

We are working on the 2015 and 2016 SEAC meetings. There are currently proposals in preparation for 2015 in Nashville and 2016 in Athens. I will circulate information on these meetings as I get it.

Subsequent discussion:

TR Kidder

1. I vote "aye" to accept Ann's secretary's report.
2. I vote "aye" to accept Karen's mid-year treasurer's report. It appears that our losses this year lie in a) significant annual meeting revenue decline from 2011 to 2012 (or would it be better to say we had significant revenue enhancement at the Jacksonville meeting relative to normal?); and b) the absence of JSTOR revenue so far. In short, while I'd rather we were in the black I'm not sure we are doing that badly, all things considered.
3. I am attaching a proposal from Tom (with Karen's help) concerning the website redesign (see below). Tom completed this weeks ago and it got lost in the end-of-semester rush. My apologies for not getting this out sooner. In any case, please take a look and send Ann your vote-- Yes to accept the proposal and no to reject same. Please let her know your vote asap but no later than June 1. If it matters my vote is "yes." I want to thank Tom and Karen for their exceptional efforts in this regard. No matter what you think of the proposal they have put a great deal of work into this and deserve our considerable thanks.
4. I vote aye on Tom's report.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Karen Smith

T.R., the income generated by the Jacksonville meeting was well above normal. A return of the \$2k seed money is average, if memory serves, or at least is ideal. By that measure, SEAC lost money on the Baton Rouge meeting.

SEAC Secretary's Mid-Year Report Submitted by Ann S. Cordell, May 17, 2013

Minutes of the 2012 Executive board and Business meetings have been approved and are posted in the Spring Newsletter. Other activities included: signing and filing bank papers so that the 2013 meeting planners can accrue and spend money for the meeting; participating in the 2012 Public Outreach Grant cycle; and providing Newsletter editor Phillip Hodge with updates for news items for the newsletter. This included updating call for nominations committee members for SEAC nominations committee (for Editor-elect and Executive Officer) and for the C.B. Moore and Lifetime Achievement awards. I also provided Newsletter editor with electronic files of the 2013 Student Paper Prize flyer; the 2012 Public Outreach Grant final report (from Martha Zeirden, via Mary Kwas); the 2013 Public Outreach Grant recommendation (from Mary Kwas), and the outgoing secretary Drooker's 2012 Business Meeting and Executive Committee reports. I am storing hardcopy files from Marvin Jeter (from 1982, 1983, 1985 and files he "inherited" in 1982; and files pertaining to planning of the 1992 SEAC meeting); electronic and hard copy files from Penny Drooker (from her years as SEAC secretary); and hard copy files from Mary Kwas (from her years as Public Outreach Grant Coordinator, 2004-2013) until they can be processed for permanent storage by the SEAC Archives Committee.

Activities for the months prior to the 2013 meeting in Tampa include:

- Compiling mid-year reports from SEAC board members.
- Overseeing the online SEAC election October.
- Making sure an announcement to solicit proposals for the 2013 Public Outreach Grant cycle gets included in the Fall newsletter.
- Contacting the SEAC Archives for action regarding backlog of SEAC hard copy files.
- Prepare Secretary's report for 2013 SEAC executive board and business meetings.

The entire SEAC board has approved the officer reports and the Pluckhahn/Smith proposal for web design.

Spring 2013 Treasurer's Report Submitted by Karen Y. Smith, May 17, 2013

SEAC has \$36,476.53 in the EMA working fund as of May 16, 2013. The EMA mutual fund had a balance of \$39,716.50 on April 30, 2013.

Since Nov. 1, SEAC has received \$20,256.36 in revenue, mostly in membership dues. SEAC has had \$23,024.80 in expenses thus far in 2013, leaving a net loss of -\$2,768.44. A detailed statement of income and expenses is shown on the next page, but the Board will note the expenses include a one-time \$5000 transfer of life membership funds to the Vanguard Life account to resolve prior years' life membership payments that had never been transferred. Expenses also include the transfer of funds to Eugene Futato to offset expenses for mailing journals to late renewals ("postage") and the purchase of a replacement laptop and QuickBooks software for the Treasurer ("supplies").

The first dues notice was emailed in January and a second one in early May. A third notice will be sent two weeks prior to compiling the mailing list for the summer journal issue. At present, membership stands at 710, which seems on track for spring numbers.

Also below is a report of the most recent payments made to Allen Press for publishing *Southeastern Archaeology* (column Total Cost). The costs do not include copy editing, which is performed by another vendor. I believe the costs do include shipping, which is handled by the Press. If a further breakdown is needed, let me know. I can provide copies of past Allen Press invoices.

SEAC Editor's Mid-Year Report Submitted by Thomas J. Pluckhahn, May 20, 2013

Subject to TR's approval, I'd like to tack on a brief Editor's report for your approval as item 4.

Production of the summer issue (Volume 32, Issue 1) is on track. There will be 3 articles, 6 reports, and 11 book reviews. This is the first issue with Patrick Livingood as Book Review Editor. It will also be our first issue with a color figure, assuming production goes as planned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Print runs and invoices paid to Allen Press for Southeastern Archaeology

Issue	Volume	Pgs/Issue	Copies	Total Cost	\$/copy	\$/page
Winter 2010	Vol 29(2)	156	1050	\$10,863.83	\$10.35	\$0.07
Summer 2011	Vol 30(1)	204	1000	\$13,318.34	\$13.32	\$0.07
Winter 2011	Vol 30(2)	224	1030	\$14,018.67	\$13.61	\$0.06
Summer 2012	Vol 31(1)	132	1050	\$8,976.57	\$8.55	\$0.06
Winter 2012	Vol 31(2)	140	995	\$9,182.89	\$9.23	\$0.07

ORDINARY INCOME	Nov 1, '12- May 16, 13	Nov 1, '11- May 16, 12
Annual Meeting Net Revenue	269.47	8,943.90
Dues		
Family	651.34	649.7
Institution	5,431.44	5,431.26
Life Membership	500	500
Regular	11,353.88	11,217.89
Student	1,371.00	1,253.28
Total Dues	19,307.66	19,052.13
Total Dues	19,307.66	19,052.13
Interest	2	10.76
JSTOR Revenue Sharing	0	3,109.96
Publication Sales	42	0
Royalties	635.23	323.5
Total Income	20,256.36	31,440.25
GROSS PROFIT	20,256.36	31,440.25

ORDINARY EXPENSES	Nov 1, '12- May 16, 13	Nov 1, '11- May 16, 12
Awards		
Lifetime Achievement Award	43.15	0
Total Awards	43.15	0
Corporate Filing Fee	20	40
CPA Tax Filing	1,990.00	1,990.00

EMA Banking Fees

Annual Fee	80	80
Check Order Fee	7.95	0
Check Writing	1.8	1.8
Returned Deposit	0	100
Total EMA Banking Fees	89.75	181.8

Grants Awarded		
Public Outreach	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total Grants Awarded	2,000.00	2,000.00

Office Expenses

Postage	500	0
Supplies	954.71	62.73
Total Office Expenses	1,454.71	62.73

Publications

Allegra Newsletter Printing	0	1,329.88
Allen Press Journal Printing	9,182.89	14,018.67
Kaufman Editorial Services	1,164.00	2,715.00
Publication Sales Transfer	45	0
Total Publications	10,391.89	18,063.55
Refund	0.3	0.3
SEAC Startup Funds	2,000.00	0
Uncategorized Expenses	0	49.9
Vanguard Life Fund	5,000.00	0
Web Hosting	35	110
Total Expense	23,024.80	22,498.28
Net Ordinary Income	-2,768.44	8,941.97
NET INCOME	-2,768.44	8,941.97

We've had 21 submissions this year, a substantial increase over last year and on pace to one of busiest years, as I understand it. The total is somewhat inflated by the submission of the plenary papers from the 2012 meeting, but even without these the number of submissions is up sharply.

Previous editor Charlie Cobb was kind enough to have a student tabulate some of the volume information (from around 2006) missing from the web site. I plan to format this and submit the information to Ed for posting on the web site.

Associate editor (Sales) Eugene Futato (from Karen Smith).

In anticipation of need for funds to cover mailing of Vol 31.1 to late paying members, treasurer Karen Smith sent

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

a check for \$400 to cover the mailing costs plus \$45 to cover costs of mailing back issue orders.

Proposal to Contract Redesign of SEAC Website Submitted by Thomas J. Pluckhahn, Editor, and Karen Smith, Treasurer, April 29, 2013

SEAC's web site is currently hosted by Powerserve (<http://www.powerserve.net/>). While we have no issues with their hosting, the design of the web site is dated and the content is limited. Support for the meeting registration and membership management is also limited. Further, changes to the web site are cumbersome. Associate Editor Ed Tenant-Gonzalez makes minor changes as needed, but major changes require coding that has to be made by Powerserve at a cost of approximately \$75/hour.

SEAC's existing website needs to be revamped to include a modern look and a new platform so that content can be easily updated without the need for extensive coding experience. In addition, conference registration and membership application processes need streamlining so that conference organizers and the treasurer do not have to copy and paste information from emails generated by the website. With these goals in mind, five quotes were collected in early 2013 for a two-part redesign: 1) migrate content from current website platform to a Wordpress platform; 2) develop and implement registration and membership management system(s) to work within the new website.

With the exception of Powerserve, which suggested we move to their content management system (CMS), all the developers we spoke with agreed that Wordpress is a good choice for SEAC's needs. They also all advised that implementing membership and registration modules within the website could be easily achieved – that there are a number of Wordpress 'plug-ins' available, any one of which would allow officers and organizers to manage member data online. Another point of agreement is that the process, from signed contract to live site, should only take 2 to 3 months at most. Powerserve's CMS, or a similar proprietary CMS, would lock us in to a specific host indefinitely. In addition, Powerserve would charge around \$3000 to migrate the SEAC website to their CMS. Five quotes were obtained, ranging from \$1500 to \$8500:

Growth Communications: <http://www.growthcom.com/websites-for-member-organizations.asp>, Contact: Steve

White, steve@growthcom.com; \$1,500 for site conversion, improved registration process to be priced later but estimates \$2,000 for the addition, so \$3,500 total.

Karen spoke with White on the phone and believes he understands what SEAC needs. He is local to the Southeast at least part of the year. He said he has experience working within smaller budgets. He is willing to do GoToMeeting with SEAC reps in advance of, and during development.

Xieno: <http://www.xieno.com/index.html>, Contact: Abhishek Verma, abhishek@xieno.com, \$1,500 for site conversion and improved registration process

Intellix Media: <http://www.intellixmedia.com/Index.aspx>, Contact: Rombod Yadegar, rambod@intellixmedia.com, \$8,500 for site conversion and improved registration process via a backend database. Proposal attached.

Studio 2108 LLC: <http://studio2108.com/>, Contact: Wayne White, wmw@studio2108.com, \$3,000 for site conversion and 'merchant services'. Proposal attached to email. Note that the proposal includes some additions we may not need or want.

The Web Development Group: www.webdevelopmentgroup.com/, Contact: Ab Emam, aemam@webdevelopmentgroup.com, \$8,000 or greater for site conversion and improved registration. Contact said he can put together a detailed proposal if the \$8k initial cost estimate is not above SEAC's budget.

Given these estimates, and the budget constraints, we believe that Growth Communications is the best choice. Their estimate is an approximate match for the savings SEAC has achieved from the conversion of the newsletter to digital format.

With the approval of the Board, we would enter into contract with Growth Communications this fall, and begin working with them on the design of a new web site. The existing web site would be maintained until the close of the annual meeting in November. After the meeting, we would switch to the new web site.

Committee Reports: No reports from Native Affairs, Archives, or Student Affairs committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee Report Submitted by Mary L. Kwas, Chair

Committee members: Mary L. Kwas, chair, Darlene Applegate, Jayur Madhusudan Mehta, Casandra Rae Harper, Kelli Carmean, Ann S. Cordell, board liaison

2013 Grant Cycle: Applications to the 2013 SEAC Public Outreach Grant Cycle continued to indicate a growing interest in the grant program and variety of innovative projects. We received 7 applications of generally high quality, which were submitted from the following states: Arkansas (1), Louisiana (1), Florida (3), North Carolina (1), and South Carolina (1). Projects reflected a range of public outreach activities in the Southeast, including a children's book, a film, a teachers' workshop, exhibits, and educational programming.

2013 Grant Recipient: The 2013 grant was awarded to "The Misadventures of Sandy Trowels: An Illustrated Children's Book & Programming Focused on Florida History," submitted by Sarah Nohe, Outreach Coordinator, Florida Public Archaeology Network at Florida Atlantic University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This 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 a real archaeological site and actual recorded artifacts. 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. 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. There is a gap in appropriate materials on archaeology for this age-group, particularly focused on a local area or state, and tying the book series to local, publicly accessible sites was seen as a strong element. The project work-plan included a review of the book by librarians and children's book authors, as well as testing with an audience. Other strong elements were the potential long-term impact of a series, and community partnerships with libraries and historic sites. An announcement of the winning proposal was posted on the SEAC web site, and additional information will be added to the Grant Recipients page as it becomes available.

2012 Grant Recipient: The 2012 grant, which was awarded to "Archaeology of the Walled City of Charleston, SC," submitted by Martha Zierden, Curator of Historical Archaeology, The Charleston Museum, South Carolina, is now concluded. The SEAC grant helped to pay for the development of wayside exhibits, internet resources, and print brochures. The project produced the first outdoor, on-site, archaeology exhibit in the city. All parts of the final report were submitted to the Public Outreach Grant Committee, which included copies of the brochure and a CD on the archaeology of the redan. The final narrative report, a scan of the brochure, and a link to the website has been posted on the Grant Recipients page of the SEAC web site. A final report suitable for the newsletter has also been submitted.

General Information on the Grant: Information about the SEAC Public Outreach Grant is available on the SEAC web site and includes a grant description, requirements for recipients, history of the grant, grant application, essay on improving a grant application, and a list of past recipients with links to educational materials or web sites pertaining to the winning grant projects. Since the beginning of the new grant cycle in 2005, the committee has received an average of 4.9 applications per year, with a low of 1 application in 2010 and a high of 9 applications in 2011. The last three years have been the highest of the entire grant history, with an average of 8 applications per year. The following states have produced grant winners over the history of the grant: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Winning grant projects have included teacher workshops, exhibits, festivals, tours, and printed material.

Lagniappe...

*Government Shutdown Edition: National Science Foundation funding for the social sciences, including archaeology, **came under fire** in the wake of the shutdown. Archaeologists took to Twitter to tell Congress and the world why archaeology matters. Read their answers and follow the debate on Twitter at **#whyarchmatters**.*



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
2013 ELECTION BALLOT
VOTING PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 25-OCTOBER 23

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

Ballot Directions: This form is a fillable PDF that may be completed by clicking the box next to the candidate for whom you wish to vote. When you complete the form, save the PDF and email it to Ann Cordell at cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu. If you are mailing a paper ballot, completely fill-in the box next to the candidate for whom you wish to vote, fold it, tape it closed and mail to: Ann Cordell, SEAC Secretary, Florida Museum of Natural History, Dickinson Hall, University of Florida, 1659 Museum Road, PO Box 117800, Gainesville, FL 32611-7800. Whether you email a PDF of this form or mail in a paper ballot, include a statement that you have paid your dues for 2013 and have not voted electronically, along with your name, mailing address, and email address, if you have one.

Candidates: The 2013 Nominations Committee has identified one candidate for the position of Editor-elect (a one-year term, followed by a three-year term as Editor): Elizabeth J. Reitz; and three for Executive Officer I (a two-year term): Evan Peacock, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Jane Eastman. Candidate biographies can be found on the SEAC website at www.southeasternarchaeology.org.

Nominations Committee: Janet Rafferty (Chair), David Dye, and Tony Boudreaux. If you have questions about the committee, please contact SEAC President TR Kidder at: Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis, Campus Box 1114, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899, or by email at trkidder@wustl.edu

Ballots must be received by or postmarked on or before October 23.

Editor-Elect (vote for 1):

Elizabeth J. Reitz

Executive Officer I (vote for 1):

Evan Peacock

Mary Beth Trubitt

Jane Eastman

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.

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Before Nov. 6, 2013:

Karen Smith, SEAC Treasurer

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Cayce, SC 29033

803-576-6581

seac.conference@gmail.com

After Nov. 6, 2013:

Kandi Hollenbach, SEAC Treasurer

Rm 237, Middlebrook Bldg

Knoxville, TN 37996-0060

865-974-9647

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.