

The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Horizon & Tradition



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Cover Photo: 1996 excavation by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the Old State House Museum. By Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Background Photo: Old State House Museum today.

Location of the 2022 SEAC Reception on Thursday, November 10th from 6—9pm.

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INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Horizon & Tradition is the digital newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Distribution is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$21.50 for students, \$47.50 for individuals, \$52.50 for families. Life membership dues are \$650 for individuals and \$700 for families. Members also receive three issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Orders of back issues should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales.

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Horizon & Tradition publishes reports, opinions, current research, obituaries, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All materials should be submitted to the Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Deadlines are March 1 for the April issue and September 1 for the October issue. Submissions via e-mail are preferred. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines found on the SAA website.

CREDITS

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Questions or comments about *Horizon & Tradition* should be directed to beahm@uark.edu.

Editor's Note

Welcome to the October issue of *Horizon & Tradition*. I and my colleagues at the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Tech University have been busy getting everything ready for you to come to Little Rock next month. Details, including a preliminary program, are included in this newsletter.

This issue features the last *Letter from SEAC President* by Maureen Meyers. As president she has been beyond supportive and helpful in putting together the newsletter and in planning the 2022 SEAC meeting (she even put together a step-by-step guide to organizing a SEAC meeting). She has done some really great things for SEAC in the past couple years. Thank you, Maureen, for giving SEAC so much of your time and effort. It is a better organization because of you.

This issue also features statements by the nominees in the 2022 SEAC election. Positions up for election include President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer I. Please don't forget to vote! You should have received a link to vote by email. Voting ends October 17th.

We have a really great feature this issue- *How Far Have We Come— Interviews with Our Role Models*. This piece is a combination of six interviews

of late-career or retired archaeologists by early-career/graduate students, looking back at the culture of doing archaeology as a women in the past and how it differs today. Thank you so much the interviewers Autumn Melby, Mikayal Absher, Elizabeth Straub, Michelle Pigott, and Katherine Parker. A big thank you also to the interviewees Gayle Fritz, Cheryl Claassen, Martha Zierden, Lynne Sullivan, Judith Bense, and Natalie Adams Pope. Extra gratitude to Autumn Melby for organizing this piece.

I look forward to seeing many of you in Little Rock soon!

Emily Beahm
Newsletter Editor

Send questions, comments, or letters
to the editor to beahm@uark.edu



A Letter from SEAC President Maureen Meyers



Fall has finally started to happen in Atlanta, and that means the Annual SEAC meeting is close at hand. I'm excited to see many of you at this year's meeting in Little Rock and want to thank the Little Rock team for all the hard work they have done over the past year and more. I especially want to thank Emily for her work on the meeting while continuing her work as Newsletter Editor. This is truly double duty.

Regarding the meeting, I am pleased to announce that the Board voted in favor of a Code of Conduct for Annual Meetings. This is thanks to the hard work of Current SHARP Coordinator Carol Colaninno, Past SHARP Coordinator Robbie Ethridge, and members of the Board who thoughtfully considered all aspects of the Code. We are pleased with the final result, vetted by our lawyers, and this is another significant step toward making our field and spaces safer for all members.

The Student Advisory Committee has worked with the Native American Affairs Liaison Committee and the DEI Task Force for their annual lunch panel which this year is focused on descendant communities. This is being done with Board support and I am encouraged that these efforts will foster increased knowledge and communication between archaeologists and descendant communities. I thank Autumn Melby, Michael Fedoroff, LeeAnne Wendt and Jayur Mehta for working together to make this so successful.

In September we were shocked and saddened to learn of the death of Archaeology Field Tech Kaylen Gehrke in Louisiana and we extend our sympathies to her family, friends, and coworkers. While we

don't know the exact circumstances of her death, her passing highlights the increasingly dangerous environment archaeologists work in as a result of climate change. Building on work by ongoing groups such as North American Heritage at Risk, Lindsey Cochran and Emily Jane Murray have formed a Climate Change Task Force to examine the effects of climate change on cultural resources and those working in the field. Toward that end they are sponsoring a panel at this year's conference to address these concerns and discuss ideas for mitigating adverse effects of climate change. They are encouraging participation in the Task Force. Please consider going to the panel and assisting them in this important work.

And, although great plans are in place for Little Rock, we are planning for subsequent SEAC meetings to keep the party going. First, the Board approved contracts and I signed them for next year in Chattanooga, TN, with an organizing team made up of Scott Jones, Brook Persons, and Morgan Smith. The Board recently heard a strong proposal for a meeting in historic Williamsburg, Virginia in 2024, led by Patrick Johnson, Janene Johnston, Mary Minkoff, Bernard Means and Jack Gary and voted to have them proceed to contract stage; more details will be forthcoming. I am in discussion with different groups in potential cities for upcoming meetings, but we are always open to more. If you are interested in hosting a meeting, please contact me or President -Elect Hollenbach and we will be happy to discuss in more detail.

I want to provide a few updates since I last wrote in the spring about ongoing efforts to diversify our organization, and other work the Board has done

President's Letter (cont.)

over the last six months.

First, the partnership SEAC created with Archaeology in the Community is doing well. Six projects are now active. AITC Founder and CEO Dr. Alex Jones will provide an update at the annual meeting, and Meghan Buchanan provides an update in this newsletter. You can now see where projects are located and can volunteer to assist descendant communities who request archaeological expertise as they document their histories. Please consider signing up if you have the time and expertise to assist.

The DEI Task Force has been busy throughout the summer working on a mission statement and identifying their goals. I have worked with them to take over the Student Membership Lottery. For just \$20 you can donate a student membership. Half of the donations are earmarked for students at HBCUs, PBIs, tribal colleges, and minority-serving institutions, as well as for tribal students at any college. Please help us widen the circle and ensure SEAC's future.

As I reported on in the spring newsletter, President-Elect Kandi Hollenbach has created a Task Force to create a publishing policy addressing the use of images of burials and burial goods. This policy will be presented to the Board for discussion at the Board's Annual Meeting via Zoom on November 4. If passed, this will be the first explicit policy by an archaeological organization to address this issue and we hope will be a model for others to follow, one that will entail tribal descendant community consultation and encourage discussion and collaboration between archaeologists and the descendants of the people they study.

Kandi and I have also examined the issue of hiring an Executive Director for SEAC and you can see the data compiled by us and Board members about that in an article in this issue. While I don't think we are quite there yet in terms of finances and logistics, this work lays the groundwork for when SEAC is ready

to hire an Executive Director as the organization continues to grow. I anticipate that will be in the next five to ten years, and we hope these data are useful when that time comes.

I am looking forward to seeing you all in Little Rock very soon and urge you to come to the Business meeting Friday night to hear about all the Board and Committee activities, upcoming meeting details, and presentation of awards. I will happily and gratefully turn over my duties to President-Elect Hollenbach at the conclusion of the Business Meeting. In her, I know the organization is in excellent and capable hands.

It has been an honor and a privilege to lead this organization for the last two years. I am constantly inspired by the enthusiasm, hard work, and commitment of so many of you, and am especially indebted to the Board, Committee, and Task Force members who make SEAC so great. Thank you for entrusting me with this job and know that it is the members that make SEAC what it is.

Maureen Meyers
SEAC President

Announcements and Opportunities



STUDENT RESEARCH GRANTS - 2023

The Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, Inc. (AWIARE), in cooperation with the Levett Foundation, is making available up to \$10,000.00 to be awarded annually to provide assistance to students who are pursuing M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. degrees and who are conducting archaeological, historical, and paleoenvironmental research in the greater Tampa Bay region of Florida.

Types of projects that will be considered include field research, laboratory analyses, collections research, and documents research. Priority will be given to applicants whose proposals include: 1) field research at Weedon Island Preserve; 2) research using artifact, faunal, or documents collections at AWIARE; 3) field research at sites in the greater Tampa Bay area (Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee counties); 4) research using Tampa Bay area collections held elsewhere (e.g., Florida Museum of Natural History, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Smithsonian Institution, universities, local museums, private collections).

Research related to the Weedon Island culture and period is encouraged but not required. Paleoenvironmental research must have applicability to archaeological or historical time periods (i.e., Late Pleistocene through the modern era) and interests (e.g., human-environment interaction; effects of sea level variation on human populations; climatic variability through time).

Individuals interested in applying must be currently enrolled in a university or college. The deadline for applying for the 2023 grant is December 15, 2022. Individuals interested in submitting a proposal should contact Dr. Robert Austin, AWIARE, 1500 Weedon Drive NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702, or by email to awiare1@gmail.com for application guidelines.

Charles Hudson Award

Deadline for applications:

October 14, 2022

The Charles Hudson Award is intended to recognize and support students who carry out high quality research on the social history of the Southeastern United States using ethnohistory, archaeology, history, linguistics, or oral traditions. Preference is given to proposals that draw on more than one of these methods or that link the people known only through archaeology to more recent indigenous people. Quality of research in this specified area (including significance, clarity of research design, and feasibility) is the sole criterion for judging proposals. The Award is given in support of research and scholarly development and may be used for research expenses, lab materials, travel, books, tuition, fees, and other scholarly needs as justified in the application materials.

The Charles Hudson Award is given annually, provided that the yield of the endowment is sufficient (for 2022, the expected amount will be approximately \$800).

Who May Apply?

To be eligible for the Award, applicants must be enrolled as a student in an undergraduate or graduate degree program at the time of the Award. There is no restriction on academic discipline. The proposed research may be part of a larger project but the proposal and all its parts should be stand-alone.

How to Apply?

For detailed instructions on the content and format of your proposal, go to the SEAC Charles Hudson Award section of the SEAC website

Proposals and letters of support should be submitted by October 14, 2022 to the Hudson Award committee chair, Dr. Rachel V. Briggs (rvbriggs@email.unc.edu). Late or incomplete proposals will NOT be accepted.

Providing SEAC memberships for the next generation and creates opportunities for students who have been traditionally underrepresented in archaeology



GIVES STUDENTS THE ABILITY TO BE A PART OF THE SINGLE LARGEST COMMUNITY OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

In an effort to make the discipline of archaeology accessible to all, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference presents:

PAY IT FORWARD

Memberships benefit students at:

- All universities and colleges
- 50% of the donated student memberships going to students at:
 - HBCUs (historically black colleges and universities)
 - PBIs (predominantly black institutions)
 - MSIs (minority serving institutions)
 - TCUs (tribal colleges and universities)
 - Tribal members who are students at any university or college

To donate to a student membership, please visit this link:

<https://southeasternarchaeology.org/seac-student-membership-lottery-donation-page>

To apply for a student membership, please fill out a Google Form at:

<http://forms.gle/FKHg3DsTuMuoZU5XA>

THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
announces the 2022

JUDITH G. KNIGHT STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION - and - BOOK PRIZE

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

- Circumstances of the Award -

The 2022 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Book Prize will be awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student concerning the prehistory, ethnohistory, or historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S.

- Who May Apply? -

Any person currently enrolled in an academic, degree-granting program may submit a paper to the competition. Only papers having one author are eligible. The paper must be on the program of the 2022 SEAC meeting. Presenting a paper at the meeting requires membership in SEAC, and requires that a paper proposal be submitted to the Meeting Organizer by the deadline for submissions.

- About the Competition -

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

- How to Apply -

You may email a Word or pdf version to the Chair of the Student Paper Competition Committee (Melissa Baltus) by (**October 12th, 2022**). The paper reviewed for the Competition must have **THE SAME CONTENT** as that presented at the Annual Meeting and can include any tables or figures that will be used in the presentation (see <http://www.seacstudentweb.org/resources.php?page=present> for tips and guidelines on presenting papers at meetings). The paper **MUST** be limited to **10 PAGES OF DOUBLE-SPACED TEXT and no more than 2900 words**. Figures, tables, and references should be submitted on separate pages (not interspersed among the text) and are not included in the total page or word count. Any papers with **OVER 10 PAGES** or more than 2900 words of text will not be accepted for consideration. A covering letter should accompany the entry, containing a representation of the submitter's current status in a degree program. Only one submission per applicant will be considered for the award. **Email your entry to melissa.baltus@utoledo.edu.**

- The Award -

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

How Far Have We Come? Interviews with Our Role Models

On Friday, June 24, 2022, the Supreme Court officially overturned *Roe v. Wade*, the landmark piece of legislation that upheld the constitutional right to abortion for nearly half a century. This initial decision was passed in the midst of a nationwide movement for women's social, economic, and reproductive rights of the 1970s, concurrent with the formalization and expansion of contract archaeology. With this in mind, this newsletter brings together two generations of women archaeologists to question how the field has changed, or remained the same over the last 50 years. Interviewees were asked to reflect on their initial experiences in archaeology, challenges they might have encountered, and their advice to those just now entering the discipline. It is our hope that this newsletter encourages readers to consider the strides made by these select women, as well as question how we can continue to grow as a field to become more welcoming and equitable for all individuals.—Autumn R. Melby

Cheryl Claassen

Interviewed by Mikayla Absher

Cheryl Claassen is currently Professor Emerita and Research Professor at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. She obtained her BA from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and her PhD from Harvard University. She has worked extensively in the Eastern United States and in Mexico. Her research interests include sociology of archaeology, shells, ritual, gender, and Archaic symbolism.



Mikayla Absher is a fourth-year PhD student at Tulane University. She obtained her BS in anthropology with a concentration in archaeology from Appalachian State University in 2019. Her research interests include exploring Hopewell ceremonial and ritual landscapes and monumentality in the southeast, particularly the Lower Mississippi Valley, with consideration of social memory and Indigenous perspectives.

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

In 4th grade I announced that I was going to be an archaeologist. I didn't get to dig until sophomore year in high school (1969) but I'm not sure where. The first site

was either a rock shelter in Wyoming or an open air site in Osage Country Oklahoma. I dug several weekends at northeastern Oklahoma sites being excavated by Greg Perino. My career, which started in 1975, first addressed shells, then in the late 1980s gender, then ritual and landscape starting around 1990 (but mostly since 2010) and now combines those four topics.

What are the highlights of your career/what was your main career in archaeology?

In the university years, the highlights were many as every opportunity to excavate and to do lab work was exciting—more rock shelter excavation in the Ozarks and employment in the lab while at the University of Arkansas, 1971-1975. Those were the years of the earliest CRM, the presence of Hester Davis and Michael Schiffer. My undergraduate field school experience was in Arizona at Grasshopper ruin, tinged with sexual harassment, but also with lots of independence working alone in a room and conducting a research project. I was introduced to computer data management, knowledge that I implemented the next summer when I went to Serbia to run an excavation lab at the Selevac site (all female crew) as a graduate student at Harvard, which I did for two summers.

Excavation projects continued to be highlights squeezed into a teaching career—fieldschools in New York, Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina—but digging was soon replaced by organizing conferences and publication. A highlight for anyone is that first book. Another highlight

Role Models (cont.)

has to be the freedom I've had in my department at Appalachian State University to roam scholastically from shells in Kentucky to ancient rites and even 16th century religion in Mexico. I have morphed from a scientist to a humanist. Particularly influential in my work about ancient landscape and ritual in the Eastern United States of the past two decades has been the 15 years I have spent in Mexico participating in pilgrimages to mountain tops, caves, springs, waterfalls, and sinkholes.

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments b/c you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

My first paying excavation job was with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey as digger in NW Arkansas and then assistant director of a dig in SE Arkansas. I attended field school at Grasshopper Pueblo, Arizona in 1975 excavating 27 burials in the one room I was assigned and for the first time enduring sexual harassment by a staff member. The sexism at the fieldschool was handled through avoidance when possible and finding another like-minded student to complain to.

How have things changed for women over time in archaeology (or better or worse)?

Certainly more women are entering archaeology, editors and schools are paying attention to women's participation, lots of women are directing field projects, and many are quite outspoken about all sorts of discrimination.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

Don't expect teaching to be fulfilling or free ranging for your scholarship. In the near future, I hope to get back to lab work, something I've always enjoyed, and to writing journal articles that target specific small topics, such as the record for particular species of shells, shell beads, shell chemistry for sourcing purposes, and the numerology underlying stone caches.

Martha Zierden

Interviewed by Hannah Hoover



Martha Zierden is the curator of Historical Archaeology at The Charleston Museum. She received a Master of Arts in Anthropology from Florida State University in 1981. Over the course of her career, Zierden has led and contributed to numerous projects, publications, and exhibits on southern urban landscapes. Zierden's 2016 book coauthored with Elizabeth Reitz, *Charleston: An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community*, is an impressive synthesis of decades-long research on the food, urbanization, and untold histories of Charleston. Zierden was also helpful in the development of the Anthropology program at the College of Charleston, including its field school program. While Zierden has amassed an impressive record of archaeological work across the Southeast and has received numerous awards in recognition of these contributions, she is also beloved as a generous collaborator and mentor to many generations of scholars.

Hannah Hoover is a PhD candidate at the University of Michigan. She graduated with a BA in Anthropology and Classical Studies from Tulane University in 2018. Her research involves study of Yamasee towns in the South Carolina Lowcountry to understand their social and political integration, but also the ways in which settler-colonialism and memory-work have shaped historical and public perceptions of Yamasee identity and placemaking.

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

Well, this is relevant to the group of ladies being interviewed for the newsletter. I attended Florida State University and studied under Kathy Deagan, but actually my first real field experience was with Judy Bense. It was her first field school after joining the faculty of the University of West Florida in the summer of 1977 in

Role Models (cont.)

Panama City, which was both of our hometowns.

What are the highlights of your career/what was your main career in archaeology?

I had the good fortune to study with Kathy Deagan at Florida State (before she moved to the University of Florida) and to study in St. Augustine where I learned not only about historical archaeology but urban archaeology in a living community. I loved that and wanted to continue it. I had a dream list of places I wanted to work or study when I finished my master's degree, and Charleston was one of those. I got a summer job in Charleston. One thing led to another, and I learned The Charleston Museum did archaeology. I knocked on the door and there was a grant project for me to work with, and the rest is history.

How do you see the role of active fieldwork at The Charleston Museum towards the mission of the institution?

I had the good fortune to be hired by Elaine Herold who was the wife of the director at the time. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, working on precontact sites in the Midwest. When she arrived in Charleston, she retooled her skill set to work on urban sites and initiated a program of active fieldwork at The Charleston Museum and I continued it. Funds from contracts and grants supported an archaeology staff and built a strong research collection. Our storage facilities are full now and we are mandated to not take on collections we cannot care for, so at this point our fieldwork is not as active. We do have wonderful collections available for ongoing research by young scholars. Curation is something I didn't find inspiring decades ago, but I find very exciting now. Curation issues are one of the challenges of museums doing active fieldwork and it is an issue everywhere.

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments because you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

Many of my female colleagues have experienced this and I didn't really, but I think this is because I am in the next

generation of women scholars. Kathy Deagan had experienced this as a young scholar and took that lesson to heart. She was particularly focused on schooling her female students to be prepared for these kinds of issues and to demand equal treatment and to always give equal work. She taught us about that and that's something I appreciate.

How have things changed for women over time in archaeology (or better or worse)?

I certainly see more and more women in the field and leading the field; this is certainly the case in SEAC, and in other professional archaeology and material culture organizations, as well as academic departments. In thinking of my time as a member of SEAC in particular, melding the divide between precontact and historic archaeology has meant these two subdisciplines are coming together and are more integrated to study a holistic past.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

Work hard, take advantage of any opportunity that presents itself to get a range of experience. Volunteer for folks. Something my generation wasn't perhaps as good at is being sensitive to the greater community. Listen to local people of all backgrounds, and work within your community.

One term folks used for a long time that always grated on me was "educating the public." This sets up an unequal relationship and isn't what we are doing at all; we are sharing with others. One of the things I do love about doing archaeology in a museum setting is that public interpretation feeds right into our own interpretation, and it makes it easy to get a message out quickly.

One of the great challenges of reaching out to the broader community is that you end up embracing and working with a variety of viewpoints and issues, and that's not always an easy thing. Look at John Worth's work at the de Luna site in Florida. I suspect part of the reason he got permission easily to work there was

Role Models (cont.)

because of the groundwork Judy Bense laid in building community archaeology in Pensacola. I guess another lesson, having gone through this for years and years, is that some of these relationships take years and years. It's easy to get frustrated and discouraged, but when you look back, progress has been made.

Judith Bense

Interviewed by Michelle Pigott

Judith Bense is President Emeritus and Professor of Anthropology/ Archaeology at the University of West Florida. She started at UWF in 1980 and built the Anthropology/ Archaeology program from the ground up. Additionally, she worked to pass legislation and obtain funding to help found the Florida Public Archaeology Network in 2004. In 2008 she was appointed interim President of UWF and served as the university's first female president until 2016. Bense was inducted in the 2019 Florida Women's Hall of Fame and is the first woman from Northwest Florida to receive this honor. She currently is Vice Chair of the Florida Historical Commission, Chair of the Board of Directors for the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and is a founding board member of the Center for Excellence in Local Government.



Michelle Pigott is a PhD student in Anthropology with a focus in archaeology of the American Southeast at Tulane University. Michelle's research interests center on the indigenous navigation of colonialism across the Southeast as well as the relationship between colonialism and indigenous history, and decolonizing anthropology. Her current dissertation work is related to the indigenous political landscape of Joara, the province which accepted and then rejected a 16th century Spanish colonial presence.

When did you start doing archaeology and what was your first site?

I was 20 years old, it was between my sophomore and junior year at FSU. I worked under David [Sutton] Phelps, who learned archaeology in North Carolina. The site was Whites Mound, a Late Archaic and Woodland transition site and for 10 weeks we lived in a big house in Augusta Georgia. I got a dose of what archaeology really is.

What really stuck with you from that project?

I wanted to be an archaeologist as long as I could remember. My great Aunt gave me a subscription to National Geographic and I was just fascinated with Egypt and Old World Archaeology and Ancient History. [When I started at FSU] I wanted to see if I was smart enough, being from a poor area of Florida [Panama City]. I learned from this first field school how hard archaeology is in the South. And what working for a difficult, militaristic strict guy is like. I had never been treated like that... I liked the archaeology. I didn't like his system and I learned that summer that that was part of becoming an archaeologist. I completed his program. Not many other women did.

Do you think that being a woman made it more difficult in that field school?

[Long thoughtful pause]
Yes. What was hard for me was being a woman in that system, but I don't think he [David Phelps] discriminated against me. Being a woman in there [an FSU field school in the late sixties] was unusual and I had to work with men. I was usually the only girl there... I was never alone but we [women] were always low in number. I didn't pay attention much to the fact that I was a woman, I just wanted to be an archaeologist... If there were boulders thrown in my way I didn't pay attention, I just jumped over them.

What is one of the best highlights of your career in archaeology?

Going to Washington State University. It was the best academic experience I've ever had. It taxed me in a wonderful way. I was not only smart enough, I was always at the head of the line. It was an absolutely classic enriching experience!
As a professional, coming to UWF [University of West

Role Models (cont.)

Florida] as a walk on with no expectations from anyone and getting into Historical Archaeology and Public Archaeology. I had to think my way out of all those new situations and searched out mentors [in] Hester Davis and Lynne Goldstein.

Biggest surprise of my career was being asked to be the interim president [of UWF]. I had no idea anyone had thought that highly of me. It was a big challenge [but] a bit easier than I thought after I realized I knew I needed to do for the university what I had done for archaeology at UWF. I have had several career breaker projects! There are always risks in archaeology.... I learned how to take responsibility and that's important.

How do you think things have changed for women over time in the field of archaeology (or better or worse)?

Women are really players. I see them everywhere [in archaeology] and I think it's great. My goal for gender(s) is to have it be 50/50. I think it needs to reflect our society. I really like the fact that there are so many young women coming up... That's different than when it was when I was coming up and I think it's really good.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

[long thoughtful pause]

I hope that students that are interested in it enough to major in it pursue it. [When I see students] stop for more sure employment, that does a disservice to it [archaeology/their interest]... If you're interested go for it! And for those in a young career level, if you're a bit ambitious always pick a field that is not crowded. Historical and Public archaeology were pretty empty to me, you know, less competition. Strategically calculate the competition for success... go with the flow a bit and see how things play out. You may end up where you didn't expect.

Any additional thoughts?

Being a woman shouldn't be a factor in the decisions you

make in your career. Just do good work. Just try to get what you want, funding, an education, work. In our discipline and in our point in time, being a woman is certainly not a negative (well not everywhere) but far more! Hester Davis, came from the Northeast and wanted to work on an excavation in Arkansas. They wouldn't hire her because she was a woman. Men dig and women work in the lab. And they already had a woman in the lab. So she was hired on as a cook. And worked from there. If she can do that I can certainly do it in a place I know [Florida].

"Being a woman shouldn't be a factor in the decisions you make in your career. Just do good work."

I think the future is bright for women in archaeology. [Archaeology is different from other fields because] we had serious women pioneers from the beginning [in Anthropology and Archaeology] like Mararet Mead, Cynthia Irwin-Williams, and Marian White. They made it happen.... You have to make your own way. I was alone here at UWF for so long... you can always leave and quit, but I had to make it! I feel very satisfied now. The UWF archaeology program is very different, my part was starting it.

Cindy Carter-Davis

Interviewed by Emily Clark

Cindy Carter-Davis is the State Archaeologist of Mississippi at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Cindy completed both her BA and MA at the University of Southern Mississippi. In addition to overseeing archaeological reviews under the Section 106 process and curating Section 106 project collections, she serves as the director of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey and works within the Historic Preservation Division to maintain Mississippi Landmark sites.



Emily Clark is a PhD student at Tulane University. She previously earned her MA at the University of Mississippi and her BA at the University

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of Oklahoma. Her research focuses on Indigenous Archaeology of Late Mississippian sociopolitical landscapes within ongoing conversations of decolonizing archaeology. She is enrolled citizen of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma .

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

My first site that I worked at was Phase II Project at Peachwood Plantation. I had a mini-field school, had to learn how to hold a shovel, and that was it! I loved it and haven't looked back. Dirt holds the secrets of the past! I was very concerned with making a living, thought about going to law school, and liked bones and bioarch so I got pushed to forensics, hated it, and eventually came back to archaeology.

What are the highlights of your career/what was your main career in archaeology?

Some highlights of my career are from the Summer of 2006, when I was an unpaid volunteer working in the plaza at Winterville Mound. It was my first extended experience with Pre-Contact Archaeology. The leading theory at the time was put forth by Jeffery Brain, that it was a vacant ceremonial center. We uncovered so much evidence that it wasn't—found dozens of postholes and wall-trenches of structures superimposed on each other, and it was the first time I felt connected to pre-Contact archaeology. It pushed me back toward archaeology after back and forth and pushed me more toward being a generalist and seeing the value in all archaeology. It's really the thing that pushed me toward the career I have today. I needed to redefine my focus.

Second Highlight, and definitely the reason I became Chief Archaeologists for the state of Mississippi, was when I was hired to work on post-Katrina project for FEMA on the Coast, to mitigate the devastation Katrina wrought, and my first opportunity to dive into policy. Previously I was a CRM archaeologist, but for this project and my career now, I have to think about the law and policy behind what we're doing, and it was a moment. And the driver of archaeology right now in the

US is policy—NAGPRA, ARPA, Section 106, state laws. Policy is my home. I've always been very logical and analytical, and this is the marriage of the two things I'm very passionate about. I thought about going to law school at one point, so it feels like going home for me. During the project, I got to do some amazing archaeology on the coast. First time to be free of what sites we excavated, so I got to experience a wide variety of historic to Poverty Point Archaic sites. It's what convinced me to go the SHPO route, which is my main career in archaeology.

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments because you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

Yes, multiple times! My worst experiences as a woman in archaeology was in CRM, which is super frustrating, and everything from nasty comments from survey crews. When I was a Crew Chief, someone told me that they didn't have to listen to me because I was a woman. I was shocked, and didn't know what to say, and said "If you don't want to listen, you can go to the truck." Because of all of the sexism on that project, I ended up with the all-girl crew, so good and so fast, that we became the troubleshooter crew. We had to work twice as hard. We were always the first ones out and the last ones in. We were the best crew, but there were multiple incidents of sexual harassment.

"I think it's my responsibility, and the responsibility of my generation, to carry the fight forward."

How have things changed for women over time in archaeology (or better or worse)?

Today, it's a totally different environment. It's not nearly as tolerated as it used to be. Instead of shuffling people around, especially in light of the SEAC task force, #MeToo.

It's still difficult, and I still have guys talk down to me, but there's a lot more avenues for action. I also don't take it, and there are avenues that let us report it. I feel empowered to push back now, with not just the climate, and now that I have the job security in my career. I got where I am because of

Role Models (cont.)

people like Dana Ford, we stand on the shoulders of the people that came before us. And it's our responsibility as women in archaeology now to carry on that fight, so that the generation after us never has to experience that. I want to be able to have crew members who never have to come up and say that someone has said something [that is sexual harassment], will you please deal with this. I think it's my responsibility, and the responsibility of my generation, to carry the fight forward.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

Yes! Study all of it! Don't limit yourself by studying only certain things. Make sure to expand your horizons, because you never know when you're going to find something that you're passionate about. Don't limit your choices. There's nothing wrong with being a generalist! Everyone needs a specialty, but you have to keep yourself open, like policy for me! And find a mentor—that's vital. I've had some great mentors along the way, and hope to be a good one in the future.

Gayle Fritz

Interviewed by Autumn Melby

Professor Emerita of Anthropology at Washington University in St. Louis, Dr. Gayle Fritz has been a leading scholar of archaeobotany and the development of agricultural systems throughout her career.



Dr. Fritz's research has spanned across much of the greater Southeast, from the Ozarks, Lower Mississippi Valley, American Bottom, and even stretching into the greater Southwest. Beyond her role in helping to train the next generation of archaeobotanists at the Paleoethnobotany Lab at Wash U, Dr. Fritz has pushed for the broader recognition of the significance of women in our understandings of Native foodways, domestication, and social relationships, as well as localized variability surrounding the adoption of agriculture. Autumn Melby is a fifth-year PhD candidate at the

University of Pennsylvania. She obtained her BS in anthropology with a focus in archaeology and public history from Appalachian State University in 2018. Her research examines the everyday life of rural households in moments of broader societal change, particularly focusing on the central American Bottom amidst the collapse of the Cahokian polity.

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

Early fieldwork included excavations on the western end of Santa Catalina Island, California, and survey with limited testing around Matagorda Bay for the Texas General Land Office and Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (now Texas Archaeological Survey). The latter channeled me into the graduate program at UT-Austin, where the awesome Dr. Dee Ann Story guided my MA thesis work on Caddoan ceramic pipes, earspools, and figurines. I heard stories from her and other truly pioneering women about the gender barriers they had broken in the not-too-distant past.

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments because you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

My early experiences as an archaeologist were charmed in the sense that I worked with strong women and open-minded men who served as good role models and who set no barriers professionally. The only blatantly bad advice came from my undergraduate advisor at the University of Michigan, a classical archaeologist who told me in 1969 that field archaeology would be a poor career choice for a woman. Due to my parents' attitudes and the burgeoning women's lib movement, I knew he was wrong. Still, I subsequently shifted away from the Classics into the less stodgy field of Anthropology. Like too many other women, I encountered male chauvinists and men whose behavior was unacceptable, but my mentors, fellow students, and colleagues were overwhelmingly supportive, both in Texas and later in Arkansas, where Hester Davis, Martha Rolingson, and Ann Early set high standards and brooked no nonsense at the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS).

What are the highlights of your career/what was

Role Models (cont.)

your main career in archaeology?

My job as assistant to the AAS Fayetteville Station Archeologist (first Mark Raab, then George Sabo III), was one of the highlights of my early career, opening up research interests in rock art, mounds, and paleoethnobotany. Graduate school as a single parent at UNC-Chapel Hill might have been unbearably stressful had I not had a huge-hearted mentor, Dr. Richard Yarnell, and been part of a family-friendly anthropology department that included other students with young children. Returning to Arkansas for summer excavations at Huntsville Mounds and analysis of rockshelter plant remains in the University of Arkansas Museum felt like going home. Dissertation research involving perfectly preserved ancient crop plants was another career highlight, and questions surrounding early agriculture in eastern North America never cease to fascinate me.

Good fortune persisted through a postdoctoral fellowship at the Smithsonian and a three-year job as Visiting

Curator at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, after which I joined the faculty at Washington University in St. Louis. It should go without saying that having Patty Jo Watson as close colleague was awe-inspiring, and association with ethnobotanists at the Missouri Botanical Garden expanded my horizons immensely. Being part of a program that attracted so many outstanding students was a great privilege.

Fieldwork and lab work with other archaeologists, including students, brought adventures and exciting results throughout my career. Memorable projects included excavations at Coles Creek and Plaquemine sites in Tensas Parish, Louisiana (with T.R. Kidder), excavations at Cerro Juanaqueña and other terraced Early Agricultural Period sites in northern Chihuahua (with Bob Hard, John Roney, and Karen Adams), and multiple seasons at the Berry site in North Carolina (with Rob Beck, David Moore, Chris Rodning, Heather Lapham, and Lee Newsom). St. Louis is, of course, located in a rich archaeological region, and I frequently had opportunities to volunteer at local sites including

Cahokia Mounds itself. As I learned more and more about the American Bottom area and Mississippian agriculture in general, I was inspired to write a book—*Feeding Cahokia*—emphasizing the significance of Eastern Agriculture Complex crops and the key economic and social contributions of Indigenous women farmers.

How have things changed for women over time in archaeology (or better or worse)?

I was still living in Austin in 1973 when the Roe v. Wade case was decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, and I was privileged to vote for the lead attorney, Sarah Weddington, when she was elected to the Texas legislature. Today's shocking situation in which women entering the field of archaeology need to worry about where abortion is and isn't legal makes me very sad and angry. May this setback be short-lived, with all necessary

community support made available in the interim. Even at Washington University in St. Louis, patriarchal elements were not altogether absent. For example, College- and University-level committees were occasionally so

short of female full professors that I was the only woman present in a meeting. I trust and hope that young women now working their way up through academic rungs will rarely if ever experience this situation—or worse ones—but fear that systemic sexism has its refugia.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

My advice is to hold fast to the legacies and to rely on the support of all the grit-tempered women and the many good men in archaeology, past and present. It's a fabulous field for everyone.

Lynne Sullivan

Interviewed by Elizabeth Straub

Lynne Sullivan began studying archaeology in 1970, when it was commonplace for women to be denied field opportunities because of their gender. She was passionate

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Role Models (cont.)

about archaeology and, though she was disheartened and briefly considered cultural anthropology when she was turned away from a field opportunity because she is a woman, she was determined to do what she loved. Thanks to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, Lynne was able to get into the field just before she graduated college and has since worked in archaeology as a field tech, curator, and professor. She has made significant contributions to archaeological understandings of Mississippian archaeology, the standardization of curation protocols, and the preservation of archaeological collections. She has also made important contributions to feminist archaeology through studies of gender in the archaeological record, as well as studies of the significant roles that women have played in the history of North American archaeology. She also was the first female editor of *Southeastern Archaeology*.

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

It's kind of a fun story. The first dig I worked on, I was a volunteer and it was actually in Iowa working for David Gradwohl from Iowa State University. And the reason I was in Iowa was that I got selected to go on a Girl Scout roundup about Native American cultures. This was sort of a secondary thing because I'd really wanted to do something else. David Dejarnette used to teach field schools, a two-week field school, for Girl Scouts at Moundville and my friend got to go on that, but I was a year too young. Then he quit doing it the next year, so I got the alternate thing, to go to this roundup in Iowa and the leaders there had David Gradwohl come and talk to us about archaeology. There were five of us who were so enthralled with archaeology, and I'd wanted to be an archaeologist since I was six years old, that we talked to Gradwohl to see if he would let us come and volunteer, if our leaders would let us and he said yes. So, we convinced them to let us go and work on his dig for a week. So, that was fun. I got a little bit of experience there, just a taste of what it was like to do field archaeology.

This was actually the summer before I started college. So that fall I went to the University of Tennessee and started taking some archaeology and anthropology classes. Then in the spring I found out about the Tellico project. I went and talked to a senior professor and said I would really like to work on this. I was told, "Oh no, we don't let females work in the field. There would be all kinds of problems, we would have to have separate bathrooms, and blah blah blah..." So that sort of put a wrench in my career plans for a while. I thought I might do cultural anthropology instead, but I really wanted to do archaeology. Things changed once the Equal Opportunity Act was passed. I believe that was in '72 because the first time the University of Tennessee actually hired women on field crews was in the summer of '73. By the way, the University of Tennessee was not the only school in the Southeast that was doing this. I mean, if you look at most of the field crew pictures from the Southeast from the sixties and seventies, it was almost all guys. I think there's actually been some research that demonstrates that the Southeast was particularly bad about this. But anyway, in 1973 I got a job on the Tellico project, so that was my first paying archaeology job. I was going to graduate in the spring of 1974, so I only had two semesters left of school after I finally got a job.

After I got that job then I was able to get some other ones. The next summer in '74, I was going to work on another TVA project, but it got canceled. In fact, I had just gone to take my GREs and walked down the hill at UT to the student center to get some lunch. There sat everyone else who was supposed to be gone to work on this project and they said, "It's been canceled. TVA didn't get us housing." So I'm like, "Oh, great... I've already sublet my apartment and everything is in my truck to go to the field and there's no job!" I went over to the museum, and this starts some of the stories of the good guys in archaeology, the guys who I found helpful. Paul Parmalee was there. A couple of us told him what had happened and he said, "I just got a letter from my friend Mike Fowler who needs some people at Cahokia. Let me see if he can use you guys." Sure enough, three of us loaded up and drove to Cahokia and worked there for the summer of '74. And I met for the first time other women who were graduate students getting PhDs and

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becoming professional archaeologists. And Mike Fowler was one of the good guys, as well, who helped women and didn't have any prejudice against women working on his field crews or whatever, so that's why I ended up going to school at the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee – because of Mike Fowler.

I ended up staying there for my graduate career, but in the summers, I would go and work on CRM projects to make money for school. I worked in 1976 for the University of Alabama, but in Tennessee, where there was a TVA project for a nuclear reactor that didn't get built. We did all the archaeology before they decided that they weren't going to build it. Bob Lafferty was in charge of that project, the field director, and he was another one of the good guys because if we had been in Tuscaloosa there may not have been women on the crews, and we certainly would not have been made crew chiefs. So, that was my first supervisor job because Bob decided to make me and another woman crew chiefs. After that I worked for many places particularly in the Midwest since I was in school in Wisconsin. I worked for the University of Illinois doing DOT surveys for Chuck Baeris and the Illinois Archaeological Survey. I worked for SIU Carbondale and eventually ended up getting my first real job at the SIU Center for Archaeological Investigations as the curator. Most of my career from then on was mainly based in curation and museum work because that's the path that was open.

What are the highlights of your career?

Of course, I always loved the research. Working on my dissertation project and being able to study the amazing records of amazing sites that the WPA excavated near where I grew up in southeast Tennessee. I was among the first to figure out the Late Mississippian household organization – the winter house and the summer house. I remember sitting in the lab in Milwaukee puzzling over the site maps, which was a very different process to get to the point where I could actually see the site plans than what we have now – the computer has helped with doing that. But sitting there with colored pencils coloring different features, suddenly at two in the morning I realized – oh my gosh this mess of post molds is actually a structure in front of this winter house! We've got

summer and winter houses here with household cemeteries in and around them, but there was so much rebuilding that it wasn't obvious what was happening in this big morass of post molds. Being among the first to recognize that kind of pattern was really cool. And then, Chris Rodning and I compared notes at a Southeastern meeting. We realized that we were seeing the same things in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, and that there was also a gendered element to it. So, it was a lot of fun working with Chris and publishing the articles that we did about the gendered relationships shown through mortuary practices. We were sort of fighting the established view, saying that the chiefs weren't in charge of everything, that women played some very important roles, and that's why they're buried in their houses, not because they had low status. They had different realms of power through kinship groups.

Also, I think getting out the Chickamauga Basin report that had sat in the museum for years with information about these incredible sites, but not quite finished, was

“Those kinds of data-rich publications, they make a lasting contribution. Theoretical things can be faddish and come and go, but sources of actual data are there and useable forever.”

another thing. It brings in another good guy – Bennett Graham of the TVA. After I tried to get money from NEH to put that report together and got some really weird reviews, I showed them to him and he said, “How much money do you need?” Bennett got me some money from the TVA to get the illustrations and the typing done. That was back in the day of stand-alone word processors, so I had to hire a typist. So, he was a big help in getting those two volumes done, as was the University of Tennessee Press, where I worked with Meredith Morris-Babb, back when she was in Knoxville. We've had a friendship for a long time because of working on those volumes.

Those kinds of data-rich publications, they make a lasting contribution. Theoretical things can be faddish and come and go, but sources of actual data are there and useable forever. So, I feel good about getting those two volumes out. I wish I could have done similar publications for more of the reservoirs, but there's only so much time. I did

Role Models (cont.)

have graduate students do theses and dissertations on some sites in some of the other reservoirs and I'm currently working on a book to put all of this work together, so that there's a synthesis for the Mississippian period in eastern Tennessee.

I feel like Terry Childs and I working together did some good things for curation, too. I got grant money for a number of things like archivally scanning the WPA photographs that had silver nitrate negatives, which self-destruct. We got money to scan all of the WPA photos from the University of Alabama, the University of Tennessee, and the University of Kentucky, so that the images are now preserved.

I would say some of the things that I was able to do to preserve and protect collections, the research, and then of course working on some of the public education efforts through the museum were some of the activities that I enjoyed the most. And also working with graduate students. I got to work a lot with graduate students who were doing thesis and dissertation research because the collections at the museum were the obvious place to go.

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments because you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

So as far as the hostile environment, the big deal was being told no you can't work on the field project because you're a girl. It was very demoralizing. So, I spent a lot of time organizing protests against the Vietnam War and I thought I might do the peoples and cultures of Appalachia as a study area, but then suddenly women could work in the field. So, I tried again and got on the Tellico project and worked for Gerald Schroedl at the Patrick Site. From then on, I got jobs in archaeology. But once women were able to work on field projects, it was a very different setting than now. And in some ways, it was better and, in some ways, maybe not so good. When we did these big TVA projects, we lived in field camps. We didn't have hotel rooms. On the Tellico project, it was actually an old church camp with little cabins and bathhouses. On other projects, we got a big farmhouse and everybody lived in the farmhouse. There was a bedroom or two set off for the women and a

bedroom or two set off for the men, and we had a cook. We were kind of like a family. We lived together in a house and had our meals together and worked together all day and made lifelong friends. It was like the guys were more like brothers, you know? That's not to say that there weren't relationships that went on, but I don't remember in any of those kinds of situations, especially the farmhouse situations, where there was something that I would have called sexual harassment. Everyone was living so closely together and knew what was going on, that everyone was on good behavior. For me, it was a friendly time.

I realize that not all field camps were as friendly as the ones I was lucky to experience. But, I think the closer living arrangements did foster many long-term friendships, in contrast with today's more professional hotel room accommodations. I don't know that we should go back to the farmhouses, but they did help create a very different social context. When I worked on the TVA projects recently and everybody had a hotel room, it was really different because everyone sort of went their own way after work and we weren't sitting down to dinner together. So, it gave you your own space, but it inhibited the personal relationships.

The door is open now for women to advance in archaeology and to get jobs that were previously only open to men, but that doesn't mean that it's easy to get through that door. There's still a problem, though it's changing, with women being able to get higher positions in academia. UT just in the last few years has its first female chair or head of the anthropology department, Barbara Heath who is an archaeologist. She was also the first female tenured full professor. They voted me full professor, but I was not tenured. So Barbara is the first tenured, full professor female archaeologist at UT – and that's within the last decade! So, there's been those kinds of hurdles. I recently heard Nina Totenberg comment that we [women] weren't trying to break glass ceilings, we were just trying to get our foot in the door. That comment really resonated with me because that's how I feel like it was for many of us in the Southeast in the 70s. We were just trying to get a job and be an archaeologist. Thinking about becoming a tenured full professor, that was something that was miles away.

Role Models (cont.)

You've already talked about this a little bit, but how do you think things have changed for women in archaeology (for better or worse)?

I have a really hard time talking about this kind of thing to younger women because I don't want to sound patronizing, but I think there's a lot of miscommunication these days. Because when older men do things like open the door for you or make a comment like "you look nice today," that's not hitting on you. It's good manners that their moms taught them to have. They're trying to be a polite gentleman and I think some of that gets interpreted incorrectly. That's not to say that terrible things haven't happened to people, I know they have, but I'm just concerned because I have also seen when some perfectly innocent guys get in trouble because they sat down to have a beer with the graduate students.

One of the things that I enjoyed the most in graduate school, was that every Friday Mike Fowler would come into the lab to see what we were doing and everyone would go out to the closest corner bar to have lunch and a beer. Fowler would talk to us about

archaeology, the projects that he'd worked on, and the people that he'd worked with. I learned so much being able to sit in that kind of informal setting with a senior archaeologist. If that had been verboten, so to speak, it never would have happened. I also should mention that my actual advisor in grad school was a woman – Lynne Goldstein. I was her first PhD student and she was a new PhD herself, still learning the ropes so to speak. Fowler was the senior professor who I met and worked for at Cahokia and who I learned was open to having women work with him. In fact, there's a photo of him in the Grit Tempered book with Bettye Broyles when she worked for him at the Illinois State Museum. She grew up just across the Tennessee River from where I did, so I often wondered if Fowler helped me because he had helped Bettye and remembered that we came from the same part of the country. Who knows? But he was very helpful.

"The door is open now for women to advance in archaeology and to get jobs that were previously only open to men, but that doesn't mean that it's easy to get through that door."

The big back to school parties that used to happen at the University of Tennessee don't happen anymore because there can't be parties in faculty houses with alcohol. Even in Wisconsin, we had departmental parties. We had a potluck where everyone was to bring a dish from a different country and you go t to see everyone in an informal setting and see a faculty member's home. It was a learning experience as well as a social occasion. So, I regret that we no longer have those kinds of interactions, that it's seen as too dangerous.

The distancing among people that seems to have happened – we don't live in field camps anymore, we don't have the parties anymore, we don't sit down with mentors and have beers as much anymore. That's understandable in certain contexts because of the terrible things that have happened, but like I've been trying to point out, there were the good guys too, the ones who

really helped, who were there to help you get the work done and not for any other reason.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

Something for young archaeologists to be aware of is – take care of your

knees! Archaeology knee is not fun. Stomping on shovels during all of those surveys that I did for the Illinois DOT was probably not a good idea.

I also see a lot more politics in terms of people plotting careers and knowing more about what to do, like the need to publish in this journal or that journal because of prestige. Or, I need to do this or say that because of the politics to advance a career I just wasn't aware of that kind of "plotting" as a beginning graduate student. I didn't know that I needed to do all of that to get the "best" jobs. I was always good at getting grants, but it just seems like there's so much more calculation now about "I'm going to make the national academy" and "I've laid out my track to do this" when it used to be "I'm in archaeology because I love it." Negotiating the politics these days is a much bigger issue.

I do think that getting grants is important skill. It's really

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important to be able to write successful grant proposals because otherwise you can't do much. If you're in academia, in particular. If you're in a CRM firm, you still need to write proposals and compete.

And networks are so incredibly important in archaeology. That's how you hear about jobs. That's how you find collaborators, and collaborators are very important. So, having a group of collaborators and a network of trusted people to whom you can go to ask for advice and help is really, really important. Of course, that's important in almost any career, but archaeology seems to have very deep and broad networks because we do work on all these different projects and move around a region or even the country. Develop your networks and have a good group of people surrounding and advising you. Another thing that I haven't talked about is trying to balance your personal and professional life. I was married and had a son. As with many archaeology marriages, it didn't last. It's not easy raising children and pursuing a career as a woman unless you have the right partner, so that is something to consider very carefully. Another issue that's still slow to change is women taking on most of the homemaking tasks. Guys still have the advantage in that a lot of women are willing to be the support for them. So, that's one reason why it's easier for men to continue to advance in academia and in their careers than it is for women. A lot of my friends are single because they can't do their career and also support a spouse and children. It's not the case with everyone, but it certainly does seem to be the case that a lot of professional women just can't be in a marriage, but I think that's changing. I see in a lot of younger couples, men are doing things like taking care of the baby. At my condo just the other day, a dad was out with a two-year-old teaching her how to swim and I thought, good for you! So, that's changing, but it's been a slow change. It's been another reason why men have shot up the ladder more so than women have – because they've had support from a woman. I think we've pointed some of that out in the *Grit Tempered* book. If you're serious about a career in archaeology you'd better make sure that you've got the right partner, especially if you're going to raise a child. Fortunately, I have a wonderful son and I have no complaints about him.

Natalie Adams Pope

Interviewed by Katherine Parker



Natalie Adams Pope presently works as the Executive Vice President and Archaeology Director at New South Associates. She also serves as the Branch Manager for the Columbia, South Carolina office. Natalie received her BA in Anthropology from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) and received her MA in Public Service Archaeology from the University of South Carolina (USC). Natalie has worked extensively in CRM across the Southeast over the past thirty years, both concurrently as a student in archaeology and following the completion of her graduate work.

Katherine Parker is a doctoral candidate at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. She completed her BA at the University of South Carolina in 2014 has worked in CRM across the Southeast both in the four years prior to and since beginning her graduate studies. Her research explores the relationship between moonshine production and plantation power dynamics in the Postbellum South Carolina Lowcountry through the intersection of identity, memory, heritage, and landscape.

When did you start doing archaeology/what was your first site?

My first field experience was in undergraduate school at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, probably 1985, where I did a field school with Joe Mountjoy in Moore County, North Carolina. It was a Middle-Late Woodland site, in a plowed field on the Deep River where we excavated a couple of structures. It was a lot of fun—we commuted there from Greensboro every day, and we all did a research paper on some aspect of the site at the end, and mine was on freshwater mussel use. Then the summer before I started grad school at the University of South Carolina I did my first CRM job. It was for a proposed expressway outside of Raleigh, North Carolina. While in hindsight it wasn't really the most well-

Role Models (cont.)

run project, I got a lot out of the experience, and I think it's interesting now to think about my first CRM project not really being the best one. Since it was my first project, I obviously didn't recognize the issues it had at the time.

What are the highlights of your career/what was your main career in archaeology?

When I started graduate school at USC, I'd only done the field school and that one CRM project. But during summers and breaks in grad school, I started doing projects with Michael Trinkley at Chicora [Foundation] and started to get a good foundation in field methods and artifact identification. Once I got on my first project there, he kept me pretty regularly employed when I was available. Even during school, he had a conservation lab set up that I would help maintain during the regular semester.

At USC, my field school was at Middleburg Plantation with Leland Ferguson. At that point I did not know what I wanted to do my thesis on, other than something related to historical archaeology. Leland steered me in the direction of African American archaeology, and I ended up doing my thesis on early African American domestic architecture in Berkeley County where Middleburg was located. By mixing actual employed work doing fieldwork [in CRM] with classroom experience, I felt like I came out of grad school in 1990 with a pretty good foundation to start my career in CRM.

I got hired on full time with Chicora after grad school and worked there until about 1996. At that point, I realized that I'd gone as far as I could go there because it was a very small organization (about three people then, including me). I sent out resumes to Pat Garrow [then Garrow and Associates] and to New South, and because Pat wanted me to move to Atlanta, I didn't really want to do that so [Garrow and Associates] didn't work out. My resume went to New South's old address, and I didn't hear from them for a while. Joe [Joseph] finally got my resume three months later. They didn't have a permanent position at the time, but I started working project to project for New South until they were

at a point where they could offer me a full-time job. I've been here ever since!

One of the best data recovery projects I ever did was the first one that I did with Mike Trinkley at Broom Hall Plantation, which had sort of fallen through the Section 106 cracks by the time it got to us and I guess the developer didn't have the funding to pay for much fieldwork. But a lot of the South Carolina folks—the Charleston Museum, COSCAPA members [Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists], SCIAA [South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology]—they all pitched in and volunteered alongside the core crew of field technicians. There were all kinds of great things with that project—a really neat cellar feature chock full of great artifact, even preserved drapery tassels—but what I thought was especially cool was seeing all of the professional community coming together on their own time to help excavate this site. I met and got to know some really great women in South Carolina archaeology that way: Martha Zierden, Leslie Drucker, Pat Criddlebaugh, Karrie Joseph, Liz Pinckney, Mona Grunden, Debi Hacker, Olga Caballero, Linda Stine, and Dee-Dee Joyce.

In my career overall, I've really enjoyed a lot of the opportunities that I've had for work, particularly in the Lowcountry on a lot of different sites and that I've been able to do some really interesting projects since I've been here at New South. I've also been glad to be a part of the many professional societies and organizations and get along well with many of my colleagues, whether it's serving various roles with COSCAPA or helping move the ASSC [Archaeological Society of South Carolina's] journal along years ago when it was way behind. One recent thing I'm especially proud of has been my involvement in starting the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology which was created to honor Stanley South and inspired by his organization of the Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology many years ago. I never wanted to be in academia—I always wanted to be in CRM. I felt strongly that it was important to protect cultural resources for the public benefit when I got out of school and I'm proud that I've been able to do it for my entire professional life.

Role Models (cont.)

Did you experience any differential treatment or hostile environments because you are a woman? If so, how did you respond?

Starting out, I thought things were pretty good, that I didn't feel like I had to prove myself because I was a woman—I just did what I did and did my job to the best of my ability. It didn't occur to me that I needed to be competing with men in the field. So I thought things were good. But the respect that women get now in the field is definitely better than it used to be.

However, there were some behaviors in the field that I experienced that are no longer tolerated by women. Things that were said that would make me uncomfortable or embarrassed. Unfortunately, back then, most women didn't complain to anyone about it. If some of those behaviors happened now, that person would likely be fired. And a lot more companies have policies now for not putting up with that kind of behavior. Although never tolerated, in the last several years especially, New South has taken more of a concerted approach to having a clear policy on how to deal with these kinds of issues [of sexual harassment and assault], as have a lot of the professional societies.

How have things changed for women over time in archaeology (or better or worse)?

Things have improved overall, and not just for women. Starting out in CRM, you know, some of the projects I did were really low paying with no per diem. On my first project there was no housing or per diem and we'd camp most of the time, and I'd do things like crash on a friend's couch on the weekends to get a break from the bugs. It's definitely not like that now. I think archaeology—cultural resource management—in the past has had low self-esteem. And other professions that we interfaced with didn't always see us as that valuable. And I think that we all felt like we needed to make some kind of personal sacrifice to be able to protect cultural resources. Part of what's changed is that there's a bigger demand now for CRM work and now it's like, 'Okay, we're actually getting some respect! Maybe we are valued!'

In South Carolina, because it's such a small professional community and there are a lot of great women doing archaeology, we're well supported for the most part. I've generally felt supported by all my colleagues here. And at New South, there are a lot of women working here in general and a lot of them are in management positions. So, there are a lot of women who can support other women [at New South] in addition to receiving support from our male colleagues. We've also started a mentorship program this past year [at New South] to help pair junior colleagues with more senior folks. It's been nice to meet with some of my junior colleagues and share feedback and advice on different aspects of their careers and professional development. Not all women across the profession feel as supported as I have felt. I think a lot of it depends on where you are located and who you're surrounded by, and I am lucky that we have the collegial atmosphere that we have here in South Carolina and at a company like New South.

Do you have any advice for those entering the field now?

“Enjoy your job! I've always felt that digging a shovel test is like opening a Christmas present. It's a lot of fun and exciting.”

There are really good prospects for people who want to work in archaeology right now, especially for women in archaeology. The vast majority of new hires that we've brought on

lately have actually been women. We've been fortunate that we've had numerous well qualified female applicants. We often try to hire people that we already know, either people we've worked with or people who have worked with people that we know. Also, there are several college professors who are producing good entry level folks and they are often our go-to people for hiring candidates. So, impress your professors! If possible, I really recommend that people find ways to weave in fieldwork experience while they're in school and not wait to get your feet wet once you are out—see some different kinds of sites, work with a bunch of different people and really grow your network. Enjoy your job! I've always felt that digging a shovel test is like opening a Christmas present. It's a lot of fun and exciting!

SEAC and Archaeology in the Community Partnership

Meghan Buchanan, Alexandra Jones, and Maureen Meyers

African-American communities throughout the United States are interested in preserving historical resources and learning more about their histories (e.g. see recent legislative efforts to create the African-American Burial Grounds Network Act). Yet, many historic sites and stories can fall in the gaps of both State and Federal legal protective frameworks and many communities may lack have the resources to find and hire professionals to aid them in their endeavors but are unsure where to turn. At the same time, there is also growing interest among archaeologists to engage in archaeological research and practices that are driven by community interests and informed by community-specific expertise and knowledge.

In the winter of 2021, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and Archaeology in the Community (AIRC) entered into an agreement to form a partnership. This partnership recognizes the need for archaeological expertise to assist African-American communities to identify, document, and research historic resources and the need for African-American communities to assist archaeologists with community-specific expertise in order to contribute to a fuller historical understanding of African-American experiences.

As an initial phase of this partnership, SEAC created a Google form and distributed it to the membership and other professional organizations. This initial call for participation from SEAC asked members and other interested parties to sign the list in order to identify themselves (or their organizations) as willing to voluntarily share their expertise and knowledge in geophysical, genealogical, and documentary research, archaeological practices (survey, excavation, analysis), report-writing, and grant-writing. AIRC would take the lead on connecting stakeholders of African

American Historical Resources to the archaeological experts who signed up on the Google form.

The initial response from the archaeological community was impressive. Well over 100 professionals signed up to share their expertise. In order to better facilitate connections between archaeologists and African-American communities interested in working with archaeologists, AIRC created a new survey form for archaeologists to indicate their willingness to volunteer and allows them to use a map interface to highlight geographical areas in which they are willing and able to help. AIRC also created a form on their website for African-American stakeholders to register their sites.

There have been multiple requests from communities and all have been matched with archaeologists. For example, there is a descendant group working collectively with archaeologists on the Chattahoochee Brick Company, a site where convict laborers (primarily African-American men) faced horrible atrocities and death. There are additional collaborations underway at the Historic Atlanta Prison Farm in Georgia, Oliver Cemetery in Virginia, and an Historic African American Church in Maryland. If you are an archaeologist interested in signing up to volunteer, you can access the sign up on the SEAC website (under About SEAC) or at <https://arcg.is/08LyfI>

If you are a member of an African-American community who would like archaeological expertise or would like to share your expertise with archaeologists, you can find the sign up at <https://www.archaeologyincommunity.com/african-american-historic-resources-project.html>

A Case for an Executive Director for SEAC

Maureen Meyers, Karen Stevens, and Kandace Hollenbach

SEAC is a growing organization run entirely by volunteers. We currently have approximately 950 members, a Board composed of ten people, a dozen committees and task forces, an annual meeting for 500-600 people (pre and hopefully post-pandemic), a journal, a newsletter, a website, and an active social media presence. In Fall 2022 President Meyers suggested SEAC investigate the costs associated with hiring an Executive Director (ED). Toward this end, Board members were asked to estimate the hours spent monthly on their SEAC duties. President Meyers also interviewed two EDs from organization similar in size to SEAC: Society for Historic Archaeology and American Cultural Resources Association. Karen Stevens gathered data on comparable organizations, both national and regional, and compared their membership numbers and annual dues amounts. In this brief report, we present and report these data, key points from those interviews, and next steps for SEAC Board and members to consider.

Board Hours

All the Board members estimated their time spent monthly on SEAC. Total for each office for the year are shown in Table I.

Table I. SEAC Officer and Yearly Hour Estimate

Office	Yearly Hour Estimate
President	210
Secretary	120
Treasurer	178
Journal Editor	200
Webmaster	145
SHARP Coordinator	118
EO I	21
EO II	21
Newsletter Editor	80
Book Editor	72
SAC Chair	25
TOTAL	1,180

These duties obviously vary per office but include **Presidential** duties such as committee assignments in January and meetings throughout the year, creating and finalizing Board and Business meeting

agendas, identifying and working with groups to host future meetings, reviewing contracts for future meetings, working with the attorney on these contracts and other issues, special requests, and a lot of emails and phone conversations. For the **Secretary** this obviously includes drafting notes from any Board meetings and the Business meeting, working with the Archives committee, running elections and working with the nomination committees, submitting calls for papers, assisting the President in setting the agenda, getting plaques made for the annual meetings, and updating committee member lists. The **Treasurer** duties include preparing the annual report and budget, emailing renewal notices 3-4 times/year, providing mailing lists for voting, updating incorporation paperwork, working with the CPA on taxes, paying bills, logging new members, and maintaining QuickBooks. **Journal Editor** duties include regular monthly emails and meetings as needed and working with the publisher. The **Book Review Editor** fields review requests, and the **Newsletter Editor** solicits and receives submissions, edits them, and formats the newsletter.

The **Webmaster** updates the membership page and form, standing committees, book review list, and field school listings, and posts announcements to the website, Facebook, and Twitter as well as the website. They also distribute newsletters through the website and other venues, and post minutes

Case for Executive Director (cont.)

from board meetings, and send emails as requested. For the annual meeting they also post regular advertisements on social media and migrate annual meeting information, upload the Bulletin and future meeting information, update all Officer data and prize winners and deadlines. Other offices include the **SHARP Coordinator**, whose duties include grievance reviews, workshop organization and administration, organization for the annual meeting, follow up from meeting events, and conference organizing. The **Executive Officers'** duties include board meetings and emails, as well as work as needed. The **Student Activities Committee Chair** organizes the monthly meeting and the luncheon panel at the Annual Meeting.

Overall, officers logged over 1,100 hours of uncompensated labor as part of their job duties. The work of SEAC has grown as the organization has grown, particularly for some offices. Four officers spend over 100 hours per year, and two spend over 200 hours per year. Note that this work does not include the uncompensated labor of the Annual Meeting organizers, which is usually composed of 3-5 individuals working increasingly more hours from June through November (and later—there are post-meeting duties as well) probably initially 2-3 hours per week and ultimately 20 hours per week, per person. This also does not include committee labor, which is the work of 40-50 people meeting throughout the year for various purposes.

Interviews with the two Executive Directors

Both interviewees recommended SEAC hire an ED, and both were astonished that we were run by volunteers. Executive Director should ideally be certified as an ED and not be an archaeologist. The ED could be hired through a firm, as a contractor, or as a part- or full-time employee. Amanda Stratton is a full-time employee of ACRA who works from her home. Her computer and printer are provided by the organization, as well as a stipend for her phone. Her job was advertised in the American

Society of Association Executives (ASAE). An ideal ED for her is tech-savvy and can update the website, uses communications tools to activate people and inspire them to act, and has good management experience and can write.

Karen Hutchinson has her own ED firm, and one client is SHA (she has two additional clients). As a contracted employee, all equipment is hers (computer, printer, and phone) and she charges SHA for supplies. She does not receive benefits. Both women oversee their organization's annual conference, although local committees do most of the work. Their job is membership, deadline reminders, website, overseeing finances and taxes and annual filings. As Karen stated, "the board does policy; her job is to keep everyone on track and support the Board, let them know when they are on shaky legal ground."

Hiring via a firm or contractor is easier as there are no benefits to provide, nor support needs (i.e., computer, printer, office space). The Board would decide the exact role and duties of the ED, tied to the mission and goals of the organization.

SEAC-First Among Equals?

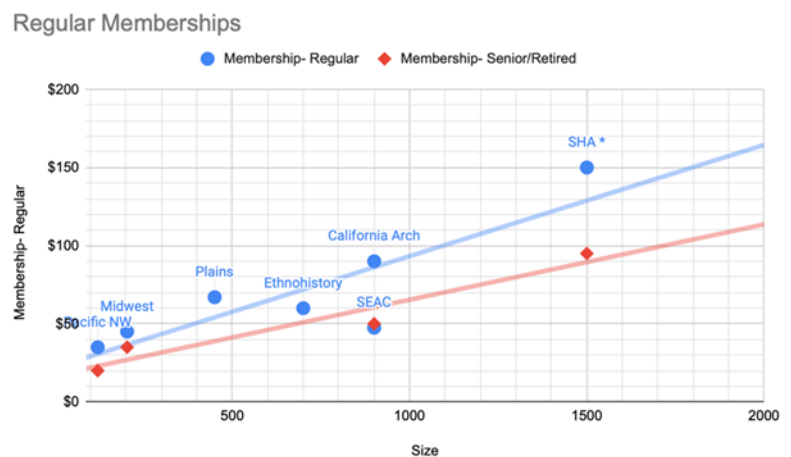


Figure 1. Graph showing the Cost of Regular Memberships of Multiple Organizations

Case for Executive Director (cont.)

Organization	Type	Size	Member- ship- Reg- ular	Student	Senior/ Retired	Joint	Lifetime
<i>Ethnohistory</i>	National	700	\$60	\$25			
<i>Midwest</i>	Regional	203	\$45	\$30	\$35	\$55	
SEAC	Regional	900	\$48	\$22		\$53	\$650
<i>Plains</i>	Regional	450	\$67	\$36		\$83	\$2,000
<i>SHA *</i>	National	1,500	\$150	\$80	\$95		\$5,000
<i>Pacific NW</i>	Regional	120	\$35	\$20	\$20	\$50	\$1,000
<i>ACRA **</i>	National	200	\$95	\$25	---	---	--
<i>California Arch</i>	State	900	\$90	\$30	\$50		
<i>NE Historic</i>	Regional	n/a	\$40	\$25	\$35	\$45	\$600
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	Regional	150	\$40	\$30		\$50	

In comparison to other organizations, SEAC is relatively cheap (Table 2; Figure 1), especially for the size of its membership.

hours, course releases, or other adjustments as needed to serve the organization.

What Next?

The Board discussed the information gathered but noted that SEAC is not in a financial position currently to hire an ED. ED salary ranges can be found here: <https://www.asaecenter.org/association-careerhq/association-careerhq-job-seekers/job-summaries-and-salaries>, and a range of between 30-35K/year for 20 hours a week is typical. There is enough work to justify hiring an ED part-time, possibly in a shared role, like the SHA ED. Even part-time, hiring an ED would entail increasing member dues substantially (by an estimated \$30-40 per person, non-student).

At the same time, the duties of the many of the offices are becoming onerous as SEAC increases its membership size. Although there are new committees and endeavors that have been created in the last two years, all of which are necessary as we support and prepare archaeologists for the future of the field, this adds to the work of the officers.

These data are also useful to incoming and possible future officers contemplating running for office. It will allow them to plan accordingly and coordinate

2022 SEAC Elections

Election Dates: October 3-17th, 2022- by electronic ballot.

The SEAC Nominations Committee (chaired by Shawn Lambert) has identified a slate of candidates for three elected positions in SEAC.

The two candidates for President-elect are MARY BETH TRUBITT and JANE EASTMAN. The term for this position is 2022 through 2023, followed by a term as President from 2023 through 2025.

The three candidates for Editor-elect are MEGHAN BUCHANAN, TONY BOUDREAUX, and PAUL EUBANKS. The term for this position is 2022 through 2023, followed by a term as Editor from 2023 through 2025.

The two candidates for Executive Officer I are DEANNA BYRD and EDWARD HENRY. The term for this position is 2022 through 2024.

The definitions of SEAC offices and the duties and terms of SEAC officers are specified in Articles III and IV of the [SEAC Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws](#) (see pages 5–8); that document is accessible from the SEAC web site here: <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/about/documents/>

Candidate Statements:

President-elect

Mary Beth Trubitt

PhD, Northwestern University

As the Arkansas Archeological Survey's research station archaeologist at Henderson State University in Arkadelphia, I conduct archaeological research, I teach anthropology, and I work with various stakeholders who are interested in the history, archaeology, and people of Arkansas and the American Southeast. I have been involved with the Southeastern Archaeological Conference since the mid-1980s, in roles ranging from conference attendee and presenter to committee member to journal editor. In the last few years, I have been heartened by the positive steps SEAC has taken towards protecting the safety of its members, engaging in more meaningful partnerships with descendant communities, expanding digital

communications, and encouraging and supporting younger scholars entering the field. As a regional organization, SEAC is large enough to have the resources to make a difference, and small enough to heed the voices of its members. I would be honored to serve as SEAC President-elect and President to continue to strengthen our organization.

Jane Eastman

PhD University of North Carolina

I am honored to be considered for President-elect of SEAC. I am an Associate Professor at Western Carolina University and director of the Tali Tsisgwayahi Archaeological Collections Facility there. I have taught in the Anthropology and Sociology Department and the Cherokee Studies Program since 2001, primarily to undergraduate students. In addition to more standard introductory courses in archaeology and biological anthropology, I have developed upper division courses including Southeastern Archaeology, Experimental Archaeology, Landscape Archaeology, and

2022 SEAC Elections (cont.)

Archaeology of Death. The latter course was developed primarily to serve the Forensic Anthropology concentration within our department. In addition to my years at Western Carolina University, I was also an instructor at East Carolina University and worked for many years for Coastal Carolina Research, a cultural resources management company owned by Loretta Lautzenheiser. I received my undergraduate and graduate degrees at UNC-Chapel Hill, under the direction of Roy Dickens and Vin Steponaitis. Trawick Ward and Steve Davis were very important influences in my early career. I have been a member of SEAC for about 35 years and in the past I have served as the editor of the Newsletter, as an Executive Officer, and recently finished my term on the Lifetime Achievement Award committee. I think that SEAC is a great organization because it is large enough to include terrific scholars and a diversity of perspectives, but small enough that it is possible to know lots of the membership and to feel ownership of the conference. If elected, I will strive to support SEAC's traditions and promote a vibrant and diverse membership. Especially in the era of Covid, our organization needs to encourage active engagement among our members and continue our efforts to expand the membership to include more underrepresented voices. In addition, it is critical to provide a safe and welcoming environment for young scholars and students to participate in SEAC and the discipline; and contribute to our shared future. I would also like to support efforts aimed at increasing public outreach and collaboration with descent communities. SEAC has many standing committees that address the critical issues in our discipline and in our conference. If elected, I will spend the year as President-elect working to better understand the operational structure of SEAC and to identify current initiatives that may need additional support. At this time I do not have any new initiatives or additional standing committees in mind, but I would focus rather on strengthening the existing structure and promoting engagement within the membership and expanding our work with people outside SEAC.

Editor-elect

Meghan Buchanan

PhD Indiana University

I am an Associate Professor of Anthropology at Auburn University and I have been a member of SEAC and an avid reader of Southeastern Archaeology since the mid-2000s. My research interests lay in the intersections of the extraordinary and the mundane, particularly how periods of violence, warfare, and sociopolitical reconfiguration can spur creativity and change in daily practices. Over the years, I have served SEAC in a number of ways: helping to create (and serve as co-Chair) of the Southeastern Mentoring Network, serving as Executive Office I from 2019-2021, and most recently, helping to facilitate the SEAC-AITC (Archaeology in the Community) partnership to connect African American communities seeking assistance with historical resources to archaeologists and other professionals.

I have experience editing a peer-reviewed volume, writing a book manuscript, and I have participated in the journal peer-review process as both an author and as a reviewer for Southeastern Archaeology and other journals. As Editor-elect, I will help facilitate the publication of high quality research representing a diversity of viewpoints, perspectives, experiences, and would encourage submissions from graduate students, members of under-represented communities, and cultural resource management professionals. I will also support the ongoing taskforce work on updating the journal's editorial policies. It would be my privilege to continuing serving SEAC and its members as Editor-Elect for Southeastern Archaeology.

Tony Boudreaux

PhD University of North Carolina

SEAC is an incredible organization and community of scholars that has had a profound, positive effect on me. I am fortunate to have been able to serve the

2022 SEAC Elections (cont.)

organization before as Secretary, and I am honored to be considered for the Editor-Elect position. I look forward to working with and learning from the current Editorial team, and I will do my best to uphold the high standards that have been set for *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Paul Eubanks

PhD University of Alabama

I am an Associate Professor of Anthropology at Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) specializing in the archaeology and history of the southeastern United States. In 2016, I completed my dissertation on Caddo Indian salt production in northwest Louisiana at the University of Alabama. Shortly after my arrival at MTSU a few months later, I began running our department's annual summer archaeological field school. Our field school includes a public outreach component where dozens of local individuals visit and participate in our excavations each week.

During my time as a professional archaeologist, I have had the opportunity to engage in a number of research and service-related activities that would likely be helpful if I'm elected as Editor-elect and Editor for *Southeastern Archaeology*. I have served as a grant reviewer for the National Science Foundation, an article reviewer for the *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology*; *Mississippi Archaeology*; and the *Caddo Archaeological Journal*, and I've been a book reviewer for *Southeastern Archaeology* and *American Antiquity*. I also have previous experience in professional archaeological organizations having served as the Secretary-Treasurer for the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology (2018-2020) and the Caddo Conference Organization (2018-present).

One of my first archaeological publications (2014) was in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Although peer-review can be challenging, especially at the graduate student level, going through this process early on made submitting publications later on in my career much less intimidating. Thus, one of my goals as Editor-elect

and Editor for *Southeastern Archaeology* will be to encourage graduate students to submit publications to our journal via social media and email, at our annual business meeting, and by speaking with them directly. In addition to supporting journal submissions from early-career archaeologists, another one of my goals will be to encourage more diversity in our journal submissions. This will involve 1) encouraging potential authors from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds to submit their work for review, 2) soliciting articles and reports on a diverse array of topics including those on the archaeology of the recent past, 3) increasing the diversity of our peer-reviewer pool, and 4) seeking out submissions from all archaeologists working in the Southeast, not just those in academia.

SEAC has always been one of the highlights of my fall semester, and I have attended every meeting since my first in 2006, which was also here in Little Rock. It is an honor to have been nominated for this position, and I would welcome the opportunity to serve as the Editor-elect and Editor for *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Executive Officer I

Deanna Byrd

MS Illinois State University

I am a registered professional archaeologist, receiving my education from The University of Oklahoma and Illinois State University. My graduate studies focused on landscape archaeology in the Caribbean.

I reside on the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma reservation in southeastern Oklahoma. Since 2015, I worked in a variety of roles within my Tribe's Historic Preservation department. First, with research and then alongside our THPO as Tribal Archaeologist performing our CRM responsibilities.

I currently serve as the NAGPRA liaison-coordinator and manage our Research and Outreach program. I am working with over 60 institutions across the United States in a nationwide search project, No Stone Unturned. This project focuses on NAGPRA

2022 SEAC Elections (cont.)

compliance and ultimately for the return of our ancestors and their funerary items. In addition, I coordinate with institutions across the country to teach and guide the next generation of professionals through workshops, presentations, and classes on topics that include Indigenous Archaeology, Cultural Stewardship, NAGPRA, and Tribal Consultation. I serve on the steering committee for the NAGPRA Community of Practice and as associate editor for the Society of Historical Archaeology Journal to help foster both Tribal inclusion and engagement as well.

As Executive Officer, I will bring my positive outlook, passion for collaboration, and advocacy for Tribal consultation to our important discussions in the future. Perhaps we can continue to build a strong community together. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Edward R. Henry

PhD Washington University

I began attending SEAC in 2003 as an undergraduate student after my first field school. My first meeting was also my first service to the organization, operating a projector and laptop for a general session so I could get discounted registration. I have also served on the membership and as chair of the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) as a graduate student. Service roles like these are important to ensure members of SEAC, at all levels of participation, have opportunities to continue the growth and success of the organization and steadily improve its operation and support for archaeology in the Southeast. To this end I am standing for election to SEAC's Executive Committee as an Executive Officer. In this role, I am dedicated to continuing the work toward advancing our organization's goals of broadening representation and equity among the membership and to support the ongoing excellence in archaeological research being done across the Southeast.

Interested in reviewing a book for SEAC?

The Southeastern Archaeology journal accepts book reviews for publication that might be of interest to SEAC members. If you are a MA or Ph.D. student in an Anthropology/Archaeology program, professional in CRM or other related field, or a professional at an academic institution, you are eligible to review a book for SEAC. A list of books available to review and instructions for formatting and submitting a review can be found on the [here](#). Reviewers will receive a new review copy and are expected to submit a maximum 1200 word written review to be published in Southeastern Archaeology. Reviews are also expected to be submitted within three months of receipt of the book. A list of books available for review and details regarding formatting and the submission process are on the SEAC website. Contact Ben Steere, Associate Editor for Book Reviews at seacbookrevieweditor@gmail.com or basteere@email.wcu.edu for more information or questions about the process.

78th ANNUAL MEETING

November 9-12th 2022

Little Rock Arkansas

We can't wait to welcome you to Little Rock!



Things to Know:

- The 2022 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Doubletree Marriott/Robinson Center in downtown Little Rock, right on the Arkansas River.
- Little Rock is conveniently located along I-40. For those who prefer to fly, the venue is just a short, free shuttle ride from the Clinton International Airport (LIT) <https://www.clintonairport.com/>
- To reserve a room at the Doubletree, visit <http://doubletreelr.com/> or call 1-800-HILTONS
- Take advantage of special offers at local business establishments with your SEAC name badge! Go to www.littlerock.com/food-drink/deals to check out the deals.
- There are a ton of fun and interesting things to see and places to go in and around Little Rock. Download the Attractions App here <https://explore.littlerock.com/checkout/576/little-rock-cvb/3027/attractions-pass> to plan your trip.
- We will be hosting a Native Art Market on Friday all day and Saturday morning.
- We will have a Public Archaeology Day on Saturday at the Old State House Museum from 10am-2pm

Conference Overview

Wednesday

- Registration 4:00 pm-7:00 pm

Thursday

- Registration 8:00am—4:00pm
- Book Room 8:00am—5:00pm
- Papers and Posters 8:00am— 5:00pm
- Native American Affairs Committee Meeting 8:00am— 11:00am
- Student Luncheon/Sexual Harassment Training 12:00pm-1:00pm
- Student Reception 5:00pm—6:00pm
- Welcome Reception 6:00pm—9:00pm

Friday

- Registration 8:00am—4:00pm
- Book Room 8:00am—5:00pm
- Native Art Market 8:00am—5:00pm
- Papers and Posters 8:00am-2:00pm
- Student Affairs Luncheon Panel/Meet and Greet 12:00pm— 4:00pm
- Plenary 2:20pm— 4:00pm
- Business Meeting 5:00pm-7:00pm
- Dance 9:00pm—12:00am

Saturday

- Registration 8:00am— 12:00pm
- Book Room 8:00am— 12:00pm
- Art Market 8:00am— 12:00pm
- Papers 8:00am—12:00pm
- Public Day 10:00am— 2:00pm
- Excursions starting at 10:00am



SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program

(Presentations that will show photographs of grave goods or non-photographic images of human remains are marked with an *)

Wednesday Afternoon November 9	
Sexual Harassment and Assault Task Force Training Piazza (Robinson) 1: 4:00pm-5:30pm	
Thursday Morning November 10	
[I] 8:00-10:00	Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson) General Poster Session I – Alabama, Georgia,
Ia	Brazelton, Lisa, Miranda Haynes Decolonization in Archaeology, Anthropology, and Academia—Is it Possible?
Ib	Umberg, Lori, William Balco Calculating Variation in Plow Zone Artifact Distributions Relative to Subsurface Feature Locations using Getis-Ord Gi* Statistic: 9DW276 as a Case Study
Ic	Tranberg, Austin, Steven Filoromo Eroding Heritage: Environmental Change and Resource Management in the Black Warrior River Valley, Alabama
Id	Jefferies, Richard W., Christopher R. Moore Archaeological Investigations of a Possible Spanish Mission Period Well at Site 9MC23, Sapelo Island, Georgia.
Ie	Higgins, Kelly Three Twentieth Century Farms on Redstone Arsenal: A Comparison
If	Swisher, Kimberly Feasting and Social Integration: Connecting Faunal Use and Consumption from the Nuclear Core of a Mississippian Site (Singer-Moye 9SW2)

Ig	Thompson, Victor, Karen Smith, Matthew Sanger, Carey Garland, Katharine Napora, Jennifer Bedell, Bryan Tucker, Carla Hadden, Alex Cherkinsky, Sharyan Jones Creating Foundational Histories via Radiocarbon Dating of Late Holocene Shell Rings of the South Atlantic Bight
Ih	Demyan, Marcie, Brett Parbus, Carey Garland, Victor Thompson Examining 5000 years of Oyster Paleobiology on Ossabaw Island, Georgia
Ii	Magoon, Dane, Andrea Palmiotto, John Krigbaum Smith, Kiersten Weber Driving the Wedge: Marine Dietary Effects and the Study of Palaeomobility in Coastal Virginia and South Carolina.
Ij	Hamill, Jacob Investigating Intervisibility and Surveillance at Old Fort Plantation through Viewshed Analysis
Ik	Semon, Anna M. Digital Imaging Analysis of Pre-Contact Ceramics from the Georgia Coast
Il	Williams, Shari L., Marsha M. Holley Community Archaeology on the Old Federal Road in Alabama
Im	Bloch, Lindsay, Gerald Kidder, Erin S. Nelson, Alisha Palmer, Ashley Rutkoski, Neill J. Wallis Platy, Blocky, and In-between: The Identification of Shell Temper Type in Pensacola Mississippian Pottery
In	Dees, Jessica, Haleigh Villalba, Triston Brown Hot Shit: An Experimental Study on Thermal Shock Resistance in Organic Tempered Pottery
Io	Pokrant, Marie, Janae Lunsford Dogs and Lasers! *

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

1p	Robbins, Lori F., Hannah Maines, Eileen Ernenwein, Bob Linam A Comparison of Geophysical and Archaeological Testing at Canon's Point Preserve, St. Simons, GA	2k	Cannon, Cayla, Paul McEachen Uncovering A Family Cemetery Using Ground-penetrating Radar in Historic Wilson, North Carolina
[2] 10:00-12:00	Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson) General Poster Session II– Carolinas and Florida	2l	Shanks, Jeffrey, Andrew McFeaters, Dawn Lawrence Reconstructing “Negro Fort”: A Geophysical Investigation of the Citadel at Prospect Bluff (8FR64)
2a	Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, Heather A. Lapham The North Carolina Archaeological Collection: Contents and Research Potential	2m	Perrotti, Angelina, Grant Snitker, Carla Hadden Fire and Vegetation Impacts of Domestic Cattle Introduction in the Carolina Lowcountry
2b	Steere, Benjamin Early Mississippian Period Public Architecture in Southwestern North Carolina	2n	Weber, Kiersten, Karen Smith A Bone Pin in Time
2c	Thacker, Paul Understanding the Changing Geoarchaeology of Relict Plowzones	2o	Menz, Martin Households and Habitation at Letchworth (8JE337), a Woodland Period Ceremonial Center in Northwest Florida
2d	Towery-Tomasura, Angelina Collaborative Approaches to Cemetery Research on Community Driven Projects on Daufuskie Island, South Carolina	2p	Smith, Morgan, Jessi Halligan Liquid Landscapes: What Submerged Archaeological Sites in Florida Tell Us About the Pleistocene to Holocene Transition in the Southeast
2e	Boal, Zachary, Paul Thacker Applied Zooarchaeology: Analyzing White-Tail Deer Bones to Examine Pre-Historic Hunting at Woodland Sites Along the Yadkin River	[3]	Davis (Robinson) Symposium– Paleoindian and Early Archaic Lithic Material Technological Organization Organizer: J. Scott Jones
2f	Maurer, Derrick The Material Culture of Prostitution	8:00	Jones, J. Scott Are Models of Early Technological Organization too Monolithic? A View from the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)
2g	Cordell, Ann S., C. Trevor Duke, Jessica A. Jenkins, Terry E. Barbour II The new truth about temper variation in Pasco pottery from the Florida peninsular Gulf Coast	8:20	Bradbury, Anthony P., Phillip J. Carr Procuring Stone and Producing Bifaces: Early Archaic Case Studies from Kentucky
2h	Dietrich, Emma, Emily Jane Murray Working Towards a 3D Digital Comparative Collection in Florida	8:40	Miller, Shane D., Derek Anderson, Caleb Hutson, William Joseph, Nathan Shores, James Strawn, Albert Goodyear Heavy Rocks and Null Models: Identifying Activity Areas at the Allendale Quarries in South Carolina
2i	May, J. Alan, Martha Gimson Holly Bend Plantation 2022: Search for the Kitchen Hearth, Ceif Cabin Site, and Dependencies	9:00	Juliet E. Morrow and Sarah D. Stucky From Lanceolate to Notched Projectile Point Technology in the late Pleistocene-Early Holocene New World
2j	Thompson, Rachel, John Dysart, Taylor Collore Growing Archaeological Careers through Federal Partnerships		

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

9:20	Meredith, Stephen M. The Tallahatta Formation and People in the Late Pleistocene on the Gulf Coastal Plain	9:40	Wright, Kevin Pierce Combining Archaeological and Archival Data to Address Community Questions about Post-Removal Change and Continuity in Choctaw Nation.
9:40	Lambert, J.M., Thomas J. Loebel, Andrew A. White Spatial Patterns in the Clovis Record of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin	10:00	Break
10:00	Break	10:20	Hoover, Matthew T., David G. Anderson, Thaddeus G. Bissett Fort Polk Archaeology 1972-2022: Using Assemblage Data to Refine the Cultural Sequence and Assess NRHP Eligibility
10:20	Parish, Ryan and J. Scott Jones Chert Provenance at the Carson-Conn-Short Site, and What that Tells us about Paleoindian Mobility/Social Interaction	10:40	Bennett, Sarah In Policy and In Practice: Sites, Stewardship, and Storytelling at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota County, Florida
10:40	Thulman David A. The Evolution of Hafting Technology from Clovis through the Early Archaic Notched Points	11:00	Thompson, Lori Private Collections and Local Museums: Access to a Research Resource
11:00	White, Andrew A. Interpreting Broad Patterns of Variability in Lithic Raw Material Transport among Early Hunter-Gatherers in the Eastern Woodlands	11:20	Trader, Patrick Remodeling Buried Site Potential in the White River Valley, Indiana
11:20	Randolf I. Daniel , Discussant	[5]	Porter (Robinson) Symposium– Current Research in Arkansas I Organizers: Jessica A. Kowalski and John Samuelson
11:40	Todd A, Surovell , Discussant	8:00	Mitchem, Jeffrey M. Studying the Parkin Phase for Thirty-one Plus Years *
[4]	Hamilton (Robinson) General Session– Issues in Historic Preservation I Chair: Kristina Hill	8:20	Steen, Gillian Household Manifestations of Coalescence at Carden Bottoms (3YE0025) and in the Arkansas River Valley
8:00	Ewen, Charles A Tale of Two Cemeteries: Invited vs Imposed Research *	8:40	King, Noelle Spatial Layout at Isgrig: a Menard Complex Site in the Central Arkansas River Valley
8:20	Meyer, Michael J. From Start to Finish: Excavation of the Louis Beaudoin Site	9:00	Childress, Mitchell Archaeological Research at the Ohlendorf Site, Mississippi County, Arkansas
8:40	Elmore, Robby, Kellie Bowers Acting in the Spirit of the Law: The NAGPRA Program at the Alabama Department of Archives and History	9:20	Rossen, Jack Edmondson Farmstead (3CT73): A 14th Century Mississippian Neighborhood in Crittenden County, Arkansas
9:00	Chovanec, Zuzana, Timothy Dodson Early Streetcar Transportation in Little Rock, Arkansas: A Historical and Archaeological Perspective	9:40	Shepard, Sarah Archiving Arkansas: Records and Collections Management at the Survey
9:20	Lewis, Cheyenne, Jeffrey Shanks, Dawn Lawrence Beyond Mitigation: Overcoming the Limitations of the Phased Archaeological Approach at the Whitehead Landing Site (8Li458)	10:00	Break

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

10:20	Scott, Robert Freshwater Mussel Remains from the Heber Springs Site (3CE68), Cleburne County, Arkansas
10:40	Stuckey, Sarah D., Juliet E. Morrow, Jami J. Lockhart, Matthew Compton, Daniel Pierce Current Research on the Mississippi Town known as the Greenbrier site (3INI), on the White River in the Ozarks
11:00	Compton, Matthew J., Juliet Morrow Eating Local? Late Mississippian Animal Use along the Middle White River, Arkansas
11:20	Wilson, Carrie Effigy Pots: Corn Gods to Frogs-a Tribal Perspective *
[6]	Salon A (Doubletree) Symposium– Stories with Holes in Them– Papers in Honor of Ian W. Brown Part I Organizers Daniel LaDu and Paul Eubanks
8:00	LaDu, Daniel The Hole in the Doughnut Philosophy: Plaza Volume as a Metric of Labor Investment
8:20	Holley, Marsha Investigating Lithic Gorgets at Poverty Point
8:40	Morgan, David Atlantic Rangia (Rangia cuneata): A Bioindicator of Harvesting Strategies Identified in Woodland (A.D. 400 – 1100) and Mississippian Period (A.D. 1100 - 1550) Zooarchaeological Assemblages of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Southwest Alabama
9:00	Briggs, Rachel, Heather Lapham Chewing the Fat: Native Eastern Woodland Edible Metaphors of Pig and Bear
9:20	Boudreaux, Tony, Vincas P. Steponaitis, Stephen Harris Finding “Missing” Mounds at the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians
9:40	Little, Keith, Hunter Johnson, Daniel Webb Towards Identifying Early Contact Period Populations in the Black Prairie of West-Central Alabama: A Comparative Ceramic Analysis
10:00	Break

10:20	Nelson, Ted Clay A Pile of Sherds: Material Evidence of Coalescence in the 17th-Century Coosa River Valley
10:40	Eubanks, Paul, Ashley Dumas, Steven Meredith In Search of Salt: Tales from Louisiana and Alabama
[7]	Salon B (DoubleTree) Symposium – Beyond Buildings: Re-envisioning Landscapes in the American Southeast Organizers: Mikayla Absher, Steven Filoromo, Autumn Melby, Tara Skipton
8:00	Absher, Mikayla Experiencing Poverty Point: Intersections of Land, Water, and Sky
8:20	Sea, Claiborne Assessing Spatial Relationships: Fort Ancient Settlements and Ancestral Places in the Middle Ohio Valley
8:40	Melby, Autumn At Home in the Hollows: Exploring the significance of everyday rural life in the Late Mississippian American Bottom
9:00	Filoromo, Steven, Elliot Blair, and Christina M. Friberg Snow’s Bend and the Landscapes of the Moundville Chiefdom: A Multi-Method Geophysical Survey
9:20	Pigott, Michelle Rebuilding Time and Space within Joara, a Persistent Place
9:40	LoBiondo, Matthew Etowah and Beyond: Social Landscapes in Southern Appalachia
10:00	Break
10:20	Skipton, Tara, Jayur Mehta Beyond the Plantation: the Social Landscape of Evergreen Plantation and New Orleans’ Plantation (and Petrochemical) Country
10:40	Parker, Katherine G. Distilling Southern Histories: Moonshine and the Remaking of Plantation Landscapes
11:00	Christina M. Friberg , Discussant

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

<p>[8] 8:00-10:30</p>	<p>Salon C (Doubletree) Panel– Exploring NAGPRA Successes in the Southeast Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson, Meghan Buchanan, and RaeLynn Butler Participants: Marcus Ridley, Kellie Bowers, Emman Spain, Amber Hood, Ellen Lofaro</p>	<p>10d</p>	<p>Cyr, Howard, Sarah Price, Alex Beebe Can't Touch This: The Use of Deep Testing and Remote Sensing to Investigate Cultural and Natural Stratigraphy within a Hard-to-Reach Depositional Environment</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Thursday Afternoon November 10</p>		<p>10e</p>	<p>Beebe, D. Alex, Sarah Price, Howard Cyr A picture is worth a thousand words: aerial, ground, and lab photogrammetry applications used in the Mobile Bay Bridge Project</p>
<p>[9] 12:00-1:00</p>	<p>Riverside West (Robinson) Student Luncheon– Growing as Graduate Students: Evidence-based Practices to Reduce, Prevent, and Handle Sexual Harassment in Archaeology Organizers: Shawn Lambert and Mikayla Absher</p>	<p>10f</p>	<p>Coffey, Sarah Rachel Hines, Raven Christopher 60 Years at 906 S. Franklin Street: Examining Residential and Commercial Life at Mobile's Virginia Street Site</p>
<p>[10] 1:00-3:00</p>	<p>Pre-function/ Hallway (Robinson) Poster Symposium I– What's the Most Interesting Thing You Found? The I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeological Project</p>	<p>10g</p>	<p>Hines, Rachel and Chelsea Cook Public Outreach Programming and Pitfalls for the I-10 Mobile River Bridge Archaeology Project</p>
<p>10a</p>	<p>Carr, Philip, Sarah Price, William Turner, Laura Wood, Raven Christopher, Sean Coughlin, Justin Stickler, Kern Jackson, Jada Jones, Ryan Morini, Deborah Gurt, David Messenger, Rachel Hines, Howard Cyr, Alex Beebe, Steven Schultze, Cassandra Bakotic, Erin Nelson, and Jayur Mehta Realizing the Value of Archaeology: Beyond Single-Authors and Embracing Collaborations</p>	<p>10h</p>	<p>Lister, Erin A Lost Religious Pendant: Linking Mobile's Past to the Present</p>
<p>10b</p>	<p>Humes, Peggy An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away: A Reanalysis of Seeds Recovered from Mobile's Banana Dock's Site IMB564</p>	<p>10i</p>	<p>Nelson, Erin, Alisha Palmer Integrating Legacy Collections with Recent Archaeological Work at D'Olive Creek, IBA196 and IBA251</p>
<p>10c</p>	<p>Coughlin, Sean, Sarah Coffey, Bodine Umbert They ate what? A preliminary look at some of the Faunal remains recovered from IMB513</p>	<p>10j</p>	<p>Baggett, Jenni, Kirk C. Wiregrass Rock You Like a Hurricane: Storm Surge and the Archaeological Record</p>
		<p>10k</p>	<p>Bryant, Hamilton Privies down by the river: chronology, form, and site formation</p>
		<p>10l</p>	<p>Price, Sarah, Howard Cyr, Raven Christopher, Alex Beebe Digital Love: Finding (Often Imperfect) Solutions to Project Documentation and Management</p>
		<p>10m</p>	<p>Clark, Kelsey, Emily Warner, Lindsey Howell Franklin Preliminary analysis of Ceramics from MRB Phase III Excavations of IMB513</p>
		<p>10n</p>	<p>Thomas, Grace Bricks Down the Bay: Archaeological Investigations of a Brick Tenement House Structure</p>
		<p>10o</p>	<p>Norris, James Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of a Shotgun House (IMB498)</p>

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

[11] 3:00-5:00	Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson) General Poster Session III-Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri	[12]	Davis (Robinson) General Session-Landscape Approaches to Change and Resilience Chair: Taylor Greene
11a	Foner, William, Ryan Parish Identifying chert source types at the Foster Rock Shelter site in northern Alabama	1:20	Cottle Peacock, Clélie, Andrew Wyatt "Our Playground Was the Fort": Archaeological Investigations of Life and Community on Bass Street at Fort Negley (40DV189)
11b	Huffman, Michael, Ryan Parish Identifying Dover chert quarry sites in Stewart County Tennessee using LiDAR	1:40	Jamison, Jan M. The Grove (Site 1Ma1630): A Case Study in Southern, Urban Archaeology: Precontact, Plantation, and Pavement
11c	Smith, Christine, Ryan M. Parish Deciphering Prehistoric Migration: Using Reflectance Spectroscopy to Identify Sources of Stone Tools	2:00	Hoover, Hannah Results from Landscape-Scale Survey of the "Indian Fields" of the Mackay Point Plantation
11d	Krause, Mary Glenn, Matthew Jorgenson The Anatomy and Implications of a Ceramic Vessel Disposal Pit in East Tennessee	2:20	Wamack, Garrett Analysis of Segregating Barriers in 19th & 20th Century Knoxville, Tennessee
11e	Dillinger, Michael Comparison of Archaic and Woodland/Early Prehistoric Lithics and Resources	2:40	Blair, Elliot H., Rachel Cajigas Archaeological Survey at the North End Field Site, Creighton Island, GA
11f	Tune, Jesse, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Sonya Gentile The Johnson Site (40DV400): A Fresh Look at an Old Site	3:00	Break
11g	Ritchison, Brandon Exploring the timing of wall-trench construction in the Middle Ohio River Valley	3:20	Gillam, J. Christopher, Richard J. Chacon Pro-Social Research of the Enslaved at Historic Brattonsville, South Carolina: Building Relationships, Compassion, and Empowerment in the Southeast
11h	Welch, Paul, Brian Butler Coring at Kincaid	[13]	Hamilton(Robinson) General Session-Issues in Historic Preservation II Chair: Jessica Kowalski
11i	Ferguson, Briony, Alex Meyer, Eli Coatney, Jennifer Bengtson, Tamira Brennan A Terminal Late Woodland Component at the Hunze-Evans Site? Preliminary Interpretation of New SEMO/ IFR Excavations	1:00	Meyer, Regina Standardizing National Guard Armories
11j	Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth, Benjamin Barnes, Maureen Meyers Cannel Coal Research Project	1:20	McNutt, Ryan K., Camilla Damlund, Patrick Sword The Devil's Outriders: A LiDAR and KOCOIA Investigation of the Battle of Buckhead Creek, 1864
11k	Sittig, Peter, Matthew Jorgenson Recent Research in the Sequatchie Valley of Southeast Tennessee	1:40	Lee, Lori Tides of Change at Fort Mose
		2:00	Callaway, Graham A.Vegetation Survey as an Archaeological Field Method

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

2:20	Chase, Kelly L., Danielle A. Simon Waters and Wetlands: Two Years of Navigating Historic Preservation and Florida's Assumption of the Clean Water Act, Section 404 Permit Program	3:40	Klehm, Carla, Malcolm Williamson 3D Documentation of Petroglyphs at Edgemont Shelter, Arkansas: Strategies for Visualization and Publication of Poorly Preserved Rock Art
2:40	Goodmaster, Christopher The Fears Site (3SQ76): A Late Archaic–Early Caddo (Harlan Phase) Farming Hamlet in the Lee Creek Valley, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma	[15]	Salon A (Doubletree) Symposium-Stores with Holes in Them: Papers Celebrating the Career of Ian W. Brown II Organizers: Daniel Ladu and Paul Eubanks
3:00	Break	1:00	Lieb, Brad Okla Shakchihomma': The Chakchiuma People in Southeastern Ethnohistory and Archaeology
3:20	Melcher, Jennifer Visible & Invisible: Pensacola's Past Through the Lens of Cemetery Preservation	1:20	Mehta, Jayur Decision Support Framework for Prioritizing Cultural Resources on the Gulf Coast of Mexico
3:40	Rainville, Charles Wetland Restoration and Historic Preservation: A Lake Okeechobee Basin Archaeological Complex	1:40	Malishcke, Lisa Marie Stories, Sherds, Gravestones, and Other Things I Learned from Ian W. Brown
[14]	Porter (Robinson) Symposium-Current Research in Arkansas Part II Organizers: Jessica Kowalski and John Samuelson	2:00	Christopher Rodning , Discussant
1:20	Rooney, Matthew, Virginia O'Conner, Katy Gregory From Hollywood to Valley: Excavating a Black Plantation House Site in Arkansas	2:20	Vincas P. Steponaitis , Discussant
1:40	Samuelson, John, Elizabeth Horton Geographically Sourcing Plants Using Pb/Sr Isotopes and Trace Elements in Arkansas and Oklahoma	[16]	Salon B (Doubletree) General Session- Materials and Methods Chair: Robert Scott
2:00	Fosaaen, Nathanael An Ever-fading Glimpse of All Eternity: A Zooarchaeological Analysis of Ozarchaic Fauna from Saltpeter Cave, Arkansas.	1:00	Sorresso, Domenique, C. Trevor Duke, Charles Cobb A Petrographic Analysis of Mississippian Potting Traditions in the Nashville Basin
2:20	Lockhart, Jami Recent Cultural Landscape Studies in Arkansas	1:20	McMains, Frank, Marsha M. Holley Applications of High-Resolution Photogrammetry
2:40	Ford, Paige Layers of Meaning: Multicultural Placemaking at Toltec Mounds	1:40	Schaefer, Jordan Photogrammetry and 3D GIS in 12th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee
3:00	Break	2:00	Herring, Catherine, Kandace Hollenbach From Rivers to Ridgelines, Late Archaic and Early Woodland foraging and farming patterns in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina
3:20	Lynch, Joshua, Emily Beahm, Angela Gore, Lei Zhang, Kristina Hill Visualizing Dalton Bluff Shelter Assemblages in the Boston Mountains, Arkansas		

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

2:20	Bullen, Jonah D., Katherine G. Parker, Taylor R. Bowden, Brigid M. Ogden, Dalton Author It Caught on in a Flash: Applications of Paleoethnobotanical and Stable Isotope Analyses to Identify Moonshine Mash Recipes in the Archaeological Record	1:40	Ashley, Keith A Return to Sarabay: Block Excavations at a 16th Century Mocama (Timucua) Community
2:40	Endonino, Jon Kirk Horizon Lithic Technological Organization in the Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky	2:00	Ellrich, Aaron Gathering at the Table: Household Tastes and Change at Colonial St. Augustine, Florida (1565-1821)
3:00	Break	2:20	Marrinan, Rochelle Refining the Florida Mission Model
3:20	Kessler, Nicholas Progress and Prospects for Dendrochronology in the Middle Mississippian Region: Case Studies from the Kincaid and Mitchell Sites	[18]	Salon B (Doubletree) General Session - Ethics Chair: Taylor Greene
3:40	Weinstein, Richard A., Douglas C. Wells, Bryan S. Haley, David B. Kelley, Cora F. Mikolajczyk, Cyndal A. Mateja, Jennifer J. Luce, Jennifer L. Sierra, James W. Lindsay II Recent Investigations at Sites 16TR29 and 16TR210: Evidence of a Potential Eighteenth-Century Shell Midden in the Marshes of Southern Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana	3:20	Colaninno, Carol, Emily Beahm, Morgan Tallman (University of Maine), Shawn Lambert, Carl Drexler Survey Results Documenting Actions Field School Directors Take to Prevent Sexual Harassment
4:00	Parbus, Brett, Carey Garland, Marcie Demyan, Victor Thompson Refining Georgia Coastal Chronologies via radiocarbon dating and Bayesian modeling at the Bluff Field site	3:40	Norton, Brandy Building Trust with Tribes
4:20	Smith, Heather, Thomas Jennings, Ashley Smallwood The Third Dimension of Stone Points: 2D vs. 3D Geometric Morphometric Shape Analysis	4:00	Blank, Andrew Artifact Discard Eligibility: A Potential Alleviation to the Growing Curation Crisis
4:40	Oliveira, Cristina Zooarchaeological analysis of Ancestral (Glades) Period vertebrate harvesting at the Clupper site on Upper Matecumbe Key, FL	4:20	Brennan, Tamira Curation as Field Work: Changing the Future of Collections through Curriculum
[17]	Salon B (Doubletree) General Session- The Colonial Era Chair: Virginia O'Connor	4:40	Rice, Lelia and Meg Gaillard Silver Linings and Rethinking the Playbook: Public Archaeology and the Pandemic
1:00	Purcell, Gabrielle "Greatest Prosperity in Their Way": Cherokee Foodways during European Colonization	Thursday Evening November 10 Student Reception Pre-function/Hallway (Doubletree) 5:00-6:00pm SEAC Welcome Reception Old State House Muesum 6:00– 9:00pm	
1:20	Foster, Thomas A model of Muscogee Creek Social Organization		

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

Friday Morning November 11			
[19] 8:00- 10:00	Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson) General Poster Session IV- Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma		
19a	Baumgartel, Olivia, Madeleine Hale, Sierra Malis, Saylor Fortner, Audrey Dienes, Andrew Nichols, Clayton Collins, Hannah Willis, Jared Duke, Alicia Ashmore, Shawn Lambert Mississippi State University Summer Field School 2022: Excavating History and Life at Concord Plantation in Natchez Mississippi through Public Archaeology	19i	Lewis, Jr., Jeffrey, Regan Crider Preliminary Lithic Analysis of the Troy Adams Site (34LF33) : A Fourche Maline Cultural Site
19b	Butler, Laura L., Paige A. Ford Creating a Digital Library of Plum Bayou Culture Ceramics at Toltec Mounds	19j	Hollis, Charles K., Matthew T. Boulanger, Kacy L. Hollenback, Diana M. Greenlee Estimating Temperature Regimes of PPOs from Poverty Point, Louisiana
19c	Colucci, C. Dylan, D. Shane Miller The Younger Dryas and Technological Organization in the Tennessee and Tombigbee River Basins	19k	Helmer, Matthew, Velicia Bergstrom, Layla Hill, Rose Greer, Dave Moore America's Bamboo: Revitalizing Rivercane on Kisatchie National Forest, Central Louisiana
19d	Hale, Madeleine, Edmond A. Boudreaux, Charles R. Cobb, James B. Legg, Steven D. Smith, Chester B. DePratter, Brad R. Lieb Crafted in the Black Prairie: A Spatial Analysis of Metal Artifacts at Stark Farm (22OK778)	19l	Schoeffler, Sadie Collaborative Archaeology: Incorporating Indigenous Perspectives in Preservation Policy
19e	Mack, Jennifer E. Updates on the Asylum Hill Cemetery Project	19m	Bissett, Thaddeus A 12,000-year Occupation and Use History of Three Sites in the Southern Ouachita Mountains, Garland County, Arkansas
19f	Anderson, Derek T. Where's the beef? Late Pleistocene fauna and potential Paleoindian prey choice: the Mississippi data	19n	Coe, Marion and Joshua Lynch A First Look at Perishable Artifacts from the Gregoire Collection, Boston Mountains, Arkansas
19g	Bozard, Liley, Catherine Clayton, John Samuelson Collections Management at the Arkansas Archeological Survey: A View from Old Washington	19o	Cajigas, Rachel, Matthew Sanger, Elliot Blair Ancient flutes and whistles from the Eastern Woodlands
19h	Hammerstedt, Scott, Patrick Livingood, Amanda Regnier Preliminary Results of 2022 Excavations at Spiro	19p	Marriott, William, Jeremy Pruitt, Ginny Newberry, Philip J. Carr, Robert Reams Lithic Material Use and Discard on the DeSoto National Forest
		[20] 10:00- 12:00	Pre-function/Hallway (Robinson) Poster Symposium-Community Engaged Archaeology (Theory, Method, Practice) Organizer: Jayur Mehta
		20a	Hanson, Tegan M., Andres Gonzalez, Jayur Mehta, James Kaihatu, Maria Koliou, Michelle Meyer, Stuart Nolan, Sherry Pinell, Anand Puppala, Carlee Purdum, Petros Sideris, Kim Walden, Haizong Wang Siyu Yu Convergent Science and Collaborative Approaches to Climate Hazard Mitigation

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

20b	Nolan, Stuart, Jayur Mehta, Tegan Hanson, Sherry Pinell, Kim Walden Engineering, Archaeology, Ecology, and Climate - Coordinating Multidisciplinary Collaborative Research with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana	9:20	Steponaitis, Vincas P., Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Roux Benoît, Geoffroy de Saulieu, André Delpuech Effigy Pipes from a Natchez Temple
20c	Dorland, Anne, Katherine Seeber, Sarah Lowry How to Effectively Engage Communities in CRM Archaeology: Approaches for Compliance and Due Diligence	9:40	Fs, Eric, David H. Dye, Mark Thompson, Timothy Baugh Lords of Thunder and Lightning: Panamerican Pre-historic and Ethnographic Hero Twin Motifs
20d	Krupa, Krystiana L., Eve A. Hargrave, Ryan Clasby, Aimée Carbaugh Repatriating Cahokia: Emphasizing Tribal Priorities in and Around NAGPRA	10:00	Break
20e	Lawrence, Dawn, Jeffrey Shanks Integrating Descendent Engagement and Archaeological Investigation towards a New Perspective at Prospect Bluff	10:20	Smith, Kevin E. The Filfot Connection: Exploring the Travels of a Late Prehistoric Motif for Southern Appalachia to Western Arkansas and Beyond
20f	Skousen, B. Jacob, Elizabeth Watts Malouchos, Diana Hunter, Logan Pappenfort, Alan Kelley, Kaila Akina Consultation and Collaboration to Preserve Noble-Wieting, a Late Precontact Village in East-Central Illinois	10:40	Simek, Jan, Jeremy Price, Jordan Schaefer, Alan Cressler Precontact Open-Air Petroglyph Sites from the Southern Cumberland Plateau
[21]	<u>Davis (Robinson)</u> Symposium- Following in George Lankford's Footsteps: Building Bridges between Folklore, Ethnography and Iconography I Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Bretton Giles, and J. Grant Stauffer	11:00	Zimmerman, Julie Raconteurs and Raconteuring Reconsidered: What Archaeologists Can Learn about Stories, Storytellers, and Storytelling from Eclectic Scholars Like George Lankford
8:00	Knight Jr., Vernon J. George E. Lankford III: Walking the Scholar's Path	[22]	<u>Hamilton (Robinson)</u> Symposium -Shattering Expectations: Papers in Honor of Robbie Ethridge Organizers: Allison M. Smith and Emily Clark
8:20	Lankford, George E. Spiritual Healing in Native North America	8:00	Pluckhan, Thomas, Emily Clark, and Allison M. Smith Toward a "Total History": The Contributions and Legacy of Robbie Ethridge to Southeastern Archaeology
8:40	Reilly III, Kent Two-Stepping in the Dance Hall of the Dead: George Lankford and the Recovery of the Ancient Native American Past	8:20	Rodning, Chris, Rachel Briggs, Robin Beck, David Moore The Berry Site as an Indigenous Place in the Upper Catawba River Valley of Western North Carolina
9:00	Dye, David H., George E. Lankford Constructing the Spirit Lodge at Spiro: Cosmic Change and Ritual Theater	8:40	Bossy, Denise Yamasee (Yvmvse) Mobility and Place-Making
		9:00	Dumas, Ashley, Vernon J. Knight The Central Alabama Shatter Zone

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

9:20	Smith, Allison M., Michael Fedoroff, Claiborne Sea Evaluating a Least Cost Path Analysis of Luna's Route through the Indigenous Landscapes of Alabama
9:40	Johnson, Jay Protohistoric and Early Historic Ceramics in the Black Prairie of Mississippi
10:00	Break
10:20	Synder, Christina The Deep and Ongoing History of Moundbuilding
10:40	Clark, Emily, Shane Miller, Tony Boudreaux Settling In(digenously): Analysis of Contact-Era Settlements in Clay, Lowndes, and Oktibbeha Counties in Northeast Mississippi
11:00	Gregory Waselkov , Discussant
11:20	Robbie Ethridge , Discussant
[23]	Porter (Robinson) Symposium- Out Here in the Middle: Postcontact Archaeology in the Trans-Mississippi Southeast Organizers: Carl Drexler and Andrew Beaupré
8:40	Beaupré, Andrew "Poste de Arkansa": Current Research into French Settlement in the Arkansas River Valley
9:00	Martin, Terrance J. A Zooarchaeological Perspective on Early Colonial Interactions at the Wallace Bottom Site (3AR179) in Southeastern Arkansas
9:20	Watt, David Hidden Homesteads: Research on the African American History of Arkansas Post National Memorial
9:40	Pyszka, Kimberbly and Bobby Braly Construction History and the Misnomer of Cane Hill's Methodist "Manse"
10:00	Break

10:20	Buchner, Andrew Geophysical Investigations at the Magnesia Springs Site (3CO64) in Southwest Arkansas
10:40	Jones, Rachel The History and Archaeology of the Sulphur Fork
11:00	Drexler, Carl Food, Trade, and Empire: Caddo and Settler Saltmaking at the Holman Springs Site (3SV29), Sevier County, Arkansas
[24]	Salon A (DoubleTree) Symposium- Animals and Animality in Southeastern Societies Organizers: Taylor Triplett and Jessica Jenkins
8:00	Jenkins, Jessica The Worlds are Your Oyster
8:20	Peles, Ashley, Megan C. Kassabaum Feasting Beyond Consumption: Evidence for Other Special Activities in the Lower Mississippi Valley
8:40	Gallivan, Martin, John Henshaw Horns, Skins, and Feathers: Antler Headdresses in the Chesapeake
9:00	Wallis, Neil, Michelle LeFebvre Human and Animal Intersubjectivity in Woodland Period Art
9:20	Bloch, L. June Texture, Rhythm, and the Sensory Fields of Memory: Turtle, Maize, and Gendered Transformations in Oral Traditions
9:40	Triplett, Taylor, Martin Gallivan Canine Ceremonialism in Context: Personhood, Power, and Performance
10:00	Break
10:20	Waselkov, Gregory A., Erin S. Nelson Other-Than-Animal Beings: Animal Effigy-Rimmed Bowls in Mississippian Ontologies
10:40	King, Adam When an Animal is More than Just an Animal
11:00	Barber, Michael Beyond Biomass: The Symbolic Use of White-tailed Deer during the Woodland Period in Virginia (350 - 1600 CE)

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

[25]	Salon B (DoubleTree) Symposium- Entangled Landscapes in the American Southeast Organizers: Cameron Walker and Sarah Platt	[27]	Porter (Robinson) Student Affairs Luncheon- Collaborative Archaeologies 12:00-1:00 Organizer: Autumn Melby Collaborative Archaeologies Mixer– All are Welcome 1:00-4:00
8:20	Alessi, Kailey What’s Gum Got to Do With It? Archaeology and Entanglement at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky	[28]	Davis (Robinson) Symposium- Following in George Lankford's Footsteps: Building Bridges between Folklore, Ethnography and Iconography Part II Organizers: Shawn Lambert, Bretton Giles, and J. Grant Stauffer
8:40	McCague, Elizabeth, Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman The Search for Historic Equids in the Zooarchaeological Record		
9:00	Bense, Judith Colonial Forts in Spanish West Florida 1698-1763		
9:20	Walker, C. Cameron From Market to Table: Foodways at the Nathaniel Russell House		
9:40	Zierden, Martha Object Journeys, Urban Archaeology, and Redeposition in Charleston, South Carolina		
10:00	Break	1:00	Stauffer, J. Grant, James Duncan Confronting “Tiger Lily”: The American Lotus at Cahokia and Beyond
10:20	Platt, Sarah E. Entangled Materialities of Guns and Gunsmithing at 87 Church Street, Charleston	1:20	Lambert, Shawn P. Imagery in Motion: A Call for Decolonizing Caddo Archaeology *
10:40	Seeber, Katherine Triracial Communities in the South Carolina Lowcountry; a Preliminary Study of Multi-Component Communities in the Antebellum Period	1:40	Giles, Bretton T. Framing Fenestration in Eastern Woodlands Symbols as Ostinato *
[26]	Salon C (DoubleTree) Panel- Preparing the Next Generation: Lessons in Applied Archaeology From Practical Experience Organizers: Cindy Davis, Karen Brunso, and Kary Stackelbeck Participants: Karen Brunso, Kary Stackelbeck, Cindy Carter-Davis, David Abbott, Leslie Johansen, William MacNeill, Salina Henderson	[29]	Salons A, B, C (DoubleTree) Plenary Session- The Climate Emergency: Cultural Heritage is at Risk Organizers: Emily Jane Murray and Lindsey E. Cochran
Friday Afternoon November 11		2:00	Meyers, Maureen Archaeology in a Time of Climate Change
		2:20	Cochran, Lindsey Implications of Global Climate Changes to Local Archaeology: Why Melting Arctic Sea Ice Matters to the Practice of Southeastern Archaeology
		2:40	Gaillard, Meg, Karen Smith Calm in the Face of Chaos: Case Studies in Heritage at Risk Logistics from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources
		3:00	Simmons-Jenkins, Glenda, Emily Jane Murray Gullah/Geechee Agency: Centering Cultural Knowledge and Social Equity in Heritage at Risk
		3:20	Miller, Sarah Life on the Raft: Finding Each Other and Surviving the Climate Emergency

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

3:40	Lees, William We Really Need to Rethink This (Thinking Beyond the Resource)	10:20	Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret, Tristram R. Kidder, Seth B. Grooms, Ilaria Patania Poverty Point as Cosmic Intervention
4:00	Anderson, David G. How Southeastern Archaeologists Can Respond to the Climate Crisis	10:40	Ward, Grace and Ilaria Patania Preparing Ground: New Paleoethnobotanical and Geoarchaeological Data from Beneath Mound A at Poverty Point
Friday Evening November 11		11:00	Stevens, Karen A. Resources as Relations: Reframing the Eastern Archaic through a Relational Traditional Ecological Knowledge Framework
SEAC Business Meeting Salons A, B, C (Doubletree) 5:00-7:00pm		[31]	<u>Hamilton (Robinson)</u> General Session- Woodland Settlement & Ceremonialism Chair: Robert Scott
SEAC Dance Grand Ballroom (Robinson) 9:00pm- 12:00am		8:40	Moonier, Natalia Filling in the Gaps: The Point Pleasant Site and Coles Creek Site Distributions in Louisiana
Saturday Morning November 12		9:00	Henry, Edward, Seth Grooms, William Lawrence, Lia Kitteringham In the Shadow of Mounds: Expanding the Pinson Landscape in Western Tennessee
[30]	<u>Davis (Robinson)</u> General Session- Archaic: Reframing, Monumentality, and Materials Chair: JT Lewis	9:20	Ahern, Katie Investigation of Archaic and Woodland Period Plazas
8:40	Sherman, Simon P. Assessing Archaic Lithic Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley	9:40	Balco, William, Scott Kirk, Scot Keith, Daniel Bigman, Robert Theberge, Jim Langford Preliminary Results of 2021 and 2022 Excavations at Rice Farm (9DW276), Dawson County, Georgia
9:00	Garland, Carey, Victor Thompson, Ted Gragson, Marcie Demyan, Brett Parbus Excavations and Preliminary Interpretations of the Hokfv-Mocvse Shell Ring on Ossabaw Island, Georgia	10:00	Break
9:20	Greenlee, Diane M. Rinita A. Dalan Michael L.Hargrave, R. Berle Clay, Arne Anderson Stamnea Hidden Secrets of the Poverty Point Plaza	10:20	Kimbell, Jenni, Jon Lohse, Michael Hogan, Charles Frederick, August Costa Preliminary Results of Geoarchaeological Investigations at 41HR366, a Mossy Grove Site, along Little Cypress Creek in Houston, Texas
9:40	Torrens, Shannon, Frank McMains Models of Production: Analyzing the Poverty Point Owls through Photogrammetry	10:40	Henshaw, John Hunters, Farmers, and Stewards: Managing Landscapes in Late Woodland Virginia
10:00	Break	11:00	Gougeon, Ramie A., Jenni L. Baggett, Kara J. Wallace Rethinking Woodland Ceremonial Landscapes of Northwest Florida

SEAC 2022 Preliminary Program (cont.)

[32]	Porter (Robinson) General Session- Mississippian Chair: J. Lynn Funhouser
8:00	McGimsey, Chip, George Shannon 16ST68 - A Mississippian Occupation in Eastern Louisiana
8:20	Holland-Lulewicz, Jacob, Emma Verstraete, Roy Zhu, Max Shachar, Dixon A Summary of the Western Flank Survey and One-Thousand Years of Occupation in the Shadow of Cahokia's Monks Mound
8:40	Freeman, Riley Excavating Ethnohistory: Archaeological Signatures of Ceremony in the Southeast
9:00	Azar, Madeline C. Images in Clay: Synthesizing Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and American Indian Philosophy to Interpret Ritual Potting Practices in Northeast Arkansas, AD 1350-1550
9:20	Funkhouser, J. Lynn Medicine at Moundville: An Intrasite Analysis of the Moundville Cemeteries
9:40	Druggan, Patrick New Estimates of the Timing and Tempo of Population Change at Cahokia
10:00	Break
10:20	Barzilai, Rebecca Novel and Traditional Material Practices at the Emerald Acropolis
10:40	Johns, S. Lee The Mill Cove Complex: An Analysis of Flaked Stone Debitage
11:00	Riggs, Brett and Jane Eastman The Sky at Watauga
11:20	Krus, Anthony, Eve A. Hargrave, Ryan Clasby, Aimée E. Carbaugh Timing and Pace of Late Mississippian Abandonments in the Upper Tombigbee River Drainage and the Middle Cumberland Region

11:40	Rolph, Kevin, Paul Jackson Archaeological Excavations of the Trinity Site (40CH210): Evidence of Communal Activities During the Middle Mississippian Period.
Petit Jean Mountain Rock Art Field Trip Buses leave Doubletree at 10:00am	
Saturday Afternoon November 12	
Little Rock Central High School Tour Buses leave Doubletree at 12:45pm	
Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park Field Trip Buses leave Doubletree at 1:00pm	

