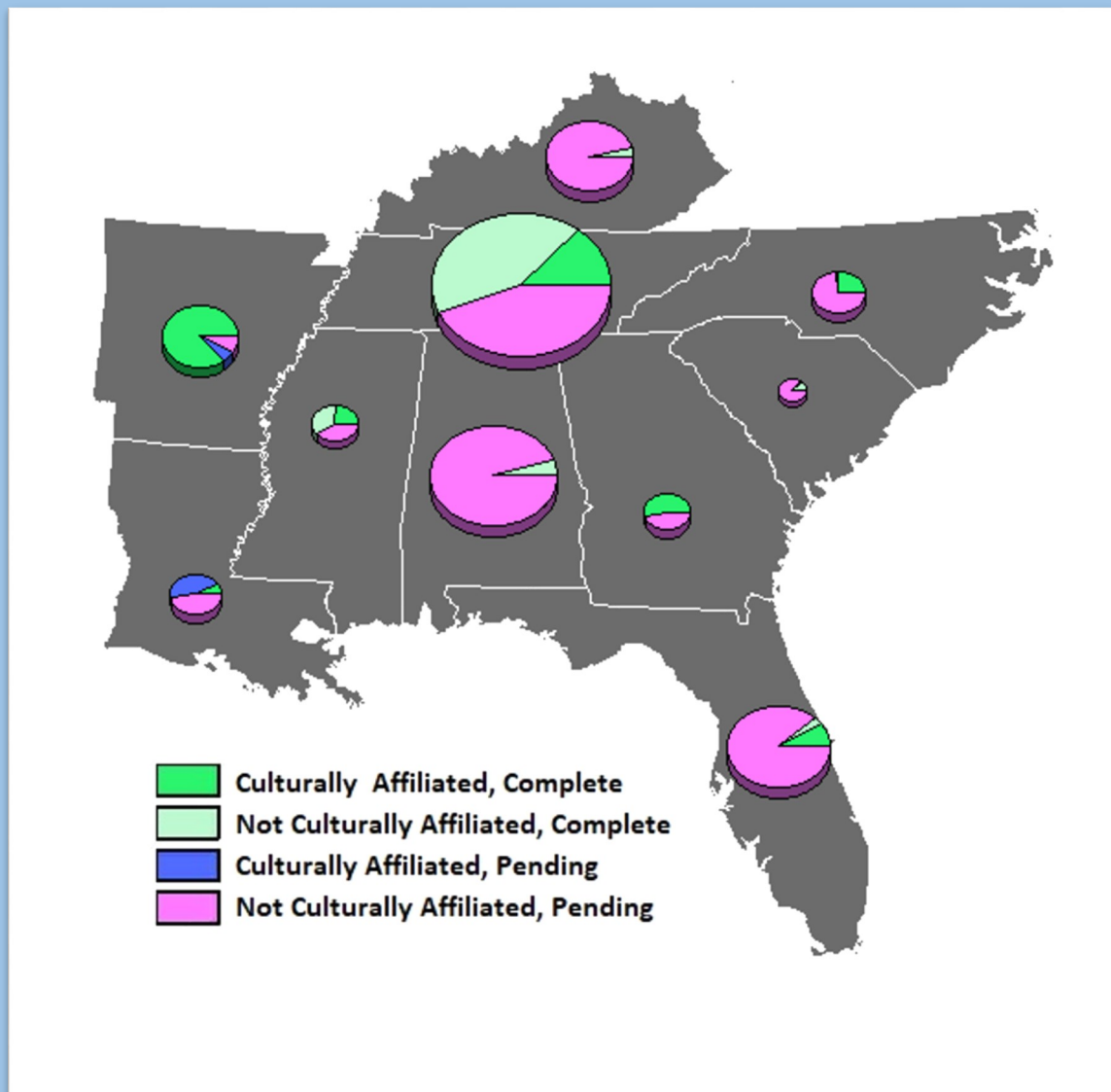


Horizon & Tradition

30 Years of NAGPRA



Contents

Volume 63, Number 1

Editor's Note.....3

President's Letter4-5

James A. Ford Monument.....6-7

Special Topic: 30 Years of NAGPRA

NAGPRA at 30 Years 8-10

Pending but not Forgotten: Reflections from 6th Annual Repatriation Conference..... 11-12

Deconstructing NAGPRA Imagery 13-18

SEAC NAGPRA Community of Practice..... 19-20

Call for Nominations and Award Opportunities..... 21-22

Judith G. Knight Student Paper Competition 23

SEAC 2021 Information..... 24

Online Resources 25-27

In Memoriam.....28

SEAC 2020 Business Meeting Minutes 29-52

Cover Image:

Status of NAGPRA collections by state in the southeast, created by Karen Stevens. Data retrieved from [2020 Native American Human remains Reported under NAGPRA](#) by Melanie O'Brien.

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INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

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

Editor's Note



Greetings from the Natural State and welcome to the April issue of *Horizon & Tradition*. This marks the first newsletter with our new President, Maureen Meyers. Welcome Maureen!

We have a great issue of *Horizon and Tradition* for you. This issue highlights NAGPRA over the last 30 years and what the future of the relationship between NAGPRA and archaeologists can and should look like. Thank you so much to Turner Hunt, Karen Stevens, Michael Fedoroff and Amanda Roberts Thompson, Raelynn Butler, Meghan Buchanan, and Ellen Lofaro for contributing to this important discussion.

As usual this issue contains information about SEAC board member nominations as well as how and when to apply for grants and nominate colleagues for awards. Don't be shy— contact the nominations committee with suggestions!

This issue also includes some online resources you may be interested in exploring. They include video recordings of state-wide conference papers, digital archives and various sources for free research reports. I hope you find something useful in these resources.

At the end of the newsletter you will find minutes from the 2020 SEAC business meeting that was held virtually on November 6th.

As always I truly appreciate those of you who have sent me content for the newsletter. Please feel free to send me photos, short articles, a brief description of your latest research or any sort of musings related to southeastern archaeology to be included in the newsletter.

I hope you enjoy this issue of *Horizon & Tradition*.

Everyone stay well!!

Emily Beahm
Newsletter Editor

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

A Letter from SEAC President Maureen Meyers



Welcome spring! It's been a difficult year for many of us, but I am hopeful that vaccination rates will increase and life will return to some semblance of normal soon. In the meantime, I know many of you are planning field seasons, many of you are actively in the field now, and others are focused on writing, researching, and relaxing. I know we are all looking forward to warm weather and safe interactions with friends and family.

I have been busy with what is traditionally the president's regular start-of-the-year duties; namely, ensuring that committee and task force appointments have been made. SEAC is run by volunteers, and much of the work is done by members like you, so thank you to all who have graciously agreed to do this work. Two new task forces have formed. The Task Force on Diversity and Inclusion, chaired by LeeAnne Wendt and Jayur Mehta, is undertaking the hard but necessary work of making SEAC more inclusive of everyone, and I thank them. The C.B. Moore Award Task Force, co-chaired by Amanda Regnier and Greg Wilson, is examining both the naming and the process of selecting a winner for this award, and I am grateful for their thoughtful efforts.

I also want to send a special thank you to the members of the SEAC Mentoring Committee who have created a monthly social hour that has become invaluable for helping SEAC members stay connected and allowing the community of SEAC to continue to thrive. In these 90-minute meet-and-greets, I've had the pleasure of renewing acquaintances, meeting new members, and seeing familiar faces. It's become a fun and engaging time where stories are shared and new ideas form. I hope you consider joining us if you haven't already as these social hours allow us to stay engaged with

one another until we can meet again in person.

And when will that be? I do hope it will be in Durham this fall. If you haven't already, please respond to the survey about the meeting sent by the organizers, Heather Lapham and Margie Scarry. Doing so will help them plan appropriately for the meeting. We are also relying on vaccine and incidence rate data, and safety is always our primary concern. Meanwhile, the Executive Committee approved a contract for Chattanooga in 2023. Thanks to Scott Jones and his team for agreeing to organize that meeting. Other meeting venues are in discussion, but please feel free to contact me if you are interested in hosting an annual meeting.

More immediately, for those planning field schools this summer, please be sure to post the information via the link sent by Social Media Director Meg Kassabaum so your information can be shared with students on the SEAC website here <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/about/field-school-listings/>. And, if you aren't planning on teaching a field school, please direct your students to the website.

If you aren't getting messages about field schools, social hours, or other SEAC business, that means it's time to renew your membership. Please do this as soon as possible, and consider gifting a membership to students, perhaps as a graduation present. Students are our future colleagues, and they are the future of our organization.

Finally, please take the time to read the careful and thoughtful articles commenting on the 30th anniversary of NAGPRA that are specific to the Southeast. Although some of what is in these articles isn't easy for us to hear, I think they convey what is best about SEAC—our willingness

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

to learn and to do better to make a stronger, more viable, and engaged community. Thank you to the contributors who responded to my requests for these articles, and to Emily Beahm, who helped us all formalize and finalize the end product.

For the October newsletter, we'd like to highlight how the pandemic has affected the way you do archaeology—for better or for worse. Have you created an innovative way to do fieldwork? Did you

run large-scale projects with minimal disruption or infections? How has museum and curation work been affected and how have you adapted? Consider writing up your thoughts, ideas, and innovations for the next newsletter. Contact me (memeyerl@olemiss.edu) or Emily Beahm (beahm@uark.edu) if you would like to contribute. In addition, other items of interest are always welcome.

SEAC Membership Information

Membership in the Southeastern Archaeology Conference means being a part of the single largest community of archaeologists in the southeastern United States. For those interested in and practicing archaeology in the region, it is the definitive membership.

There are a number of benefits associated with membership:

- A paper and online subscription to the premier journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*, published four times a year. *Note: Anyone may opt out of receiving the paper journal in their membership profile; Student Members do not receive the paper journal.*
- Discounted registration rates for the Annual Meeting and access to additional networking opportunities.
- Opportunities to strengthen archaeology in the Southeast through serving on SEAC's committees and task forces
- A listing in our Member Directory and access to the Members-Only Area of the website.
- Personal access to a digital library of more than 1,500 academic journals on JSTOR for only \$99/year.

Annual memberships expire at the end of the calendar year. People joining on or after November 1st will be purchasing membership for the following year, although you will have instant site access for the remainder of the current year.

Renewing Membership

If you are a current member and would like to renew your membership, log in [here](#) and then you can renew your membership online. If you forgot your login information, you can reset your password [here](#). If you would rather renew or join on paper, a pdf membership form is available [here](#).

For questions about membership status, please email the Treasurer at seac.conference@gmail.com.

James A. Ford Marker Dedication

Maureen Meyers, University of Mississippi

On March 20, 2021, a historic marker for James Ford was erected in Water Valley, MS. The marker nomination was prepared by Maureen Meyers at the University of Mississippi and approved by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The erection of the marker was overseen by Water Valley resident Mickey Howley, representing the Water Valley Main Street Association. The marker was made possible through donations from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), the Mississippi Archaeological Association (MAA), and the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists (MAPA). Located downtown near the depot and next to the town pavilion, the marker reads:

“Born in Water Valley, James Ford (1911-1968) was a pioneer in archaeology. Conducting extensive surveys across the Southeast, including the Mississippi Delta, he created a technique for dating sites using ceramic seriation. He also worked in Colombia and Peru. Ford’s field and lab methods modernized American archaeology.”

James Ford was born in Water Valley, a small town on the railroad, in 1911. He moved with his family to Clinton, MS in 1919. After graduating high school in 1927, Ford was hired by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to investigate Native American archeological sites. He spent summers conducting fieldwork at many of the state’s important sites (Willey 1969:62). In 1931 he was hired to conduct research in Alaska for the Smithsonian Institution. Items collected during this work were donated by the Smithsonian to the MDAH, and ultimately became the property of the University of Mississippi. They have been repeatedly used in classes to create temporary and permanent displays in the University Library and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

Ford is perhaps best known for the technique

of ceramic seriation (Brown 1978; Evans 1968; Haag 1968; O’Brien and Lyman 1998; O’Brien and Lyman 1999). In the 1930s, there was no way to absolutely date an archaeological site. As a result of a new methodology of surveying large areas to identify sites, primarily in Louisiana and Mississippi, Ford was able to establish sequences of occupation across large regions based on the changing types of Native American ceramics found at these sites, resulting in the first relative chronology of Native American sites across the Southeast. An important part of developing this technique and applying it was Ford’s role as a founding member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in 1938 (Ford and Griffin 1938).

Some of the sites Ford worked on in the Southeast include the Lamar Mound and the Ocmulgee site in Macon, Georgia, and the Marksville and Crooks sites in Louisiana (Willey 1969:63). In 1940-1941, Ford teamed with Philip Phillips and James B. Griffin to undertake an extensive survey of the Lower Mississippi River Valley. This groundbreaking project made extensive use of surface collections and test excavations to identify change over time. In 1951 “Archaeological Survey of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, 1940-1947” was



JAMES A. FORD DEDICATION



Ford's Alaskan artifacts on display.

published (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951), and is still used as a foundational text today. Ford is also known for his debate with fellow archaeologist Albert Spaulding in the 1950s about whether or not types were real (Spaulding 1953a; 1954). From 1946-1964 he was a curator at the American Museum of Natural History (Willey 1969:65), where he worked at the World Heritage site of Poverty Point, Louisiana as well as the Jaketown site near Belzoni, MS.



Ford's Native American ceramic artifacts on display

Speaking at the marker ceremony was Micky Howley, master of ceremonies; Donald Gray, Water Valley Mayor, welcoming remarks; William "Brother" Rogers, Director of Programs, MDAH; Mr. Steve Ford, James A. Ford Family descendant, and Maureen Meyers, Associate Professor, University of Mississippi. The ceremony was well-attended by over 25 relatives and descendants of Ford, many of whom were unaware of his contributions to archaeology. On display were from Ford's work in Alaska and across the Southeast, including the Ocmulgee Mounds in Georgia, as well as books by and about Ford. Many thanks to SEAC, MAA and MAPA for helping make the marker a reality.

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NAGPRA at 30 Years

Turner Hunt

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

When asked to write a piece about NAGPRA, I saw an opportunity that would allow me to provide my perspective as— a Muscogee (Creek) citizen, archaeologist, and SEAC Native American Affairs Co-Chair – to a broader audience. In order to fully understand, a little back story is needed to situate and provide context. I am not an archaeologist because of the fame, money, and all the glory that comes along with it. I noticed a need; voiced, very explicitly, from a group of elders within my community who wanted a Muscogee archaeologist. So my involvement in the archaeological community is essentially grounded in the desire to meet the need of my tribal community. In other words, once my role has been fulfilled within my tribe, so too will it be within the archaeological community. This allows me a great deal of freedom to address tribal concerns within archaeology – some would say brashly, I would say without being encumbered by existing academic and social network structures that have hampered progressive movements within the field for some time – to each their own.

While the main topic of this piece is to discuss NAGPRA, it is important to note the root of the problem for Tribal communities extends much further into the past. Research for a completely different project led me to an interview regarding the impacts of the Smallpox pandemic in 1902, and a story about a Muscogee burial. The story goes, the McNac household had all come down with the virus and the youngest son had not survived. They buried him, in typical Muscogee fashion, after his body was lowered in the grave they placed a new saddle, blanket, bridle, boots, and spurs on the casket and covered with dirt. The next morning his older brother George went to the grave, which had been opened – saddle and all other articles taken. George was said to have stood there for quite a while before

finally saying, “Well, white man rob it Indian alive, and rob it dead,” (Sherwood 1937). So for many in the community I serve, these types of stories are very real, told by their grandparents and parents. It may be unfair to put grave robbers and modern archaeologists in the same grouping; it would also be unfair to characterize the trauma caused by either as fundamentally different.

The passage of NAGPRA was the culmination of many years of decided work of scholars, lawyers, and activists (Trope and Echo-Hawk 2000; Preucel 2011). The passing of federal law aimed at protecting Native American graves and providing a mechanism for repatriation is something that should be celebrated, not just by Tribal Nations and the archaeological community, but by anyone who believes in equality, civil rights, and social justice. However, the celebrations were not shared by all and resistance from institutions became a hot topic (Thomas 2001; Toner 2020). The animosity towards the law continues - the recent work of Weiss and Springer is clear indications that those regressive views towards repatriation still persist (2020).

The Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA) hosted their 6th Annual Repatriation Conference and presented a graphic that may assist in illustrating different perceptions (2020). By using National NAGPRA information, a list was produced titled *Top 13 Problematic Institutions*. These institutions, with a few mentions of prominent Southeastern institutions, have a high number of culturally unidentifiable (CUI) collections. Comparing the problematic institution list to a list of R-I Research institutions and we find 11 of 13 are academic research Institutes. The AAIA list and Research facility list should indicate that *problematic* and *research* may be highly correlated – and probably deserves some attention.

One way to conceive of these disjuncture

Top 13 Problematic Institutions 66,556 or 56% of all not culturally affiliated

1	Univ. of California, Berkeley	Not Culturally Affiliated	9,701
2	Univ. of Alabama Museums	Not Culturally Affiliated	9,166
3	Ohio History Connection	Not Culturally Affiliated	7,166
4	Harvard University, Peabody Museum	Not Culturally Affiliated	6,642
5	Illinois State Museum	Not Culturally Affiliated	5,792
6	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville	Not Culturally Affiliated	5,395
7	Indiana University	Not Culturally Affiliated	5,032
8	Tennessee Valley Authority	Not Culturally Affiliated	4,380
8	Tennessee Valley Authority	Culturally Affiliated	1
9	Univ. of Kentucky, Webb Museum	Not Culturally Affiliated	3,510
10	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	Not Culturally Affiliated	2,572
11	Univ. of Florida, Gainesville	Not Culturally Affiliated	2,207
12	Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History	Culturally Affiliated	2,180
12	Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History	Not Culturally Affiliated	372
13	Arizona State Museum (Univ. of Arizona)	Not Culturally Affiliated	1,830
13	Arizona State Museum (Univ. of Arizona)	Culturally Affiliated	610
Total Pending under NAGPRA: 118,187			
Not Culturally Affiliated: 113,442			
Culturally Affiliated: 4,745			

which many past and present academics have also profited off the exploitation of another community's intellectual property rights. If the arc of history tends toward justice, then the archaeological community may have to come to terms with how the current system does not compensate for descendant community's intellectual rights and how best to reinvent a system that does.

A final note on the non-Tribally driven research and NAGPRA. I would hate to presume to know or understand all of the intricacies of every institution on the AAIA list and why repatriation has stalled over the last three decades.

However, I would like to present one way – an indigenous perspective – of looking

between perceptions that may be relatable to the folks at these research institutes is from a statement Muscogee (Creek) Nation's Principal Chief Bill Fife in 1995, the year most tribes started to receive basic correspondence regarding NAGPRA:

It is both an inalienable right and a fundamental responsibility of a sovereign nation to protect and preserve the cultural and historical legacy of its people...The Muscogee Nation was forced to cede the lands which contain this legacy, but the Muscogee Nation nor its people have ever surrendered the cultural and intellectual property rights associated with the physical properties.

Meaning, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, while ceding ancestral homelands for lands in Indian Territory for our people as long as the grass grows and the water flows, never ceded or consented to the exploitation of our ancestors or cultural sites in our homelands for research – we retain those intellectual property rights. For an institution to withhold or resist repatriation due to the excuse of research, it should be aware that they have no universal right to another community's intellectual property rights without free, prior and informed consent.

If we change the narrative around a bit, it not only challenges the way in which a research institution approaches NAGPRA, but also the way in

at those who maintain their CUI collections for the *betterment* of science. This is not a made-up straw-man argument and that the sentiment of resisting repatriation for science is real; heard and felt by many Tribal Representatives working in the Southeast. While the issue is complex – I think the easiest way to provide a counter narrative would be to consider that those folks are hedging their bets on two outcomes that are both extremely unlikely. First, Tribal Nations who currently do not condone the exploitation of their ancestors would have to change their minds. Second, that science and research will generally move in a more unethical direction allowing them freedoms they currently do not have. Essentially, a regression in the field of anthropology, archaeology, science, and ethics. Those are not things that I would bet on.

So what now? My grandmother had two sayings she liked to use and I think they are applicable. "Do what you know until you know better," and "Always forward; never backward."

There is hope. I am continually impressed by initiatives that are both Tribal and non-tribally driven to handle the current situations surrounding NAGPRA. The Southeastern Tribal Alliance for Repatriation and Reburial (STARR), is an inter-tribal community that seeks to present an allied front in NAGPRA implementation STARR also attempts to

NAGPRA AT 30 YEARS

address a tactic by some institutions to stall on repatriation due to ill-conceived notions of inter-tribal disagreements about repatriation. The Seminole Tribe of Florida's "No More Stolen Ancestors" campaign was created to address inconsistencies and disparities in how the federal museum approached repatriation. With the recent shift in policy to incorporate NMAI procedures at the Smithsonian, that too we consider a win. Additionally, with the recent formation of the Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP) to cultivate a sense of community and understanding for both non-tribal and tribal practitioners of NAGPRA are providing a collaborative way forward.

On the final note, I'd like to highlight the reaction from the archaeological community to Weiss and Springer's *Repatriation and Erasing the Past*. I will not get into how much I enjoyed some of the comments and responses from prominent members of the archaeological community to the publication. I will, however, share that at the time of writing, nearly 900 signatures have been added to the open letter denouncing the book and what it represents. While I am just one representative of a tribal community, seeing others across the country and globe share similar concerns about NAGPRA brings me hope that things are moving in the right direction.

For the archaeological community, NAGPRA is 30 years old. For the tribal community, the issues that necessitated the passage of NAGPRA began over a century ago. The burden that many institutions place on Tribes for NAGPRA cases continues. Even in a single repatriation case, the institution is only aware of the institutional involving aspects of the repatriation. Tribal communities have a much more in-depth process that involves a lot of intricacies to ensure the safety of its members. In order to understand that perspective and all that it entails – I would encourage meaningful collaboration with descendent communities. I would also approach Tribal representatives who work in NAGPRA as subject matter experts as they may have experience with several different institutions over many different years.

A word of encouragement to those who are striving to fulfill their legal and ethical responsibilities under the law. Thank you and keep up the good work – Tribes have a lot of repatriation work ahead and allies are needed. The detractors, they will fade with time as the field of Archaeology moves toward a more inclusive, compassionate, and understanding direction.

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Pending but Not Forgotten: Reflections from the 6th Annual Repatriation Conference

Karen Stevens

Authors Note: This piece was inspired by the many NAGPRA practitioners and tribal members that spoke at the 6th Annual Repatriation Conference, including Anne Amati, Melanie O'Brien, Shannon O'Loughlin, Cecil Pavlet Sr, Sonya Atalay, David Michener, Shannon Martin, Brandie Macdonald, Chris Newell, Kara Vetter, Cassandra Atencio, William Johnson, Garrett Briggs, Martha Only A Chief, Dyan Youpee, and many, many others. A special thanks also to the National NAGPRA Program and Institute of Museum and Library Services for providing registration scholarships, which allowed me to attend.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) turned 30 this past November. But like a child growing older, until recent years, NAGPRA has not always received the reverence it deserves.

Since 1990, the purpose of NAGPRA has been the return and repatriation of Indigenous Ancestors and their cultural patrimony. In a broad sense, the associated regulatory process requires 1) consultation, 2) identification and reporting, and 3) notice prior to repatriation or transfer. That is, a NAGPRA inventory is not just a list; it is the result of a process that requires consultation prior to determinations of cultural (or undetermined) affiliation.

For many institutions, this process has stalled in the past three decades: lists of Native American remains have been made, but consultation or notice of repatriation has not occurred. Of over 50,000 ancestors reported for the Southeast, 65% still lie in boxes on shelves, pending NAGPRA completion. These culturally affiliated and culturally unidentifiable (CUI) individuals remain in liminal, pending states.

Colonial Institutions, Changing Perceptions

Most, if not all, of southeastern archaeologists have trained in colonial institutions with collections of human remains and cultural belongings that have entered these institutions through colonial pathways. While we view archaeology as “anthropology or it is nothing,” we must come to recognize that our colonial upbringing sometimes distorts our perspectives of archaeology as a western, scientific

pursuit. We have struggled to disrupt our institutional structures that are built on western knowledge systems, to bring in indigenous ways of knowing to our practices and policies, not just our research. In many cases, we have failed to respect tribal interests and belief systems.

Institutions that have developed relationships with tribes and incorporated indigenous ways of knowing are moving this process forward to see artifacts as more than just objects. For many tribes these items of cultural patrimony have life. Seeds can be living kin and ancient belongings can hold the power to heal present day tribal pain. But tangible objects aren't the only things that can be repatriated: rights can be given for intangible items like songs and dances too.

Human Rights and Historical Traumas

By its nature, archaeology is protective but also *extractive*. Once removed from the ground, the ceremonies and journeys of the ancestors and their belongings are interrupted. It is through the act of repatriation that we as archaeologists can help heal historic traumas. As one tribal member (Cecil Pavlet Sr.) put it, until everyone is brought home, tribes will feel the spiritual pain. Thus, we should not think of NAGPRA as just a law. NAGPRA is a baseline for human rights.

Language of Repatriation

The English language and our colonial training in

NOT FORGOTTEN

many ways limits us. One thing that stands out to me as I look in at NAGPRA from the outside, is that there is a *language of repatriation*. Practitioners and tribal members share this language. Rather than human remains or burials, they see ancestors. Rather than repatriation and reburial, they see the process as putting their ancestor, whose path has been interrupted, back on their journey. Rather than artifacts, they see belongings with a living spirit.

Tribal members and NAGPRA practitioners suggest growing this language out of tribal communities themselves, as well as using language from the United Nation's [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People](#) for guidance. To legislate respect where we can by changing our language; flipping the script to help us and others shift how we conceptualize our work. And we can use this language beyond repatriation work. Suggestions from the conference included changing how we present museum displays: instead of *Artist unknown*, try *Artist once known*. Instead of English only displays, caption with multiple languages, including native dialects. These are just some of the (very) small steps that may make museums, which hold the extractive products of our work, more welcoming.

Be Ears. Be Patient. Be Brave.

Practitioners and tribal members alike emphasized the importance of listening and forming relationships. This work takes humility and being open to new ideas and non-western belief systems. What does the community want repatriated? What do they define as “cultural items”? What non-archaeological lines of evidence (e.g., oral history, geography) can be included in making cultural affiliation determinations?

Archaeologists also need to have patience. Many of the things we call artifacts have life, a living spirit. With the ancestors' journeys being interrupted, we must remember that it took hundreds to thousands of years for tribes to develop their ceremonies, and through colonization some of the protocols needed to put ancestors back on their journey have been lost. Repatriation and the related ceremonies, then, will take time as tribes develop these ceremonies

once again.

The work ahead of NAGPRA practitioners will also require a shift in the culture of our institutions. Until this shift has occurred, many practitioners will need to be brave and have integrity in their work. They will have to ask questions in uncomfortable situations (or write articles like these, as the case may be).

Educating the Next Generation

Importantly, to look to the future and move forward with NAGPRA, we must train the next generation. No longer is NAGPRA the work of specialists, it is work for everyone (Anne Amati). An important way to prepare these students is to include them in the NAGPRA process (when all parties approve). Give them on the ground experience, not just classroom discussions. Other ideas given at the Repatriation Conference include participating in the NAGPRA Communities of Practice (including our Southeastern NAGPRA Community!), interning with the Association on American Indian Affairs, or conducting research projects with data that is available through the National NAGPRA office.

Moving forward, archaeologists will need to make these cultural shifts, to continue to grow as a discipline that respects living descendants as much as we do the materials and ancestors we study. Will this perceptual shift make our jobs more difficult? Maybe. Will it be worth it? I think so.



Deconstructing the *NAGPRA Imaginary*: A Collaborative Approach to Decolonization in Southeastern Archaeology

Michael P. Fedoroff

Because the theme of NAGPRA is the focus of this Newsletter, it is valuable to spend a few moments making the case for deconstructing the *NAGPRA Imaginary* as an important component of the project of decolonizing Southeastern archaeology. I argue that by identifying and deconstructing the *NAGPRA Imaginary*, colonial narratives that impede full collaboration with Indigenous and Descendant communities can be better recognized and equitably reformulated. I invoke the sociological term “imaginary” here to highlight the dominant cultural conception of the Archaeologist in the practice of NAGPRA. This concept is not static nor is it singular, but rather it is a concept created in practice and overlain across many layers of meaning and regions (James 2019). In the *NAGPRA Imaginary*, NAGPRA was envisioned and developed by ethically responsible researchers and policy-makers to balance the needs of science and humanism. Archaeologists have often viewed this legislation and their participation in its execution in mythical terms. It is often cast as a struggle between “The Scientists” and “The Tribes” in which archaeologists are the heroes that are preserving the past of all humanity while also ensuring the scales of scientific balance are weighted equitably.

This narrative places NAGPRA implementation as immune from bias, structural racism, and/or cultural mandates as it was conceived to resituate archaeology and allied disciplines within a historical and ethical high ground. Additionally, it perpetuates tropes and false dichotomies that are harmful to native people and the preservation of their lifeways by diminutively “Othering” tribal people discounting the unique and distinct cultural landscape that each tribe navigates in communication with the federal government and/or western universities as part of the NAGPRA process. Furthermore, it erodes trust and communication and highlights the disconnect

between living descendant communities, archaeologists, and ancestral homeland research. The myth that archaeologists have been the lone stewards and protectorate of history and sacred objects is not only patently false, but also diminishes the role that archaeology and anthropology played in early state formation and the dispossession of Indigenous people. It further fails to account for the agency and foresight Tribes have employed preserving their language, food, rituals, and material objects from colonial destruction since the intrusion of the first settlers. Concerted efforts of Indigenous communities in the United States of America were at the fore of conceptualizing and legally sanctioning NAGPRA—efforts borne on the backs of those that suffered through and intentionally unjust colonial system that made such laws necessary. In the Southeast, Tribes widely view NAGPRA as human rights legislation that they fought hard for—rather than laws enacted to protect material objects or scientific inquiry in their homelands. From the Indigenous community perspective, archaeologists are fairly new to the practice of historic preservation—a narrative that has been eclipsed by the historical trend of mythmaking in Southeastern archaeology (e.g. Toner 2020).

Of course the *NAGPRA Imaginary* is but one aspect of a larger issue of colonial hegemony in archaeology. The history and relationships surrounding the development of archaeology as a discipline are fraught with issues of racism, colonization, and state sponsored ethnocide (Johnson 2010; Trigger 2006; Willey and Sabloff 1980). Until the passage of historic preservation related laws in the twentieth-century, little input was solicited from Indigenous groups on the significance, treatment, or stewardship of their material items—including human remains. Prior to legal mandates, the power of writing the narrative of Indigenous

NAGPA IMAGERY

history fell to members of the Western Academy (e.g. Historians, Anthropologists, Economists, etc.). In places across the globe where Indigenous groups do not benefit from any laws or protections, Indigenous cultures still remain under the tender mercies of Western researchers—often bearing muted witness to practices that differ little from colonial-style extractions of material, knowledge, and labor from the community.

Despite this sordid history, there have been incremental changes in archaeology in an attempt to balance the power dynamic common in these interactions. These efforts are generally referred to as decolonization however there is no single cohesive definition of the project of decolonization. It takes different forms in different parts of world and in different disciplines. Decolonial approaches generally became *en vogue* following World War II with Indigenous scholars from multiple fields beginning to critique how knowledge creation and formation are impacted by the hegemonic practices of colonialism and imperialist agendas; namely how these colonial narratives exclude Indigenous perspectives and knowledge, and in extreme cases, erase local narratives completely (Oland et al. 2012; Smith 1999; Smith and Wobst 2005; Weiss and Springer 2020). One common thread among these scholars is their critique of power dynamics between “Western” and the “Other” in knowledge creation and narrative construction (McNivens and Russell 2005). Taking the discipline of History as an example, Dipesh Chakrabarty argues that all History produced as academic is Western history or the history of Europe. Underlying his arguments for the reified notion of “Western” and “Non-western” history is the imbalance of power relations between the two. As he states, “Historians writing non-western history must refer to “Western” sources to be valid, yet the reverse remains unreciprocated” (Chakrabarty 2000:28).

It is likely no coincidence that Indigenous groups across the world began making their voices heard in the Western Academy during the social unrest of the post-World War II period. In the United States for example, the publication of *Custer Died for Your Sins* (1969) by native scholar Vine Deloria, Jr. shed

light on many issues surrounding the colonial context of Western archaeological approaches and colonial discourse. The following decade, the *American Indian Quarterly* was introduced as one of the first peer reviewed journal dedicated to Indigenous scholarship in the United States, and the imbalance of power and critical discourse on Western hegemony and decolonization was also beginning to be realized in the Social Sciences with the publication of Frantz Fanon’s *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961).

Much was contributed during this paradigm shift with new studies in Indigenous archaeology, feminist archaeology, archaeology of the subaltern, agency studies, etc. The subsequent passing of laws in the United States, such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), created legal avenues for Indigenous consultation and required archaeologists to engage with tribal communities on research previously conducted without them. The first three letters of NAGPRA encapsulates how mainstream archaeologists and museum curators seemed to view the new legalities, and the legacy of these initial arguments still hamper decolonization efforts (see Colwell 2017 and Watkins 2001 for detailed treatment of NAGPRA). It is important to note here that tribes were not passive bystanders during this process of historical and theoretical change. Many tribes began their own historic preservation departments and archaeology programs on tribal lands long before the Academic project of “Decolonization” (e.g. Zuni in Watkins 2001). Past and present Indigenous scholars challenge the status quo of colonial narratives from within the Academy making their own theoretical contributions to the decolonization project (Mertens et al. 2016; Nicholas 2016; Smith 1999). This is not an easy task given the lack of institutional support and narrative space given to Indigenous scholars historically—yet, they continually rise to the challenge.

Recognizing, defining, and practicing the concept of collaboration is a critical endeavor to the project of decolonization. Southeastern tribes are not homogenous in their beliefs, traditions, values, and/

or perspectives on the practice or utility of archaeology. A successful collaboration must be negotiated on a community-by-community and project-by-project basis at intersections of research that benefit both parties (Silliman 2008). Additionally, NAGPRA and/or legal requirements to consult with tribes need not be the sole venue for Indigenous and descendant community collaboration. Although the United States Congress legally mandated consultation with Indigenous groups under a variety of different laws, this type of communication is wholly different from true collaborative approaches to research, and it is generally considered the lowest form of decolonization efforts (Atalay 2012:48). In one of the first books published on the topic *Collaboration in Archaeological Practice: Engaging Descendant Communities* (2008), Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh and T.J. Ferguson frame collaboration as a continuum with a range of strategies and information flows dependent on the different needs of the stakeholders ranging from resistance to collaboration. From the author's perspective, collaboration becomes both a practice and an ideal within archaeological research. They ground this ideal in an ethical foundation stemming from the moral responsibility of archaeologists to deconstruct colonial narratives and reverse damage done to Indigenous groups by the discipline—an argument cogently made by previous archaeologists (Atalay 2006). Although the bulk of decolonizing efforts in archaeology are undertaken using a variant of this approach, there are no one-size-fits-all handbooks to collaborative archaeology (Silliman 2008).

A project can incorporate different types of collaborative methods during different phases of the project. Further, collaboration can be conducted at different scales. For example, an archaeologist can collaborate with a tribal government's historic preservation office, yet never work or speak to its community members or elders outside of official staff communications. These types of methods and projects are not without their challenges. They require a long-term commitment to developing relationships with Indigenous and descendant communities, and this takes time—a concept in which

Indigenous and Western perspectives often ontologically diverge (Joyce 2002; Kovach 2009; Smith 1999). Also, the differences in language, custom, traditions, and beliefs must be respected and considered as relationships develop. Archaeologists are not without ways to help achieve success. Indigenous researchers working in Indigenous communities have developed ethnographic and communication tools available to archaeologists, yet it does require cross-training and a serious commitment to shouldering additional ethical responsibilities (Atalay 2012; Castaneda and Mathews 2008; Galloway 2006; Wolcott 1995). Archaeologists must also be willing to listen and learn from Indigenous groups which often entail sharing authority equally—or prioritizing Indigenous authority and knowledge over their own.

Service missions of academic institutions are often separated from research missions and teaching goals which underscore the disconnect of how Indigenous and descendant communities view the world. Furthermore, a traditional Southeastern archaeology curriculum rarely prepares students to apply collaborative methods—especially in areas devoid of numerous resident tribes or the Indigenous perspectives of native teachers. One only has to look at the foundational texts of Southeastern archaeology to find collaborative approaches notably absent (e.g. Phillips et al. 1951). It would seem that mass production of publications and timely execution of government-funded research projects would be diametrically opposed to relationship-building and other equally time-consuming methodologies encouraged as the aims of decolonization, however many scholars have managed to do this work successfully in academic venues (Echo-Roger 2000; Gonzalez 2016, 2018; Steere 2017; Thompson 2008; Wilcox 2009).

From my perspective, systemic changes in our organization are needed and the need for these changes should be self-evident. Especially since we as archaeologists and social scientists have an ethical obligation to science and the communities we impact. This obligation includes actively promoting decolonization in our work and everyday lives. The practice of this is arguably less evident and will likely

require many forms and transformations—both in theory and practice. It is difficult to legislate ethics as seen from the United States examples (Watkins 2001). Therefore, it is incumbent on those of us practicing archaeology to hold ourselves accountable to the Indigenous and Descendant communities we impact with our work. I understand this will not be an easy task and strategic concessions may be needed, yet concessions do not have to result in any reduction in scientific rigor (Phillips and Allen 2010).

Collaborative archaeology then as presented here is an ideal in practice that can evolve and adapt based on a continuum of interaction. Therefore, we *must* interact! An important aspect of this interaction is to simply listen to Indigenous voices and incorporate them into a system of values that co-produces research outcomes that benefit all parties. This is vital to collaboration and the decolonization of the discipline. Attending workshops, webinars, and talks that promote the work of Indigenous scholars are all approaches to fostering an environment of collaboration. A recent example of such approaches in the Southeast are the *Recentering Southeastern Archaeology: An Equitability Project* whereby resources are made available online for better inclusion of Indigenous works.

At the hour of this newsletter, much is still being taken from Indigenous communities, yet I am hopeful that archaeology will, in the end, focus on ethical and mutually beneficial engagement—and that we at SEAC will endeavor to create equal partnerships in the writing of narratives of the past (Wilson 2005). A collaborative dynamic that is founded on respect is central to this work. Native scholar Vine Deloria, Jr. outlines two main goals that decolonization should strive for in Science which I quote at length here:

“Two things need to be done, in my opinion, before there can be an exchange of views between American Indians and Western science. First, corrective measures must be taken to eliminate scientific misconceptions about Indians, their culture, and their past. Second, there needs to be a way that Indian traditions can contribute to the understanding of scientific beliefs at enough specific points so that the Indian

traditions will be taken seriously as valid bodies of knowledge. Both changes involve a fundamental struggle over the question of authority, since even when Indian ideas are demonstrated to be correct there is a racist propensity to argue that the Indian understanding was just an ad hoc lucky guess—which is perilously close to what now passes for scientific knowledge” (Deloria 1997:44-45)

In practical terms, it is not realistic to lay the entire responsibility of deconstructing colonial narratives and institutions on the shoulders of Southeastern archaeologists, yet it is equally important to recognize that we are not the heroes of the decolonization project story. It is yet again the tribes who are saving us from ourselves by taking an active interest in the SEAC organization, helping steer the course of better collaborations with Southeastern archaeologists. We must welcome them as equal partners in re-defining what a successful collaboration can become. It is the nature of SEAC’s relationship with people rather than things that will determine how kindly the history of Southeastern archaeology is treated. It will only be through our active deconstruction of colonial narratives and the *NAGPRA Imaginary* that will allow an environment conducive to more varied perspectives on NAGPRA—making the return of ancestors more real in practice than imaginary.

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NAGPA IMAGERY

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NAGPA IMAGERY

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Cultivating a Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice

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Throughout the Southeast, many NAGPRA practitioners are at various stages with different levels of knowledge about NAGPRA. However, all face similar issues concerning the navigation and implementation of NAGPRA. During conversations over the last year, we discussed the feeling of disjointedness and lack of knowledge and consultation regarding NAGPRA amongst many institutions in the Southeast. Many practitioners including archaeologists and Tribal Nations were never taught how to do NAGPRA or much of what was expected in terms of it. So, when archaeologists and tribes encounter a NAGPRA issue within their institution or community, it can be difficult to know what to do, how to do it, or who to talk to about it.

This led to the development of the Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP), which is a spinoff and inspired by the national NAGPRA Community of Practice started through the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. Coordinated by Anne Amati, the national Community of Practice is “dedicated to supporting implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. NAGPRA practitioners work for museums, tribes and government agencies, but compliance takes place across disciplines and industries. This network of community members across all fields related to NAGPRA comes together to share knowledge and offer collaborative insight that informs stronger practices.” (<https://liberalarts.du.edu/anthropology-museum/nagpra/community-practice>)

Communities of practice are groups that form to engage in collective learning in an area of shared interest, the ultimate goal of which is to develop resources through mutual understanding. A Southeastern focused support system will enable individ-

uals who are involved in NAGPRA to more easily find ways to talk, discuss NAGPRA best practices, and share resources specific to the Southeast.

Our region still retains large numbers of ancestors and other NAGPRA material held in collections and we hope bringing stakeholders together can improve and speed up the consultation process and ultimately help institutions become compliant with NAGPRA law. Overall, we wanted to close the gaps in communication across the Southeast and bring us together to create dialogue, facilitate communication, and establish relationships between different stakeholders concerning NAGPRA. Our goal for SNACP is to create better relationships between tribes, institutions, and other interested stakeholders that will forge a new dynamic in the Southeast centering on collaboration and consultation with and beyond NAGPRA.

SNACP has had two virtual Zoom meetings so far, with between 80-100 people in attendance, and plans to meet monthly in the future. Our first meeting introduced the general mission of SNACP and its co-organizers, as well as three short talks. Anne Amati, the NAGPRA Coordinator at the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, spoke about the original NAGPRA Community of Practice and its resources for those involved in NAGPRA work. Melanie O'Brien, the Program Manager for the National NAGPRA office, discussed the current data regarding NAGPRA in the southeast. Deanna Byrd, NAGPRA Liaison for the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, spoke about the Southeastern Tribal Alliance for Repatriation and Reburial (STARR).

The second meeting of SNACP centered on introductions by three tribes in the Southeast. Miranda Panther with the Eastern Band of

SNACP

Cherokee Indians, Amber Hood with the Chickasaw Nation, and RaeLynn Butler, with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation all spoke briefly about their offices and the importance of NAGPRA and consultation.

Our plan is to hold monthly virtual meetings for NAGPRA practitioners, tribal representatives, archaeologists, professionals, and students who work in or have connections to the Southeastern US. If you would like to join or would like more information, please send us an email at:

SE.NAGPRA.CommunityOfPractice@gmail.com

Future Meeting Dates and Topics:

Wednesday, March 24th at 10am central/11am eastern

- Overview of Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana by Linda Langley
- Overview of Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma by Deanna Byrd
- Sarah Glass, Notices and Grants Coordinator for the National NAGPRA Program will be speaking about Consultation and Repatriation Grants.

Monday, April 26th at 2pm central/3pm eastern

- Consultation How To and Discussion

Wednesday, May 26th at 10am central/11am eastern

- TBD

Monday, June 28th 2pm central/3pm eastern

- TBD

If you are interested in learning more about the national NAGPRA Community of Practice and joining their listserv, visit: <https://liberalarts.du.edu/anthropology-museum/nagpra/community-practice>

What is the Southeastern NAGPRA Community of Practice (SNACP)?

A **community of practice** is a group of people who share an interest in a topic and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.

Cultivating a NAGPRA Community of Practice for the southeastern United States is essential to connecting tribes, museums, agencies, and other institutions to create dialogue, facilitate communication, and establish relationships concerning NAGPRA.

- Regionally in the southeast, many NAGPRA practitioners are at various stages with different levels of knowledge about NAGPRA
- We all face similar issues concerning the navigation and implementation of NAGPRA.
- A southeastern focused support system will enable individuals who are involved in NAGPRA to more easily find ways to talk and share resources specific to the Southeast.

NOMINATIONS AND AWARDS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: OFFICERS

Before stepping down as president, Janet Levey appointed the SEAC Nominations Committee for 2022. This committee will identify candidates for three positions:

1. Social Media Editor a (a three-year term)
2. Treasurer-Elect (a three-year term)
3. Executive Officer I (a two year term).

Elected persons become voting members of the SEAC Executive Committee, which convenes at the SEAC annual meeting and, if called, at a spring mid-year meeting, typically held at the SAA meeting.

Duties of these Executive Committee members are outlined in Article IV of the SEAC Constitution, the current version of which, along with the current By Laws may be found at this link: <http://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/wp-content/uploads/SEAC-Bylaws-1214101.pdf>

SEAC members are invited to suggest nominees to the committee. Names of nominees can be sent to any one of the committee members (listed below) by June 30, 2021. After this deadline, the committee will consider recommendations, may solicit additional candidates, and prepare a final slate over the course of the summer. Electronic voting will take place in the fall.

The Nominations Committee is made up of Tad Britt (Chair) (Tad_Britt@nps.gov), Erin Nelson (erinnelson@southalabama.edu), and Shawn Lambert (sl2042@msstate.edu)

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Lifetime Achievement Award is given to a senior scholar who has made significant and sustained contributions to southeastern archaeology and participated in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference during her or his career.

The award consists of a handsome plaque and recognition at the annual business meeting. Nomination is in the form of a letter from a person (or persons) who knows the nominee well. Nominators must be current members of SEAC. A curriculum vitae should be included if it is not readily available on the internet. Multiple letters of support are both welcomed and encouraged, and may be in hard-copy or electronic form.

Please send nominations to jeastman@email.wcu.edu by June 30, 2021. Any hard-copy nominations should be mailed to Jane Eastman, West Carolina University, 101 McKee, Cullowhee, NC, 28723.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: PATTY JO WATSON AWARD

In 2012, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference established the Patty Jo Watson Award for **best article or book chapter on Southeastern Archaeology**. This award honors Patty Jo Watson, one of America's best regarded scientists, for her vast contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

Eligibility

Any articles or book chapters in edited volumes on Southeastern archaeology are eligible. The award will be given to articles and chapters with copyright dates from the preceding calendar year. Thus, all nominations for the 2021 award must have a 2020 copyright date. All articles published in *Southeastern Archaeology* during 2020 are automatically nominated.

Nominations

Nominations can be made by authors, journal editors, volume editors, and publishers and editors of edited volumes, and other sources. Please send nominations to Casey Barrier

(cbarrier@brynmawr.edu) by July 15, 2021.

NOMINATIONS AND AWARDS

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: CHARLES HUDSON AWARD

The Charles Hudson Award is intended to recognize and support students who carry out high quality research on the social history of the South-eastern 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. The Award Committee reserves the right not to grant an award depending on the merit of the proposals. The Award Committee may also consider multiple awards (such as separate awards for graduate and undergraduate proposals) when yield of endowment is sufficient.

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

The Hudson Award application consists of three parts: 1) Proposal explaining how the financial support will be used to further applicant's research 2) Proposed budget 3) Letters of support. For more information about applying for the Hudson Award, go to the SEAC Awards section of the SEAC website [here](#).

Submission

Proposals and letters of support should be submitted by September 1, 2021 to the Hudson Award committee chair, [Dr. Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman](#). Due date: September 1, 2021. Late or incomplete proposals will NOT be accepted.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: C.B. MOORE AWARD FOR 2021

The C. B. Moore Award for Excellence in South-eastern Archaeology and Associated Disciplines is awarded annually to a young scholar, within 10 years of receiving the Ph.D. Candidates are considered each year until that 10th anniversary is reached or the award is received. More information about the award can be found [here](#).

New nominations may be submitted to Past President, Janet E. Levy, at jelevy@uncc.edu.

The deadline is August 1, 2021. Submissions should include a nomination letter of no more than 200 words, and a current CV of the candidate. It is recommended that past nominators update any still -eligible submissions by submitting an up-to-date CV for the candidate by the same deadline.

The award is decided by a vote of: (1) all previous winners of the award; (2) members of the SEAC Executive Committee; and (3) one member of the Lower Mississippi Survey, appointed by that organization. (If an individual is a member of more than one of these categories, s/he submits only one vote.)

Note: A Task Force established by the Executive Committee is considering possible changes to the award but recommendations are not expected until later in the year. For 2021, the process for choosing the recipient of the C. B. Moore Award will follow past practice.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION 2021

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 2021 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 2021 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 or having graduated since the last SEAC meeting may submit a paper to the competition. Only papers having one author are eligible. The paper must be on the program of the 2021 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. It is 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.

- 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 [Jon Marcoux](#), the Chair of the Student Paper Competition Committee by **Monday, September 27, 2021** (see [Standing Committees](#) page).

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. The paper **MUST** be limited to **10 PAGES OF DOUBLE-SPACED TEXT**. Figures, tables, and references should be submitted on separate pages (not interspersed among the text) and not included in the total page count. Any papers with **OVER 10 PAGES** of text will be rejected. A covering letter should accompany the entry, containing a representation of the submitter's current status in a degree program. Only one submission per applicant will be considered for the award.

SEAC ANNUAL MEETING- Durham, North Carolina

October 24-27, 2021

CONFERENCE VENUE

The 2021 Southeastern Archaeological conference will be held at the [Durham Convention Center](#) (301 West Morgan Street) in downtown Durham, North Carolina. Parking is available across the street at the [Durham Centre Deck](#) located on Morgan Street between Foster and Morris Streets. Check their web page for current rates

Four hotels will be available within walking distance with reduced room rates ranging from \$149-\$199.

Downtown Durham is located 13 miles from the [Raleigh-Durham International Airport \(RDI\)](#). A taxi from the airport to the hotels in the city center will cost about \$35.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

Margaret Scarry (scarry@email.unc.edu),
Heather Lapham (hlapham@unc.edu),
and Steve Davis (rpsdavis@unc.edu)
Research Laboratories of Archaeology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Program Chair – Dale Hutchinson
(dhutchin@email.unc.edu)

Book Room Coordinator – Meredith Babb
(mb@upress.ufl.edu)

Publish in SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

Information for Authors

Southeastern Archaeology publishes:

- Articles of a theoretical nature that provide novel insights into a significant question or issue of interest to a wide professional readership.
- Review articles such as updated regional or topical summaries that are also designed to appeal to a fairly wide professional readership.
- Articles reviewing research in other regions relevant to the Southeast
- Short technical reports focused on topics of regional significance.

Articles should not normally exceed 10,000 words in length, including references. Reports should not exceed 5,000 words including references. Manuscripts should be formatted following the SAA style guide. Manuscript should not use Endnotes to construct the references, hyperlinks, or embedded tables and figures.

Articles must be submitted online [here](#).

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

ONLINE RESOURCES

Video Symposium on Pre- and Post-Contact Woodland Indian Concepts of Personhood and Soul-like Essences

Twelve YouTube videos present archaeological, bioarchaeological, ethnographic, and folklore research on the central place of ideas about soul-like essences in Ohio Hopewell, Kentucky Adena, and post-contact Woodland Indians' notions of personhood and in motivating their decisions and actions in mortuary rituals, the creation of intercommunity alliances, place making, and "territoriality". The symposium was prepared for the Society for American Archaeology's 2020 annual meetings. The videos are useful for online college teaching and professional classes.

Symposium Title: Notions and Strategic Uses of Personhood and Souls-Like Essences among Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Postcontact Indians of the Eastern Woodlands

Location: Search: Christopher Carr, Hopewell, YouTube OR
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLq8AGDwGZC7qHiXWIE3mTXpt52D9fxDLP>

Presenters and Titles of Papers:

Christopher Carr, Prof. Emeritus

Introduction: Symposium Topics and a Historical Critique of Some Recent Anthropological Views of Personhood

William Rex Weeks, Ph.D.

Come as Strangers, Leave as Friends: An Invitation to A. Irving Hallowell's Essay on "Ojibwa Ontology, Behavior, and Worldview" for Soul-Searching Archaeologists.

Mary Kupsch, M.A.

Soul Concepts of Postcolonial Woodland and Plains Indians, I: A Systematic Survey of Specific Ideas in Oral Narratives as a Foundation for an Archaeology of Souls.

Brianna Rafidi, B.A.

Soul Concepts of Postcolonial Woodland and Plains Indians, II: A Systematic Survey of Concept Meta-Themes, Intercorrelations, and Regional Traditions.

Heather Smyth, A.B.D. & Christopher Carr, Prof. Emeritus

Scioto Hopewell Ideas about Multiple Soul-like Essences in Humans: Mortuary Expression in View of Postcolonial Woodland and Plains Indians' Soul Concepts.

Christopher Caseldine, Ph.D.

Soul Journeys to Afterlives: A Systematic Survey of Postcolonial Woodland and Plains Native American Ideas in Oral Narratives as a Foundation for Precolonial Mortuary Studies.

Anna C. Novotny, Assist. Prof.

Souls in Flight: A Scioto Hopewell Ritual Drama about the Journey of Souls of the Deceased to an Afterlife.

Mark McConaughy, Ph.D.

Bird Effigies at Sugar Run Mound, Pennsylvania and North Benton Mound, Ohio.

Christopher Carr, Prof. Emeritus

Scioto Hopewell Souls and Intercommunity Alliance-Making: Three World-View Metaphors that Scioto Hopewell Peoples Lived.

Andrew Seidel, Ph.D.

Persons and Places: Ontology and Landscape Use among Kentucky Adena Groups

Discussants:

Dr. Kelley Hays-Gilpin & Dr. Christine S. VanPool,

Video Production and Audio Engineering:

Brianna Rafidi, Christopher Carr

ONLINE RESOURCES

47th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology

The entire conference is available on YouTube for viewing here:

[Archaeological Society of South Carolina - YouTube](#)

Presenters and Titles of Papers:

David Gordon, President
Introduction to Meeting

J. Christopher Gillam and Richard J. Chacon
Going Virtual: Pro-Social Archaeology at Historic
Brattonsville during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Alex Widdifield
Using pXRF to Source Ceramic Artifacts: Low-
Fired Earthenware from Brookgreen,

Elizabeth J. Reitz
The Practice and Technology of Fishing in
Charleston, South Carolina

Keynote: David Cranford
North Carolina Fish Weir Archaeological
Project

David Gordon, President
Conclusion

Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting— 2020

Due to the pandemic, the 2020 Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting was not held in person in September.. However, videos of meeting presentations are available for viewing here:

[2020 Annual Meeting - Arkansas Archeological Society \(arkarch.org\)](#)

Presenters and Titles of Papers:

Melody G. Astle and Madelyn Rose
Preservation and Discovery at Grandview
Society Dig

Carl G. Drexler
Conflict Archeology and Thanatourism in
Arkansas in the 2020s

Carl G. Drexler and Jami J. Lockhart
A Four Year Walk in the Park: Surveying the Pea
Ridge CESU

Jessica Kowalski, Jared Pebworth, Michael Evans, and
Jami J. Lockhart
The Borden House Hillslope: An Important
Feature of the Civil War Landscape in North
west Arkansas

Samuel A. Martin
An Assessment of Flood Risk for Cultural
Heritage in the Ozark Plateau Using HEC RAS

Michelle Rathgaber and Chris Nance
Preliminary Analysis of Richard's Bridge Area 5

Mel Zabecki and Michelle Rathgaber
Outreach When Reaching Out is Not an Option

Also check out the Arkansas Archeological Survey's YouTube channel here: [Arkansas Archeological Survey - YouTube](#). It features lab work videos and introductions to station staff.

University of Florida Digital Collections

Courtesy of Jerry Milanich

Thanks to the research and generosity of James MacDougald of St. Petersburg, the University of Florida Library's Digital Collections has uploaded the information and images of these two early 16th century maps. They were scanned at very high resolution and are easily readable when zoomed. The place names for the Southeastern United States coasts are especially interesting.

You can check them out here:

1527: <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00080764/00001>

1529: <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00080765/00001>

More Digital Collections...

Kentucky Heritage Council

The Kentucky Heritage Council website provides links to The [Archaeology of Kentucky: An Update](#) two volume overview published in 2008 as well as [Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky](#)

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

The [Tennessee Division of Archaeology](#) provides links to many of their publications

Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology

The online journal [Tennessee Archaeology](#) is available online for free from 2004 to 2019.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Research Laboratories of Archaeology

[This](#) page provides links to UNC-Chapel Hill's RLA publications including their [Monograph Series](#), [Southern Research Reports](#), [Research Reports](#), [Technical Reports](#), [Miscellaneous Reports](#), and the [North Carolina Archaeology Journal](#).

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

[Here](#) you will find full-text publications from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

Back issues of [South Carolina Antiquities](#) from 1969 to 2009 are available for free, with more recent editions for purchase.

University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology

The University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology has provided links to their [Laboratory of Archaeology Series Reports](#), starting in 1960.

LAMAR Institute

The [LAMAR Institute](#) has research reports from Georgia and surrounding states.

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

[Archaeological Report Archive](#) is provided as pdfs by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Mississippi Archaeological Association

The Mississippi Archaeological Association provides links to back issues of the [Mississippi Archaeology](#) journal from 1980 to 2003.

Illinois State Archaeological Survey

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey has links to their [publications](#). Many are for sale, but a few are available for free download.

University of Florida Digital Archives

[Florida Anthropologist](#) Journal from 1948 to 2016 are available.

University of Florida Laboratory of Southeast Archaeology

[Technical Reports 1 through 24](#) are available on the University of Florida Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology website.

In Memoriam...

Our deepest condolences to the family and friends lost to the SEAC community over the last several months. For additional remembrances, see the memorial resolutions recorded in the Business Meeting minutes starting on page 39 of this newsletter.

Warren DeBoer

Warren DeBoer passed away on May 24th, 2020. He spent 40 years in the department of Queens College teaching anthropology students. He is best known for applying ethnography to archaeological research. He is survived by his wife Sara Stinson and son Clayton (Blitz 2021).

T.J. Holland

T. J. Holland passed away on September 12th, 2020. Mr. Holland was a valued member of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and served his tribe as the Cultural Resources Supervisor and Manager of the Junaluska Museum, was a member of the Tribal Historic Properties and Preservation Committee and the North Carolina Trail of Tears Association, and worked with the Smithsonian Institute regarding Cherokee history. He is survived by his wife Caroline Peay Holland and his two children (2021c).

Timothy Harjo, Sr.

Timothy Harjo Sr. passed away on November 23rd, 2020. He was a beloved member of the Native community and worked to educate others about Chickasaw culture and traditions. He will be greatly missed. Mr. Harjo is survived by two sons (2020).

Rodney Snedeker

Rodney Snedeker passed away on March 8, 2021. A native of Connecticut, he pursued his passion for preserving archaeological sites in his 40 year career as a US Forest Service Archaeologist. In 2018 he received the USDA Forest Service National Professional Excellence in Tribal Relations Award for his work in the Southern Region and the Trail of Tears.

He is survived by his wife Ann and two children (2021d).

Cliff Boyd

Cliff Boyd, esteemed professor of Radford University's Department of Anthropological Sciences, passed away on March 9th, 2021. Dr. Boyd was internationally renowned for his work as an archaeologist and forensic science expert. He served as SEAC newsletter editor from 1991 to 1996. His passion for teaching inspired countless students. He is survived by his wife Dr. Donna Boyd and three children. (2021b).

Dave Davis

Dave Davis passed away on March 30, 2021. Dr. Davis was a retired professor and Vice President for Sponsored Research at Tulane University, and Senior Vice President at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates and served on the Board of Directors until his passing. He was the author of multiple articles and books, including *Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory* (1984). He is survived by his wife Sallie. (2021a)

Frank Schambach

Frank Schambach passed away on April 5th, 2021. Dr. Schambach was the first Arkansas Archeological Survey Station Archeologist at the Southern Arkansas University Research Station, where he served for 38 years. His research on the Caddo area is foundational for our knowledge of Arkansas's past. He survived by his wife Marilyn and son Eric and will be missed by many (2021e).

2020 [Obituary | Timothy Harjo, Sr. of Ada, Oklahoma | Criswell Funeral Home \(criswellfh.com\)](#)

2021a [Celebrating 38 Years - Archaeology Services - R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. \(rcgoodwin.com\)](#)

2021b [In Memoriam - Dr. Cliff Boyd \(radford.edu\)](#)

2021c [Obituary: T.J. Holland - The Cherokee One Feather | The Cherokee One Feather \(theonefeather.com\)](#)

2021d [Rodney John Snedeker Obituary - Asheville, North Carolina . Asheville Area Alternative Funeral & Cremation Services | Tribute Archive](#)

2021e ["Schambach Passing - Arkansas Archeological Survey \(uark.edu\)](#)

Blitz, John

2021 [Warren Richard DeBoer | Anthropology News \(anthropology-news.org\)](#)

Minutes of the 2020 Annual Business Meeting

Minutes of the SEAC Business Meeting 3:00– 4:15 PM, November 6, 2020

[https://upenn.zoom.us/j/96732374654?
pwd=NjVoOVgwNWV6QS9lUThpMjVYSXB3Zz09](https://upenn.zoom.us/j/96732374654?pwd=NjVoOVgwNWV6QS9lUThpMjVYSXB3Zz09)

Janet Levy (President), presiding

Call to Order (Janet Levy)

After “lobby music” (a.k.a., the 2020 SEAC dance band) was muted, Janet Levy called the meeting to order at 3:00PM EST, noting her Blue Ridge backdrop on Zoom. She thanked the University of Pennsylvania and Megan Kassabaum for access to a Zoom account permitting up to 300 devices to attend the meeting. Levy acknowledged all the time everybody has spent on Zoom in the past year, and that her aim was to complete the meeting within 75 to 90 minutes, which necessitated some streamlining of some of the normal events. The meeting was recorded, and the Zoom recording will soon be accessible to SEAC members.

Levy introduced Megan Kassabaum for some comments about Zoom etiquette and management of the Zoom session. The audio of participants is automatically muted, but participants can unmute themselves when they are scheduled to speak, and they may mute the video feed or keep it on, and they can submit comments or questions via the chat function. Kassabaum will provide links to relevant full reports available on the SEAC website during the course of the Zoom meeting.

Officers’ Reports (abbreviated; see SEAC website for complete reports, included with minutes of the 2020 meeting of the SEAC Executive Committee [EC]), <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/about/board-minutes/>

President (Janet Levy)

The SEAC 2020 Business Meeting will include

abbreviated reports, which are available on the SEAC website at [https://](https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/2020-annual-business-meeting/)

www.southeasternarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/2020-annual-business-meeting/.

It has been an extraordinary experience to lead SEAC over the past year. I am tempted, on my low days, to exclaim: “I didn’t sign up for this!” However, with the support of the officers and Executive Committee, and chairs and members of SEAC committees and task forces, we have made it through the year since our 2019 annual meeting in fiscally sound and organizationally stable condition. Take it from me that not all non-profit organizations have done as well.

SEAC has recently renegotiated its contract with Taylor and Francis, the most significant change in which is the shift to four issues of the journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*, per year.

The EC opted not to hold an annual meeting in person in Durham in 2020, and the annual meeting organizers and I negotiated a postponement for SEAC 2021 to be held in Durham.

SEAC has published a statement about racial and social justice, several SEAC members have pursued these issues further, and the EC has now formed a Task Force on Diversity and Equity (its tentative title).

The EC decided to rename the Student Paper Prize in honor of the late Judy Knight, and there are ongoing discussions about and diverse perspectives on issues related to the C.B. Moore Award, the trophy for which the EC has chosen to retire. The EC agreed with recommendations from the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault to propose amendments to SEAC Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws to add another position to the EC, the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Coordinator, and this was

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

voted on by the membership in the SEAC 2020 annual election.

The EC wrote a letter to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in support of recertifying the Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise.

Some issues that SEAC and the EC should consider in the near future include the following: an electronic communications policy; editorial policy in relation to images and other issues of importance to tribal communities and the Native American Affairs Committee; making all back issues of the journal easily accessible in one place to all members; archiving SEAC materials that are now largely digital; issues and initiatives related to diversity and equity; issues and initiatives related to sexual harassment and assault; the name of the C.B. Moore Award and processes for selecting recipients of the C.B. Moore Award; creating a public outreach committee within SEAC for developing publicly accessible programs and resources; support for future annual meeting organizers and commitments for organizing and hosting annual meetings in future years.

Upcoming SEAC meetings are planned for Durham (2021), Little Rock (2022), and Chattanooga (2023), with possibilities farther in the future for Tampa, Louisville or Lexington in Kentucky, and Richmond, Virginia.

Levy thanked members of the EC and other SEAC committees and task forces, as well as the SEAC membership in general and longstanding SEAC members for periodic advice and feedback. Secretary (Chris Rodning)

The duties of the SEAC Secretary include communicating with membership, recording minutes of Executive Committee meetings and annual Business Meetings, recording Executive Committee votes on motions discussed and deliberated by them, and managing annual elections.

Thank you to the Nominations Committee for providing a robust slate of excellent candidates

during a difficult year for seeking and securing nominees. As in years past, the SEAC 2020 annual election was conducted online through Vote-Now.com—the election period opened October 2 and closed on October 25. There were 736 eligible voters, 319 of whom recorded votes, for a participation rate of 43%.

On behalf of SEAC, thanks to all who stood for election and who did so with the interest in and willingness to serve our association and our field. SEAC is delighted to announce and to congratulate the following members chosen for elected office: Kandace Hollenbach (University of Tennessee), President-elect Ramie Gougeon (University of West Florida), Secretary-elect Lindsay Bloch (Florida Museum of Natural History), Journal Editor-elect Asa Randall (University of Oklahoma), Executive Officer II

SEAC acknowledges the following three individuals who stood for election, and while they were not chosen this year, they are good candidates to consider for committees, task forces, and elected positions in the future. They include: Amanda Regnier (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Scott Hammerstedt (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and Carol Colaninno (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville).

The other item on the SEAC 2020 ballot were the proposed amendments to the SEAC Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, related to the proposed addition of a new position to the Executive Committee, the Sexual Harassment Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator, a.k.a., “SHARP.” Proposed amendments require approval by two-thirds (67%) of the votes cast, and the proposed amendments on the SEAC 2020 ballot received approval by more than 86% of the 308 votes recorded. The proposed amendments are therefore passed.

For the SEAC 2021 annual election, the following positions will be on the ballot: Treasurer-elect, Social Media Editor/Webmaster-elect, Executive Officer I, and Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator. Please consider

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

contacting the Nominations Committee to put forth the names of worthy colleagues for these important roles, and please also do not be shy about putting yourself forward to the Nominations Committee as a potential candidate. The chair of the Nominations Committee for 2021 is Tad Britt (Tad.Britt@nps.gov)

Minutes of this meeting and Executive Committee meetings will be made available on the SEAC website and/or in the SEAC newsletter, Horizon and Tradition. (right here!)

Chris Rodning noted that he is honored to serve SEAC as its Secretary and to interact with fellow board members, members of committees and task forces, and members at large, and that he looks forward to working with Ramie Gougeon as Secretary-elect for the forthcoming year.

Treasurer (Patrick Livingood)

[Patrick Livingood had submitted a draft of his annual Treasurer's report prior to the 2020 SEAC Executive Committee meeting and indicated that he would be submitting an updated Treasurer's report with final numbers after the end of the fiscal year; that updated and final report is included here in these minutes.]

SEAC has weathered some financial strain this year due to COVID-19 and higher than usual annual meeting startup expenses for the Durham meeting. However, these have been offset by gains in investments, so as a result the losses are manageable and the total value of SEAC assets is currently greater than it was last year. At the end of FY2020, SEAC has total assets of \$451,960.85, which is up \$11,856.74 over the fiscal year. \$133,311.07 are in Operating Funds, which are split between \$76,263.28 in Bank of America Checking Accounts and \$57,047.79 in the Vanguard LifeStrategy account.

In FY2020, SEAC received \$32,511.89 in revenue mostly from membership dues and a return from the Jackson meeting. SEAC had \$52,851.63 in total ex-

penses including start-up fees for both Durham and Little Rock meetings, Volume 39 of the journal, electronic voting with Vote-Now.com, and other grants, initiatives, and awards. The result is a net loss of \$20,339.74. The primary reasons for the loss are a decline of \$8,513.17 in membership revenue between FY2019 and FY2020, and higher than normal annual meeting expenses. These include a \$8,443.75 deposit to the Durham convention center that was negotiated into a cancellation fee as a result of having to reschedule the meeting from 2020 to 2021 because of COVID-19.

The SEAC Board was allowed by bylaws to transfer as much as \$41,859.89 from the Life Fund in FY2020. The Board transferred a total of \$26,000.00 during 2020: \$16,000.00 was transferred to the Bank of America Checking account in January; \$10,000.00 was transferred to the Vanguard LifeStrategy account in September. Also, during FY2020 the Bank of Moundville account was closed, and its assets moved to the Bank of America account. As a result of these investment transfers, the total Operating Fund balance increased by \$6,737.77 over the fiscal year.

Dues notices were emailed multiple times during the year. I would like to remind everyone to be sure to check and update your contact information on the website so that we can get information and journals to you in an efficient manner. Membership currently stands at 750, which is a significant downturn from previous years. As of June 2020, membership levels were around the same as previous years, but there have been far fewer membership renewals in the fall because of a lack of an annual meeting in 2020. There is still time to renew SEAC membership for 2020 if you have not already done so. Regular members can still register for 2020 membership and can get all of the paper copies of Volume 39 of *Southeastern Archaeology*. Another new option for supporting SEAC is that if you are a Regular, Life, or Family member and don't want the paper journal, you can opt out. Some members have said that getting paper copies of the journal is a nuisance, because they always access it online and have to make room for it in their bookshelf. Members who choose

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

not to get the paper journal are redirecting the portion of their membership fee used to print and mail that copy to the conference to support other initiatives. If you don't want to continue to get the paper journal, you can make the change in the membership portal on the SEAC website, or you can email the SEAC Treasurer.

As for the journal, the first three issues of Volume 39 of Southeastern Archaeology have been mailed. Members who join late will have their names provided to Taylor & Francis for catch-up issues that will be mailed when Issue 4 of Volume 39 comes out in December. To avoid having to wait for catch-up issues, please remember to renew your membership early in the year, before the first issue goes out!

Financial strain related to COVID-19 is expected to continue into FY2021. The biggest unknown is what will happen with the annual meeting. The Treasurer reported a series of budget scenarios to the EC based on information provided by the Durham Conference organizers, and those scenarios are summarized below. Even under the most optimistic scenarios, SEAC is projected to run a budget deficit in FY2021 of approximately \$20,000.00. This is because there will still be more startup expenses related to the Durham meeting, there are no returns from a 2020 meeting, and I have projected membership levels to return to 90% of 2019 membership. However, if the 2021 annual meeting is held, but attendance is low and fundraising is low because possible donors

are dealing with fallout from COVID-19, SEAC could see losses of \$27,000.00 to \$45,000.00 in FY21 depending on attendance and fundraising. And in some of these projections, SEAC could see significant ongoing obligations that would impact the FY22 budget because of contractual guarantees to book a certain number of hotel rooms. With around \$133,000.00 in Operating Funds, these are not existential threats to the conference, which is a tribute to the financial planning of previous members of the SEAC Executive Committee and committees involved in managing SEAC finances and accounts. In addition to drawing down Operating Fund reserves, the Board will have an option to use approximately \$24,000.00 from the Life Fund in the upcoming fiscal year, as Paul Welch discusses in his report from the SEAC Investment and Finance Committee. I expect that the SEAC Executive Committee and the Durham annual conference organizers will have an anxious year ahead of us. Your ongoing membership and support to the conference is important for coming out of this as a healthy conference that supports all of the initiatives the membership has asked it to take on.

Those that read the Balance Sheet regularly will notice a change in format from last year (2019) to this year (2020). The new categories were developed after consultation with David Fryer, CPA for SEAC, and Paul Welch, Chair of the SEAC Investment and Finance Committee.

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Possible Budget Deficits in FY2021 and FY2022 Based on Outcomes of SEAC 2021 Annual Meeting

Budget Scenarios	Expected FY2021 SEAC Budget Deficit	FY2022 Impact to SEAC
Best Case: Durham conference held in 2021 with original attendance and fundraising targets	\$20k	Would expect Durham conference to return \$15K in FY22
Possible Case: Durham conference held in 2021 with attendance down 25% from original projections and low fundraising	\$27k	No money returned to SEAC in FY22 from Durham conference
Bad Case: Durham Conference held in 2021 with 50% attendance of original projections and zero fundraising	\$45k	Could see additional costs to SEAC in FY22 of \$10K or more related to guarantees about hotel bookings and food expenditures
Worst Case: SEAC unilaterally cancels conference. This is not a realistic option because of size of penalties stipulated in contract	\$150k+	
Durham conference delayed again: This would require renegotiation with the conference center and hotels, and it is hard to know what their negotiating position will be	If they give us the same terms they did in 2020, we would see a \$9K loss for SEAC in FY2021	If they give us the same terms they did in 2020, we would expect a \$20K loss in FY2022 assuming a best case conference scenario

SEAC Memberships, 2009–2020

Membership Totals	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Life	145	149	152	148	153	155	160	165	168	169	170	174
Life Family	32	32	32	32	32	30	32	33	34	34	35	35
Regular	421	413	448	446	476	502	446	613	503	522	528	412
Student	157	191	224	203	194	208	237	255	166	196	201	91
Family	25	25	32	28	19	22	27	20	12	9	15	15
Institution	79	77	73	72	71	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Complimentary	24	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
	883	911	985	953	968	1007	925*	1109	906	953	972	750

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

SEAC Treasurer's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 2020

	FY2020	FY2019	FY 20&19 Profit/Loss
ASSETS			
Operating Funds			
Bank of America Checking Account	\$ 76,263.28	\$ 80,794.66	\$ (4,531.38)
Bank of Moundville Checking Account	\$ -	\$ 1,166.29	\$ (1,166.29)
Vanguard LifeStrategy	\$ 57,047.79	\$ 44,612.35	\$ 12,435.44
TOTAL OPERATING FUNDS	\$ 133,311.07	\$ 126,573.30	\$ 6,737.77
Hudson Fund: Investment Assets with Donor Restrictions			
Hudson Award Earnings	\$ 2,865.37	\$ 2,346.84	\$ 518.53
Hudson Award Principal	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -
TOTAL HUDSON FUND ASSETS	\$ 22,865.37	\$ 22,346.84	\$ 518.53
Life Fund: Investment Assets with ByLaw Restrictions			
Vanguard Growth and Index Funds	\$ 258,451.15	\$ 274,968.14	\$ (16,516.99)
Vanguard Money Market Account	\$ 37,333.26	\$ 16,215.83	\$ 21,117.43
TOTAL LIFE FUND ASSETS	\$ 295,784.41	\$ 291,183.97	\$ 4,600.44
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 451,960.85	\$ 440,104.11	\$ 11,856.74
ASSETS LISTED BY DONOR RESTRICTIONS			
Donor restricted	\$ 22,865.37	\$ 22,346.84	\$ 518.53
Not Donor Restricted	\$ 429,095.48	\$ 417,757.27	\$ 11,338.21
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 451,960.85	\$ 440,104.11	\$ 11,856.74

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

SEAC Treasurer's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 2021 (continued)

REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT

Dues

SEAC Membership Dues 2019	\$ -	\$ 28,564.29	\$ (28,564.29)
SEAC Membership Dues 2020	\$ 20,389.37	\$ -	\$ 20,389.37
SEAC Membership Dues 2021	\$ 319.44	\$ -	\$ 319.44
SEAC Life Membership	\$ 1,911.90	\$ 2,569.59	\$ (657.69)
Taylor&Francis			\$ -
Royalties	\$ 1,136.21	\$ 1,225.63	\$ (89.42)
Editorial services credit	\$ 1,475.00	\$ 1,212.00	\$ 263.00
Publication Sales	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ (22.00)
Annual Meeting Revenue (Jackson in 2019)	\$ 7,279.97	\$ 16,660.58	\$ (9,380.61)
<i>Donation: SEAC General</i>	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ (25.00)
<i>Donation: Hudson</i>	\$ -	\$ 30.00	\$ (30.00)
Rebate	\$ 9.50	\$ -	\$ 9.50
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 32,511.89	\$ 50,309.09	\$ (17,797.20)

EXPENSES

Publications

<i>Southeastern Archaeology - T&F*</i>	\$ 13,938.25	\$ 13,479.00	\$ 459.25
Copy Editing (D. Upton)	\$ 2,545.75	\$ 530.25	\$ 2,015.50
Awareness Campaign - Brochure	\$ 712.80	\$ 693.36	\$ 19.44
CPA Tax Filing	\$ 790.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 40.00
Corporate Filing Fee	\$ 40.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Archiving	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Office Expenses	\$ -	\$ 146.05	\$ (146.05)

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

SEAC Treasurer's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 2021 (continued)

Website	\$ 517.50	\$ 427.50	\$ 90.00
Gateway - Authorize.net	\$ 498.40	\$ 305.00	\$ 193.40
Public Outreach Grant	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -
Harassment Awareness Campaign	\$ 299.58	\$ 2,198.13	\$ (1,898.55)
Native Affairs Speaker Fund	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 700.00	\$ 500.00
Postage (Student Prize)	\$ 581.02	\$ -	\$ 581.02
Insurance	\$ 513.00	\$ 513.00	\$ -
Sexual Harassment Working Group (Travel)	\$ 319.13	\$ 1,997.28	\$ (1,678.15)
SEAC Award Plaques/Dinners/Ford Mark- er 2019	\$ -	\$ 1,839.95	\$ (1,839.95)
Electronic Ballot	\$ 3,089.70	\$ 2,760.45	\$ 329.25
SEAC 2019 Meeting Startup and Expenses	\$ 1,369.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ (631.00)
SEAC 2020/2021 Start-Up Durham	\$ 22,437.50	\$ 8,443.75	\$ 13,993.75
SEAC 2022 Startup Little Rock	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 52,851.63	\$ 38,803.72	\$ 14,047.91
<i>Transfer to the Hudson Fund (to reach \$20k)</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ 4,010.43</i>	
NET REVENUE	\$ (20,339.74)	\$ 7,494.94	\$ (27,834.68)

SEAC's Bank of America Operating Fund Profit/Loss for FY2020 (Nov 1 2019 – Oct 31 2020)

	<u>Nov 2019 – Oct 2020</u>
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Annual Meeting Net Revenue	7,279.97
Dues	
Dues	
Family 2020	764.98
Life Membership 2020	1,911.90
Regular 2020	17,808.70
Regular 2021	319.44
Student 2020	1,815.69
Total Dues	<u>22,620.71</u>
Total Dues	22,620.71
Funds transfer	15,881.02
Rebate	9.50
Taylor&Francis	
Editorial refund	1,475.00
Royalties	1,136.21
Total Taylor&Francis	<u>2,611.21</u>
Total Income	<u>48,402.41</u>
Gross Profit	48,402.41
Expense	
Awards	
Native Affairs Speaker Fund	1,200.00
Student Book Prize	581.02

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

SEAC's Bank of America Operating Fund Profit/Loss for FY2020 (Nov 1 2019 – Oct 31 2020) (cont.)

Gross Profit	48,402.41
Expense	
Awards	
Native Affairs Speaker Fund	1,200.00
Student Book Prize	581.02
Total Awards	1,781.02
Ballot - online	3,089.70
Corporate Filing Fee	40.00
CPA Tax Filing	790.00
Grants Awarded	
Public Outreach	2,000.00
Sexual Harassment Awareness Cam	299.58
Total Grants Awarded	2,299.58
Insurance	513.00
Publications	
Awareness Campaign - Brochure	712.80
Copy Editing	2,545.75
Taylor & Francis	13,938.25
Total Publications	17,196.80
Reconciliation Discrepancies	97.58
SEAC Meeting expense	1,369.00
SEAC Startup Funds	
2021 Durham Statup Funds	5,550.00
2021 Durham/Convention Center	16,887.50
2022 Little Rock Startup Funds	2,000.00
Total SEAC Startup Funds	24,437.50
Travel Reimbursement	319.13
Website	
Gateway	498.40
Website - Other	517.50
Total Website	1,015.90
Total Expense	52,949.21
Net Ordinary Income	-4,546.80
Net Income	-4,546.80

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Journal Editor (Mary Beth Trubitt)

Southeastern Archaeology is in good shape, SA 39(4) (December) is almost published, and there is no backlog. This forthcoming issue includes an article and written comments by six different scholars. SEAC has renegotiated its contract with Taylor and Francis, and there are now four issues of the journal per year. Trubitt apologized for problems related to the cover image on the September issue cover of the journal, including pictures of funerary items. Trubitt thanked SEAC for the opportunity to serve as editor of its journal, and she acknowledged and thanked peer reviewers, Neill Wallis as book reviews editor, and Emily Beahm as associate editor for the SEAC newsletter, *Horizon and Tradition*. The journal is in good hands with Rob Beck (Journal Editor) and Lindsay Bloch (Journal Editor-elect), and Trubitt is pleased to turn the journal over to them and to the new editorial board.

Social Media Editor/Webmaster (Megan Kassabaum)

As in previous years, the SEAC website, MailChimp email campaigns, and Twitter have been primary methods for communication with the membership; this year, SEAC have officially added Facebook to our list of SEAC social media platforms. In addition to compiling information and statistics for each of these communication methods, Megan Kassabaum has worked to clean up and update the website's permanent pages, collaborated with the Treasurer to solve issues regarding the relationship between our membership portal and email list, worked with the President to coordinate virtual meetings for both the Board and the Business Meeting, and begun the process of creating an electronic communications policy with a small ad hoc committee. The latter project should be completed in the next few months.

SEAC has posted 54 announcements to the website since last October (up from 35 in 2019 and 21 in 2018), including job advertisements, SEAC and SAA

announcements, resource alerts, scholarship postings, and calls for proposals. Announcements appropriate for distribution to SEAC members and supporters may be sent to seac.webmaster@gmail.com. Posting announcements, including job advertisements, is a free service. Our typical process is to post to the main website, and then share the link to both Facebook and Twitter.

SEAC's contact list on MailChimp continues to hover around 2,000. This year, SEAC transitioned to a paid account that allows that number to grow as we grow. SEAC sent out 13 email campaigns this year, ranging from new issue notices for the newsletter and journal to calls for nominations to information about SEAC's response to COVID-19 and issues of racial justice. This is up from 11 in 2019 and 10 in 2018.

The SEAC Twitter account @SEACArchaeology has 1,129 followers, up from 1,009 in 2019 and 905 in 2018. Our engagement has gone up significantly during the pandemic.

The SEAC Facebook account @SEACArchaeology has 1,732 followers and 1,665 likes. Our engagement on Facebook has not gone up as significantly as on Twitter during the pandemic.

Overall, SEAC social media presence is in good health, and Kassabaum looks forward to interacting with SEAC membership via social media and in person during the coming year.

Committee Reports

[Reports from the following committees and task forces were made available on the SEAC website in advance of the 2020 Business Meeting: Nominations Committee, Southeastern Archaeology Mentoring Network, Committee for Student Affairs, Native American Affairs Committee, Investment and Finance Committee, Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault, Task Force on Diversity and Equity, Public Outreach Grant Committee,

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Judith G. Knight Student Paper Prize, Patty Jo Watson Award, Charles Hudson Award, C.B. Moore Award, Lifetime Achievement Award, 2021 Annual Meeting Organizers, 2022 Annual Meeting Organizers. These reports are included in minutes of the 2020 meeting of the SEAC Executive Committee, which are posted at <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/about/board-minutes/>

Following the presentation of the Treasurer's report, Paul Welch spoke on behalf of the SEAC Investment and Finance Committee.

Net earnings of the Life Fund during FY 2020 were \$24,600.44, an 8.3% increase from the end of FY 2019. This amount is the maximum that the SEAC Executive Committee may withdraw from the Life Fund during FY 2021.

In accordance with SEAC bylaws, the EC authorized withdrawal of some of the Life Fund earnings from FY 2019 to the SEAC annual operating budget for FY 2020, including \$16,000.00 in January 2020, and \$10,000.00 in September 2020, for an annual total of \$26,000.00.

During August 2020, the members of the Investment and Finance Committee thought the stock market was significantly overvalued, and that there was therefore an increasing likelihood of a significant "correction" or crash. The Investment and Finance Committee proposed, and the Executive Committee approved, the movement of up to \$30,000.00 (approximately 10–11% of the Life Fund) from stock funds to money market funds. Accordingly, \$10,000.00 was transferred in early September 2020, and another \$10,000.00 was transferred on October 12, for a total of \$20,000.00. This "shift" is not a withdrawal from the Life Fund but a change within the Life Fund, reflecting a slightly more conservative investment strategy in anticipation of volatility in the stock market. The Life Fund has largely recovered from downturns in markets since March 2020, but SEAC hopes to maintain current amounts and earnings within the Life Fund.

The Hudson Fund is held in a mutual fund outside of

the Life Fund itself. \$800.00 was withdrawn from the Hudson Fund for the recipient of the inaugural Charles Hudson Award at SEAC 2020, and the remaining balance is \$22,865.37.

Ceremonial Resolutions

Annual Meeting Organizers (by Janet Levy)

Whereas the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference were looking forward to meeting in Durham, North Carolina, over October 27–30, 2020; and,

Whereas our colleagues from UNC-Chapel Hill worked very hard to make effective arrangements at the Durham Convention Center and four hotels in the center of Durham; and,

Whereas, along with so much else in our lives, these plans were upended by the COVID19 pandemic and the meeting had to be postponed; and, Whereas, through yet more extraordinary attention and work, the organizers were able to reschedule SEAC's meeting in Durham to October 24–27, 2021; then,

Therefore, be it resolved that SEAC members extend our huge gratitude to Dr. Margaret Scarry, Dr. Steve Davis, and, especially, to Dr. Heather Lapham for their commitment and work, and look forward to meeting in Durham in 2021.

Chairs of Committees and Task Forces (by Janet Levy)

As President of SEAC, I am honored to express my gratitude to all SEAC committee chairs and members, especially in this difficult year. I am just naming the chairs here, but my thanks go to all the members of committees, task forces, and networks. In several cases, the members of committees have decided to continue their membership for another year because of the extraordinary situation we find ourselves in, and for this I am grateful.

Whereas the following have participated on their respective committees for several years, ending with serving as effective and collegial committee chairs,

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

and in many case have served SEAC in multiple roles over the year: Amanda Regnier, chair of Nominations Committee; Karen Smith, chair of Lifetime Achievement Award Committee; Natalie Mueller, chair of Patty Jo Watson Award Committee; Alice Wright, chair of Public Outreach Grant Committee; Jay Johnson, chair of C.B. Moore Award Committee (and almost every other major role in SEAC over the years); and

Whereas the work of committee chairs and committee members is essential to the functioning of SEAC; and

Whereas the following will continue in their committee leadership roles: Jon Marcoux, chair of the Judith G. Knight Student Paper Prize Committee; Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman, chair of the Charles Hudson Fellowship Committee; Mike Fedoroff and Turner Hunt, co-chairs of Native American Affairs Committee; Paul Welch, apparent lifetime chair of Investment and Finance Committee; Robbie Ethridge, chair of the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault; Lindsey Cochran and Rebecca Barzilai, co-chairs of the Southeastern Archaeology Mentoring Network; Elizabeth Straub and Rob Barlow, co-chairs of Student Affairs Committee; Pat Galloway, another apparent lifetime chair, of the Archives Committee; and

Whereas LeeAnne Wendt and Jayur Mehta have agreed to co-chair SEAC's new Task Force on Diversity and Equity and tackle its complex issues; then Therefore, be it resolved that members of SEAC extend their thanks to all of these individuals and to all remaining committee members for their hard work and commitment to SEAC and to supporting archaeology in the Southeast.

Outgoing Member of the Editorial Board (by Mary Beth Trubitt)

Whereas Charles Cobb has served our organization as a member of the *Southeastern Archaeology* editorial board for the past five years; and

Whereas he has provided sage advice and counsel to

two journal editors during publishing transitions, contract considerations, and editorial policy issues; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference offers its sincere thanks to Charlie for his service.

Retiring Members of the Executive Committee Executive Officer II, Jayur Mehta (by Meghan Buchanan)

Whereas Jayur Mehta has served on and has contributed to the SEAC Board in the role of Executive Officer for the past two years; and

Whereas, through various archaeology projects he has highlighted the effects of global climate change, rising sea levels, and the role of resilience in the past and present; and

Whereas, he was one of the first volunteers to participate as a mentor in the Southeastern Archaeological Mentoring Network; and

Whereas, he has graciously agreed to co-chair the SEAC Diversity Taskforce; and

Whereas, he is one of the few members of SEAC stylish enough to rock a bolo tie;

Therefore, be it resolved that SEAC thanks Jayur for his service and looks forward to his future contributions.

Journal Editor, Mary Beth Trubitt (by Rob Beck, and read by Janet Levy)

Whereas Mary Beth Trubitt has served SEAC as Journal Editor for the past three years, and as Editor-elect for a year before that, with enthusiasm, optimism, and wisdom; and

Whereas Mary Beth has shepherded numerous manuscripts through the editorial process, providing a sharp and meticulous eye for clarity and detail, ensuring the success of each individual paper and of our journal as a whole; and

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Whereas she has maintained confident leadership, guiding the journal through the transition from three to four issues per year, while providing much-needed help to authors, reviewers, and editors-elect as they navigated the electronic submissions process in EM and CATS; and

Whereas she produced ten print issues of Southeastern Archaeology as editor and three as Editor-elect, as well as forthcoming material in the form of "Latest Articles" accessible through the SEAC or Taylor and Francis websites, providing our members with a range of new perspectives and rich empirical data from across the geographic, temporal, and theoretical spectra; then

Be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference thanks Mary Beth for a job very well done.

President, Janet Levy (by Maureen Meyers)

Whereas Janet Levy has effectively served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference as President-elect and President for the last four years; And whereas Janet has led SEAC with acumen, energy, and enthusiasm, upheld tradition while navigating a global pandemic, and encouraged honesty, collaboration, and collegiality among our members;

And whereas she has especially shown leadership in continuing to support the work of the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault while simultaneously creating a new Task Force on Diversity and Equity, deftly overseeing contract negotiations with Taylor and Francis, SEAC publishers, creating a virtual Business Meeting, and negotiating the delay of the Durham meeting;

And whereas she likely longs to finally enjoy retirement but gave considerable amounts of her time and energy to supporting the growth of SEAC and the continued assurance of SEAC's viability;

Therefore be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its great appreciation to Janet Levy for strong leadership during un-

precedented times, and thanks her sincerely for her dedication to archaeology and to SEAC.

Memorial Resolutions

[Janet Levy read abbreviated versions of memorial resolutions submitted by SEAC members; these minutes of the SEAC 2020 Business Meeting include the full and original resolutions submitted by those SEAC members]

Each year, we honor the memories of SEAC members, colleagues, and friends who have died since the last annual meeting. To do this effectively, it is important that any of you who hear of the death of a southeastern archaeologist or affiliated scholar or friend, let SEAC know. So, please contact either the president or secretary should this information come your way.

This year, there are ten individuals to be honored, each with a full and rich life and career. Complete memorial resolutions are available on the SEAC website with the other business meeting materials: <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/2020-annual-business-meeting/>.

Here I want to honor them in a combined resolution, followed by a moment of silence.

[Abbreviated resolutions read by Levy.]

Therefore, be it here resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourn the loss of these committed and talented colleagues, recognize their many contributions to archaeological and related research and to conservation of sites and landscapes in our region, and extend our condolences to their families, friends, and colleagues. They are missed.

Tom Des Jean, Kentucky (Ann Cordell and Irv Quitmeyer)

Whereas the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Big South Fork community lost a valued colleague and archaeology advocate on November 2, 2020, with the death of Thomas Paul Des Jean; and

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Whereas he served in the U.S. Navy's Air Wing during the Vietnam War, and he earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology from the University of Florida, where he made many lasting friendships with fellow students and advisors; and

Whereas he spent 28 years as NPS archaeologist at the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Oneida, Scott County, Tennessee; and Whereas his work to preserve the history of this national park had an indelible impact on the BSF's formative years, during which he helped to record more than 1,300 archaeological sites and is largely responsible for much of what is now known about the Big South Fork's history; and

Whereas he developed a successful monitoring plan for some of the park's archaeological sites to stamp out looting, and ultimately helped prosecute offenders who were destroying its archaeological record; and

Whereas, following his retirement in 2014, he stayed on in Scott County as an adjunct faculty member at Roane State Community College and assisted the Museum of Scott County's efforts to preserve local history; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference express their sympathy to Tom's wife, Vicki, and their children, Nina Benton and Mathew Des Jean, and to his many colleagues and friends.

Arlene Fradkin, Florida (by Elizabeth J. Reitz and Kitty F. Emery)

Whereas the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the international zooarchaeological community lost a valued colleague, educator, and mentor with the death of Dr. Arlene Fradkin in October; and

Whereas she was one of Elizabeth Wing's zooarchaeology graduate students at the University of Florida, where she received her M.A. in 1976 and her Ph.D. in 1988, joined the faculty of the Depart-

ment of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University in 1998, was promoted to Professor in 2017, and was an affiliate of the Florida Museum of Natural History; and

Whereas she was an enthusiastic teacher, a generous member of interdisciplinary teams, a dedicated member of the global community of zooarchaeologists, and a skilled zooarchaeologist; and

Whereas she advanced our knowledge of relationships among people, animals, and environments through her study of faunal remains from Central and South America, Roman and Byzantine sites in the Middle East, and the southeastern United States, especially Florida; and

Whereas she was an active member of the International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ) and the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG), serving as an editor for three consecutive issues of the FRWG proceedings; and

Whereas throughout her career she contributed to museum exhibitions, traveling exhibits, and public programs on Florida history, most recently with funding from the Florida Humanities Council; and

Whereas she was a huge Florida Atlantic theater fan, attending almost every production at FAU, and an energetic, generous contributor to university and professional service; and

Whereas her colleagues will miss her enthusiasm for science, her caring support, and her infectious laugh; and

Whereas the archaeological community has lost a dedicated scholar whose passion will live on in the students for whom she was an inspiration and to whom she was deeply devoted; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference honor Arlene's contributions to archaeology and express their sympathy to her family, colleagues, and friends.

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Michael French, Kentucky (by Janet Levy, with information from Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists, the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and the *Louisville Courier-Journal*)

Whereas, Michael French and his beloved dog Harvey were tragically killed on the next-to-last day of 2019; and

Whereas, Michael French was interested in archaeology from the time of his childhood in Arkansas, earning an M.A. in archaeology from the University of Kentucky with a thesis that focused on the Early Archaic; and

Whereas, Michael, an RPA, conducted excellent archaeological research with government agencies and CRM firms throughout the eastern U.S., ending with the firm, Wood (formerly AMEC Foster Wheeler); and

Whereas, Michael supported public engagement with archaeology through outreach with the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists and other organizations; and

Whereas, Michael was devoted to his church and maintained a great passion for social justice and helping others, especially those on the margins of society; and

Whereas, Michael also loved the outdoors and running and walking in the woods; then

Therefore, be it resolved, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference honors Michael's contributions to archaeology and to making the world a better place, and expresses our condolences to Heather, Sophia, Lydia, and Isaac, and to his mother and siblings and extended family, and to his many friends.

Richard S. Fuller, Alabama (by Ian Brown)

Whereas, Richard S. Fuller, Southeastern archaeologist, died on March 5, 2020, at the age of 70; and

Whereas, Rick was born on Dog River in Mobile,

and always had a great love for the history and pre-history of his native land; and

Whereas, Rick was trained in archaeology at the University of South Alabama (USA) under the mentorship of the late Noel Read Stowe; and

Whereas, through his work at the USA Center for Archaeological Studies, both early on in his career at also at the end, Rick was a prime contributor to understanding the culture history of southwest Alabama; and

Whereas, in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s Rick participated in numerous projects of the Peabody Museum's Lower Mississippi Survey in Louisiana and Mississippi, contributing mightily to projects run by Ian Brown, Jeff Brain, Stephen Williams and T.R. Kidder; and

Whereas, by virtue of the Morgan site excavations on Pecan Island in Louisiana, he is one of very few archaeologists who could boast of having fully excavated a large Coles Creek period mound; and

Whereas Rick's interest and expertise in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and especially of the famous Bottle Creek Site on Mound Island secured him a position with the Gulf Coast Survey at the Alabama Museum of Natural History, where he was employed throughout the 1990s; and

Whereas, Rick's specialty was pottery analysis with much of his writings having been devoted to material culture; and

Whereas, his detailed understanding of the intricacies of pottery typology has enriched our understanding of past lifeways along the Gulf Coast and in neighboring regions; and

Whereas, Rick had a great love for the waterways and made major contributions to our understanding of Native American dugouts when he was employed at Coastal Environments Inc. in the late 1980s; and

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Whereas, Rick will perhaps most be remembered by fellow archaeologists for his great wisdom and extraordinary wit; and

Whereas, although there was a testiness about him at times, which affected the course of his career, no one ever doubted that Rick would always generously provide that wisdom, or even give an arm or a leg for anyone who asked; and

Whereas, this is the testimony of more than 50 archaeologists in the book written in his memory shortly after his death—*Richard S. Fuller, Southeastern Archaeologist: Warts and All*; and

Whereas, Rick devoted well over 40 years to contributing to the archaeology of the U.S. Southeast;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference offers our heartfelt condolences to Gail Fuller, Rick's surviving sister, and to all of his extended family for the great loss that we all feel; and

Be it further resolved that we consider Rick to have been a true force of nature, a lover of the swamps, the marshes, and the beaches, and of all those people who inhabited and still inhabit these regions. And to nature he has now returned.

Sherwood ("Woody") Gagliano, Louisiana (by Richard Weinstein)

Whereas Sherwood "Woody" Gagliano spent a lifetime studying prehistory and geology of Louisiana; and

Whereas Woody developed valuable innovations in the discovery and study of drowned archaeological sites; and

Whereas Woody was a fierce advocate for the conservation and stewardship of Louisiana's coastal lands; and

Whereas Woody was honored with awards for his extended and valuable work from the Louisiana

Archaeological Society, the Southwest American Association of Geographers, the LSU Department of Geography and Anthropology, and the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns the loss of our extraordinary colleague and innovative researcher, and expresses our condolences to his family and friends.

William "Jack" Hranicky (by Janet Levy)

Whereas, William "Jack" Hranicky (1941–2020), RPA, was an active and passionate archaeologist for over 40 years, educated at Virginia Commonwealth University and the University of Oklahoma; and

Whereas, Jack was a stalwart member of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, and several other archaeological organizations, and helped govern these organizations for many years; and

Whereas, Jack communicated his passion for prehistory, especially of the Paleoindian period and for understanding of prehistoric lithics, through a large number of articles, books, web sites, and public presentations, and through teaching; and

Whereas, Jack was never shy about expressing his opinions even when many professional archaeologists held quite differing ideas; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns the passing of William "Jack" Hranicky, remembers his enthusiasm for the study of the Native American past, and sends our condolences to his family and friends.

Judith G. Knight (by Janet Levy, with information from *Horizon and Tradition* 62(2):34–35, and the *Tuscaloosa News*, June 28, 2020)

Whereas, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference as an organization, and many members as individuals, lost a great friend, a great supporter, and an editor extraordinaire when Judy Knight died in June

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

2020; and

Whereas, Judy was educated in Catholic schools and earned an M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Florida; and

Whereas, Judy began her archaeological work at Moundville Archaeological Park in 1969, and

Whereas, Judy was an energetic and creative acquisitions editor for many years with the University of Alabama Press and, later, the University Press of Florida, and built an outstanding collection of high-quality published research in southeastern U.S. and Caribbean archaeology and prehistory; and

Whereas, many SEAC members benefited from her knowledge, enthusiasm, commitment to scholarship, and her emphasis on quality as they developed publications; and

Whereas, Judy's management for many years of the book room at SEAC annual meetings created possibly the most important meeting space at any of these events and established a tradition we now will try to continue; and

Whereas, Judy and her husband, Jim, revived the Student Paper Prize in 1992, and managed the donations from publishers to create an envied (and large) prize; and

Whereas, Judy and Jim were well-deserving recipients in 2016 of the SEAC Lifetime Achievement Award; and

Whereas, Judy was devoted to her Catholic faith and to her family, and loved to travel and to go to the beach; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference honors the outstanding contributions of Judith G. Knight to archaeological scholarship and community, mourns the loss of our unique friend, and extends our condolences to Jim, her children and grandchildren and extended family,

her authors, and her many friends. In her honor, SEAC has renamed the Student Paper Prize as the Judith G. Knight Student Paper Prize.

Catherine Clinton Meyer (by Marla Spry)

Whereas throughout her career, Catherine (Cathy) Clinton Meyer made significant and lasting contributions to Southeastern archaeology; and

Whereas, she began her career in 1989 at the University of Alabama's Office of Archeological Research in Moundville, participating in various archaeological survey, testing, and mitigation projects; and

Whereas, in 1989, Cathy worked briefly for the newly founded Panamerican Consultants, Inc., in Tuscaloosa; and then returned to the University of Alabama in 1991 to undertake research projects and assist in maintaining the Alabama State Site File, a database of archaeological sites in the state; and

Whereas, she continued in the legacy of her grandfather, renowned Tuscaloosa historian Matt Clinton; and conducted archaeological and historic research throughout Alabama and the Southeast for over 30 years; and

Whereas, together with her partners, Beth Ryba, Marla J. Spry, and later, her husband, Jeff Meyer, Cathy co-founded MRS Consultants, LLC, in September 2000; and provided professional consulting in cultural resource matters pertaining to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and

Whereas, during her extensive career, Cathy authored, co-authored, and edited hundreds of technical archaeological reports and research volumes including a widely cited ceramic analysis of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior river valleys in 1998; and

Whereas, Cathy was a member of several professional organizations, usually in some leadership capacity; and she served on the Board of the Alabama Archaeological Society from 2004 until the time of her passing, as well as holding the position of

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Treasurer and previously an Assistant Editor of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*; and, she also held memberships in the Archaeological Institute of America, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Alabama Trust for Historic Preservation; and

Whereas in response to threats to cultural resources in Alabama, Cathy co-founded the Coalition to Protect Alabama's History, a grassroots organization dedicated to protecting Alabama's irreplaceable cultural heritage; and she fought fiercely to protect Alabama's history; and, locally, she led the charge to save Tuscaloosa's Old Jail and other structures near Capitol Park; and

Whereas Cathy notably nurtured, mentored, encouraged, and inspired others, especially women in the Southeastern archeological community; and, to them she offered unfailing support and advice, buoyed flagging spirits, and set an example; and, a colleague recalls that "her life was a testament to her morals and professionalism and she made me want to be a better person"; and

Whereas her colleagues, family and friends knew her as a cheerful, enthusiastic, and effective team leader, and dependable partner whose joyful attitude became a source of energy and motivation for everyone; then

Therefore, be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends our deepest sympathies to Cathy's family and friends and expresses our sincere appreciation for her contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

Andrea Lee Novick (by Janet Levy)

Whereas Andrea Lee Novick contributed to archaeological knowledge throughout the Carolinas and used her skills in CRM contexts and in working for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology,

Therefore, be it here resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourn her loss, recognize her contributions, and extend condolences.

John "Jack" W. Walker (by Keith Stephenson and Wayne Shelly)

Whereas John "Jack" W. Walker departed this earth on December 15, 2019 after a career in the profession of Southeastern archaeology with the National Park Service; and

Whereas, Jack was born on March 28, 1928, in North Carolina, where 17 years later he was graduated from Rutherfordton-Spindale Central High School and then attended Mars Hill Junior College, finishing in 1947. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1950 and served honorably during the Korean War until his discharge in July 1954; and

Whereas, following his military service, Jack enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was graduated in July 1956 with a B.A. in anthropology, majoring in archaeology, and he completed graduate work in 1958 in anthropology at the University of Kentucky; and

Whereas, by 1959 he was employed as a Park Archaeologist stationed at the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia. After 1961, with the exception of four years spent in Washington as the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings archaeologist, he was on the staff of the Archaeological Research Unit and of the Southeast Archaeological Center. In the latter position, he conducted, supervised, or contracted for almost all park-related archaeological research carried out in the southeastern United States until his retirement in 1990; then

Therefore, be it hereby resolved, that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference on behalf of its members, recognizes with great appreciation the contributions of John "Jack" W. Walker to the field of Southeastern archaeology over the course of his career, and express their sincere sympathy to

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Virginia Gilmore, Jack's spouse of 56 years.

SEAC also acknowledges the deaths of colleagues associated with archaeology in areas adjacent to the Southeast, but whose contributions have enriched Southeastern archaeology, including W. Raymond Wood of Missouri, Frank Cowan of Ohio, George Frison of Wyoming, and Mary Beaudry of Boston University.

Awards

Janet Levy noted that the Judith G. Knight Student Paper Prize will not be awarded in 2020 but has been renamed in honor of the late Judith G. Knight (1947–2020).

Janet Levy read a statement on behalf of Brad Lieb, Turner Hunt, and Michael Fedoroff about a program sponsored by the Native American Speakers Award.

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference awarded a grant from the Native American Speakers Fund to Professor Jan Simek of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Stephen Alvarez of the Ancient Art Archive, and the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma to provide extensive reporting to the community about documentation in Chola Aayokachi' (Foxtrap Rockshelter). The supported visit took place December 4–7, 2019.

Chola Aayokachi' is an important cultural site in the northwest Alabama homeland of the Chickasaw people that was purchased by the Chickasaw Inkana Foundation in 2017 in order to protect it. The site is a rockshelter containing black, charcoal-based pictographs made by tribal ancestors in ancient times. The rock art depicts dozens of anthropomorphs, quadrupeds, birds and reptiles, as well as geometric and abstract symbols. The site is so unique in the treaty-territory homeland of the Chickasaw Nation that the tribe partnered with Dr. Simek, Alvarez, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the Ancient Art Archive (<https://ancientartarchive.org/>), to carry out extensive documentation of the rock art at the site with funding support from the Nation. To this end, high-resolution digital photography, digitally aid-

ed drawings, 3D photogrammetry, and non-invasive chemical analysis of the paint pigments were carried out at Chola Aayokachi'. Of particular import was a high-resolution 3D Digital Elevation Model (DEM) that was produced using photogrammetry. This DEM provides the basis for detailed mapping of the site and its rock art, and it provides replicable data for monitoring of site condition over time. The DEM also makes it possible, through animation and contextualization, for Chickasaw people from Elders to young people to experience this ancestral art, even if they are unable to make the trip to Alabama. The potential of the project results for education and site management is extraordinary.

Over the course of several days in Oklahoma, the researchers gave two well-attended public presentations. They were interviewed on KCNP Chickasaw Community Radio, owned and operated by the Nation, and they met with numerous Chickasaw Culture and Humanities officials, staff, artists, and video production specialists who will use the DEM to develop educational and cultural programming for the people of the Nation. SEAC is pleased to be able to support public engagement in association with this important project.

Public Outreach Grant (by Alice Wright)

There is a notice about the upcoming application cycle on page 9 of the recent issue of the SEAC newsletter, Horizon and Tradition 62(2), but updated information about the due date and where to send applications will be coming soon via SEAC website and social media.

Alice Wright noted that she is super-stoked to announce this year's award recipient, and to have had the privilege of reading excellent applications this year and in recent years. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference's 2020 Public Outreach Grant is awarded to Dr. Megan Kassabaum (University of Pennsylvania) for her proposal, "From Classroom to Museum and Back Again: Public Outreach in Wilkinson County, Mississippi." Dr. Kassabaum's project builds on her long-standing collaboration with community members in Wilkinson County, Missis-

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Mississippi to promote public engagement with the history of Native American moundbuilding populations in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Here, she proposes to extend the reach and impact of a museum exhibit she co-created at the Wilkinson County Museum in 2019 by developing and implementing targeted educational outreach with the local school systems. She plans to work with local collaborators and to develop and implement a three-phase field-trip and in-class curriculum. This effort will involve (1) bringing all fourth-grade students in the two local school systems to the exhibit and to local archaeological sites; and (2) providing their teachers with resources to teach a pre-visit lesson that offers background on archaeology and Native American history and a post-visit lesson that emphasizes the continued presence of Native people in the region. This curriculum aligns with existing fourth grade educational standards in Mississippi even as it offers specific curricular innovations informed by the successful Unpacking the Past program at the Penn Museum. Its implementation strategy is carefully mapped out over several months, and promises to extend the connections Dr. Kassabaum has already begun forging between Wilkinson County's youngest residents and the archaeological record. Consultation with the Choctaw Nation was included in planning the proposal.

Ordinarily, it is expected that the Public Outreach Grant will be implemented within a few months of notification of the award, and completed by the time of the annual meeting; that was the plan for this grant as well. However, as with so much else in 2020, this plan was disrupted by limitations in travel and fieldwork due to the pandemic. Dr. Kassabaum requested an extension, and the SEAC Public Outreach Grant Committee and SEAC Executive Committee were happy to approve the extension. We look forward to hearing about the implementation of the grant in 2021.

Alice Wright noted that she is privileged to have worked on the Public Outreach Award Committee. Wright is stepping aside, and Sarah Miller from Flagler College is now the chair of this award committee. Thanks for strong applications and interest in

the program.

Patty Jo Watson Award (by Natalie Mueller)

All papers published in *Southeastern Archaeology* are considered for the award, and please send nominations of any other papers published in 2020 to Casey Barrier, chair for 2021, whose email address is listed at <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/about/standing-committees/>.

The annual Patty Jo Watson Award honors the best article or book chapter in Southeastern archaeology, published in the preceding year. All articles published in our journal, *Southeastern Archaeology*, are automatically considered. Other publications may be nominated. The award is named in honor of professor emerita Patty Jo Watson in recognition of her major accomplishments in Southeastern and world archaeology and her many years of mentoring young scholars.

This year, the award is made to Beau Duke Carroll, Alan Cressler, Tom Belt, Julie Reed, and Jan F. Simek for their article "Talking Stones: Cherokee Syllabary in Manitou Cave, Alabama," published in *Antiquity* 93 (368):519–536, in April 2019.

The nomination letter by Professor David G. Anderson effectively explains the value of this contribution: "The paper is authored by a multidisciplinary team led by Beau Carroll, an enrolled member of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians working in their Tribal Historic Preservation Office. This paper is a summary and expansion of his M.A. thesis at the University of Tennessee, 'Talking Stone: Cherokee Syllabary Inscriptions in Dark Zone Caves.' The paper is a remarkable study showing how Manitou Cave was regarded by early nineteenth-century Cherokee as a spiritually potent place where wall embellishment, including both images and texts, were actively linked to ritual and cosmological matters. A second important aspect of the paper is the convincing demonstration that collaboration between archaeologists, historians, and Native Cherokee scholars provided 'a much richer understanding of the cave their meaning and historic context in terms of Cherokee memory

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

and experiences' (p. 534)... The paper offers an interpretation not only on how the Cherokee who wrote the texts were using the cave, but also a method for better understanding how native peoples may have used them in much earlier times. The work demonstrates the kind of positive accomplishments that can come from collaborations between archaeologists, historians, photographers, and native peoples."

Given Professor Watson's many years of archaeological research in the Mammoth Cave system in Kentucky and in other Southeastern caves, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is especially pleased to give the 2020 Patty Jo Watson Award to Beau Duke Carroll, Alan Cressler, Tom Belt, Julie Reed, and Jan F. Simek.

Natalie Mueller noted that it has been a pleasure to read the many fascinating articles that have been nominated and considered during the past three years.

Charles Hudson Award (by Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman)

Barnet Pavão-Zuckerman noted that she is honored and humbled to be the inaugural chair of this award committee, and she acknowledged and thanked Steve Kowalewski, Marvin Smith, and Robbie Ethridge for creating the award in honor of the late Charles Hudson, in recognition of his enduring contributions to Southeastern archaeology and ethnohistory.

The purpose of the endowed Charles Hudson Award is to expand understanding of the long human history of the southeastern region of the U.S. by supporting excellent student research using ethnohistory, archaeology, history, linguistics, and/or oral traditions. This is the first year of making the award.

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is pleased to make this award in 2020 (in the amount of \$800.00) to Ms. Grace Riehm, a graduate student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Riehm is investigating the development and organiza-

tion of the Natchez polity in the Lower Mississippi Valley through the lenses of archaeology and ethnohistory. Her dissertation, supported by clearly defined research questions, will explore the origins and chronology of construction of Grand Village (the Fatherland site), and undertake a regional examination of the distribution and organization of Natchez towns in the early 1700s. The Natchez polity persisted as a chiefdom well into the colonial period, serving as a refuge for other communities fleeing European colonialism, while never undergoing significant political coalescence as occurred elsewhere. Riehm is using GIS to integrate regional archaeological evidence of known Natchez sites with ethnohistorical records, including a recently rediscovered 1723 French map and associated documents. Riehm will use the Hudson award funding to complete a reanalysis of pottery and trade goods from Grand Village with the goal of refining the sequence of mound construction in the context of the community's rise to political prominence. Riehm's research captures the spirit of Dr. Hudson's work, with an emphasis on southeastern social history, the employment of multiple lines of evidence, and reliance on multiple diachronic and synchronic scales of analysis. Congratulations, Gracie.

There was unanimous agreement on the committee that this project was an excellent recipient of first award.

C.B. Moore Award (by Maureen Meyers, on behalf of Jay Johnson)

Janet Levy introduced the chair of the award committee, Jay Johnson—past President, past Treasurer, past annual meeting organizer, and overall wise man of SEAC—but Maureen Meyers, President-elect, presented the award by reading the following statement.

The recipient of the 2020 C.B. Moore Award is Matthew Sanger.

Dr. Sanger earned a Ph.D. in anthropology in 2015 from Columbia University. He is a recent hire of the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

American Indian, where he is a Curator of North American Archaeology, charged with, among other things, outreach to Native American communities. He is uniquely suited to this position having established himself as an archaeologist who has worked to communicate with descendant communities whether they be Indians, antebellum colonists, or African American descendants of enslaved peoples.

He has also been successful in collaborating with a broad range of archaeologists ranging from students to senior professionals during his research as a graduate student at Columbia University and a faculty member at Binghamton University, where he was Director of the Public Archaeology Program. He has been P.I. or co-P.I. on nearly half a million dollars in externally funded research in the past five years. His continued association with the ongoing research program of the American Museum of Natural History on the islands along the Georgia Coast has been particularly fruitful. He is author or coauthor of 24 peer-reviewed publications, 10 of which have come out in 2019 and 2020. His research has appeared in *Southeastern Archaeology*, *American Antiquity*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *Journal of Anthropological Anthropology*, and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, among other venues. His leadership in the application of remote sensing and digital imaging in archaeological research is expressed in his role as editor of a special issue of *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, and coeditor of a special issue of *Archaeological Prospection*. Significantly, both volumes will deal with the importance of relating the information derived from remote sensing surveys to the relevant heritage communities. This is an aspect of this fast-growing field of research which, up to now, has been poorly explored.

However you measure it, Dr. Sanger has been a leader in the field of Southeastern archaeology during the course of his young career. He is exactly the kind of scholar that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference enjoys recognizing with the C.B. Moore Award.

Lifetime Achievement Award (by Karen Smith)

Janet Levy noted that this award is the greatest honor that SEAC can bestow on a member, and that she is honored to represent SEAC in extending this honor to Dr. Lynne Sullivan, curator emerita of the McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture at the University of Tennessee and, before that, curator at the New York State Museum. Unfortunately, Lynne had an unavoidable previous commitment for this afternoon, but Janet had the pleasure of speaking with her about the award. Karen Smith, outgoing chair of the Lifetime Achievement Award committee, will read the following award citation. Dr. Lynne Sullivan has been selected for this year's Lifetime Achievement Award. As the heartfelt comments of her colleagues demonstrate, Dr. Sullivan is both well regarded and richly deserving of this award from our professional community.

Dr. Sullivan (Lynne) has a distinguished record of research, teaching, and service to the archaeological profession and to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in particular. She is Emeritus Curator of Archaeology at the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee (UT), where she worked from 1999 until her retirement in 2013, following senior curatorial positions at the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University. She has spent much of her career documenting the archaeology of eastern Tennessee, promoting the sound curation and use of archaeological collections, advancing the archaeological examination of gender, and the history of Southeastern archaeology, particularly the role of women in that development. She continues to do fieldwork and analysis, mentor students, and produce influential articles and books at a high level, as well as provide service in national professional organizations like the Society for American Archaeology, where she currently serves on the Executive Board.

Within SEAC, Lynne served as Editor of *Southeastern Archaeology* from 2002 to 2005, and Associate Editor for Book Reviews for *Southeastern Archaeology* from 1994 to 1999. She has served on SEAC's highly

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

successful Investment and Finance Committee from 1999 to the present, and she co-organized and served as Program Chair (with Nicholas Honerkamp) for the 2001 SEAC Annual Meeting in Chattanooga.

Lynne's work on Tennessee archaeology, and with local collections and records, has been a lifelong professional effort, and of lasting significance. While the author and editor of many important papers and books, she has also advanced the work of students as well as earlier colleagues. Her efforts in the 1980s and 1990s with the records from Lewis and Kneberg's New Deal-era Chickamauga Basin survey and excavation work, published in two volumes in 1995, stands as a singularly monumental achievement, bringing the results of this massive and excavation program to the attention of the profession.

Throughout her career, Lynne has advanced archaeological curation efforts, exemplified in her 2003 book, *Curating Archaeological Collections: From the Field to the Repository*, written with Terry Childs. The McClung Museum, where she worked for many years, retains extensive archaeological collections from eastern Tennessee, many obtained from excavations conducted during the Great Depression, when UT was a center of federally funded archaeological research.

Until Dr. Sullivan arrived, many of these collections had been only cursorily examined at best (many were still unwashed in their field bags), something she worked to remedy for many years, obtaining significant funding and labor to curate these materials to the highest professional standards.

Dr. Sullivan has also worked closely with graduate and undergraduate students from many universities to make use of the museum's collections in their research and studies. She has trained a cadre of graduate students in eastern Tennessee archaeology, and many of these students have given papers at regional and national professional conferences on their work with her, or published on it in a number of venues. She chaired several M.A. and Ph.D. dissertation

committees, and served on many more, as well as directed independent study courses on archaeology, and taught seminars in museum methods and collections-based research.

Dr. Sullivan has an active and ongoing research career, serving as the editor or coeditor of seven books and the co-author of an eighth. In all of these books she wrote one or more chapters and took an active role in the volume production. Indeed, she has written and published some 56 peer-reviewed journal articles or book chapters, nine book reviews, and 16 technical reports over the past 35 years. Several of the recent technical works are associated with major field projects now being conducted in eastern Tennessee, where Lynne is in demand for her knowledge of local archaeology, collections, and the history of past research.

In sum, Dr. Sullivan has had a remarkably productive research career and is richly deserving of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Invitation to Durham 2021 (by Heather Lapham, read by Janet Levy)

The next SEAC Annual Meeting is scheduled to take place next year—October 24–27, 2021—in Durham, North Carolina. The coorganizers are Margaret Scarry, Heather Lapham, and Steve Davis, and hosted by the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Durham is a vibrant and diverse historic city with numerous restaurants, award-winning breweries, and world-class distilleries within walking distance of the downtown convention center. We have secured four hotels; one attached to the convention center, another across the street, and two others that are a short 6–10 minute walk from the conference. We sincerely hope to be able to welcome you to Durham next year and hold a safe, successful, and in-person meeting come October 2021. Please know our team is monitoring the COVID-19 pandemic closely and will continually reassess the situation to prioritize the health and wellness of SEAC members.

2020 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Passing the office of president and looking to the future (Janet Levy and Maureen Meyers)

Janet Levy noted that it has been an honor to serve as SEAC President, and offered thanks to members of EC and committees and task forces. SEAC is a strong and solid organization. Levy introduced Maureen Meyers as the new SEAC President.

Maureen Meyers introduced major priorities for her presidency:

I want to briefly make mention of a few agenda items planned for my term outlined on the slide. First, I was impressed and inspired by the Southeastern Archaeology Mentoring Network's recent virtual meeting and will work with them and other groups to plan more virtual groups to maintain membership connections and to have some fun. Second, I'll continue working with the new Task Force on Diversity and Equity and the Editorial Board of Southeastern Archaeology for their examination of editorial policies. Third, I'll work with the new C.B. Moore Award Task Force as they revisit policies and procedures related to the award. I'll continue working with the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault specifically on training, needs for the 2021 meeting, and a meeting with a lawyer to discuss relevant SEAC policy concerns and considerations. I want to thank the membership for their overwhelming support of this task force and the new coordinator position on the SEAC Executive Committee and the new standing committee, as this is a topic that is very important to me and to our field. Finally, I thank all the chairs and members of committees and task forces for their service to SEAC, and I will work with all chairs to ensure continuity and identify new members as needed; committee chairs will hear from me soon.

My more long-term goals are twofold: first, a policy review and creation of a SEAC policy handbook. My work on the SEAC Executive Committee has shown me that sometimes we reinvent the wheel and it would be helpful to have information in one central place, with histories of policies and awards and an online database of documents for officers and mem-

bers. Second, I will conduct active outreach to Native American groups in the Southeast, and depending on the state of COVID-19 concerns in the summer of 2021, this effort will be either conducted remotely or in person at reservations, and will vary by tribe. I will work with the Native American Affairs Committee to coordinate this outreach.

If you have any questions, concerns, or comments, please reach out to me by email. I'd like to thank Janet Levy for her assistance and her leadership of SEAC, and I look forward to serving you all over the next two years as SEAC President.

The motion to adjourn was seconded, the meeting was adjourned at 4:12PM EST, and some attendees stayed on Zoom to visit for several minutes afterwards.