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A Brief History of Archaeology at Ole Miss (Mississippi Archaeological Association Newsletter, 58.2, August 2022)

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Newsletter



August 2022

Volume 58, No. 2

President's Letter

As this is my first president's letter after the annual meeting, let me start by saying thank you for the opportunity to serve as your president one last time; I am truly honored. We have had a few changes in the executive committee, so we're going to do things a little differently than we have before. In each newsletter, I'm going to dedicate a portion of the president's corner to getting to know one of our new officers. This way, you, the members, can better know us, your MAA officers. Up first is the Northern Vice-President, Nikki Mattson. Nikki, tell us a bit about yourself!

Bradley Carlock

Hi, I'm Nikki Mattson. I grew up in the Mississippi Delta and have lived in the Natchez, Carrollton, and Oxford areas. I studied precontact Native American archaeology at the University of Mississippi where I received a BA and MA in Anthropology. For my graduate thesis, I worked as an archaeological consultant with the city of Batesville, MS to aid the opening of the Batesville Mounds Park. I am the Southeast Field Representative at The Archaeological Conservancy, a nonprofit preservation organization. I've been an MAA member for about 8 years and the Northern Vice President for the last 3 years. I like to craft and crochet or play video games in my spare time.



Special Inside!

A Brief History of Archaeology At Ole Miss
By Jay K. Johnson, Professor Emeritus
University of Mississippi



Museum Workers- Dedicated work goes on behind the scenes at the newly opened Anthropology Museum at the University of Mississippi. Piecing together a shattered pot along with Mrs. Tom Koehler (right) museum curator, are students from left, Bob Thorne, Meridian, a graduate assistant, Gail Pritchard, Meadville, and Kim Curry, Eupora The Chronicle, Pascagoula and Moss Point, Mississippi, November 27th, 1963

**Archaeology Expo! Saturday, October 15th
10:00 am - 2:00 pm at the Capitol Green!**

Saturday, October 22, 2022 Rolling Fork, Mississippi

- 9 a.m. Festival Begins!
Vendors Open for Business
5K Run/Walk/Ride
- 9:30 Holt's Hounddog Hoopla
- 10 a.m. Prehistoric Mound Tour
- 10:15 Tim Johnson as Elvis
- 10:45 Crescent Circus
- 11:45 Chuckburger Eating Contest
- 12:15 Kaitlin Butts
- 1:30 Walker Wilson
- 1:30 Mississippi Snakes
with Terry Vandeventer
- 2 p.m. Prehistoric Mound Tour
- 3 p.m. Keith Johnson & the
Big Muddy Band
- 4:30 4-Way Stop
- 6 p.m. Them Dirty Roses
- 7:30 Fireworks!

Mark Your Calendars!

October 15th, Archaeology Expo

10:00 am-2:00 pm, at the
Old Capitol Green

Featuring artifact exhibits and displays devoted to research at Mississippi archaeological sites, a Ground Penetrating Radar demonstration and more!

October 22nd, all day in Rolling Fork! Don't miss the Great Delta Bear Affair! You'll have two opportunities to join in Sam Brookes' legendary mound tour!



Tom Koehler, Margaret McCormick of Greenwood & James Key of Batesville & Kim Curry of Eupora, *The Clarion Ledger*, November 24, 1963



Robbie Ethridge (second from left) wins inaugural Liberal Arts Research, Scholarship, and Creative Achievement Award, 2018

Editor's Note:

This newsletter is largely devoted to a history of Archaeology at Ole Miss, a program that has a long, distinguished history, and until recently, seemed to be on a roll.

In the US, archaeology is considered a subfield of anthropology. Other subfields are cultural anthropology, biological anthropology, and linguistics. It's one thing to know point types and ceramic types and varieties, but archaeologists must be able to apply the knowledge of material remains to a broader understanding of humanity and societies, both past and present. This requires a foundation in all the subfields of anthropology. So, in most cases, students studying to be archaeologists earn a degree in anthropology, which provides a broad understanding of anthropological theory and perspective, while focusing on archaeological research methods. Ole Miss, like many universities, has their anthropology and sociology program in the same department, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

University archaeologists do more than train archaeologists. While also teaching, pursuing their own research, and paying for it with grants and cultural resource contract work, they help preserve or salvage sites all over the state. That has long been the case with Ole Miss. The Yazoo Basin has the highest concentration of archaeological sites in the state, and throughout his career, Mississippi Department of Archives and History survey archaeologist, John Connaway, struggled to keep up with the rate of site destruction caused by land leveling. Ole Miss, with its newer equipment and extra hands in the form of field schools and graduate assistants, helped with sites like Carson, the Oliver site, the Walford site, the Leflore site, the Austin site, and Dog Branch. This work produced MA theses by Ole Miss students which are, in some cases, the only accessible source of information for these sites, some of which have been destroyed.

According to a November 1982, story in *The Clarksdale Press Register*, when Bob Thorne and the Ole Miss Center for Archaeological Research were working with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers archaeologist, Shelia Lewis:

Lewis praised the state's archaeology program which relies heavily on departments at Ole Miss, Mississippi State and Southern Mississippi. "If these programs did not exist, our job would be near impossible," she admitted, adding the schools provide a base of professional talent. More importantly, she noted, is the respect the university departments instill in their students for cultural resources. (p B3).

When, in 1994, a landowner donated the Hollywood site, in Tunica county, to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jay Johnson and the Ole Miss Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) began the Hollywood Archaeological Research Project. At the same time, Johnson partnered with the Stennis Space Center and began testing different remote sensing and geophysical instruments on archaeological sites. Ole Miss was at the very forefront of the field of geophysical survey on archaeological sites, and Jay literally, wrote, the book on it.

The years Ole Miss worked at the Parchman site in Coahoma County produced theses, a dissertation, journal articles, and *Authority, Autonomy and Archaeology of a Mississippian Community*, Erin Stevens Nelson's book devoted to the site and its place in the archaeology of the northern Yazoo Basin.

With Robbie Ethridge, Jay began the collaboration with the Chickasaw Nation, which Tony Boudreaux has continued. Tony is one of the few archaeologists in the country who spends a few weeks each summer teaching the youth of a descendant tribe about archaeology in their ancestral homeland.

When Jay Johnson retired in 2015, he left a strong, well-rounded Southeastern Archaeology program at Ole Miss. With Maureen Meyers and Tony Boudreaux, Ole Miss had two recipients of the “Rising Scholar Award” from Southeastern Archaeological Association (SEAC), of which Maureen is serving as president. One cannot be a serious Southeastern archaeologist and not know her name. Tony and Maureen worked with Robbie in establishing the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault for the SEAC

The talents of Robbie Ethridge, Tony Boudreaux, and Maureen Meyers complimented each other, and with Jodi Skipper’s Behind the Big House project and the Slavery Research Group, plus Carolyn Freiwald’s wide-ranging expertise, Ole Miss may have struggled against other schools on the football field, but the Southeastern Archaeology program was top notch.

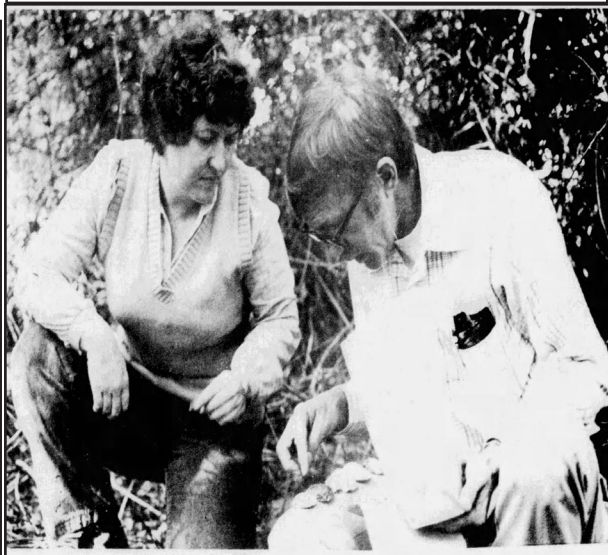
Yet in 2020, after twenty years of teaching, publishing, and receiving awards for her scholarship, Robbie was banished from the Anthropology Department to the History Department. Tony and Maureen were applying for and receiving grants, recruiting, and advising students, serving their community and profession, and both had been granted tenure. Then, in 2020, both Maureen and Tony resigned and immediately took other jobs, and then Robbie retired in 2022. Suddenly, three accomplished, tenured professors were gone. How does something like this happen? Another question is how does a department come back from something like this?

As one would expect, Jay’s history of Ole Miss archaeology is processual. It is names, dates, and facts. I was Jay’s student, but I’m going post-modern for a moment. When I started graduate school at Ole Miss, Bob Thorne was still there. Now, nineteen years out of graduate school, and responsible for the management of archaeological sites all over the Southeast, I regularly consult literature on site stabilization or erosion control. If Bob Thorne didn’t write it, he is cited many times. Janet Ford was there when I started too, and I remember her classic stories and how she told us “Who’s was who” in Southeastern archaeology like a parent teaching their child to say, “mam” and “sir.” Ed Sisson was still there also. He was always so friendly, asking me about mutual friends from Marks. And, of course, Robbie Ethridge, whose name I drop whenever I want to impress someone right away. And of course, Jay, who mentored and guided so many students, was always stretched to the limit yet managed to do great work while still

Jay Johnson with students at Carson Mounds



COE Archaeologist Shelia Lewis & Bob Thorne, Humphryes County, 1982



giving his students the attention we needed. He spent his entire career at Ole Miss, and I remember how hard he worked to improve the department and to hire the right people, including those who presided over the demise of his beloved Southeastern archaeology program - *our* beloved Southeastern Archaeology program.

As an archaeologist still working in Mississippi, we already feel the loss of archaeology at Ole Miss. The MAA has always counted on Ole Miss to help with events, meetings, or volunteer digs. No archaeology has been done by Ole Miss since Tony and Maureen left, and research, public education, and preservation will suffer because it. Ole Miss still has a website for the Center for Archaeological Research, which consists of an empty page with “Jay Johnson, Former Director, Emeritus Professor” and the contact information for the Chair of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.
Jessica Fleming Crawford, MA 2003

A Brief History of Archaeology at Ole Miss

Jay K. Johnson

This history will focus on archaeologists holding faculty positions in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Mississippi. Of course, there have been other archaeologists at Ole Miss, in the Classics Department for example. In fact, the most notable early 20th century archaeologist on faculty was Calvin Brown who was in the Department of Modern Languages but also held an appointment as archaeologist in the Mississippi Geological Survey (Ford 2009). Brown published the first and, so far, only comprehensive book on the archaeology of Mississippi (Brown 1926).

As it turns out, the best chronicle of changes in the composition of the anthropology faculty at the University of Mississippi is the annual catalogue which, in addition to listing available classes, included entries for active faculty, listing academic degrees and rank. Those entries are shown in parenthesis below for each addition to the department under the initial year of employment. Because the chronological framework is based on the catalogues, it is organized by academic year. That is, 1949 covers the fall semester of 1949 and the spring semester of 1950. Finally, although there have been numerous and remarkable research associates affiliated with the Center for Archaeological Research, notably Victor Hood, Ken Binkley, Bettye Broyles, Gay Fortune, Wheller Van France, Kim Curry, Bryan Haley, Edward Henry, Travis Cureton, and Stephan Harris, and while their contribution is significant, they rarely taught courses and never directed theses.

1949 - Haag

William George Haag (BS 1932, MS 1933 Kentucky, PhD 1948 Michigan, Associate Professor). Bill Haag was the first and one of the best archaeologists to come to Ole Miss. In addition to his academic credentials, which were substantial, he worked with his early mentor, W.S. Webb, for the TVA during the WPA period in Southeastern archaeology prior to coming to Ole Miss (Gibson 2001). While serving in this capacity, he became an authority in ceramic analysis (e.g., Haag 1942). In the summer of 1950, Haag heard about road work at the Jaketown site near Belzoni (Ford, Phillips, and Haag 1955:14). MDOT was constructing a road through the site and digging a two acre borrow pit near Mound A. Haag made several visits to Jaketown which led to the first detailed technological description of a distinctive blade core industry that Clarence Webb had also found at the Poverty Point site in Louisiana (Haag and Webb 1953). While on faculty, he also conducted one of the earliest reservoir surveys in Mississippi (Haag 1952). He told many stories about his tenure in Oxford; including his relationship with the Lower Mississippi Survey, they left their equipment, including a Jeep in Oxford during the off season, providing him with a handy field vehicle

1951 – Hagg, Rands

Robert Lawrence Rands (BA 1949 New Mexico, MA 1949 UCLA, ABD Columbia, Assistant Professor). Bob Rands came to Ole Miss with deep ties to the development of North American anthropology; Gordon Ekholm, William Duncan Strong, Alfred L. Kroeber, and Julian Steward were on his dissertation committee. While the influences of all four can be seen in Rands' work, his interaction with

Ekholm and other Mesoamerican archaeologists led to a lifelong focus on the Maya, specifically the Classic site of Palenque. He spent most summers and several semesters conducting test excavations at that site with a specific interest in ceramics (e.g., Rands and Rands 1957). However, he also conducted a preliminary survey of the Ross Barnett reservoir, reporting the results of the excavation of a Poverty Point-Woodland site with fiber tempered pottery at the 1958 meeting of the Southeastern Conference in Chapel Hill (Rands 1959). He also authored the first published analysis of the Walls collection ceramics (Rands 1956) and chaired the first anthropology thesis in the department (Grantham Table 1).

Bob completed his dissertation the year after he came to Oxford (Rands 1952) and was granted tenure and promoted to associate professor in 1956. He became the first full professor in anthropology at the University in 1960. There have only been five.

This was also Bill Haag's last academic year at Ole Miss. He always explained his move to LSU in that he got tired of driving to Memphis for his booze (Johnson personal communication). At LSU, he became one of the driving forces in Southeastern Archaeology.

1952-1955 – Rands

Bob Rands was the sole archaeologist on faculty until 1956.

1956-1958 – Rands, Sanders

William T. Sanders (AB 1949, AM 1953, ABD, Harvard, Acting Assistant Professor). Sanders came to Ole Miss having finished the course work for his dissertation at Harvard where he took courses from such luminaries as Alfred Tozzer, Carleton Coon, and Gordon Willey (Parsons 2009; Webster and Evans 2008). That same year he published a chapter in Willey's foundational volume on settlement pattern archaeology (Sanders 1956). He finished his dissertation the next year (Sanders 1957) which is based on ethnographic fieldwork in the Valley of Mexico. In both works, he expressed his commitment to cultural ecology, materialism, and what was then called the new archaeology. Upon completion of his dissertation, Sanders was promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor. 1958 was Sander's last year before taking a tenure track appointment at Penn State where he remained for the rest of his career, becoming one of the major figures in settlement pattern analysis, ecological archaeology, and an expert on the Valley of Mexico.

While at Ole Miss he worked at Etowah (Parsons 2009) and with Rands (1959) in the Pearl River survey. The next year, he directed a settlement pattern survey in coastal Vera Cruz (Sanders 1978). For years, random boxes of plain sherds from that survey were periodically discovered in the lab at Ole Miss.

Sanders returned to the Valley of Mexico (Sanders 1965) where he set the standard for regional survey projects. This project was important to the history of archaeology at Ole Miss in that Thomas Koehler was on his crew (Sanders 1965:v). Barbara Price was also on that field crew. Sanders and Price (1968) would later coauthor one of the most accessible early applications neo-evolutionary theory. The book focused on Highland Mexico and operationalized the band-tribe-chieftdom-state sequence. Although the book was intended to be supplemental reading for undergraduate courses, it served as a primer for a generation of graduate students working to apply the new archaeology to their own research projects.

1959 – Hahn, Rands

Paul Gene Hahn (BA 1952 Florida, ABD Yale, Assistant Professor). Paul Hahn came to Ole Miss having completed the fieldwork for his dissertation in Cuba in 1957 during the beginnings of the revolution (Hahn 1961:10). Irving Rouse was his major professor, and the dissertation detailed the preceramic period in the Caribbean. As such, he was the first lithic analyst at Ole Miss and the first, but not the last, to have felt the influence of Rouse. While he directed a salvage excavation of the Tidwell Mound (Ford 1990:106) as well as fieldwork on the Gulf Coast in Mississippi (Sisson, personal communication), he never published on this work. Hahn finished his dissertation in 1961.

1960 – Culbert, Hahn, Rands (on leave)

Thomas Patrick Anthony Culbert (BA 1951, Minnesota; MA, 1957 Chicago, Acting Assistant Professor). Pat Culbert spent only one year at Ole Miss, replacing Bob Rands who was on sabbatical. As was the custom for new hires, he came to Oxford ABD, this time from Chicago. He finished his dissertation in 1962 which was published shortly thereafter (Culbert 1965). He took a tenure track position in 1964 at the University of Arizona where he taught until his retirement in 2000. Shortly after leaving Ole

Miss, he joined the Tikal project (Kosakowsky and Yoffee 2014) and devoted the rest of his career to understanding the Lowland Maya, editing major works on Maya archaeology (e.g. Culbert 1973, 1991). He is notable in the history of archaeology at Ole Miss in that he taught Ed Sisson when Ed was a freshman and arranged for him to work at Tikal the following summer (Sisson, personal communication). And his last publication was coauthored with Bob Rands (Culbert and Rands 2007) on Mayan ceramics, what else. Coincidentally, that was Rands' final publication as well.

1961-1962 – Hahn, Rands

Looking back on the Meredith crisis at Ole Miss, James Silver, author of *Mississippi: The Closed Society* (1964) wrote that:

The very fact that able men and women on the Ole Miss faculty opted for quiet and scholarly lives did not mean that they lacked intensive feelings about the treatment of blacks in Mississippi and particularly the official acts of the state concerning the admission of Meredith. I was privy to some of their beliefs and actions, and now I feel I can list the names of some who have left Mississippi. Robert Rands, Washington native and Harvard PhD (sic), was one such man. In the fall of 1962, he came into my office to talk about what he might do to counteract some of the mythology dispensed as truth in Mississippi. From our conversations came six articles scientifically destroying Carleton Putnam's Race and Reason; I arranged for their publication in *Ira Harkeys' Pascagoula Chronicle* in January 1963 (Silver 1984:81)

Rands, his wife, and child were subsequently harassed by segregationists, and he decided he had to leave. Fortunately, he had friends at Chapel Hill and was able to join the faculty at UNC (Johnson, personal communication).

Paul Hahn was promoted to the rank of Associate Professor and, presumably, granted tenure in 1962. However, he, along with Rands, was active in the effort to integrate Ole Miss (Eagles 2009:407). He left Oxford sometime during or after the 1962 school year. He joined the faculty at the University of Florida, his undergraduate alma mater (Fairbanks 1985:8), but his major emphasis thereafter was social activism (Fried 1991).

1963-1964 – Koehler

Thomas Hume Koehler (BA Carnegie Institute of Technology, MA 1962 Columbia, Assistant Professor). Between 1940 and 1949, Tom Koehler, using that stage name Thomas Hume (Brookes, personal communication), had roles in seven Broadway plays ([Thomas Hume – Broadway Cast & Staff | IBDB](#) accessed 2/12/22). Among those was *Harvey* where he played the psychiatrist as a replacement opposite Jimmy Stewart (Ford, personal communication). He served in the USO in the Pacific during World War II where he became interested in anthropology (Ford, Thorne, personal communication). Following the war, he entered the graduate program at Columbia. Tom came to Oxford with his wife, Judy. Both did graduate work at Columbia where they worked with Margaret Mead designing the Peoples of the Pacific Hall at the American Museum of Natural History ([Judith Koehler Obituary - Tupelo, Mississippi | W. E. Pegues Funeral Directors \(frontrunnerpro.com\)](#)). In fact, Mead made more than one visit to Ole Miss during Koehler's tenure (Ford, personal communication). By all accounts (Ford, Thorne, personal communication) Tom Koehler drew on his experience as an actor to deliver remarkable classroom lectures. Bob Thorne (personal communication) switched his undergraduate major from engineering to anthropology because of one of Koehler's introductory courses that he took as an elective. Tom Koehler (Sanders 1965:v) was a member of the field crew on one of Bill Sanders' early surveys in the Valley of Mexico. His master's thesis was based on material from this region (Koehler 1962).

Koehler was instrumental in the founding of the Mississippi Archaeological Association (Thorne, personal communication), serving as editor for the first and portions of the second Newsletters in 1966 and 1967 (Neumaier 1985:ix). He also directed the Ole Miss field school during most of the 1960s, focusing on sites in north Mississippi including the Tidwell and Womack Mounds (Ford 1990; Koehler 1966). The Womack Mound report was Bulletin 1 of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. During his tenure at Ole Miss, he directed five theses including those of Bob Thorne, Sam McGahey, and John Connaway, all of whom went on to have a major impact on Mississippi archaeology.

John Connaway and Sam McGahey were hired by MDAH in 1968 to staff the newly formed historic preservation department. Sam became State Archaeologist, a position he held until 2002, and John was stationed in Clarksdale. Although John never had a formal affiliation with Ole Miss following his graduation, he could well be considered a de facto member. Twenty-three Ole Miss master's theses were based on field data that John collected during his more than 50 years with Archives or were based on data from the Carson site where the Ole Miss field school joined John in his long-term excavation of that site. He also provided background data drawn from his long experience in Delta archaeology to generations of Ole Miss graduate students.

From 1952 to 1964, all of the archaeologists at Ole Miss specialized in Mesoamerican or Caribbean archaeology during their graduate work. This may be the result of the fact that Julian Tatum, longtime chair of the department, got his degree in sociology from LSU and had a strong interest in Latin America (Julien Tatum, his son, personal communication). The next tenure track hire in 1966 was Francis James, an Old World scholar.

1965 – Koehler, Thorne

Robert Marion Thorne (BA 1964, MA 1965, Mississippi, Instructor in Anthropology). Bob Thorne finished his master's thesis on the Southern Cult in 1965 and taught anthropology as an instructor for the next three years. During that time, he worked with Bettye Broyles, SEAC secretary, and MAA volunteers to publish a compendium of Mississippi ceramic types (Thorne and Broyles 1968) and he edited Volume 1 of the Anthropological Papers of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Mississippi (Thorne 1968) which included reports on the excavation of four mounds dug by Koehler's field schools and MAA volunteers. He left to go to graduate school at the University of Missouri in 1968.

1966-1967 – James, Koehler, Thorne

Frances Warren James (BS 1940, Bucknell, PhD 1963 University of London, Associate Professor). Frances James' early research is best reported in a short, author's biography in an early issue of *Expedition* (1961, Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 44), the magazine published by the University Museum at University of Pennsylvania .

FRANCES W. JAMES ("Beth Shan") entered archaeology as a pick-and-shovel volunteer on blitz sites in London and elsewhere in England where she was stationed as a journalist. She moved on into academic archaeology at London University's Institute of Archaeology, first doing a postgraduate diploma in the archaeology of the Roman Provinces in 1953. After her first season at Jericho, she decided to specialize in Palestinian archaeology and earned a second diploma in that field. She came to the University Museum last spring to cull material from the Beth Shan collection for her doctoral dissertation which will deal with the Israelite levels there.

In addition to providing a tantalizingly brief account of the events which led her to become an archaeologist, this issue of the magazine included an overview of the archaeology of Beth Shan (James 1961). Beth Shan, a tell in northern Israel located on the road to Damascus, was excavated by the University Museum between 1921 and 1933 (Pickett 2013). Although the several years of excavation there uncovered occupations ranging from the Neolithic through the early Arab period and exposed and mapped structures dating to most of the sequence, the artifacts were poorly reported. Plans, notes, and many of the artifacts are stored at the University Museum and Frances made it her life's work to "re-excavate" this material. Francis wrote her dissertation for Kathleen M. Kenyon on Iron Age levels at Beth Shan which was later published (James 1966). Following that, she took on the Bronze Age levels. Her work was funded by grants from the American Philosophical Society, the Wenner-Gren Foundation and, in the early 1980s, by a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to report on the Late Bronze Age levels. During her tenure at Ole Miss, she spent many of her summers in Philadelphia, studying the artifacts in the University Museum with fellow scholar, Patrick McGovern. They also visited storage areas in Syro-Palestine to study collections there (McGovern, personal communication). She died in 1983 before completing the final report on that project. Ed Sisson assumed administrative oversight of the grant at Ole Miss while Pat McGovern collated and edited the manuscript (James and McGovern 1993).

During her time on faculty at Ole Miss, Frances directed one thesis and served on several committees as well as working with students at other institutions on graduate research. Ole Miss offered field school credit in Old World archaeology with Francis serving as instructor of record. Her role was to

use her connections in the archaeological community to place her students in major excavations in Europe (Thorne, personal communication) some of whom went on to careers in archaeology (Ford, personal communication; Sisson 1993).

1968-1970 - James, Koehler

1971 – James, Koehler, Thorne

Robert Marion Thorne (BA 1964, MA 1965, Mississippi, ABD Missouri, Assistant Professor). Bob Thorne returned from the University of Missouri having completed his course work and the fieldwork for his dissertation which he completed in 1974 (Thorne 1974). Thorne was granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in 1976. In 1987, he was promoted to full Professor.

At Missouri, his major professor was Richard Krause who had recently gotten his PhD from Yale having worked with Irving Rouse and, consequently, was interested in archaeological systematics. This is reflected in a paper they coauthored (Krause and Thorne 1971) as well as paper Bob delivered at the 1969 SEAC meeting in Macon (Thorne 1970).

Koehler was ill when Bob returned and he took over the field school, doing the initial work at the Slaughter Site (Ford 1977). Perhaps more significant in terms of the development of Mississippi archaeology, he collaborated with Dick Marshall, a recent hire at Mississippi State, in two seasons of field school at Lyons Bluff, a Mississippian period mound site near Starkville (Marshall 1968). In the mid-1980s it seemed that half or more of the professional archaeologists working in Mississippi had attended one or more of those field schools (Johnson, personal communication).

The other, ultimately more significant collaboration between Thorne and Marshall occurred when they coauthored an early assessment of the archaeological resources that would be impacted by the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway (Marshall and Thorne 1971). This was the first in a series of large-scale survey and excavation projects focusing on the route of the proposed waterway. In addition to the Tenn-Tom research including excavations at the site of the proposed Yellow Creek Nuclear Power Plant (Thorne, Broyles, and Johnson 1981), Bob directed large survey projects in the Yazoo Basin and the North Central Hills (Thorne and Curry 1983; Thorne and Johnson 1987; Thorne, Johnson, and Hildebrand 1999). Most of these projects were funded by TVA or the Vicksburg office of the Corps of Engineers. The resulting reports made substantial contribution to our understanding of the past.

Bob founded the Center for Archaeological Research in 1976 and his teaching load was reduced to half time with the university covering his salary for the nine-month academic year. Summer salary was covered by contracts. This arrangement included the Co-Directors and Associate Directors for the following several decades.

In 1983, Bob added site stabilization and conservation as a research interest, collaborating with archaeologists from TVA, the Corps of Engineers, and the National Park Service. In 1987, with continuing funding from TVA and in collaboration with the National Park Service, he founded the National Clearinghouse for Archaeological Site Stabilization (Thorne and Reams 1991). The Clearinghouse produced a series of papers on the technical aspects of site stabilization and sponsored workshops for Federal agencies (e.g. Thorne 1991; Thorne, Walbauer, and Nickens 1998). Bob's contribution to archaeological site conservation was recognized with a special achievement award at the Society for American Archaeology meeting in 1997.

Altogether, Bob administered nearly 3.2 million dollars of external funds. These funds provided summer salary for Center directors, paid staff, and provided funded fieldwork opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students as well as data for thesis projects. A total of 31 MA theses at Ole Miss were dependent entirely or in part on CRM or external grant generated data and funds. Moreover, the overhead rate for externally funded research projects at the University varied through time but was around 40%. That means that approximately 72% of the funding supported the actual field and laboratory work, the rest was charged to support the University's administrative costs. Administrative costs maintained the Office of Research and Sponsored Programs. In addition, 35% of the overhead went to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology where it was used to buy supplies, pay service contracts on office machines, and provided travel funds for faculty to attend meetings. The principal investigator, the one who wrote the proposal and conducted the research, received a 10% share of the overhead. By mutual agreement, half of the departmental share was turned over to the PI. Bob and subsequent PIs used their share to buy and maintain trucks and other equipment and cover summer salary during those rare instances when they weren't covered by contract. It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the Center to the development of the archaeology program at Ole Miss.

Tom Koehler resigned during the 1971 academic year.

1972-1997 – Ford, James, Schlosser, Thorne

Janet Lynn Ford (BA 1967 Mississippi, ABD Tulane, Instructor in Anthropology). As an undergraduate at Ole Miss, Janet took courses from Koehler, Thorne, and James, graduating *summa cum laude*. After spending the summer of 1967 at Grasshopper, an NSF funded field school in Arizona where William Longacre was exploring the implications of what then was called the New Archaeology, Janet began her graduate studies with Robert Wauchope at Tulane. She worked as a Research Assistant with the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1971 before joining the faculty at Ole Miss. She ran the summer field school for many years at sites including Slaughter, the topic of her dissertation (Ford 1977), the Stark Young house on campus, the Little Spring Creek Mound (Ford 1988a), and Batesville Mounds (Ford 1996). Her primary research focus was Woodland ceramics (Ford 1980, 1988a, 1988b, 1996). She also maintained an interest in ethnobotanical analysis begun with her dissertation. Janet was tenured and promoted to Associate Professor in 1990.

Ann Louise Schlosser (BA 1952 *Ann Louise Schlosser* (BA 1952 Mary Baldwin College, MA 1961, Georgia; MA 1964, Tulane, ABD SIU, Carbondale, Assistant Professor). When Ann came to Ole Miss, she had done a good deal of graduate work on the art and iconography of the Maya and had completed the coursework for her PhD at SIU, Carbondale with Bob Rands. While here, like all the full-time faculty, she taught four courses a semester. Those courses included introductory anthropology, archaeology, anthropological theory, and language and culture (Thorne, personal communication)

Ann Schlosser failed to finish her PhD and was denied tenure in 1997. She did complete it the following year (Schlosser 1978).

1978 – Ford, James, Johnson, Thorne

Jay Kermit Johnson (BA 1969, Florida State, PhD 1976, Southern Illinois, Assistant Professor). Jay came to Ole Miss in 1976 to work as lab director on the Yellow Creek Project, one of Bob Thorne's early TVA contracts (Thorne, Broyles, and Johnson 1981; Johnson 1981). When Ann Schlosser left, he was appointed to her tenure track line. When Ed Sisson and he switch positions in 1981, he became the Associate Director of the Center for Archaeological Research. When Bob Thorne retired in 2001, Johnson became the Director of the Center. He was promoted to Associate Professor in 1983 and Full Professor in 1988.

His early interest in lithic analysis began with his dissertation (Johnson 1976) which he wrote for Bob Rands, who finished out his career at SIU Carbondale after a short stint at Chapel Hill. This focus was expressed in an edited volume (Johnson and Morrow 1987). In the late 1980s, Johnson began a collaboration with Tom Sever, an archaeologist at the Stennis Space Center, and became interested in remote sensing and anthropology (Johnson et al. 1988) which was, ultimately, the focus of another edited volume (Johnson 2006). Finally, an interest in the archaeology of the Chickasaw presence in northeast Mississippi began in the early 1990s when Johnson, in consultation with the Chickasaw Nation, directed the excavation of an 18th century Chickasaw site in Tupelo (Johnson et al. 1994). This ultimately led to a collaboration with representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, the National Park Service, and archaeologists from three other Universities in the region in order to study archived site collections (Johnson et al. 2008).

Johnson continued the emphasis on CRM funding and external grants begun by Bob Thorne, eventually bringing in \$1,647,159 in funding from NEH, NGS, SCS, MDOT, MDAH, USACOE, National Forest Service, the Chickasaw Nation, and numerous CRM firms. In addition, in 2000 when Senator Thad Cochran inserted \$10,826,459 in earmarks for Ole Miss in the NASA budget, Johnson and three other faculty members in other departments on campus were designated Principal Investigators, charged with developing an emphasis on geoinformatics education. In addition to a good deal of overhead, this impacted the archaeological program in three ways. Funds became available to purchase a full suite of geophysical survey instruments, allowing a switch in research emphasis from satellite and airborne imagery to the much more sensitive, ground-based instruments like gradiometers and ground penetrating radar. The NASA grant was also used to provide competitive stipends to recruit graduate students interested in exploring the use of geophysical survey instruments in archaeology. Several very good theses were the result. Finally, there was funding to pay the salary for a research associate in the grant. Bryan Haley assumed this role which led to several years of collaboration between Johnson and Haley (Johnson and Haley 2006; Johnson et al. 2016; Thompson et al. 2004).

1979 – Ford, James, Johnson, Sisson, Thorne

Edward B. Sisson (BA 1964, Mississippi, PhD, 1976, Harvard, Co-Director of the Center for Archaeological Research and Assistant Professor). Ed Sisson took an introduction to anthropology course from Pat Culbert

during his first semester as an undergraduate at Ole Miss which amplified his interest in Mesoamerican archaeology. In fact, he worked at Tikal with Culbert during the summer of 1963. He followed Bob Rands to Chapel Hill in 1964 where he enrolled in the graduate program and worked with him at Palenque. When Rands went to SIU, Carbondale, Ed continued his graduate work with Gordon Willey at Harvard. He wrote his dissertation on survey and excavations in the coastal plain of Tabasco, describing the Olmec ceramics from that region (Sisson 1976). After completing his coursework, he took a position as curator at the R.S. Peabody Foundation in Boston where he got the chance to work with Richard MacNeish in the Tehuacan Valley of Mexico (Sisson 1973). Following that, he worked with Jesse Jennings at the University of Utah where he taught courses and directed the contract archaeological research program there (Sisson and Jennings 1977).

He returned to Ole Miss in 1979 where he joined Bob Thorne in a position similar to the position he held in Utah. At Ole Miss, he directed cultural resources surveys in the Delta while teaching courses on campus. However, in 1981 and by mutual consent, he and Jay Johnson switched positions and Ed focused his research and teaching on Mesoamerican art and archaeology. He returned to the Tehuacan Valley in Mexico with graduate students in the early 1990s where a small test pit meant to recover a ceramic sample encountered the top of a painted stucco wall. Subsequent excavation exposed a largely intact mural displaying a series of shields presenting elaborate iconography. This led to an MA thesis (Lilly, Table 1) and an important journal article (Sisson and Lilly 1994). Ed later collaborated with George Everitt in the Department of Modern Language on campus in the translation and annotation of a commentary on a Mexican codex by a prominent German scholar (Nowotny 2005) which was published by a major press. Ed was granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in 1986.

1980-1982 Ford, James, Johnson, Sisson, Thorne

Francis James died in 1983 and the department was not allowed to refill the position.

1983-1996 – Ford, Johnson, Sisson, Thorne

During the period from 1979 to 2001, the teaching load of the Directors and Associate Directors of the Center for Archaeological research was half time. That meant that the effective teaching faculty in anthropology was reduced by one. After Francis James died and until Robbie Ethridge was hired, essentially three faculty members were covering all of the anthropology course taught. This is of importance because this was also a period of low enrollment. If a class drew a small number of students, it “didn’t make.” The implications for the MA program in anthropology during this period is that all the graduate courses were taught for free, as an overload, in addition to the regular course load of whoever taught them.

1997-2000 – Ethridge, Ford, Johnson, Sisson, Thorne

Robbie Ethridge (BS 1978, MA 1984, PhD 1996, Georgia, McMullan Assistant Professor of Southern Studies and Assistant Professor of Anthropology). Robbie is the first cross appointment in anthropology. She was hired to teach half time in Anthropology and half time in Southern Studies. In fact, half of her position was funded by the McMullen endowment in Southern Studies with the rest funded by the University through the department. She came to Ole Miss with a strong pedigree, Phi Beta Kappa and *summa cum laude* as an undergraduate at the University of Georgia where she stayed to write her dissertation for Charles Hudson, a central figure in the revival of the relevance of ethnohistory in understanding Southeastern prehistory. This was largely because Hudson and his students used archaeological data in their research. Robbie is no exception. She has made a career out of making ethnohistory accessible to archaeologists and archaeology accessible to ethnohistorians. In addition, after finishing her MA, during her PhD studies at Georgia, she worked with CRM firms. These factors made her a comfortable addition to the anthropology program at Ole Miss which was made up entirely of archaeologists at that time.

Although her dissertation focused on the Creek (Ethridge 2003), she soon turned to a study of the Chickasaw, helping rewrite a failed NEH proposal to restudy the artifacts recovered during the preparation for the Natchez Trace Parkway near Tupelo between 1939 and 1941. The resubmitted grant was funded which led to a major reevaluation of Chickasaw chronology and, more importantly, the relationships between the Chickasaw and their European trade partners and enemies during the early 18th century (Johnson et al. 2008).

One of her seminal contributions to understanding the early contact period occurred when she applied ideas derived from a global theory of colonialism to the southeastern United States. The shatter zone concept revolutionized our perception of the interactions between Indians and Europeans during the early Colonial Period (Ethridge and Shuck-Hall 2009). She applied this concept to the Chickasaw transition from prehistory to history in northeastern Mississippi (Ethridge 2010). She has co-edited three more books (Ethridge and Bowne 2020; Ethridge and Hudson 2002; Ethridge and Pluckhahn 2006), including her first book on which she worked with Charles Hudson, her long-time mentor. Two more books are in preparation.

In addition, Robbie has authored or coauthored more than thirty journal articles and book chapters. However, her contribution to the literature goes beyond writing seminal articles. In 2007, she was one of the founding editors of *Native South*, a journal published by the University of Nebraska Press. From 2013 to 2020 she was the North America editor for *Ethnohistory*, the flagship journal published by the Duke University Press.

Her service to academia includes numerous offices held. She was president of the Southern Anthropological Society from 2012 to 2014 and the American Society for Ethnohistory from 2020 from 2021. She was also president of the Ole Miss Phi Beta Kappa chapter, having served on the application committee to establish the chapter starting in 1997. One of her most significant and challenging leadership roles was in establishing and leading the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference from 2016 to 2021.

She has also chaired several MA theses in anthropology as well as serving as co-chair on PhD dissertations in history. She helped form the anthropology program in other ways, serving and chairing search committees and serving as graduate program coordinator. She was promoted to Associate Professor and granted tenure in 2003. In 2008, she became a full-time member of the anthropology faculty and became a full Professor in 2010.

2001 – Ethridge, Ford, Johnson, Sisson

Bob Thorne retired in 2001.

2002 – Ethridge, Ford, Johnson, Sisson, Wrobel

Gabriel Wrobel (BS 1993 Emory, ABD Indiana, Visiting Assistant Professor) When Bob Thorne retired, rather than replace him with another archaeologist, the anthropology faculty decided to add a physical anthropologist, diversifying the program. Following a failed search, Gabe came in as a Visiting Professor and was the clear candidate to fill the tenure track line among those who applied the following year. Gabe finished his dissertation in 2004, writing for Della Cook at Indiana on dental variation among a sample of prehistoric Maya from Belize. He was promoted to Associate Professor in that same year.

Gabe is a very good example of a specialization within physical anthropology, bioarcheology. Not only do they analyze human skeletal remains, bioarcheologists excavate them as well, often as project director, coordinating other specialists' activity in the field. As it turned out, that made him a good fit with the program. He is well connected with the Institute of Archaeology in Belize and took several Ole Miss graduate students with him to dig Maya ruins and cave sites. He found thesis topics for them and coauthored project reports and journal articles with them (Stemp et al. 2015; Wrobel et al. 2002, 2012). While at Ole Miss, he published widely in major journals (Wrobel 2007; Wrobel et al. 2002; Danforth et al. 2009) as well as edited volumes (Wrobel 2004, 2012). Gabe left for Michigan State in 2012 when the Law School at Ole Miss would not find a position for his wife and Michigan State could.

Although nearly all of Gabe's fieldwork was in Belize, one of his graduate students, Jenna James, wrote up her analysis of one of the mass burial pits at the Carson Mounds site near Clarksdale in Mississippi (James, Table 1). Gabe served as co-director with Johnson at a winter intersession field school there in 2009. As it turned out, that wasn't such a good idea. The ground froze on the second day of fieldwork and remained frozen for the following two weeks. We had to use mattocks to start the levels each morning.

2003-2010 - Ethridge, Ford, Johnson, Murray, Sisson, Wrobel

Matthew L. Murray (BA 1982 Connecticut, AM 1986, PhD 1995 Harvard, Assistant Professor of Anthropology). When Matthew's wife was brought in to chair the Art Department, an Assistant Professor line was created for Matthew. However, because Matthew had substantial experience in CRM and because the I69 project with a planned interstate from Memphis to south of Greenville, through the heart of the Delta led us to anticipated hundreds of thousands of dollars in site excavation which would provide salary for Matthew, the line was created but the University would not fund it. The I69 dreams were not fulfilled, so Matthew started picking up courses, at first a cultural geography course required for education majors and then a 300 level archaeology course required for anthropology majors and, ultimately, graduate courses in anthropology. When the University established a promotion trajectory for instructors, Matthew decided to go that route. In 2014, he was promoted to Instructional Associate Professor status and Instructional Professor in 2021.

Matthew graduated *summa cum laude* from the University of Connecticut and did his graduate work at Harvard where he wrote his dissertation on late Bronze and Iron Age settlement in Germany. His fieldwork and publications reflect this interest as well as an interest in landscape archaeology (Arnold and

Murray 2002, 2015; Murray 1995; Garstki and Murray 2015; Wiktorowicz et al. 2017). Matthew has taken Ole Miss students with him to do fieldwork in Germany and served on several MA thesis committees, as well as directing them.

Bob Thorne returned as interim chair of the department in 2003, a fitting end to his career at Ole Miss in that he was the de facto chair of the anthropology side for most of his career, serving as graduate program coordinator and working to gain consensus on issue of curriculum and course assignment

2011 – Ethridge, Ford, Johnson, Murray, Sisson, Skipper, Wrobel

Jodi Skipper (BA 1998 Grambling State, MA 2002 Florida State, PhD 2010 Texas, Assistant Professor of Southern Studies and Anthropology). Jodi is another cross appointment, teaching half time in Southern Studies and half time in Anthropology. Jodi wrote her thesis for Rochelle Marrinan (Skipper 2002) on an antebellum plantation in north Florida and her dissertation for Maria Franklin (Skipper 2010). The dissertation focused on the excavation of a house site associated with a historically African American church located in an area subject to gentrification in Dallas, Texas. Beyond reporting on the excavation, the dissertation focusses on the public history portion of the project and how heritage politics and political mobilization played out in the church community. This work set the stage for all of her subsequent scholarship (Skipper 2015; Combs and Skipper 2014; Skipper and Davidson 2018; Coffey and Skipper 2017). In particular, the relations between the past and the present as mitigated by archaeological research and public outreach was the focus of Jodi's Behind the Big House Project in which students and faculty at the University conducted test excavations of slave quarters in Holly Springs, Mississippi and presented those results to the local community and beyond. It is the subject of her new book which she describes as an "autoethnography" (Skipper 2022).

In addition to serving as a committee member on MA theses, she has directed two. She was granted tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in 2017.

Janet Ford retired at the end of the 2011 academic year but taught part-time for a few more years.

2012 – Ethridge, Ford, Freiwald, Johnson, Murray, Sisson, Skipper

Carolyn Freiwald (BA 1989, MA 2004, PhD 2011 Wisconsin, Assistant Professor of Anthropology). Carolyn came in as a Visiting Professor and was subsequently hired to replace Gabe Wrobel and, like Gabe, focusses primarily on Maya archaeology in Belize. She wrote her dissertation (Freiwald 2011) for Jason Jaeger, a Mayanist, and T. Douglas Price who, among other things, is known for isotopic analysis of human remains. Her primary emphasis has been using trace element analysis to map migration patterns in both people (Freiwald et al. 2014; Wrobel et al. 2017; Price et al. 2019; Freiwald et al. 2020; Freiwald 2021) and animals (Freiwald 2010; Freiwald and Pugh 2018; Brown and Freiwald 2020). She worked with Jodi Skipper on the Behind the Big House Project. Carolyn has collaborated with a broad range of scholars and her publications reflect this.

Like Gabe, Carolyn has been successful in attracting graduate students, having directed theses dealing with both Mesoamerican and Southeastern material. Carolyn was promoted to Associate Professor and granted tenure in 2019.

Ed Sisson retired at the end of the 2012 academic year. Rather than replacing him with an archaeologist, in their continued effort to diversify the department and strengthen the graduate program, the anthropology faculty decided to hire Marcos Mendoza, a cultural anthropologist.

2013-2014 – Ethridge, Freiwald, Johnson, Meyers, Murray, Skipper

Maureen Meyers (BS 1993 Radford, MA 1995 Georgia, PhD 2011 Kentucky, Assistant Professor of Anthropology). Maureen Meyers was hired to replace Janet Ford in 2013. She did her undergraduate work at Radford (*summa cum laude*), wrote her MA thesis for Dave Hally at the University of Georgia, and her PhD for Dick Jefferies at the University of Kentucky (Meyers 2011). In addition to her academic experience, she brought to Ole Miss a long history of work in CRM, having served as a principal investigator with major firms throughout the Southeast.

In 2007, she supervised the Kentucky field school at the Carter Robinson Mound site in Virginia. She wrote her dissertation on that site and continued to work there using field schools from Radford University and Ole Miss until 2017. Carter Robinson is located on the eastern periphery of the Mississippian world and much of Maureen's scholarly work, including a special issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* that she edited with Adam King (King and Meyers 2002), has focused on the nature of social interaction across frontiers in prehistory (Meyers 2002, 2006, 2017). This has led to an interest in craft production (Meyers 2016, 2021). She also wrote an article for Ethridge's seminal volume on the shatter zone concept (Meyers 2009).

Her service to the southeastern archaeological community goes beyond scholarship. Since coming to Ole Miss, along with Tony Boudreaux and Jay Johnson, she co-organized three professional meetings; the Mid-South Archaeological Conference in Oxford in 2017, the Mississippi Archaeological Association Annual Meeting in Oxford in 2019, and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) in Jackson in 2019. She took on the role as associate editor for *Mississippi Archaeology* in 2020. In 2013 she was awarded the C.B. Moore Award for Excellence in Archaeology by a Young Scholar by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and was elected President of SEAC in 2018. She served two years as President Elect, assumed the presidency in 2021. Her term will expire in the fall of 2022.

Maureen has also played a pivotal role in the effort to understand and deal with sexual harassment in the archaeological community. She was the founding chair of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Committee in 2013 and worked with that committee to design and administer a survey of sexual harassment in the SEAC community. Preliminary results were presented as a poster at the annual meeting the next year (Meyers et al. 2014) and published in a national journal (Meyers et al. 2018). Maureen, along with Robbie Ethridge and Karen Smith organized a plenary session dealing with sexual harassment and assault at the 2018 annual meeting of SEAC in Augusta. In addition, she served as a speaker and panelist for the Society for American Archaeology and the American Cultural Resources Association.

The collection of donated and excavated artifacts at Ole Miss dates back to Calvin Brown and includes several decades of CRM projects. Maureen became interested in the research potential of these collection shortly after coming to Oxford. Working with students, she put together exhibits, including artifacts and narrative, that were displayed in the common area of the department and in the library on campus, in the Southern Studies exhibit space. Working with Robbie Ethridge, she organized an exhibit of the elaborate ceramics from the Walls site for the Historic New Orleans Collection in the French Quarter. Realizing the need to rebox and inventory the artifacts so that future archaeologists could have full access to the collections, she and Tony Boudreaux wrote a grant proposal to bring the collections up to current standards. In 2019, the National Park Service funded a five-year, \$500,000 grant to do just that.

Maureen was awarded tenure and promoted to Associate Professor in 2017.

2015-2019 – Boudreaux, Ethridge, Freiwald, Meyers, Murray, Skipper

Edmond A. (Tony) Boudreaux III (BA 1994 Mississippi State University, MA 1997 University of Alabama, PhD 2005 University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill). Johnson retired in 2015 and was replaced by Tony Boudreaux who came in as an Associate Professor and Director of the Center for Archaeological Research. He began his archaeological fieldwork in Mississippi as an undergraduate at Mississippi State (Boudreaux 1999) where he graduated *summa cum laude*. He did surveys in Alabama (Boudreaux and Johnson 2000) while writing his MA thesis for Ian Brown. He wrote his dissertation for Vincas Steponiatis at Chapel Hill (Boudreaux 2007). Prior to his previous academic position at East Carolina, Tony worked as a senior project manager at the Biloxi office of Coastal Environments, Inc., one of the major CRM firms in the Southeast, before coming to Ole Miss.

Tony's scholarship as a young professional was recognized by the SEAC in 2008 with the C.B. Moore award. His early promise was fulfilled with publications in *Southeastern Archaeology* (2010a, 2011; Boudreaux and Armour 2021), *American Antiquity* (2013a, Cobb et al. 2021), as well as chapters in important edited volumes (2010b, 2013b, 2021 Boudreaux, Ford, and Rosenwinkle 2021). He also co-edited a seminal book on the early contact period (Boudreaux, Meyers, and Johnson 2020).

Another aspect of Tony's contribution to the discipline which is not evident in his substantial list of publications, is his service. Shortly after taking on the Directorship position, he became the Graduate Program Coordinator for Anthropology. This is a job that includes graduate advising and, most importantly, recruiting prospective students. He has served on and directed numerous thesis committees. He coauthored an early report on sexual harassment in southeastern archaeology (Meyers et al. 2018), recently completed a term as secretary for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and was program chair for the 2019 annual meeting of that society in Jackson, Mississippi as well as the 2017 Mid-South and Mississippi Archaeological Association meetings, both in Oxford. He is currently an associate editor of *Mississippi Archaeology*.

As the newly appointed Director of the Center for Archaeological Research, Tony, literally, hit the ground running. During 2016, his first full year on the job, he secured six new contracts ranging in size from \$6,307 to \$1,378,159, totaling nearly 1.5 million dollars. His total external funding since coming to the University is \$2,358,139. Funding sources include construction companies, the Mississippi Major Economic Impact Authority, the National Science Foundation, the

National Park Service and, significantly, the Chickasaw Nation. His work with the Chickasaw has established a long term and remarkably productive relationship. In all this, he has funded several dozen graduate and undergraduate student, allowing them to do archaeological field and lab work and, in some cases, to use that fieldwork for thesis projects.

Tony was tenured in 2017 and his promotion to full professor was approved in 2021.

2020 – Boudreaux, Freiwald, Meyers, Murray, O’Donnell, Skipper

Alexis (Lexi) O’Donnell (BA 2008 University of Arizona, MS 2016, PhD 2019 University of New Mexico, Visiting Assistant Professor). Lexi wrote her dissertation (O’Donnell 2019a) for Patricia Crown with Jane Buikstra as a committee member. Two chapters have already been published in major journals (O’Donnell 2019b; O’Donnell and Ragsdale 2017). Her dissertation uses data from the pre-historic Southwest to examine issues of migration and status as measured using dental morphology, skeletal lesions, and other data to ask questions about migration and health. She has continued that focus using craniometric data (O’Donnell and Schillaci 2021) as well as turning to contemporary populations (O’Donnell et al. 2017; O’Donnell et al. 2020). All of this work has been published in major journals.

Robbie Ethridge was transferred to the Department of History by the dean of Liberal Arts in 2020. She no longer taught anthropology courses.

2021 - Freiwald, Murray, O’Donnell, Skipper

Early in the summer of 2021, *Maureen Meyers* resigned. She returned to CRM and is now a Senior Archaeologist with New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Georgia.

The following month, *Tony Boudreaux* resigned and moved to Starkville where he became an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures and the Director of Curation and CRM with the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State.

Lexi O’Donnell left at the end of the spring semester 2022 to take a tenure track position at the University of New Mexico.

In June of 2022, one of the two open tenure track lines in anthropology was filled by *Christine Lee*, a bioarcheologist with a research interest in dental anthropology, population history, migration, and ethnogenesis with a fieldwork experience in China, Mongolia, Taiwan, and Egypt. She wrote her dissertation (Lee 2007) for Christy Turner and Donald Johanson at Arizona State University and has published widely (Lee 2019a, 2019b, 2020; Lee and Zhang 2013).

Krista Eschbach was also hired in June to fill a two-year, Visiting Assistant Professor position. Krista earned a BA and MA at the University of West Florida where she worked with Judy Bense and John Worth on projects emphasizing Spanish colonial archaeology. She studied with Barbara Stark and Michael Smith at Arizona State University where she completed her dissertation (Eschbach 2019a). She has published a book chapter (Eschbach 2019b), an article in a major journal (Stark and Eschbach 2018), and has a book and several articles in preparation. Having done fieldwork in Vera Cruz and north Florida, she brings a broad perspective to her understanding of the relationships between indigenous and colonial peoples. In addition to her expertise in the use of historic documents, she makes use of petrographic analysis of ceramics to explore those relationships.

Robbie Ethridge retired at the end of June in 2022.

Acknowledgements First, I thank Jessica Crawford for agreeing to publish this history and for doing her day job so well. I am proud to count her as one of my graduate students. Carol Morrow provided comments on the first draft of this manuscript. She was my first graduate student, writing her thesis on, what else, lithic technology. Robbie Ethridge, Maureen Meyers, and Tony Boudreaux also contributed to the narrative. This history began as a presentation to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology that I made in 2015, during my last semester on faculty. Fortunately, Jeff Jackson made a video of that talk which helped me interpret my presentation notes which were six years old and not that good to begin with. During the first round of research, I relied heavily on the people who came before me. Primary among them were Janet Ford, Bob Thorne, and Ed Sisson. In working through my notes and filling in

the details, I returned to Bob and Ed with many more questions. In addition, I talked with Sam Brookes who provided many insights about the department during his time in the masters program and supplied several wonderful stories, some of which could have been printed. William Justice, one of Francis James' students at Ole Miss, and Patrick McGovern, who wrote his dissertation for Francis at Penn State and col-laborated with her on the restudy of the Beth Shan collections, also helped in filling in what little I knew about her. I wish I had found more time to talk with Francis during our joint tenure in the department. I also wish that Janet Ford was still around so I could explore her memory which was always better than mine and share some of the insights that came from digging into the relatively recent past.

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Table 1 MA theses in anthropology chaired by the faculty of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Mississippi.

Date	Author	Title	Major Professor
1963	Grantham, Charles Scott	Leslie A. White's Energy Theory and the Great Plains of North America	Rands
1965	Curry, Hugh Kimbriel	Ceramic Analysis of the Womack Site	Koehler
1965	Thorne, Robert Marion	The "Southern Cult"; Indigenous or Imported	Koehler
1968	Connaway, John Marshall	The Interpretation of Non-material Culture Patterns from Prehistoric Archeological Remains in the Southeastern United States	Koehler
1968	McGahey, Samuel O.	An Archaeological Survey of Certain Sites in Sardis Reservoir	Koehler
1968	Nash, Charles H.	Residence Mounds: An Intermediate Middle-Mississippian Settlement Pattern	Koehler
1977	Mitchell, Nancy Ross	Paleopathology in Archaeology: The Humber Site (22-Co-601) as a Case Study	Thorne
1978	Hallman, Camille Margarita	A Dietary Analysis of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Northeast Mississippi	Thorne
1979	Birchett, Thomas Cleveland Carter	Cuna Indian Adaptation: The Mola as a Vehicle of Cultural Identity	Thorne
1979	Morgan, David Turner	Ceramic Analysis of Materials from the Lightline Lake Site, Leflore County, Mississippi: A Test Case for Type-variety in the Upper Yazoo River Basin Sub-region	Thorne
1979	Raspet, Carol Ann	A Production Stage Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Lightline Lake Site, Leflore County, Mississippi	Johnson
1980	Brookes, Samuel Owen	The Peabody Phase in the Upper Sunflower Region	Thorne
1980	Feinstein, Jonathan E.	The Weapons of the Early Bronze-Middle Bronze Intermediate Period in Palestine	James
1982	Pace, Judith Lavann	Cultural Resource Management: A Summary of its Legal Basis	Thorne
1983	Phillips, John Clay	Biface Reduction Strategies for Tuscaloosa Gravel: First Terrace Site Function in the Central Tombigbee Valley	Johnson
1984	Sparks, John Thomas	Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Clay County, Mississippi	Johnson
1985	Fortune, Linda Gay	The Utilization of Lithic Resources in Sardis Lake, Lafayette County, Mississippi: Further Study of Projectile Points from the Savage collection	Johnson
1985	France, Wheeler Van III	Chert Utilization at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area	Johnson
1987	Fay, Patricia Marie	Archaeological Site Stabilization in the Tennessee River Valley-Phase III	Thorne

1987	Stultz, Modeena May	Architectural and artifactual Implications for Household Organization in a Satellite Community in the Tehuacan Valley, Mexico	Sisson
1991	Christensen, Robert Charles	Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of Knife River Flint from the Primary Source Area: Phase I- Elemental Description and Statement of Variability	Johnson
1991	Lilly, Thomas Gerald , Jr.	Shields of War and Sacrifice: An Iconographic Analysis of Murals found at Tehuacan Viejo	Sisson
1991	Styer, Kenneth F.	An Evaluation of Controlled Surface Collections from Three Potential DeSoto Contact Sites in Western Mississippi	Johnson
1991	Yearous, Jenny Dee	Meadowbrook: An Eighteenth Century Chickasaw village	Johnson
1993	Stallings, Richard Joseph	Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Northeastern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi	Johnson
1994	Aldridge, Shearer Robinson	An Ethnobotanical Analysis of the Coontown Landing Site (22LA545)	Ford
1994	Britt, Tad	Archaeological, Investigations of Five Sites Located Within the Expansion Area of the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport: A Case Study Demonstrating the Value of Contract Archaeology	Thorne
1994	Duff, Eric Anthony	Recent Salvage Excavations at the Oliver Site and an Evaluation of Mississippian Period Chronology in the Upper Yazoo Basin of Mississippi	Johnson
1994	Holland, Mimi	Batesville Mounds: A Middle Woodland Platform Mound and Village Site	Johnson
1994	Reams, Melissa Higgins	History, Development, and Current Interpretation of Federal Historic Preservation Legislation: A Guide for Students and Federal Land Managers	Thorne
1996	Fant, David	Early Woodland Sites on the Holly Springs National Forest, Archaeological Survey from 1992-1995, and the Testing of Site 22MR539 and 22BE585	Johnson
1996	Rasica, Melko	The Calendrical Cycle in the Pre-Christian Religion of the Croats	Johnson
1996	VanHecke, John	The Excavations at Walton-Young House, Oxford, Mississippi	Ford
1997	Stuart, Rodney Thomas	A Ceramic Analysis of the Early and Middle Woodland Components of the Batesville Mounds Site	Johnson
1997	Wild, Michael James	Archaeological Investigations of the 15 Acre Tract for the Proposed Construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority Customer Service Center, City of Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi	Thorne
1998	Hildebrand, Carla Sue	Quantitative Quaternary GIS Analysis of Prehistoric Site Locations in the Upper Yazoo Basin, Mississippi	Johnson
1999	Maxcy, Troy Steven	Chickasaw Ethnohistory, 1721-1740: The Journal of the Council and Council in Assembly South Carolina Sessional Papers	Johnson
2000	Phillips, James	Architectural Remains at Wickliffe: A Middle Mississippian House in Western Kentucky	Johnson
2001	Luse, Lainie Shanks	A Comparison of Soil Types and Their Relation to Mississippian and Historic Period Site Selection	Ethridge
2003	Crawford, Jessica Fleming	Archaic Effigy Beads: A New Look at Some old Beads	Johnson
2003	Edwards, Pamela Deanne	An Analysis of late Prehistoric Ceramics from the Hollywood Site (22TU500) in Tunica County, Mississippi	Johnson
2003	Haley, Bryan	Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques, Digital Image Processing, and Multisensor GIS Analysis at the Hollywood Site, a Late Mississippian Mound Center	Johnson
2003	McAnally, Michelle Renee	A Land Use History of the Holly Springs National Forest	Johnson

2003	Peukert, John	Ground Penetrating Radar at Hollywood	Johnson
2003	Rausch, Dona	Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw	Johnson
2003	Reynolds, Matthew	Magnetic Remote Sensing and Ground Truth: Some Examples from the Hollywood Site, Tunica County, Mississippi	Johnson
2003	Sullivan, John	Fracture Patterns of Fire Cracked Rock, An Analysis of Artifacts from the Batesville Mounds, 22PA500, Panola County, Mississippi	Johnson
2004	Aydin, Zeynep Nahide	The Application of Multi-sensor Remote Sensing Techniques in Archaeology	Johnson
2004	Brown, Ladonna Faith	A Reconstruction of Moreau Chambers' 1937 Excavation of a Chickasaw village in Northeastern Mississippi	Johnson
2004	Held, Pollyanna Atkinson	Using Remote Sensing to Search for the Elusive Fort Maurepas Along the Back Bay of Biloxi	Johnson
2004	Mauldin, Heather Denise	Tangible Connections to an African Past: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Investigations of the Silk Hope, Dublin/Richmond and Cherry Hill plantations	Ethridge
2004	Simmons, Christopher William	Chocolate Plantation: a Geophysical and Archaeological Examination of a Sea Island Cotton Plantation on Sapelo Island, Georgia	Johnson
2004	Walker, Sarah Joy	Authentic Versus Tourist: Reexamining a Collection of West African Art in Light of New Debates and Old Ambiguities	Johnson
2004	Wiebe, Robin Anne	Non-specific Stress Indicators and Growth Efficiency in the Archaic and Mississippian at the Perry Site (1 LU25) in Northwestern Alabama	Wrobel
2006	Fogel, Aaron S.	Investigating a Mississippian Mound Top Structure Utilizing Archaeogeophysics and Archaeology: A Three-dimensional Application of Down-hole Magnetic Susceptibility Technology	Johnson
2006	Jerome, Lorrie	Grave Goods of Early Historic Chickasaw Burials	Johnson
2006	Lowe, Kelsey M.	Using Interdisciplinary Techniques for Investigating Paleochannel Sequences at the Parchman Place Mounds in the Yazoo Basin of Northwest Mississippi	Johnson
2006	Stevens, Erin	The Making of a Monument: Investigating Mound Stratigraphy in the Yazoo Basin	Johnson
2007	Lemmon, Allan	The University of Mississippi Confederate Cemetery: Lost Cause Ideology, Monumentation, and Ritual	Johnson
2007	Sullivan, Mary Clarice	Before Inca to After the Spanish: Interpreting Different Cultural Patterns Using GPR in Pambamarca, Ecuador.	Johnson
2008	Greene, Emily	New Perspectives on Celtic feasting	Murray
2008	Jordan, Jillian	Persistence in the Periphery: Archaeological Investigations at Baateelek, Caves Branch River Valley, Belize	Wrobel
2009	Assimacopoulos, Alexis	Let the Good Times Roll: Hurricane Katrina, the Blues, and New Normalcy in New Orleans	Ethridge
2009	Eagle, Joshua	Rochdale (22Bo654) and Dry Bayou (22Co666): A Study of Lower Mississippi Valley Hopewell Interaction	Johnson
2009	Haley, Jessica Hardy	Understanding Functional and Symbolic Variation in Rockshelters of the Caves Branch River Valley of Western Belize, Central America.	Wrobel
2009	Henry, Edward R.	Geophysical Prospection and Excavation at an Early Woodland Ceremonial Circle in Bourbon County, KY	Johnson
2009	Kelsey, Benjamin	The Household Economy of an Island Settlement in 18th Century Connecticut	Johnson
2009	Lansdell, Brent	A Chronological Assessment of the Carson Mound Group, Stovall, Mississippi	Johnson

2009	Strickland, Glenn	Multidimensional Visual Testing of Mississippian Mounds	Johnson
2010	Cappleman, John	The Continued Investigation at the Leflore Site (22-Gr-539)	Johnson
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2014	Steward, Whitney	Childhood Growth in an Oneota Community: Relating Social Stress to Biological Stress at Norris Farms 36	Freiwald
2014	Stewart, Hanna	From the Mouths of Mississippians: Determining Biological Affinity Between the Oliver Site (22-Co-503) and the Hollywood Site (22-Tu-500)	Freiwald
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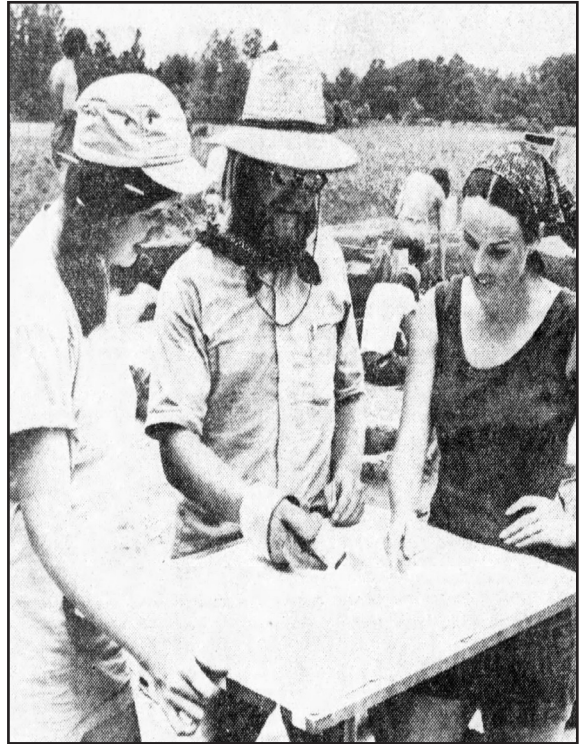
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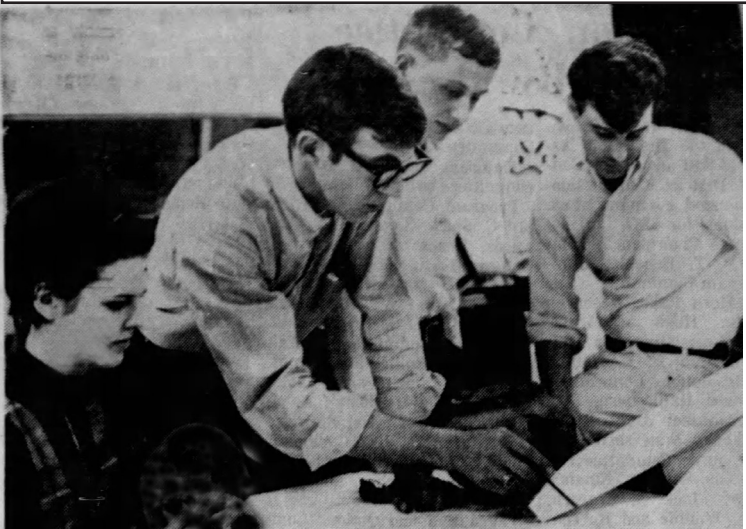


Dr. & Mrs. Bob Rands restoring Mayan pottery, *Clarion Ledger*, March, 1956

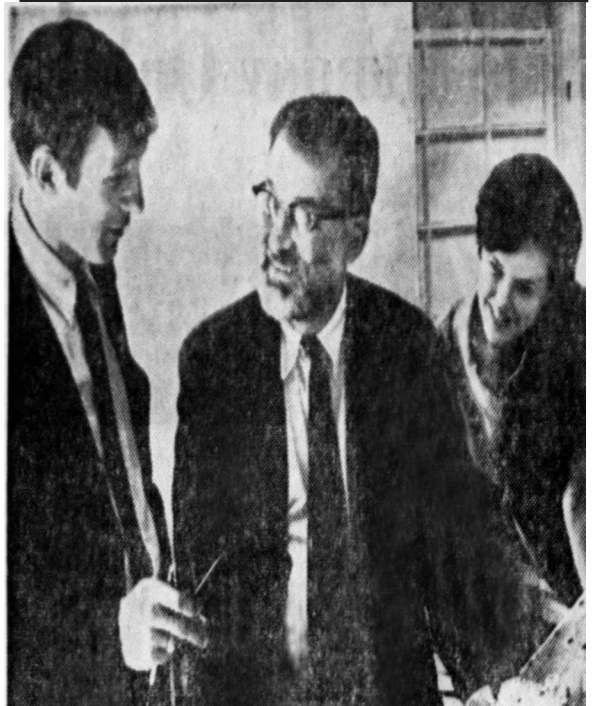
Janet Ford, Bob Thorne & students preparing for field work *Clarion Ledger*, April 4, 1967



Students Judy Pace & William Justice discuss the days excavations with Dr. Janet Ford *Clarion Ledger*, July 8, 1973



Maureen Meyers & Tony Boudreaux at Rowan Oak Public Archaeology Day, November 13, 2018



Bob Thorne, Tom Koehler & Janet Ford shortly after the first MAA meeting *Clarion Ledger*, November 24, 1962

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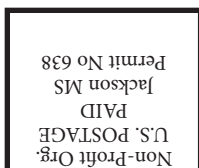
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