

# **SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

## **50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY MEETING**

Anthropology Past, Present, and Future:  
Fifty Years of Traditions and Transitions in the  
Southeast

University of Georgia Hotel and Conference Center  
Athens, Georgia

April 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>, 2015

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## **This Year's Conference Theme**

### **Tradition and Change: 50 years of Anthropology in the Southeast**

This year's conference theme celebrates 50 years of the founding of the Southern Anthropological Society. As we reflect on the past 50 years, we will examine how anthropologists consider transitions in the past, present and future. Although all societies are in a constant state of flux, some eras see more change than others, prompted by social, technological, environmental, and political forces. We invite submissions that articulate anthropology's holistic and four-field approaches to a variety of topics ranging from culture change, environmental and ecological change, health and nutrition to heritage, language, and meaning. As we look toward the future, Anthropologists are poised to apply our knowledge and inform problems facing today's world at multiple scales, from the global to the local. In addition to celebrating traditions and transitions, this year's conference returns to the historic city of Athens GA where the society first held their meetings in 1964.

*Southern Anthropological Society Members,*

*I would like to welcome everyone to the 50th anniversary meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society. The Society's Golden Anniversary will prove to be an exciting meeting with a theme of Anthropology: Past, Present, and Future: Fifty Years of Traditions and Transitions in the Southeast. The University of Georgia is providing our hospitality as we visit the city of Athens and we thank them for all the hard work required in hosting the meetings. Please enjoy the conference presentations as we renew old friendships and make new ones.*

*Best,*

*Aaron D. Bowman  
President*

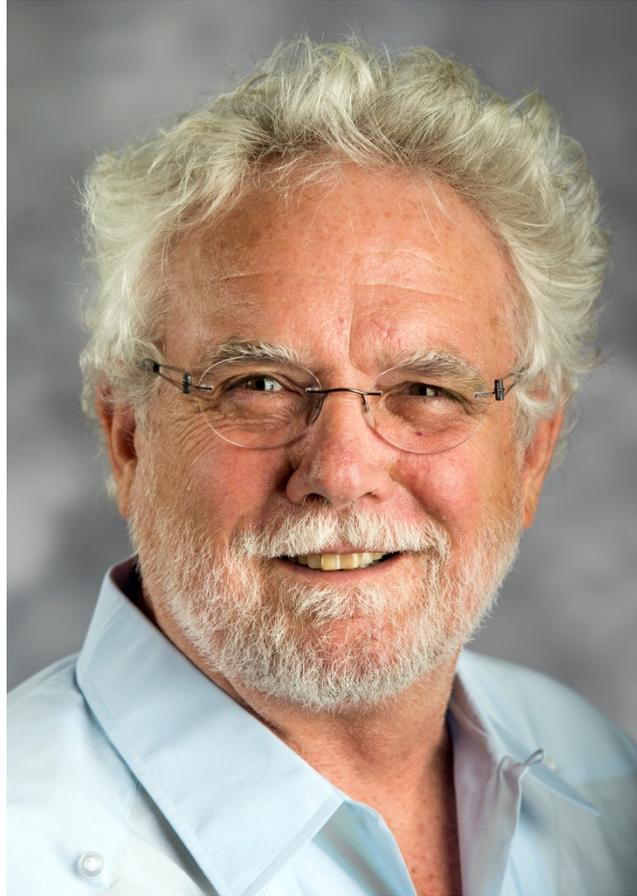
*Hello conference attendees,*



*As the 2015 Program and meeting chair, I would like to take the opportunity to welcome you to Athens, Georgia! We are so excited to be the hosts for the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Society's meetings here in Athens where it all started. Annual meetings give us an opportunity to convene as a community of students, scholars and practitioners to share ideas and lessons and to establish new opportunities to collaborate together in the future. Enjoy the meeting and I hope that this spring gathering is enjoyable and fruitful for the future work of the Southern Anthropological Society to take us into the next 50 years!*

*Kind regards,*

*Colleen O'Brien Cherry (University of Georgia)*



**Keynote Speaker: Dr. Arthur D. Murphy (UNC-Greensboro)**

Arthur D. Murphy, PhD. Dr. Murphy received his PhD in Anthropology from Temple University in 1979. He is currently Professor of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina – Greensboro. He has held faculty positions at The University of Georgia, Baylor University, and Georgia State University. In addition he has served on the faculty at the Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca, the Universidad de Guadalajara. He is currently a Fulbright Senior Research Scholar in the department of regional development at the Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo (CIAD) in Hermosillo, Sonora Mexico, where is participating in a study of the impact of a major spill of copper sulfate on the Rio Sonora. He began research in the City of Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico in 1971 on the impact of economic crisis and change in Urban Mexico. In addition to Mexico he has carried out research in Bolivia, Ecuador, and the South Eastern United States. Currently his primary research is in the area of post disaster recovery and social networks. His publications include: *Social Inequality in Oaxaca*, Temple University Press; *The Mexican Urban Household: Organizing for Self Defense*; *Latino Workers in the Contemporary South*, The University of Georgia Press, and *The Political Economy of Hazards and Disasters*, Altamira Press.

## **Officers & Committees of the Southern Anthropological Society**

President (2014-2016) Aaron Bowman (Surry Community College)

Immediate Past President (2012 – 2014) Robbie Ethridge (U. Mississippi)

President- Elect (2014 – 2016) Betty J. Duggan (Museum of International Folk Art, NM)

Secretary/Treasurer (2012 – 2017) Brandon Lundy (Kennesaw State)

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Councillor (2011 – 2014) Vincent Melomo (2011-2017)

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Matt Samson (Davidson College)

E-Newsletter Editor Brandon Lundy (Kennesaw State)

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Mooney Book Award Committee Daryl White (Spelman College), Patricia Lerch (UNC Wilmington)

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Matthew J. Richard (Valdosta State University)

Zora Neale Hurston Award Lisa J. Lefler (Western Carolina U.), Daryl White (Spelman College), David Johnson (North Carolina A&T State University)

Student Paper Competition Vincent Melomo (Peace College)

Matthew Richard (Valdosta State U.)

SAS Website Brandon Lundy (Kennesaw State U.)

2015 Program Chair Colleen O'Brien Cherry (University of Georgia), Assistant Chair Susan Tanner (University of Georgia)

## **2014 Meeting Sponsors**

### **Funding Support:**

University of Georgia Department of Anthropology

University of Georgia Center for Global Health

Israel Summer Partnership Program Between the University of Georgia and  
the University of Haifa

University of Haifa, Israel MPH Program

### **Acknowledgements**

University of Georgia Hotel and Conference Center at the Georgia Center  
for meeting and banquet arrangements, special thanks to Stephanie Ordon

UGA Anthropology Graduate Student Organization for program support,  
logistical and scheduling assistance, and t-shirt design



Special Thanks to: Jacob Weger, Beth Harvey Lovern, Walker Depuy,  
Jennifer Demoss, Jessica Hamm, Liz Serieux, and Franchesca Judd for  
various contributions!

### **Upcoming Annual Meetings**

**Spring 2016:** Huntington, West Virginia

Host: Marshall University

Contact: Brian A. Hoey, [hoey@marshall.edu](mailto:hoey@marshall.edu)

**Spring 2017:** Jackson, Mississippi

Host: Millsaps College

Contact: Julian Murchison, [murchjm@millsaps.edu](mailto:murchjm@millsaps.edu)

## Local Business Sponsorship

The following businesses have agreed to provide discounts (from 10% off to special offers) when showing your conference badge so please show your appreciation with a visit!

The Grit, 199 Prince Ave., Athens, GA

Ted's Most Best, 254 W Washington St, Athens, GA

Einstein Bagels ,259 E Broad St, Athens, GA

The Pouch, 151 E Broad St, Athens, GA

Taste of India 131 E Broad St #B, Athens, GA

Walker's Coffee and Pub, 128 College Ave, Athens, GA

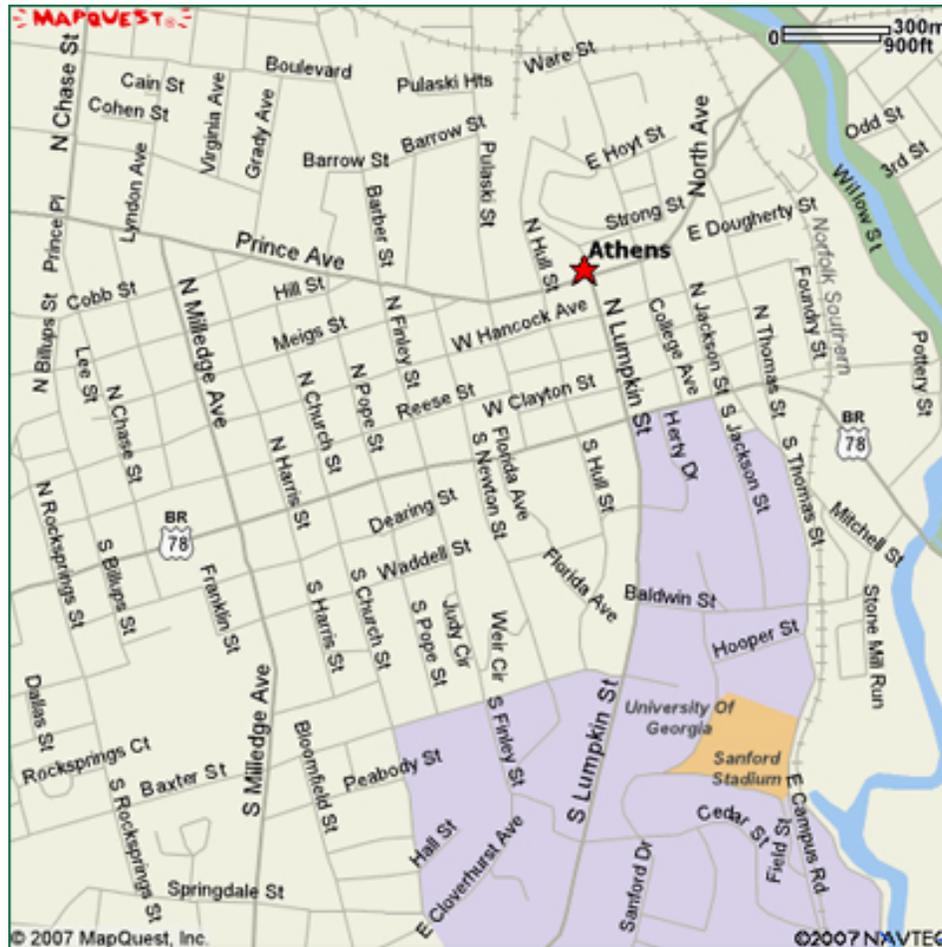
Dawg Gone Good BBQ, 224 W Hancock Ave, Athens, GA

Pita Pit, 123 North Jackson Street, Athens, GA

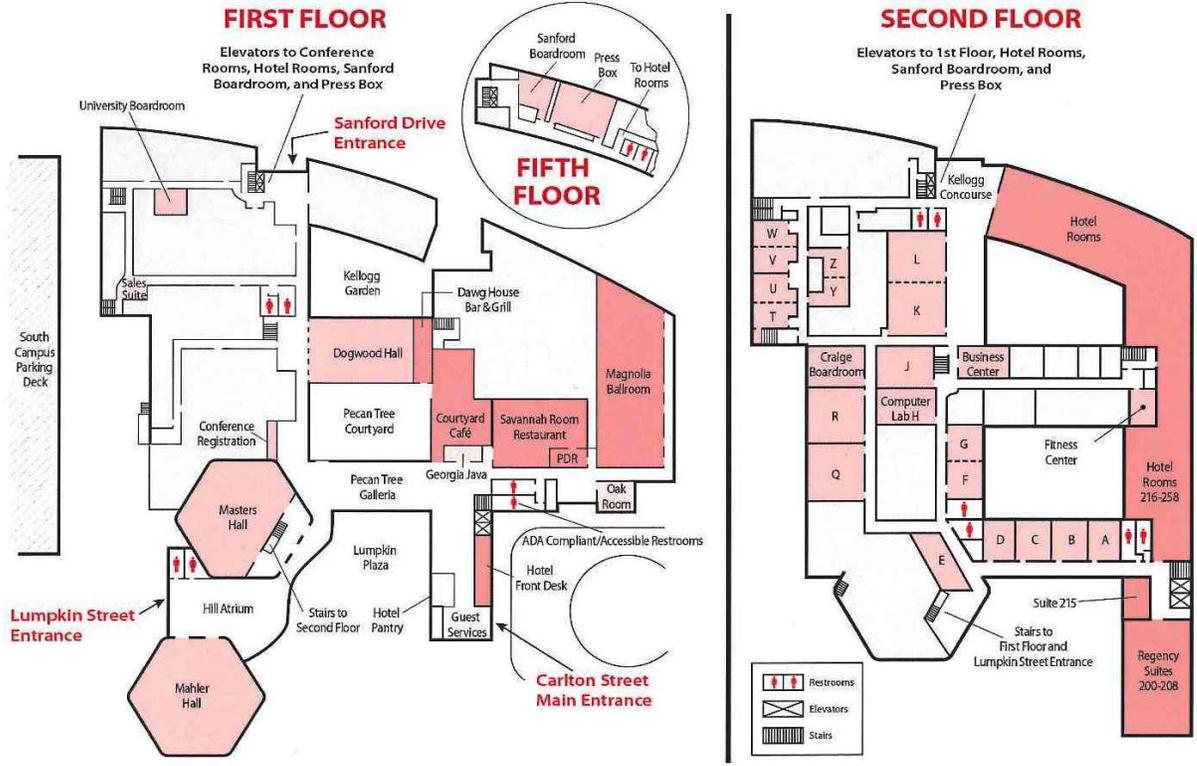
Dawg Gone Good BBQ, 224 West Hancock Ave., Athens, GA



# Map of Downtown Athens, GA



# UGA Conference Center Map



**Schedule at a glance:**

**THURSDAY, April 9<sup>th</sup>**

**1:00 PM to 5:00 PM Registration (Kellogg Concourse)**

**Session time: 2:00-5:00pm**

**3:00-3:30pm Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**6:00pm Graduate and Undergraduate Student Reception (Location TBA)**

**FRIDAY, April 10<sup>th</sup>**

**8:00 AM to 3:00 PM Registration**

**9:00AM to 5:00PM Book Exhibit (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**Session times: (1) 9:00am-12:00pm, (2) 2:00-5:00pm**

**10:15-10:45am Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**12:00-2:00pm Lunch (on your own)**

**1:00-2:00pm SAS Board Meeting (Room L)**

**3:00-3:30pm Coffee/snacks (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**3:00-4:30pm Poster Session (Room K)**

**6:00-8:00pm Keynote Address, Awards Ceremony, and Dinner (Ballroom) (this is a separate paid event not included with conference fees. Tickets will be on sale at the registration desk: \$25 for students/ \$35 for professionals and includes all you can eat southern buffet dinner and non-alcoholic beverages).**

**SATURDAY, April 11<sup>th</sup>**

**Session time: 9:00am-12:00pm**

**10:15-10:45am Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**1:00-2:00pm Business Meeting (Room U)**

**\*Note that talks are twenty minutes long with time for questions immediately following each talk. It is the responsibility of the moderator to keep the presenters within their allotted times.**

**Full Conference Schedule:**

**THURSDAY, April 9<sup>th</sup>**

**1:00 PM to 5:00 PM Registration (Kellogg Concourse)**

**Session time: 2:00-5:00pm**

***Medical Anthropology: Explorations of Disease, Medicine, and Health* (Room R)  
SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Susan Tanner)  
(Cherry/Serieux, Gonzalez-Faraco et al., Tanner & Monteban, Smith, Ford, Lee, Spring)**

**3:00-3:30pm Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**5:15-6:15pm Graduate and Undergraduate Student Meet and Greet (Location: The Globe, 199 North Lumpkin Street)**

**6:15-7:15pm General Reception (All attendees) (Location: The Globe, 199 North Lumpkin Street)**

**FRIDAY, April 10<sup>th</sup>**

**8:00 AM to 3:00 PM Registration (Kellogg Concourse)**

**Session times: (1) 9:00am-12:00pm, (2) 2:00-5:00pm**

**9:00am-12:00pm**

***A Conjuring of the Shakers: 241 Years of Traditions and Transitions* (Room K)  
Panel organized by Marjorie Snipes (5)  
(Martin, Polk, Mozley/Otinger, Illidge, King)**

***Political Ecology, Conflict, and Social Justice* (Room L)  
SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Lundy)  
(Lundy, Qirko, Read, Soares, Samson, Mathis, O'Connor)**

***Heritage Management, Ethno-history, and Historical Archaeology* (Room VW)  
SAS volunteered papers (5) (Chair: Steere)  
(Melomo/Beaman, Steere, Brooks, Sarbaugh, Duhe)**

***Transnational Engagements: Migration, Diffusion, and Identities* (Room YZ)  
SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Billingsley)**

(Billingsley, Hassouna/Richard, Parker, Ojo, Bernhardt, Walsh/Holcombe, Garner)

***Knowledge, Practice, and Construction of Animality: Human-Animal Interactions*** (Room T)

SAS volunteered papers (3) (Chair: Brown)

(Brown, Terrell, Prain)

***Linguistic Relativity, Experience, and Discourse*** (Room U)

SAS volunteered papers (4) (Chair: King)

(Jones, Richardson, King, L.Johnson)

10:15-10:45am Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)

12:00-2:00pm Lunch (on your own)

1:00-2:00pm SAS Board Meeting (Room L)

2:00-5:00pm:

***Round Table: Reflections on the Southern Anthropological Society*** (Room L)

Panel organized by Patricia Lerch and Daryl White (11)

(Discussants: Lerch, White, Johnson, Hendry, Douglass, Beaver, Hill, Duggan, Ethridge, Rogers, Abbott-Jamieson)

***From Serpents to Spirituality: Religion and Cultural Change in the South*** (Room V/W)

Panel organized by Lyn White Miles (5)

(Miles, Hood, van der Harst, Arrowood, Coleman)

***Uncovering the Past: Methods and Issues in Archaeology*** (Room Y/Z)

SAS volunteered papers (6) (Chair: Garland)

(Hudepohl, Garland et al., Davis et al., Rumschlag et al., Carmody, Kowalewski)

***Identity and Discourse in Virtual Spaces*** (Room K)

Panel organized by Erin Jordan (6)

(Jordan, Dorsa, Sutherland, Siebenkittel, Murchison, Singley)

3:00-4:30pm Poster Session (Kellogg Concourse)

(Gelvin/Kallenborn, Johnson, Harrington/McKillop, Koch, Willcox/Gelvin/Donner, Sourdril/Vincent-Sweet)

3:00-3:30pm Coffee/snacks (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)

6:00-8:00pm Keynote Address, Awards Ceremony, and Dinner (Ballroom)

**SATURDAY, April 11<sup>th</sup>**

**Session time: 9:00am-12:00pm**

***Rituals, Spirituality, and Ethnography: Anthropology and Religion (Room L)***

**SAS volunteered papers (5) (Chair: Murphy)**

**(Murphy/González-Faraco, Duck, Hovland, Welliver, Archer)**

***Anthropology and Indigeneity: Situating Memory, Knowledge, and Identity in North America (Room Y/Z)***

**Panel organized by Jaymelee J. Kim (6) (Chair: Howe)**

**(Kim, Howe, Reinke, Bauer, Richard, Bessent)**

***Applied Cultural Anthropology and Mixed Methods Approaches at Mississippi State University (Room V/W)***

**Panel organized by Toni Copeland (4)**

**(McNeece, Copeland, Kennett/Copeland, Lee)**

***Following Food: Anthropological Findings (Room K)***

**SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Campbell)**

**(White, Robbins/Campbell, Haugabrook, Cheng, Adams, Brawner, Sweeney-Tookes)**

**10:15-10:45am Coffee/muffins (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

**1:00-2:00pm Business Meeting (Room U)**

## **Full Program**

**Thursday, April 9<sup>th</sup>:**

***Medical Anthropology: Explorations of Disease, Medicine, and Health (Room R)***

**SAS volunteered papers (8) (Chair: Tanner)**

**(Cherry/Serieux, Gonzalez-Faraco et al., Tanner/Monteban, A. Smith, Ford, Lee, Spring)**

CHERRY, Colleen O'Brien (University of Georgia) and SERIEUX, Elizabeth (University of Georgia) HEALTH IN TRANSITION: APPLYING A SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL TO OBESITY IN THE CARIBBEAN

Chronic disease is increasing in middle income countries like St. Lucia which are undergoing simultaneous epidemiological and nutritional transitions. Social, cultural, economic and environmental factors have been posited as an explanation for this rise, yet it is unclear how these factors interact at the micro and macro level to influence population health and individual behaviors. This paper will report on a qualitative study conducted in St. Lucia between 2012 and 2014. The objective was to characterize people's perceptions and beliefs about lifestyle practices that are associated with increased cardiovascular disease (CVD) risks, with a focus on the risk factor of obesity.

Keywords: Health, Obesity, Qualitative methods

GONZÁLEZ-FARACO, J. Carlos (University of Huelva), IGLESIAS-VILLARÁN, Inmaculada (University of Huelva) and MURPHY, Michael D. (University of Alabama) YOUTH CULTURE AND HIV/AIDS IN SPAIN

In Spain 85% of new cases of HIV/AIDS involve young people most of whom were infected through sexual contact at increasingly younger ages and principally through sex between men. In order to better understand this phenomenon, we have collected life histories from forty young Spaniards with HIV. Our preliminary examination of these accounts reveal both individual narrative elements, but also variably shared features associated with the beliefs, values and lifestyles of adolescents and young adults in contemporary Western societies.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Spain, Youth Culture

TANNER, Susan, (University of Georgia) and MONTEBAN, Madalena (University of Georgia) TRANSITIONS, EARLY CHILDHOOD FOODS, AND NUTRITION IN GEORGIA

Early childhood is a critical period in which parents, mainly mothers, link their ideas about nutrition and food to the next generation. Among migrant women, the tensions between nutritional recommendations and the qualities of food are particularly important. Drawing on interviews conducted with mothers living in northeastern Georgia, U.S., this paper explores how women connect their ideals of providing children with healthy and wholesome foods to their U.S. experiences. Issues surrounding the quality and "naturalness" of foods are salient for mothers. This study demonstrates the importance of considering how social and cultural transitions are related to childhood nutrition.

SMITH, April (University of Georgia). LESSONS FROM THE PAST: DISEASE STIGMATIZATION OF CHOLERA DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

Disease stigma can profoundly affect who seeks treatment, how individuals are treated and the recurrence of disease. Historical medicine and art history can contribute to our understanding of how diseases become stigmatized and what sociocultural factors influence stigmatization. Analysis of modern epidemics, such as cholera, can be useful case studies that demonstrate how disease perceptions change through time. Using reference materials, historical documents, and art associated with cholera, this article analyzes changing perceptions of cholera throughout 19th century England to demonstrate that disease stigmatization increases as disease virulence and mortality rates increase.

Keywords: Disease, Stigma, Medical anthropology

FORD, DeJuana N, (University of Georgia) BRIDGING THE GAP: LINKING PATIENT NARRATIVES WITH ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON U.S. BREAST CANCER SURVIVAL DISPARITIES

In the U.S., women of African descent suffer higher breast cancer mortality rates than women of European descent. Anthropology can illustrate connections between academic research, the “race” concept, and patients’ perceptions of the breast cancer survival disparity. A systematic literature review found that academic research discusses how patient experiences in the healthcare system influence disparity, and interviews with breast cancer survivors indicate that survivors often emphasize personal behaviors. This study shows that to enhance communication between academia, healthcare providers, and breast cancer patients, it is critical to assess how breast cancer survivors of African descent perceive breast cancer disparities.

Keywords: breast cancer, health disparities, African-Americans

LEE, Amy (University of the South) TRADITIONAL FOLKLORE AND ETHNOMEDICINE ENDURE IN MATERNITY PRACTICES ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU

In the long isolated Appalachian community of Gundy County there is rich history of lay-midwives and associated folk-practices that served women’s needs. As the community has become less isolated, scientific biomedicine has become integrated or practiced in tandem to folk and ethnomedicine. Young and old alike continue to circulate folklore and practice ethnomedicine relating to maternity. I also show how self-reliance in a local group of Mennonites results in similar practices to traditional practices in Gundy County. I here argue that traditional folklore and ethnomedicine endure in maternity practices on the Cumberland Plateau despite entrance of scientific biomedical health systems.

Keywords: Appalachia, Maternity, Ethnomedicine

SPRING, Ashley (Florida Atlantic University) THE UNKNOWN OF ADDICTION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE SUBCULTURE OF A RECOVERY COMMUNITY

Anthropological research conducted on addiction has been disproportionately focused on active addiction rather than recovery from addiction (Lende 2005; Robbins 1999; Singer 2012; Robinson 2003; Solum 2008). This study examines the subculture of a recovery community and into the lives of individuals who are no longer using or abusing substances in active addiction. Using ethnographic methodologies including participant observation and formal/informal interviews, this research seeks to illustrate the dimensions of the recovery community experience for a recovering addict/alcoholic as a member of a recovery community. Investigated

concepts include gender relations and “thirteenth stepping,” the distinctions between Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, how the geographical location influences the community, relapse, and the meanings created by the members of the community. This research seeks to illustrate what life is like to be a member of a recovery community in South Florida from an ethnographic perspective.

Keywords: Addiction recovery, Thirteenth stepping, Relapse

**Friday, April 10<sup>th</sup>:**

**9:00am-12:00pm Sessions**

***A Conjuring of the Shakers: 241 Years of Traditions and Transitions* (Room K)  
Panel organized by Marjorie Snipes (University of West Georgia) (5)  
(Martin, Polk, Mozley, Illidge, King)**

**Session Abstract:**

The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, known widely as the Shakers, is the oldest known, continuously-operative Utopian religious society in the United States. It is also quite likely that it will end in our lifetimes, as membership has now declined to three people. Arriving from England in 1774, the earliest Believers formed what would become a quintessential American religious movement that transformed our society. Known primarily by the “World's People” for their material culture, such as improved seed production and packaging that transformed the agricultural industry, the invention of the circular saw and the wheel-driven washing machine, furniture renowned for its craftsmanship, and thousands of songs (one of which is among the top 50 most important American folk songs), the Shakers are synonymous with tradition and transition in our country. This panel, composed entirely of undergraduate anthropology students researching Shakerism and reproducing Shaker artifacts, includes papers on a wide range of Shaker topics: the expression of gender in gift drawings believed to be messages from the deceased (Martin), the evolution of the Shaker chair, perhaps the best known of all artifacts (Polk), the development of the Shaker herb industry which continues to thrive today within the one remaining Shaker colony (Mozley and Otinger), the expression of local identity and meaning in Shaker basketry, once a central commodity for the religious group (Illidge) and, most central to Shaker religious dogma, the evolving interpretation and understandings associated with their foundress, Mother Ann (King).

MARTIN, Tanner R. (University of West Georgia) PAINTING TREES, BIRDS AND BEES:  
RECOGNITION OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN SHAKER ART

The Shaker religion, striving to create heaven on earth, left behind colorful historical monuments to its deepest religious aspirations: celibacy, honesty, and equality. Known as gift (or spirit) drawings, these depictions were believed to be spirit messages channeled through the believers. In this paper, I examine and analyze Shaker gift drawings to better understand the expression of gender in Shaker religion during the period of the Era of Manifestations in the mid-

1800s. I argue that there is a parallel between the practice of Shaker gift drawings and the implicit experiences of communal Shaker life, sometimes resulting in gender inequality.

POLK, Damiyah (University of West Georgia) THE SHAKER CHAIR: CHRONOLOGY AND STANDARDIZATION OF AN ICONIC SHAKER RELIC

One of the most well-known Shaker mottos is “Hands to Work and Hearts to God,” and in the furniture industry they fully exemplified this principle. This paper examines the development of a prototypical Shaker furniture style through the examination of the most well-known example, the Shaker chair. Known as master craftsmen to the “World’s people,” Shakers designed and constructed chairs for use within the community and also as commodities for wider markets. Through this distinctive, minimalist piece, I argue that the Shakers embedded their religious beliefs and their guiding principles of simplicity in craftsmanship, spiritual growth, and daily work ethic.

MOZLEY, C. Danielle and OTINGER, Savannah M. (University of West Georgia) SIMPLE TASTES: TURNING SHAKER HERBS INTO GOLD

This paper examines one of the most enduring aspects of Shaker agricultural life: herbs and herb production in Shaker cuisine and as a commodity product for the “World’s people.” Used initially to incorporate local flavors and styles, Shaker herb production quickly escalated into a dominant industry that included seed production, herbal preservation, and assorted marketing techniques. During certain historical periods the Shakers had a virtual monopoly on herb production and introduced innovations in medicine, farming techniques, and preservation that derived from this industry. In this paper, we observe how sowing seeds allowed the Shakers to reap great benefits.

ILLIDGE, Alexandra (University of West Georgia) HANDS TO WORK, HEARTS TO GOD: SPIRITUAL MEANING WOVEN INTO SHAKER BASKETRY

Shakers were known for their simple, pious lifestyle, as well as their dedication to flawlessness in craftsmanship. At one time a prominent Shaker industry, basketry became an embodiment of the Shaker “God-fearing” ideals to strive for perfection through continuous and progressive hard work. Yet within this industry, the baskets also reflect a more local identity as well, incorporating raw materials specific to each geographic locale and designs that Believers brought with them into the Society from their prior lives. In this paper I argue that baskets were designed to carry “heavy loads,” including materials, identity, and religious beliefs.

KING, Autumn R. (University of West Georgia) RELIGIOUS EVOLUTION: THE ADAPTIVE IDEOLOGY OF MOTHER ANN LEE

Mother Ann, escaping spiritual and psychological turmoil in late 18<sup>th</sup> century-England, brought her religious beliefs to the New World to found The United Society of Believers in Christ’s Second Appearing, known colloquially as Shakers. From its infancy through the Era of Manifestation and even into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the meaning and significance of Mother Ann have been reinterpreted and adapted to fit the religious outlook of the time. This paper will analyze the evolution of Ann Lee as a religious symbol within Shakerism through historic documents, scholarly literature, and contemporary interviews with living Shakers.

***Political Ecology, Conflict, and Social Justice (Room L)***  
**SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Lundy)**  
**(Lundy, Qirko, Read, Soares, Samson, Mathis, O'Connor)**

LUNDY, Brandon D. (Kennesaw State University) **HOMEGROWN SOLUTIONS: HOW INDIGENOUS CONFLICT MANAGEMENT CAN BE APPLIED IN BRAZIL**

Indigenous conflict management strategies (ICMS) utilize local actors and traditional community-based decision-making mechanisms to manage and resolve conflicts within and between communities in a larger global context. This paper treats some of the most pressing contemporary issues of Brazil – urbanization and slum upgrading, human security, development and social justice, and resource management – through the ICMS lens. An indigenous sample (n=15) from the eHRAF World Cultures database was analyzed for ICMS content. Potentially applicable ICMS were then matched to contemporary issues with resulting implications toward resolution. Findings suggest ICMS are experiential, conciliatory, dialogic, cost effective, reciprocal, context-sensitive, and stabilizing. These findings demonstrate the potential of homegrown solutions to various conflict dilemmas alongside more “traditional” western approaches to conflict management.

Keywords: Indigenous conflict management strategies (ICMS), Brazil, Homegrown solutions

QIRKO, Hector N. (College of Charleston) **SAVING OUR “MOTHER EARTH”: HOW FICTIVE KINSHIP THEORY AND MECHANISMS MIGHT INFORM CONSERVATION SOCIAL MARKETING EFFORTS**

Messages that promote conservation behavior by appealing to moral and ethical responsibility, logic, scientific data, or the characteristics of specific species do not appear to be particularly effective. However, evolutionary theories of altruism suggest the power of kinship cues to reinforce non-kin altruistic behavior, and many traditional, small-scale societies label non-human species, and even environmental features and resources, as fictive kin. Perhaps this is more than metaphorical, and psychologically promotes adaptive behavior in groups closely tied to and dependent upon their natural environments. More research is needed, but there might be a marketing lesson to be learned here.

Keywords: Conservation, Fictive kinship, and Social marketing

WEGER, Jacob; VAN SANT, Levi; READ, Dan; KALITA, Uddipana; JAGADISH, Arundhati; GERMAN, Laura (University of Georgia) **USDA FARMLAND PROTECTION: OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS TO PROMOTING SOCIAL EQUITY IN GEORGIA**

In 2010, the USDA launched the StrikeForce for Rural Growth and Opportunity Initiative to provide targeted programming to counties with persistent poverty. Against the backdrop of historical tension between USDA agricultural programs and progress on social equity, and in pursuit of easing such relations, this research seeks to understand the political and institutional factors shaping the USDA’s ability to enhance social equity through the Agricultural Land Easements program for farmland protection in StrikeForce counties. Here, we present preliminary findings from research in two Georgia counties to identify opportunities and barriers for addressing social equity through increased participation of underserved farmers.

SOARES, Pedro P. (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil) THE UNA WATERSHED IN BELEM (PA): AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL MEMORY

Amazonian populations are historically well adapted to seasonal flooding regimes in the *várzea* region, in large part through mobility strategies. However, sedentarization in urban centers has changed the relationships of people with the rivers. These relationships are mediated in part through public policy related to sewer and water management systems, which are embedded in social processes of inequality and marginalization. This research is situated in an impoverished neighborhood subject to frequent flooding. Using the concept of environmental memory this work explores changes in the ways that people understand and relate to daily encounters with river waters and to flooding events.

Keywords: Memory, Urban Political Ecology, Amazon

SAMSON, C. Mathews (Davidson College) DISCOURSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PERSPECTIVES FROM LATIN AMERICA

Inspired in part by longitudinal engagement with Maya culture and issues of religious identity in Guatemala, this paper examines discourses surrounding environmental justice and alternative development in contemporary Latin America. Frameworks of human environmental rights and *buen vivir* (living well) are discussed in relation to the role of community consultations in the face of extractive industries such mining and the nexus between culture and religious practice in responding conceptually to environmental concerns in Mesoamerica and the Andean region of South America. The discussion highlights the continuing salience of ethnographic perspectives in efforts to understand competing development agendas in both local and regional contexts as well as the role of ethnoecology in shaping such agendas.

MATHIS, Adrienne, C. (Davidson College). COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF ECOTOURISM IN SAN CRISTOBAL ISLAND, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS: HOW A CONTRADICTIONARY INDUSTRY IMPACTS LOCAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Thousands of tourists visit the internationally renowned Galapagos Islands each year to discover the islands' unique biodiversity and associated conservation efforts. Ecuador initially introduced tourism into the islands to generate revenue for the conservation of Galapagos National Park and to stimulate the local island economies through non-extractive means. The archipelago's fame attracted thousands of tourists each year, while the flourishing island communities drew hundreds of mainland Ecuadorians to work in the islands. Such an influx of people has challenged conservation efforts throughout the archipelago and led to uneven development on the inhabited islands. Although the Ecuadorian government introduced ecotourism to mitigate such problems, after observing daily life and talking with island locals for six weeks in Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, San Cristobal Island, I found confusion surrounds the ecotourism industry and its implementation. In this presentation, I take a community-oriented ethnographic stance to analyze how contradictions within the ecotourism industry impact conservation, development, society, and governance in San Cristobal.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Galapagos Islands, Galapagos National Park, Island Conservation and Development

O'CONNOR, Megan, T. (Louisiana State University) AN EXAMINATION OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL LENS

Homelessness in the United States is an economic and social condition that has been the focus of many policy changes dealing with social welfare and the economy. Overtime the problems and conditions faced by homeless populations have been as dynamic as the policies meant to deal with them. This paper is a literature review that explores the discursive social representations and stereotypes of homelessness in select American urban communities. The paper addresses these concepts through an engagement with the policies enacted alongside these stereotypes, as well as potential shortcomings of these policies, through an anthropological lens.

Keywords: Homelessness, Social Policy, Discursive Representations

***Heritage Management, Ethno-history, and Historical Archaeology (Room VW)***  
**SAS volunteered papers (5) (Chair: Steere)**  
**(Melomo/Beaman, Steere, Brooks, Sarbaugh, Duhe)**

MELOMO, Vincent H. (William Peace University), and BEAMAN, Thomas E., Jr. (Wake Technical Community College). THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF CIVIL WAR ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE LOWER CAPE FEAR: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF FORT ANDERSON AND FORT CASWELL

With the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War upon us, interest in archaeological research of this pivotal historic period has increased. This paper will seek to contextualize recent research on the archaeology of the Civil War conducted in the lower Cape Fear region of North Carolina. To do this, we will review earlier 20<sup>th</sup> Century archaeological investigations of Civil War sites by Stanley South and others, and we will consider the changing disciplinary and social contexts of research in anthropology on the Civil War, and the changing methods and goals of such work. Our focus will be on recent research conducted through the William Peace University archaeological field schools at Fort Anderson and Fort Caswell.

Keywords: Historical Archaeology, History of Archaeology, Civil War

STEERE, Benjamin (University of West Georgia). FROM THE "CHEROKEE PROJECT" TO CHEROKEE PROJECTS: NEW DIRECTIONS IN HERITAGE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS

In the mid-1960s, archaeologists at the University of North Carolina initiated fieldwork for the "Cherokee Project," a research program designed to understand the development of Cherokee culture. This project led to foundational research in western North Carolina, but did relatively little to involve the Cherokee community. Fifty years later, the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Eastern Band of Cherokee actively collaborates with archaeologists to develop, fund, and direct heritage archaeology projects. In this paper I describe the history of this shift and discuss the positive implications for the future development of archaeological method and theory in the region.

Keywords: Cherokee, Archaeology, Heritage management

BROOKS, Jason N. (Louisiana State University) SWEET SURROUNDINGS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE CHATSWORTH SUGAR PLANTATION LANDSCAPE

Chatsworth Plantation operated as a sugarcane producer in Baton Rouge, Louisiana from the 1840s-1920s. During this time span the plantation was home to hundreds of enslaved and wage laborers. Utilizing historical documentation and archaeological materials, the goal of this paper is to discuss the plantation as a panoptic landscape and how those who once inhabited it may have negotiated the social spaces of sugarcane plantations in Southern Louisiana.

Keywords: Landscape, Sugar Plantation, Louisiana

SARBAUGH, James (Independent scholar) SEQUOYAH AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CHEROKEE SYLLABARY

In the early 1820s a monolingual Cherokee named Sequoyah introduced a syllabic writing system for his native language that challenged fundamental notions about 'civilized society' and 'progress' held by Cherokees and non-Cherokees alike. In the twenty years that Sequoyah lived after the acceptance of his syllabary he served in numerous public roles including teacher, treaty delegate, diplomat, and statesman. During his lifetime, and since, Sequoyah has come to be respected as an able and persistent advocate of Cherokee political and cultural autonomy -- but not without involvement, on several occasions, in serious controversy.

Keywords: Cherokee, ethno-history, autonomy

DUHE, Bailey (Millsaps College) ARTIFACTS ARE ALIVE: EXHIBITING MORE THAN JUST MATERIAL CULTURE

Exhibits of material cultures sanctioned by museums and academic institutions are often structured around the presentation of still objects that are taken outside of their larger cultural context. The public is left with an authoritative narrative focusing on the objects' single identity. However, recent research has shown that objects have multiple identities that can be expressed in different contexts. In this paper I present an exhibit of archaeological materials that I designed at Millsaps College and discuss questions of authenticity, the power of storytelling, and issues of relevancy. I question current and future exhibitions of culture to create less rigid and more inviting displays.

Keywords: Museum anthropology, Material culture, Exhibits

***Transnational Engagements: Migration, Diffusion, and Identities (Room YIZ)***

**SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Billingsley)**

**(Billingsley, Hassouna/Richard, Parker, Ojo, Bernhardt, Walsh/Holcombe, Garner)**

BILLINGSLEY, Krista (University of Tennessee) Addressing Children's Rights' Violations in Post-Conflict Nepal: Structural Violence as a Barrier to Education

From 1996-2006, Nepal endured an internal armed conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M) and the Nepali government, during which at least 13,000 people were killed. As result of the conflict, families were displaced, schools were disrupted, and pre-existing inequalities were exacerbated. The education system in Nepal was severely damaged, and children and teachers were both participants and bystanders to mass violence and atrocities.

The 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) marked the official end of the conflict between the CPN-M and the Government of Nepal. Following the CPA, schools were established as “zones of peace,” and peace education curricula was proposed by international organizations. Peace education is understood as curricula and activities that promote positive societal transformation through the teaching of civic duty, acceptance of diversity, and nonviolence; in post-conflict societies, such programs are implemented to presumptively deter future conflict. Through advocacy campaigns, “Schools as Zones of Peace” proposes to ensure children can safely attend school and promotes the recognition that children have the right to pursue their education without political or violent intervention. These programs are potentially beneficial to children with sufficient resources to attend school. Yet, ethnographic research conducted in 2013 with key stakeholders in the Mid-Western and Central Development Regions of Nepal revealed that structural violence, rather than political violence, was the primary barrier to education in post-conflict Nepal.

HASSOUNA, Mouyyed (Abraham Baldwin College) and RICHARD, Matthew (Valdosta State University) SAUDI STUDENTS IN THE USA: AMBITIOUS AND VIGILANT

At a time when misunderstandings between Americans and Muslims are rife, the number of Saudi students studying in the United States reached 111,000 in 2014—a number considerably higher than the mere 10,000 who were here in 2007. And while the numbers are up, so too are the perils confronting international students from the Middle East. Following a decade-and-a-half of wars and various uprisings in their part of the world, Islamophobia in the West is rampant, and life for these students is anything but carefree. Just imagine living in a society that conflates Arab and terrorist and also celebrates a sniper known for hunting people who look like you! This paper investigates the experience of young Saudis attending Valdosta State University. Has the experience changed them? And what, in particular, have they learned about our home and theirs?

PARKER, Brian L. (Davidson College) NORTH KOREAN MIGRANTS IN SEOUL: TRANSBORDER IDENTITY THROUGH SERMONS AND STORIES

The growth and diversification of North Korean migrant communities in South Korea complicates the stability of this population as a category for ethnographic inquiry. This paper seeks to address the variety of migrants’ experiences and the elaborate pulls of different identities by focusing on sermons and storytelling. Based on fieldwork at a “unified” Protestant church in Seoul, this examination draws upon observations, interviews, sermon analysis, and collaborative narrative projects in order to feature the complex ways migrants from North Korea highlight and deploy various identities, including North and South Koreanness, Christian discipleship, and global citizenship.

Keywords: North Korean migrants, Church, Narrative

OJO, Omolaya (Elon University) ACHIEVING THE SENEGALESE DREAM: TRANSNATIONAL NARRATIVES IN DAKAR AND NEW YORK CITY

As an active sending nation, many people in Dakar have family or friends that reside in another country. While research has been conducted on the transnational space that is created by these migrants, the narratives that are shared within the space have hardly been explored. Using

ethnographic methods, this research is a comparative analysis of the migration narratives shared in Dakar and New York City, one of the primary destinations for Senegalese migrants. Emergent themes include efforts to achieve “The Senegalese Dream”—material wealth, public display and sharing of that wealth, marriage, and respect within the community. Many narratives describe going to “El Dorado”—referencing any Western nation—as a particularly effective means of achieving this dream. While this research also suggests a growing counter-narrative tradition critiquing the unrealistic expectations people have about Western nations, the pervasiveness of the “El Dorado” narrative encourages many people to go and remain until they are able to return with their own El Dorado story. Accordingly, this research reveals the importance of archetypal and counter narratives about migration as they highlight how people navigate idealized and realized expectations for migration in an increasingly transnational world.

BERNHARDT, Hillary M. (Davidson College) THE EFFECT OF MALE-EMIGRATION ON THE AGENCY OF MIGRANT WORKERS’ WIVES IN NEPAL

Because of limited economic opportunities, young Nepali men work abroad in Persian Gulf countries for extended periods of time, which has left their wives with new leadership roles and additional household burdens. While some wives experience an increase in independence and authority by becoming heads of households, others lose autonomy as they move in with and take orders from their parents-in-law. Drawing upon ethnographic data collected from interviews, this research explores the lives of migrant workers’ wives living in the middle hills of Nepal by characterizing the range of life changes these women experience when their husbands go abroad.

Keywords: Nepali women, Migrant labor, Gender roles

WALSH, Sarah and HOLCOMBE, Sarah Jordan (Furman University) AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CHINESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT POPULATION ON THE RISE

Sharing an appreciation for cultures at large, Walsh and Holcombe sought to understand the continuously growing Chinese international student population at their university. Through interactions and conversations with Chinese international students they began to recognize unique conditions that define the experiences of many Chinese international students at American schools, conditions that encourage integration while also challenging the assimilation process. Walsh and Holcombe designed various interviews with faculty and staff, domestic students, and the Chinese international students to parse out and better understand perceptions of Chinese international students and what university life is like as a Chinese international student. Some findings like social nuances, language acquisition, and Chinese/American academic mindset were expected while other results such as perceived incentives to attend universities and colleges in the United States and ways of embracing American culture while preserving cultural identity surprised Walsh and Holcombe. Ultimately Walsh’s and Holcombe’s study left them with the impression that their own university intentionally strives to meet the needs of all international students while bringing awareness of diversity as a whole to campus. As the number of Chinese international applicants rises, the number of Chinese international students actually studying at American facilities will rise also; the appreciation and acknowledgement of a diversifying student population is key in creating a welcoming transition.

GARNER, Daniel (University of West Georgia) IDENTIFY IN TRANSITION: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF LATIN AMERICAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. The purpose of this study is to identify and examine the factors affecting the identity and social integration of people who emigrate from Latin America to the United States. Data collection includes structured interviews with participants and supplemental scholarly sources to produce a comparative account of immigrant experiences in the United States. Early analysis identifies socioeconomic status, country of origin, and language acquisition as possible variables affecting immigrants who are transitioning to life within the United States.  
Keywords: Immigration, Latin America, Identity

***Knowledge, Practice, and Construction of Animality: Human-Animal Interactions (Room T)***

**SAS volunteered papers (3) (Chair: Brown)  
(Brown, Terrell, Prain)**

BROWN, Tad E. (University of Georgia) ETHNOVETERINARY KNOWLEDGE AND BREEDING: THE ANATOMY OF AN ANCIENT ARGUMENT  
The topic of domestication is central to anthropological theory about the transition to farming. Many scholars have debated the role of intention in producing genetic changes in breeding populations. In this paper, I consider how various societies conceptualize the relationship between breeding and heredity. The analysis is a way to question how theories of biological change might influence the act of domestication and what this means for the archaeological record. The focus will be on animals. What people intend to achieve by keeping breeding stock depends on what they believe about reproduction and the process of generational change.  
Keywords: Domestication, Farmer Knowledge, Genetics

TERRELL, Shawn (Appalachian State University). VETERINARY FOLK MEDICINES AND PRACTICES IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS  
Stock-raisers of the southern Appalachians possess a complex knowledge of folk medicines and folk medical practices which are commonly utilized to address an array of animal healthcare problems in the southern mountains. Many of these medicines and practices have been passed traditionally from farmer to farmer by word of mouth or by imitation. However, some medicines and practices currently utilized by the region's informally trained animal health care agents are products of biomedical innovation and scientific understanding. Many folk medicines used for animal maladies have also been well documented as human ethnomedicines in the region. This paper will examine documented ethnoveterinary materia medica and practices along the Blue Ridge of North Carolina and Tennessee, and will attempt to demonstrate how this knowledge is both techno-blended and locally adapted. Furthermore, some potential applications of ethnoveterinary medical practices and general implications of the folk veterinary medical system will be discussed.  
Keywords: Animal Husbandry, Folklore, Medical Anthropology, Medical History

PRAIN, Ashlie (Valdosta State University) THE RELATION BETWEEN HUMANS AND ANIMALS

The relation between humans and animals changes significantly through time. Some of the changes can be characterized as progressive, while others can be said to be regressive. Humanity's solicitousness of dogs contrasts markedly from its callous treatment of other animals, especially those raised on factory farms. Human action is the product of belief or "thought-feeling," and this paper will document the ever-changing construction of animality through time by examining the archives of the New York Times from 1850 to the present.

***Linguistic Relativity, Experience, and Discourse (Room U)***

**SAS volunteered papers (4) (Chair: King)**

**(Jones, Richardson, King, L. Johnson)**

JONES, Sarah E. (University West Georgia) DISASSEMBLING THE ASSEMBLY LINE CONCEPT: THE NEED FOR LINGUISTIC RELATIVITY IN THE INQUIRY INTO THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE

In the inquiry into the evolution of language, tracing the origin of this intangible artifact has attracted specialties such as computational linguistics, biology, neuroscience, and primatology, employing methods as diverse as computational modeling and lab studies. Anthropology is uniquely positioned to define and study language as a phenomenon not only through the insight of archaeologists and biological anthropologists, but especially through that of linguistic anthropologists. In this paper I argue that linguistic relativity is a primary tool for the paleoanthropological inquiry of studying language evolution as a metamorphosis, rather than as a teleological assembly of discrete parts.

RICHARDSON, Crystal A. (Valdosta State University) BARBER PARK, A CASE STUDY OF RACIST DISCOURSE

This paper seeks to explain the Barber Park controversy that swept Valdosta, Georgia in 2006 through the perspective of linguistic anthropology. It utilizes the theory of Jane Hill and local newspaper records to analyze the folk theories of racist language that were actively engaged in this debate. Barber Park was being considered for renaming, but the suggestion presented by the African American community was vociferously objected to. Ultimately the park was renamed Saunders Park instead. The reaction to such a proposed title was irrational, but is explained here through analysis of the racist discourse that surrounded the controversy.

KING, Autumn R. (University of West Georgia) EIN VERGLEICH DER UNIVERSITÄT SYSTEME IN DEUTSCHLAND UND DEN USA

In the summer of 2014, I participated in a 10 week-long undergraduate study abroad program. Based on my previous work in Anthropology and my interest in German language and culture, I orchestrated an ethnographic study comparing structural differences between German and American university systems. Gathered data, from the University of West Georgia and die Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, and methods, such as informal interviews, literature review, autoethnography, participant observation, and scholarly research, indicate that there are

marked cultural differences in the way a degree is obtained, the style of classes, finances of education, and university as a whole.

JOHNSON, Lauren C. (University of North Georgia) The Education as a Human Right (EHR) Project at the University of North Georgia was created in order to broach issues relevant to education and social justice. In collaboration with local organizations, the interdisciplinary EHR Project currently utilizes applied anthropological approaches to explore problems of access to education for target populations, including refugees in K-12 schools, migrants seeking ESL courses, and undocumented youth challenging the higher education ban. This paper reflects on the application of anthropology in relation to the project and teacher education programs at UNG, and the potential impact for both educators and students in Georgia.

**Friday 2:00pm-5:00pm Sessions:**

***Round Table: Reflections on the Southern Anthropological Society (Room L)***

**Organized by Patricia Lerch and Daryl White (10)**

**(Discussants: Lerch, White, Johnson, Hendry, Douglass, Beaver, Hill, Duggan, Ethridge, Rogers, Abbott-Jamieson)**

**Session Abstract:**

This round table gathers together anthropologists who have a long history of membership and participation in the Southern Anthropological Society. With stories and photographs, they will look back at the themes of meetings and the successes and challenges of the society. Sharing their memories with a younger generation of anthropologists, they will contribute to the history of anthropology in the south. The panel members include: Susan Abbott, Mike Angrosino (comments read by Patricia Lerch), Patricia Beaver, Carole Hill, Carrie Douglas, James L. Peacock, Robbie Etheridge, Barbara Hendry, David Johnson, Gwen Neville (joining from audience), Betty Duggan, Anne Rogers, Daryl White, Patricia B. Lerch

WHITE, Daryl (Spelman College) 40 YEARS AND COUNTING.

I joined SAS soon after moving south for my first job at Jacksonville State. My first conference in Clearwater Beach. I darted in, read my paper, and vanished. At my second, in Atlanta's old Biltmore Hotel, I was in for a pleasant surprise: Scanning the lobby I spied Tom Collins at the hotel bar. (No joke.) Tom was my undergraduate advisor. Upon escaping Alabama to the closest big city, Carole Hill hired me as a GSU adjunct. At meetings I met Harry Lefever, who opened Spelman's gate for me. I drop names merely to suggest my SAS participation was somewhat over-determined.

JOHNSON, David M. (North Carolina A&T State University) DISCUSSANT FOR REFLECTIONS ON THE SAS ROUND TABLE

My first meeting was in 1968, and I have been coming since then to listen, take photos, and give papers. I was Secretary-Treasurer '79-'84, Newsletter Editor '95 – '03, and President '99-'00 (while I was also Editor!). [Fortunately, Dan Ingersoll kept tabs on me at that time so I didn't let

the concentration of power go to my head.] Like many members, I gave my first papers at the SAS and value the society for its support of faculty and students and help in developing their confidence in presenting in a professional arena.

HENDRY, Barbara (Georgia Southern University) SAS'S 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING: REUNION AND REFLECTION

SAS's fiftieth annual meeting will be discussed within a larger context of the culture of anniversaries. As well, I will share memories of my involvement with SAS, consider how the scholarship of SAS colleagues has influenced my scholarship and teaching about the South, and explore the nature of conference friendships.

DOUGLASS, Carrie B. (University of Virginia) COMMENTS ON 25 YEARS WITH SAS  
Notes on my years as a lay-member, in various officer positions, and as president; then, continuing loyalties. Furthermore, SAS panel presentations have always been a site to try out (and write up) new configurations of my own ethnographic work, as well as a resource for learning about and bringing to my teaching the nitty-gritty concrete results of others' research (that of both students and professional anthropologists).

BEAVER, Patricia (Appalachian State University)

Patricia Beaver joins other past presidents of the SAS as she reflects on the years 1993-1994 when she served as president through publication in 1996 with Carole Hill of the SAS proceedings *Cultural Diversity in the U.S., South*, 30 years after the society's founding.  
Keywords: memory, southern anthropology

ETHRIDGE, Robbie (University of Mississippi) CHARLIE HUDSON, THE SAS, AND ME: REFLECTIONS ON DOING ANTHROPOLOGY IN AND OF THE SOUTH

This will be an informal presentation on my work with Charles Hudson, one of the founding figures of the SAS, his participation in the SAS, his insistence on my participation in the organization, and my participation in SAS from my years as a graduate student to full professor.

ROGERS, Anne (Western Carolina University) CHANGES THROUGH TIME: PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF APPLICATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology has often been seen as an exotic discipline with little application to real life. It has only been recently that there has been an increased awareness of the ways in which anthropology is relevant to all human characteristics, both physical and cultural. We are fortunate to have a regional organization that allows interaction among those involved in the discipline of anthropology, and provides opportunities for students to interact with members of the profession and to present their own research.

HILL, Carol E. (Georgia State University)

Having given my first paper in 1967 at the SAS in Gainesville, Florida, I continued to participate in meetings and serve on committees and as officers over the next 20 years. My part of the discussion will focus on these experiences by using events and people to reconstruct the development of the SAS.

DUGGAN, Betty J. (Museum of International Folk Art) SELECTIONS FROM EARLIER MEMBERS' MEMORIES OF SAS (AND MINE)

For my comments in the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary roundtable I will draw primarily from insights extracted from archived SAS interviews with founders and other early members from its first two decades, and to a lesser extent from my own experiences from 1988 forward.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON, Susan. (University of Kentucky)

Susan Abbott-Jamieson shares her memories of the first two decades of the Southern Anthropological Society drawing on her experiences both as a graduate student in a southern university presenting her first paper at a professional meeting, and her subsequent career as an academic anthropologist teaching at a university in the border South.

PEACOCK, JAMES (University of North Carolina) SAS Early leaders and initiatives or topics

This paper will discuss leaders of SAS during its early years and the initiatives they launched as well as topics discussed.

***From Serpents to Spirituality: Religion and Cultural Change in the South (Room V/W)***  
**Panel organized by Lyn White Miles (5)**  
**(Miles, Hood, van der Harst, Arrowood, Coleman)**

**Session Abstract:**

Religion has always been a dominant experience for those living in the South. Even nonbelievers are strongly affected by religious culture in terms of their communities, schools, laws, concepts, calendar, memes, and mores. The traumas of civil war, slavery, poverty, agrarian lifestyle, discrimination, exploitation, and lack of education and acceptance of evolutionary theory have all shaped a unique religious and cultural landscape. Evangelical Protestantism, in particular, has long dominated, providing both fear and salvation in deeply rooted rituals and beliefs. However, this symposium documents how reform and change are also occurring. Ralph Hood presents the continuing indigenous cultural support for serpent handling in Appalachia despite state laws banning the practice due to serpent-bite deaths. Thomas Coleman, III and Robert Arrowood discuss how southern atheists construct a concept of secular salvation out of southern supernatural beliefs. Robert Arrowood, Robert Coleman III, Sally Swanson, and Ralph Hood, Jr apply current terror management theory to understand how southern religion has become a powerful defense mechanism to buffer death awareness and the anxieties of daily life. Ross van der Harst explores how old earth creationists are labeling themselves "evolutionists" despite their rejection of macroevolution. Finally, H. Lyn White Miles examines the recent growth of spirituality over dogma in Tennessee, near the site of the Scopes Monkey Trial.

MILES, H. Lyn White, Ph.D. & VAN DER HARST, Ross (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga)  
"I LIKE TO PANTHEIST:" A HUNDRED YEARS AFTER SCOPES IN TENNESSEE

A study of the views on evolution and religion of over 6,000 college students was conducted in Tennessee from 1995 to 2015. The results showed a relatively static acceptance of human

evolution but small increases in new age spiritual evolution and atheistic/agnostic natural evolution. Beginning in 2011, old earth creationists – who accept only microevolution – began to term themselves evolutionists and employ more spiritual language despite rejecting common ancestry with apes. This suggests a slow but steady culture change which emphasizes widespread acceptance of microevolution, and slight increase in acceptance of macroevolution, with an emphasis on spirituality rather than doctrine.

Keywords: Evolution acceptance, Religion, Spirituality, Cultural change, Tennessee

HOOD, JR, Ralph W. (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) INDIGENOUS CULTURAL SUPPORT FOR SERPENT HANDLING

The contemporary serpent handling churches of Appalachia comprise a community that has long been marginalized, and maligned by mainstream religious groups and scholars who study them. Based upon over thirty years of ethnographic research this paper traces the emergence of serpent handling in Appalachia and documents the occurrence of serpent-bite deaths that motivated states and localities to pass laws banning the practice. Although these statutes were rigorously enforced when first passed, we document how that they failed to obtain convictions and curb the practice of serpent handling, as indigenous groups protected and continue to protect the practice.

Keywords: Serpent handling; Appalachia; Death; Laws, Religion, Ethnographic methods

VAN DER HARST, Ross & MILES, H. Lyn White, Ph.D. (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga) TEN STEPS TO DARWINISM: TWISTED EVOLUTION IN TENNESSEE

A longitudinal study of college student narratives about human evolution was conducted in Tennessee from 1995 to 2012. The narratives were classified in one of five positions: young earth creationism, old earth creationism, theistic evolution, spiritual evolution, and natural evolution. Many students claiming to be theistic evolutionists actually showed strong similarities with old earth creationists and exhibited many misunderstandings about evolutionary theory and supporting evidence, especially regarding common ancestry. This revealed how doctrinal beliefs could be in the way of acquiring scientific knowledge and accepting human evolution. We hypothesize that some theistic evolutionists are uncomfortable with thinking of themselves as “evolution deniers” and thus exaggerate their acceptance of Darwin’s theory.

Keywords: Evolution, Religion, Creationism, Scientific misunderstandings

ARROWOOD, Robert B., COLEMAN, III, Thomas J., SWANSON, Sally B., & HOOD, JR, Ralph W. (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga) OPTIMISM IN THE FACE OF DEATH: MORTALITY SALIENCE AND RELIGIOSITY’S EFFECTS ON OPTIMISM

Although death can be considered a terrifying experience, Terror Management Theory suggests that religion is a powerful cultural defense mechanism against terror. The current studies examine the anxiety buffering effects of religiosity when mortality is salient in southern samples. Study One found that death priming induced optimistic, afterlife thoughts. Study Two found that death awareness moderated the relationship between religiosity and optimism. Data collection is in progress for Study Three, but it is hypothesized that death awareness will moderate the relationship between religiosity and risk taking. These results suggest that religion is a powerful cultural defense against death anxiety.

Keywords: Terror management theory, Religiosity, Optimism, Mortality, Cultural defense mechanisms

COLEMAN III, Thomas J. & ARROWOOD, Robert B. (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)  
ONLY WE CAN SAVE OURSELVES: AN ATHEISTS' 'SALVATION'

In the post enlightenment era, and for naturalists, God was and is 'dead', at least in the Nietzsche sense. With naturalism as a viable and competing alternative to a supernatural worldview, traditional theistic concepts such as 'sin' or 'sacrifice' were either rejected outright as oppressive, or reinterpreted with subtle differences; specifically the Judeo-Christian idea of 'salvation'. This paper explores the building blocks of 'salvation', and uses Taves (2009) "ascriptive" approach to examine how southern nonbelievers construct secular 'salvation' rooted in the *here and now*.

Keywords: Atheism, Humanism, Horizontal transcendence, Ann Taves, Salvation, Religion

***Uncovering the Past: Methods and Issues in Archaeology (Room Y/Z)***

**SAS volunteered papers (5) (Chair: Garland)**

**(Hudepohl, Garland et al., Davis et al., Rumschlag, Carmody, Kowalewski)**

HUDEPOHL, Kate, A. (Western Kentucky University) GENDER IDEOLOGY, INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE, AND CEMETERY MARKERS

This project explores evidence of gender ideology expressed in cemetery marker epitaphs from a small public cemetery. Systematic documentation of over one thousand markers revealed patterns and individual anomalies. Some of the deceased whose markers were documented for this study were further investigated through archival research. Focusing on the intersection of societal patterns and how they relate to the lived reality of particular individuals provides a more nuanced understanding of the attitudes, values and beliefs in particular communities and how these ideas may be represented in material culture.

GARLAND, CAREY J. (University of Georgia), BETHANY L. TURNER-LIVERMORE (Georgia State University), HAAGEN D. KLAUS (George Mason University) BIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SPANISH CONTACT ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF PERU: LINEAR ENAMEL HYPOPLASIAS AS INDICATORS OF EARLY LIFE STRESS AND EVIDENCE FOR LIFE HISTORY TRADE-OFFS

The present study examines linear enamel hypoplasias (LEH) as indicators of early life stress and age at death in Muchik individuals interred at two Colonial period sites on the northern coast of Peru: CNS (AD 1533-1610) (n=184) and CSMME (AD 1625-1760) (n=172). Results reveal a lower prevalence of LEH at CSMME compared to CNS. This indicates that Muchik individuals may have been able to acclimate to Spanish domination. Furthermore, results show that individuals with LEH at CSMME and CNS survived longer (13.2 years and 21.52 years, respectively) in comparison to those without observed LEH (4.5 years and 12.25 years, respectively).

Keywords: Bioarchaeology, Enamel hypoplasias, Spanish contact

RUMSCHLAG, Samuel J. (Lee University) THE TARAVAGTAI VALLEY PROJECT:  
RETHINKING THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRE-MONGOL PASTORAL  
NOMADS

Historically, the Bronze Age pastoralists of the Mongolian steppes have been viewed by leading scholars as relying entirely on the sedentary Chinese for their agricultural products (especially grains and cereals) and manufactured goods. New archaeological evidence, however, stands in direct contradiction to this idea. This paper provides an overview of the recent archaeological evidence and argues that scholars must rethink their presuppositions about Bronze Age pastoralist society if they are ever to gain a comprehensive and accurate understanding of its complexities.

Keywords: Agropastoralism, Mongolia, Bronze Age

DAVIS, Jeffrey B., BOTTOMLY, Blake S., and POWIS, Terry G., (Kennesaw State University)  
INVESTIGATING THE ORIGINS OF MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE AT THE ANCIENT  
MAYA SITE OF PACBITUN, BELIZE

In the Middle Preclassic (900-300 BC), physical evidence of the increasing complexity of Maya society can be found in the form of monumental public architecture. However, the origins of temple building are poorly understood during this time period. At the site of Pacbitun, Belize we have been exploring the initial purpose of public architecture as constructions to bring likeminded communities together for ritual, ceremonial, and/or social functions. Recent investigations of El Quemado, a large, relatively intact temple dating to ca. 700-400 BC, afford an opportunity to understand the foundation, nature, and development of the site's early social and political structure.

Keywords: Maya, Preclassic, Architecture

CARMODY, Danielle (Georgia State University) JUCU DE SUS NECROPOLIS PROJECT:  
FIRST TIME FOR EVERYTHING.

During the summer of 2014, I attended an archaeological field school in Romania, near Jucu de Sus. The purpose of the dig was to confirm the presence of human burials, which a local archaeology organization discovered while working on a Late Roman - early medieval outpost and contacted the nonprofit organization, Transylvania Bioarcheology, to collaborate. The site directors taught us a variety of techniques from proper trowel usage to block lifting skeletons. In this paper, I will discuss some of the findings from the field school, and provide a reflection on what I learned as a student on this program.

KOWALEWSKI, Stephen A., (University of Georgia) WHY DOES OAXACA HAVE SO MANY MUNICIPIOS? It has 570, far more than any other Mexican state. The reason is embedded deep in history. Present-day communities are structures that in many respects existed a millennium before the Spanish conquest. Recent archaeological and ethnohistorical research in the Coixtlahuaca valley of the Mixteca Alta sheds light on the precolumbian states and communities. The community persisted through and was altered by events of Colonial and recent times. Barrio organization, territorial marking, ritual obligation, smallholder intensive farming, collective management of resources, and tension between state control and local

autonomy are all features common to modern municipalities and their precolumbian predecessors.

***Identity and Discourse in Virtual Spaces (Room K)***

**Panel organized by Erin Jordan (6)**

**(Jordan, Dorsa, Sutherland, Siebenkittel, Murchison, Singley)**

**Session Abstract:**

Online discourses are significant for anthropological study because Internet communities have changed the ways in which people communicate, and thus the ways in which they identify themselves in various virtual spaces. This session explores the nuances of identity and interactions that take place in online communities, from fantasy football leagues and World of Warcraft to blogging groups and Facebook. Our papers focus especially on how various forms of language shape the identities of and relationships between community members. Using narrative analysis, cyborg anthropology, and other theoretical models, we examine the way these structures are built, maintained, and contested by our interlocutors on local and international levels. These studies include components of auto-ethnographic research in that each researcher had previous experience within their group and applied analytical concepts to their pre-established frames of reference.

Keywords: Online communities, Discourse, Identity

JORDAN, Erin C. (Louisiana State University) COMMUNITY OR CONSUMERISM? AN ONLINE ARTS GROUP GETS MESSY

This paper examines the growth of the Get Messy online arts community, from a small of related minds to an international network of paying consumers. As an early participant in this group, I was able to watch the assemblage evolve and to discuss the changes with other artists as they were happening. In the midst of a dominantly positive discourse, one of my interlocutors shunned for-profit online communities as “increased consumerism in response to an alienated modern world.” Her perspective challenges the myth of equal accessibility and participation both on the Internet and in a neoliberal world.

Keywords: Online communities, consumerism, neoliberalism

DORSA, Jason (Louisiana State University) Narrative Analysis of Stories within the Roleplaying Context of World of Warcraft

This paper examines the importance of story telling within the context of roleplaying in World of Warcraft, focusing on one specific guild, The Earthspear Tribe, and texts identified from particularly potent stories. I explore the complex nature of creating and sharing stories that advance character development and evaluate different types of speech events. My research examined different types of gatherings including the “Story Circle”. Analyzing personal narratives and community building through the stories allows me to evaluate digital spaces while being relevant to anthropological methods.

Keywords: World of Warcraft, Narrative Analysis, Storytelling

SUTHERLAND, Kenny E. (Louisiana State University) INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS IN ACTUAL AND VIRTUAL SPACES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF A FANTASY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The recent prevalence of digital gear such as computers and cellular phones in interpersonal communications has impacted how those interactions occur and the media where they take place. This paper details my observation of such interactions within a long-running fantasy football league in both actual and virtual spaces over the course of one season. The structure of the league, methodology and terminology of the study, and analysis of resulting data are discussed. The work is autoethnographic and focuses on discourse analysis, examining communications in both virtual and actual spaces, and forms of verbal dueling such as insults.

Keywords: Fantasy football, Verbal dueling, Virtual spaces

SIEBENKITTEL, Ray A. (Louisiana State University) FACEBOOK REALNESS: EXPLORING ONLINE IDENTITY THROUGH DRAG QUEENS AND THE INFAMOUS “REAL NAME POLICY”

Early September 2014, Facebook profiles of popular drag queens on the West Coast were suspended for violating the rule of authenticity. Facebook profiles are designed to represent “real” people, and a battle began between corporate identity politics and the obnoxiously contradicting, subversive identities of drag performance. Drawing upon my own ethnographic work on drag performance and the social media of drag performers, I present this event as an opportunity to explore how drag queens bring their protest into cyberspace. Drag queens are disruptive cyborgs who queer identity both on a digital and physical stage, questioning what is truly authentic.

Keywords: Drag performance, Cyborgs, Authenticity

MURCHISON, Julian and COATS, Curtis (Millsaps College), STUDYING A THIRD SPACE?: SIMULTANEOUS AND COLLABORATIVE ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE ACTUAL AND VIRTUAL

We examine questions of ethnographic methodology when studying an event that happens simultaneously in both virtual and actual dimensions. An event such as this raises questions about the utility of concepts like ‘third spaces’ to understand events such as these. Starting with the recent attention to the practice of ethnography in virtual contexts and engaging longstanding discussions about methods like participant observation, conversational interviews, and mapping, we seek to develop a model for simultaneous and collaborative ethnographic ‘fieldwork’ that examines the portability of classical ethnographic methods to this relatively novel type of event and possibly new object of study.

SINGLEY, Julia B. (Davidson College). *POR QUERER VIVIR MEJOR—MESTIZO NEGOTIATIONS OF VIVIR BIEN* IN EASTERN BOLIVIA

*Vivir Bien* is an indigenous alternative to a capitalist lifeway, which has become increasingly democratized under Evo Morales’ presidency. This work interrogates mestizo understandings of *Vivir Bien* in the Amazon—a region where (1) opposition to the country’s indigenous, Andean government is strong, (2) communities are geographically and politically distanced from the context of decolonization, and (3) development and migration are rapidly changing the landscape. Originally an ethnographic film based on observations and interviews in rural

communities, this examination enters into the daily, ongoing negotiations of people inhabiting the encounters between *Vivir Bien* (living well) and *Vivir Mejor* (living better).

Keywords: *Vivir Bien*, Ethnographic filmmaking, Bolivia

### **3:00pm-3:30pm Coffee/Snacks (Kellogg Concourse Break Area)**

### **3:00pm-4:30pm Poster Session (Room Kellogg Concourse)**

GELVIN, Elizabeth M. (Louisiana State University), and KALLENBORN, Will J. (Louisiana State U.) THE "FATHER OF ETHNOFICTION": JEAN ROUCH'S ROLE IN ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND FILMIC LINEAGES

Jean Rouch, the "Father of Ethnofiction," contributed to both the fields of anthropology and filmmaking. His work spans over half a century and focuses largely on the peoples of Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali. Through analyzing his elusive films, we aim to place Rouch's voluminous body of work in the dialectics of both filmic and anthropological lineages, address criticism in terms of the form and content of his work, and reclaim his role and influence in the history of ethnographic filmmaking.

Keywords: visual anthropology, Jean Rouch, ethnographic film

HARRINGTON, Victoria, (Louisiana State University) and McKILLOP, Heather (Louisiana State University) IDENTIFYING FEATURES ON 3D SCANNED BONES OF THE ANCIENT MAYA

Well-preserved postcranial skeletal material from the underwater Classic Maya trading port of Moho Cay, Belize was 3D scanned to evaluate the utility of the 3D digital imaging for identifying features useful in skeletal analysis. Three-dimensional imaging may be useful in creating teaching and research collections, and archival records. Three-dimensional imaging may provide a new method to evaluate surface features in bones. By varying the number of scans in a rotation and including single images, a NextEngine Desktop 3D scanner was able to create high-resolution digital replicas of bones™ surfaces.

Keywords: 3D digital scanning, Maya skeletal material

KOCH, Allison, N (University of Georgia) VARIATIONS OF NORMAL: PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDHOOD GROWTH AND CLOTHING SIZE LABELS

In light of increasing concerns over childhood overweight and obesity, research is considering how parents draw on pediatric growth charts, infant characteristics, and sociocultural norms to evaluate their children's nutrition and growth. Clothing sizes may be another mechanism for gauging infant development. Labels vary among brands and national borders, however, so it is worth exploring how parents with international connections might interpret size norms. This study examines variability between industry labels and WHO growth standards within clothing and diaper brands in the U.S., Mexico, and Panama. This literature review and analysis may help explain the widespread misunderstandings surrounding weight status.

Keywords: Childhood growth, Parental perception, Size labels

WILLCOX, Mary C (Louisiana State University), GELVIN, Elizabeth M (Louisiana State University), DONNER, Kathleen M (Louisiana State University) **DOING ORAL HISTORY: THE NEW ORLEANS JAZZ & HERITAGE FOUNDATION ARCHIVE 2014 CLASS PROJECT**  
This poster will illuminate undergraduate student involvement in the Jazz & Heritage Festival and Foundation Class Project headed by Drs. Helen Regis and Shana Walton in partnership with The New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Foundation Archive and the LSU Oral History Center. The project strives to record and preserve the oral histories of individuals involved with New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Festival through its chronology. The poster will expose the potentialities of collaborative oral history through the inclusion of audio podcasts and transcript excerpts. We will discuss methods for recording life narratives and creating credible documents to supplement future research.

SOURDRIL, Anne (UMR Ladyss - CNRS France)  
Vincent-Sweet, Stephanie (UMR Ladyss - CNRS France)  
**LOOKING AT BIRDS OR TREES TO UNDERSTAND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES? PIAF OR HOW TO LOCALLY MAKE SENSE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN 4 COUNTRIES.** PIAF (interdisciplinary program on local indicators of Fauna and Flora) is a multidisciplinary, comparative research project situated in France, USA, Cameroon, and Zimbabwe. It seeks to understand how local communities build diagnostics of environmental change - through observations of biodiversity - which help them manage their territory and build adaptive strategies. Our main hypothesis is that diagnostics differ according to the dependence and to the constraints to access to natural resources. PIAF seeks to build a general understanding of how people comprehend environmental change and to provide insight into the dynamics of socio-ecological systems in the context of global change.

**Saturday April 11<sup>th</sup> 9:00am-12:00pm**

***Rituals, Spirituality, and Ethnography: Anthropology and Religion (Room L)***  
**SAS volunteered papers (5) (Chair: Murphy)**  
**(Murphy/González-Faraco, Duck, Hovland, Welliver, Archer)**

MURPHY, Michael D. (University of Alabama) and GONZÁLEZ-FARACO, J. Carlos (University of Huelva) **EMBODIMENT AND MATERIALITY IN A DISTRESSED SPANISH RITUAL**  
One of southern Spain's premier rituals, the Procession of the Virgin of the Dew (Rocio) is experiencing a protracted period during which its renditions have become progressively alarming to its varied constituencies. This paper analyzes how the transformation of the socioeconomic characteristics of the local community in which the ritual is enacted has affected directly the interactional basis of its social identity and indirectly both ritual performance and efforts to re-stabilize a beloved tradition.  
Keywords: Pilgrimage, Ritual, Spain

DUCK, Raeanna (Kennesaw State University) **Voodoo Tourism: An Unconventional RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHENTICITY AND PROFITABILITY IN NEW ORLEANS VOODOO**

This research analyzes the relationship in New Orleans between Voodoo and tourism, which exist with conflict over authenticity, tradition, profitability and representation. Key informant interviews and participant observation were conducted in the French Quarter of New Orleans over a five day period in September 2015. The blurred delineation between sacred and profane, as well as the contradictory relationship of Voodoo and tourism, are evident in the increase and proliferation of cinematic and television entertainment (profane) based around the theme of Voodoo (sacred). This proliferation across society has led to a very lucrative tourist market in New Orleans, where the historical significance of Voodoo is considerable. The tourism of Voodoo is at first glance an innocuous byproduct of a greater availability to leisure travel, an increase in discretionary funds for entertainment purposes and popular interest. However, practitioners of Voodoo expressed decidedly mixed sentiments regarding this increased interest, including contradictions surrounding individuals who advocate historical and spiritual accuracy about Voodoo but profit from the inauthentic, sensationalistic environment in which they choose to operate. A higher female interest was observed and possible reasons for this imbalance are explored. An analysis of the commercialization of the religion is detailed as well as an argument for tourism being somewhat of a state of liminality. Observations made within this study can be applied to the commercialization of other sacred observances and practices.

Keywords: Voodoo, Religion, Tourism, Religious authenticity, Commercialization, Liminality

HOVLAND, Ingie (Independent researcher) ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN: TRADITIONS AND TRANSITIONS IN CHRISTIAN PLACE-MAKING

Christian communities often center on places. While many scholars (as part of the “spatial turn”) have pointed to the relationship between the ongoing production of locality and subjectivity, and others (especially in the anthropology of Christianity) have examined how recurring Christian problematics are actualized in different ways by Christian communities, there is still no coherent body of work on an anthropological understanding of Christian place-making. Through an exploration of Christian mission stations in Southern Africa, I will suggest that a starting point may be the simultaneous Christian aims of turning a “space” into a “place” and “place” into “space.”

Keywords: Christianity, Space/place, Change

WELLIVER, Elizabeth L (Davidson College) THE VIRGIN MARY AND HER SISTERS: IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION AND MARIAN DEVOTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA

Since the onset of colonization and conversion, the Virgin Mary has served as an integral mediator between the people and the Church, particularly during processes of adaptation and resistance. This paper contrasts the narratives that construct the *mestiza* identity of the Virgin of Chapi in Arequipa, Peru alongside the indigenous heritage of the Virgin of Copacabana. The ethnographic method here draws upon interviews conducted with local devotees and academics as well as participant observation on pilgrimage. This work contributes to a larger body of research related to the relevance of Marian devotion and sacred geography in 21st-century Latin America.

Keywords: indigenous Catholicism, Pilgrimage, Marian devotion

ARCHER, Mac (East Tennessee State University) SPIRITS AMONG US: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF HAITIAN VODOO

In this paper is an ethnographic exploration of Haitian culture in the voodoo religion. I will discuss how voodoo shapes the country of Haiti socially, as well as, how it was merged with Catholicism after the slave revolt, and how it has evolved into the voodoo we see practiced today. Haitian culture is one of the most unique cultures, deriving from several of its colonizing countries and their beliefs. Haiti has developed its own religion, language, and set of social norms, but due to years of exploitation and corruption from its own government, Haiti has lost many of its unique qualities, and the potential it has to offer is hidden under all the poverty that the majority of Haitians live in. Using my personal experiences from Haiti, and using other anthropologist's research on Haiti and its history; I want to tie together how the people of one of the most hellish places to live have used voodoo as a means to cope with their situation, and how it is practiced more often by those impoverished, than the rich elites of Haiti.

***Anthropology and Indigeneity: Situating Memory, Knowledge, and Identity in North America (Room Y/Z)***

**Panel organized by Jaymelee J. Kim (6) (Chair: Howe)  
(Kim, Howe, Reinke, Bauer, Richard, Bessent)**

**Session Abstract:**

Perhaps due to anthropology's close relationship with colonialism and the continued presence of scholarly work that propagates Indigenous identity as primitive and essentialized, an awkward relationship exists between anthropologists and Indigenous peoples. It is in a North American context that this panel analyzes how knowledge, memory, and identity are situated amongst Indigenous groups, rights practitioners, and settler governments of the United States and Canada. Utilizing perspectives from legal anthropology and based on qualitative research

KIM, Jaymelee J. (University of Findlay) APPROPRIATING POWER: THE MEANING OF RECONCILIATION IN SETTLER COLONIAL CANADA

The Canadian government has employed a transitional justice framework in a situation without a substantial shift of power to the marginalized Indigenous populations. It is in this context that transitional justice discourse is dominated by discussion of reconciliation. Based on ethnographic research, I contend that *reconciliation* as a term and as an ideological movement can be used by the marginalized to resist power structures and by dominant society to reproduce existing power dynamics. In fact the varying definitions of the term used by stakeholders serve as evidence that the violence is ongoing rather than historical as some facilitators would claim.

Keywords: Transitional Justice, Indian Residential Schools, Discourse

HOWE, Tyler, B. (University of Tennessee) IN WHO'S VOICE, OR IN OTHER WORDS: ECHO IDENTITIES AND CONSTRUCTED MEMORIES

Are community identities situated and adaptive? What happens when one communities' political identity, formed through constructed memories, does not necessarily correspond with ethnohistorical and ethnographic data? Moreover, are there any benefits by bringing attention

to these dissimilarities? This paper explores how indigenous situated memory can be appropriated even by Native American communities to construct a communal identity, and utilized to reinforce an ideal history. While constructed memory and identity can be powerful forms of agenic expression, should documented history play a role in adaptive identity?

Keywords: Indigenous, Native American, Identity

REINKE, Amanda J. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) DECONSTRUCTING THE MYTHICO-HISTORY OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY AND PRACTICE

Based on ethnographic and secondary data, this paper constructs restorative justice's (RJ) mythico-history, narrated by practitioners and scholars, then deconstructs the narratives to explore practice and theory implications. The mythico-history lends legitimacy to RJ by extending temporality and spatiality of restorative practices, placing restoration and retribution in dichotomous relationship, and drawing upon homogenous conceptualizations of Indigenous practices. Furthermore, this narrative uses ethnographic writings from the early to mid-twentieth century to characterize Indigenous practice, reflect nonviolence as "natural," and universality of restorative approaches to conflict resolution. This paper constructs the mythico-history, then deconstructs it to explore implications for theory and practice.

Keywords: Legal anthropology, Restorative justice, Indigeneity

BAUER, Charlotte D, (Louisiana State University) INITIAL ANALYSIS OF ORAL HISTORIES OF NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA

This paper discusses the preliminary analysis of oral histories from New Roads, Louisiana located in Pointe Coupée Parish. The rich cultural history found in New Roads is not well documented and in danger of fading out of memory. Once oral histories are collected, they will be compared to written histories of the area and shed light on what history was recorded in comparison to what history was remembered and deemed important to the community. The resulting future project will be used to educate the community of New Roads on their significant cultural history in the form of a museum exhibit.

Keywords: Oral history, Memory, Louisiana

RICHARD, Matthew J. (Valdosta State University) MY EVOLVING IMAGINARY: FIELDNOTES FROM HOME

This paper investigates the phenomenological perspective by examining the worldview and life world of the author. By way of forty years of diary entries, it examines how one's experience of self changes throughout one's lifetime, even as there is need for coherence—a need for things to make sense. I will look back at how I began my adulthood as a naive and anxious young man with a "Disney" worldview, yet with a steadfast determination not to replicate my working class parents' mistakes. Although I lacked direction, I was certain that the folk theories with which I had been brought up were suspect because I was surrounded by unhappy and unsuccessful people. In my early 30s, I discovered anthropology and my thoughts and feelings—my worldview and life world—were profoundly altered, leading to more than a decade of bliss. Now, however, as I reach 60 years of age, I'm restless once again. No longer soothed by knowledge—it's negotiable; it doesn't unify humanity—I confront the latest round of cognitive dissonance, and the pursuit of coherence is renewed.

BESSENT, Janene H. (Valdosta State University) YOUNG ELEPHANTS

This paper analyzes a group of College Republicans at Valdosta State University whom I observed during the Fall 2014 Semester. Through participant observation at a variety of venues I identified several key constructions that inform and motivate the political perspectives of members of the group. In addition, life history data provided insight into how these “young elephants” acquired their political understandings.

***Applied Cultural Anthropology and Mixed Methods Approaches at Mississippi State University (Room V/W)***

**Panel organized by Toni Copeland (4)  
(McNeece, Copeland, Kennett/Copeland, Lee)**

**Session Abstract:**

Medical Anthropology is one focus of the Applied Cultural M.A. program in the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures (AMEC) at Mississippi State University. Here, students and faculty research problems related to health and illness from a biocultural approach that includes both quantitative and qualitative methods in order to better understand the dynamic relationships between sociocultural characteristics and biology. This research integrates classic with more recent developments in anthropology to study various topics with the explicit intention of applying anthropological theory, methods, and research to effect change. This panel presents some of this research being conducted by AMEC graduate students and faculty. This includes research on healthcare for the working poor, in the midst of a changing landscape with many Americans now required to have health insurance. There is also a discussion of research from local farmers’ markets that considers patrons’ expectation and compares this to vendors’ perceptions of customers’ desires. A cultural model of HIV/AIDS among college students is presented with a focus on exploring intracultural variability and comparing this to a public health message. Also, a project grounded in applied cultural anthropology and community involvement that included local youth who were asked to consider, design, and depict a better future through art is presented. These diverse research projects across the southeast are examples of applied cultural anthropology research that is grounded in theory and driven by methods. This approach, both traditional and contemporary, is capable of addressing changing health, political-economic environments, and even planned sociocultural change.

MCNEECE, Avery, N., (Mississippi State University) BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE: SEEKING HEALTHCARE IN THE INSURANCE GAP

America’s poor face many obstacles including health disparities and limited access to affordable primary healthcare services. This study focuses on treatment seeking among the working poor in Tupelo, Mississippi, where research was conducted in 2014. The working poor cannot afford medical insurance even with government subsidies but earn too much to qualify for Medicaid, leaving them with few options. Strategies to manage acute and chronic illnesses include frequenting organizations that attempt to fill the gaps in healthcare. This paper presents a

cultural model of health-seeking among the working poor as they attempt to navigate the changing healthcare marketplace.

Keywords: Healthcare, Cultural consensus

COPELAND, Toni (Mississippi State University) FOOD, FUN, AND FARMING: PATRONS' PERSPECTIVES OF A FARMERS' MARKET IN MS

Farmers' markets are a source of fresh, quality fruits and vegetables and community connections. They support local farms while providing alternative shopping experiences. However, customers must be motivated to shop there. This project explores the motivations of customers at a market. Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, we found a shared cultural model of the benefits of markets among patrons and farmers. There is a variation in agreement on specific qualities. For example, farmers have a very different view of what improvements are needed and whether or not they are needed to provide a better experience for customers.

Keywords: Farmers' markets, Cultural consensus, Applied anthropology

KENNETT, Curtis A. (Mississippi State University) and COPELAND, Toni J. (Mississippi State University) MISINFORMED IN MISSISSIPPI: A CULTURAL MODEL OF HIV/AIDS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN MISSISSIPPI

HIV/AIDS remains a public health issue in the United States. The Deep South is especially impacted with Mississippi being one of the hardest hit states. College students are highly susceptible to contracting HIV/AIDS. Despite this, Mississippi continues to push for abstinence only education in schools, leaving college students ill-equipped to deal with the illness. This paper presents results from research conducted among college students and aimed at exploring a cultural model of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Key findings include a shared cultural model with intracultural variation and the identification of factors that influence cultural consensus of this domain of HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Cultural Consensus, College Students

LEE, Victoria (Mississippi State University), KARGES, Dylan (Mississippi State University), KENNETT, Curtis (Mississippi State University), and MCNEECE, Avery (Mississippi State University) CREATING A BETTER TOMORROW TODAY

This paper presents results from a service learning project aimed at applying cultural anthropological methods to community involvement. Students asked local fourth graders to reflect on their community as well as to design and portray their future community through art. The project focuses on initiated change within the community with attention to cohesiveness. The project attempts to communicate to the children that change within a community is possible and also to empower them by giving them a voice and a platform to express their goals for our community. The project also produced a coloring book, full color book, and instruction manual.

***Following Food: Anthropological Findings (Room K)***

**SAS volunteered papers (7) (Chair: Campbell)**

**(White, Robbins/Campbell, Haugabrook, Cheng, Adams, Brawner, Sweeney-Tookes)**

WHITE, Daryl (Spelman College) Madeleines with Tea, Yams with Butter: On food, memory, place, and meaning-making in Marcel Proust and Ralph Ellison's classic novels. Petite madeleines dipped in lime tea in the parlor of Proust's aunt in Combray, France. Piping hot yams drenched with warm butter purchased on a Harlem street corner in the blistering snow by a despondent Southerner-in-exile. This essay considers two novels: Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* and Marcel Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past*. Both narratives pivot on the centrality of food and place. Through consideration of such fictional narrative our understandings of culture's centrality in anthropological thought and practice can be enhanced and indeed fulfilled by keeping human sensualities, physical corporality and space in our cultural analyses and classrooms.

Keywords: Food, Memory, Senses

ROBBINS, Greg, H. (Berry College) / CAMPBELL, Brian (Berry College) FOOD INSECURITY AND FOOD GROWTH EXPERIENCE AMONG FOOD PANTRY PATRONS IN FLOYD COUNTY, GEORGIA

This applied anthropological research project seeks to understand the experiences and causes of food insecurity in Floyd County, Georgia, both from the structural and individual levels, analyzed from semi-structured interviews of both patrons and volunteers/staff and from a survey of patrons of the three main food pantries of the Action Ministries Rome food pantry system. It also analyzes the patrons' food growth experience in relationship to their reasons for food insecurity, as reported by patrons and volunteers/staff. This analysis will be used to inform the organization how it can better understand and meet the needs of its patrons.

HAUGABROOK, Danielle (Valdosta State University) Hooters: Exploring the 'Breastaurant' Business in South Georgia

This paper is an ethnographic study of a Hooters restaurant in South Georgia. Ostensibly, Hooters is a sports bar, like many others, aimed at a male demographic market. But Hooters's appeal is comprised of more than sandwiches, beer, and a big-screen TV. Indeed, this "breastaurant," as it is known in the trade, is marketing flesh and fantasy to a particular clientele. With the aid of psychological anthropology, my research will shed light on gender identity politics, body image and sexuality, and agency on the part of both the young women who choose to work at Hooters and their male clientele.

Keywords: Ethnography, Identity Politics, Sexuality

CHENG, Yeeva (Davidson College) BLOOD, SWEAT AND SOY SAUCE: PERFORMING ETHNICITY AND CLASS IN CHINESE-AMERICAN RESTAURANTS

Seattle's Chinatown has been deemed a "mature" Chinese community in the United States. Idealizations of Seattle's Chinatown as a beacon of performing Chinese identity, however, threaten one's understanding of the multiplicity of Chinese-American identities in the US. Fieldwork in Seattle's Chinatown in combination with narratives from other Chinese-Americans around the US reveals the lived experiences of working class Chinese-Americans. In particular, Cheng focuses on children and young adults who grow up in Chinese-American restaurants and find themselves particularly caught in a liminal space. While Chinese-American food has become a mainstream staple cuisine, restaurant families find themselves performing their

ethnicity, often times reaffirming the American imagination of Chinese-ness. Furthermore, restaurant children find themselves conflicted between achieving the American Dream of success—going to college and owning a suburban home—and maintaining identities through continuing restaurant legacies. Ultimately, a very homogenizing and totalizing image is imposed upon Chinese-Americans, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Geographic, linguistic and class divides make it difficult to articulate a collective voice for Chinese-Americans across the United States.

Keywords: Chinese-American, Restaurants, Ethnicity

ADAMS, Angela (University of Georgia) TRANSGENERATIONAL EFFECTS OF NUTRITION

The nutritional status of a mother will affect her infant's birth weight and increase the infant's susceptibility to developing chronic disease in adulthood. However, a correlation between the grandparent's nutrition and their grandchild's health exists. This paper will discuss how the nutritional health of one generation transcends generations and affects the health of future generations. It will focus on the developmental stage called the slow growth period as well as epigenetic cues. The Dutch Famine Studies and connections between the nutrition in one generation and its effects on the succeeding generations will be discussed along with research into nutritional interventions.

BRAWNER, A. June (University of Georgia), KAILA, Usha (University of Georgia), THOMPSON, Jennifer Jo (University of Georgia) FROM COMMODITIES TO COMMUNITIES: HOW FARM TO SCHOOL IDEOLOGIES ARE IMPACTING SCHOOL LUNCH

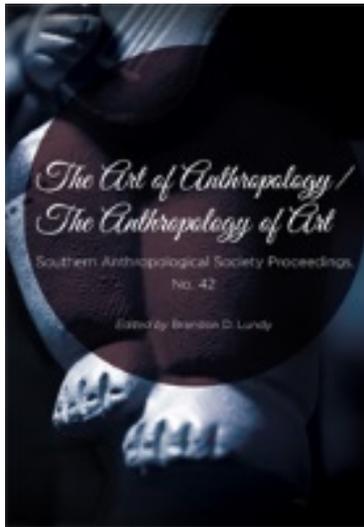
Championed by Southern Senators Russell (GA-D) and Ellender (LA-D), the bill establishing the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) in 1946 was intended to support commodity agriculture and ensure national security by strengthening young bodies through ample nutrition. Despite its origin in segregationist politics, the NSLP is currently being redefined by the popular Farm to School movement, which promotes local produce and school gardens as the route to synergistic benefits for children, small-farmers, and communities. Using ethnographic research and interviews with School Nutrition Directors in Georgia, we examine the implications of this emerging school lunch ideology on a long-politicized social program.

SWEENEY-TOOKES, Jennifer (Emory University) HOW LOCAL IS YOUR LOCAL SEAFOOD? ISSUES OF LOCALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN GEORGIA SEAFOOD

“Local” and “sustainable” are popular buzzwords amongst individuals interested in the changing food landscape of America. Yet these have variable and fluid meaning that often shift according to the situation. Consumers who are attempting careful adherence to local foods principles struggle with the need to expand their definitions to include regional products that come from further than the commonly accepted 100 mile ideal if they wish to include seafood in their cities. This paper explores the way that farmers market and “farm-share” shoppers in Atlanta define these terms, and how particularly flexible their meaning becomes when people consider purchasing seafood.

Keywords: Local food, Seafood, Georgia

The newest volume of the **Southern Anthropological Proceedings** is available from NewfoundPress, *The Art of Anthropology / The Anthropology of Art*, Southern Anthropological Society Proceedings No. 42 edited by Brandon D. Lundy (<http://newfoundpress.utk.edu/pubs/lundy/>). This book is fully available open-access online, but also may be purchased in paperback. The price is \$35.00, or call 1-800-621-2736 to ask for the SAS member 20% discount. We would especially like to thank Jayne Smith for their hard work and support of these volumes.



*The Art of Anthropology / The Anthropology of Art* brings together thirteen essays, some of which were presented at the March 2011 annual meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society (SAS) in Richmond, Virginia. Collectively, the essays in this volume explore not only art through the lens of anthropology but also anthropology through the lens of art. Given that art is a social phenomenon, the contributors to this volume interpret the complex relationships between art and anthropology as a means of fashioning novelty, continuity, and expression in everyday life. They further explore this connection by reifying customs and traditions through texts, textures, and events, thereby shaping the very artistic skills acquired by experience, study, and observation into something culturally meaningful. In *The Art of Anthropology / The Anthropology of Art*, contributors revisit older debates within the discipline about the relationship between anthropology's messages and the rhetoric that conveys those messages in new ways. They ask how and why anthropology is persuasive and how artful forms of anthropology in the media and the classroom shape and shift public understandings of the human world. The papers in this volume are organized in four groups: Textual Art, Art Valuation, Critical Art, and Art and Anthropology in Our Classroom and Colleges.



# University of Georgia Ph.D. Program in Anthropology

## Ecology and Environment

### The 21st-century landscape of anthropology

At the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology we honor Franz Boas's commitment to studying the diversity of human culture and biology in the archaeological past and across the globe today. We believe that in the 21st century



anthropology has a unique role to play in bridging social, behavioral, and natural sciences, while retaining anthropology's unique perspective on the value of human diversity, cultural relativism, and human heritage.

We believe it is important for anthropology to be both interdisciplinary, combining theories and methods from multiple fields of study; and to be integrative, meaning, able to create a dialog among fields of study that work with apparently incompatible assumptions or scales of analysis. We also believe in the practical significance of anthropology to address real-world issues in conservation, development, cultural preservation, and the promotion of social justice.



For the past 20 years our department has pursued this vision of a bridging, interdisciplinary, and integrative anthropology by focusing on ecological and environmental issues that cross-cut the traditional three fields established by Boas. Our faculty and students explore the dialectical relationship between



humans and the environment in Georgia and on five continents across the globe, the prehistoric past and the present, and in collaboration with scholars and practitioners across campus and partners around the world.

Among our central goals is the training of quality students to promote the mission of anthropology in the 21st century.

### Why study anthropology at the University of Georgia?

- Three subfields, one focus: Cultural, biological, and archaeological faculty and students share interests in **environmental** and **ecological** anthropology.
- In **top third** of anthropology Ph.D. programs (NRC).
- Great history of student **funding** including grants and assistantships.
- Employment success: Recent Ph.D. recipients **employed**: at universities (65%), government and non-governmental organizations (25%), and in other fields (10%).
- **Local** and **global** research: Faculty and students work in Georgia, on five continents, and in Oceania.
- Anthropology + **Integrative Conservation**: Pursue a Ph.D. in the new ICON program that spans Anthropology, Geography, Ecology, and Forestry.
- Resources for **archaeologists**: Georgia Archaeological Site File, Georgia Museum of Natural History, and faculty trained in new geophysical and biochemical technologies.
- LTER Network site: Department is home to the **Coweeta Long-Term Ecological Research** (LTER) project funded by the National Science Foundation, focused on landscapes and histories of the southern Appalachian Mountains.
- Professional seminar series teaches **job skills** for academic and applied anthropologists.
- Guest **speaker series**: The department regularly hosts researchers from other institutions.

### Ecological and Environmental Anthropology includes:

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agricultural anthropology  | Human behavioral ecology   |
| Applied anthropology       | Human biology & adaptation |
| Bioarchaeology             | Integrative conservation   |
| Coastal archaeology        | Medical anthropology       |
| Development anthropology   | Political ecology          |
| Economic anthropology      | Settlement archaeology     |
| Ethnoecology               | Stable isotope ecology     |
| Food, place & biodiversity | Sustainability             |
| Geoarchaeology             | Sustainable development    |
| Historical ecology         | Zooarchaeology             |

For more information visit [anthropology.uga.edu](http://anthropology.uga.edu)

# Developing Leaders in Global Health Systems in ISRAEL – Summer 2015

## Graduate Program

The University of Georgia – University of Haifa Israel 2015 Summer Graduate Program aims to identify and develop a future generation of people who will lead health systems around the world. They will come together in Israel, learn together in English, develop life-long relationships with colleagues from around the world and then return home to promote best practices in health care. The US curriculum involves courses offered in three-week units throughout a two-month period between mid-June and early August:

- **Leadership in Public Health**
- **Global Maternal – Child Health**
- **Sociology of Health and Illness**
- **Internship – Practicum in Public Health**
- **Global Health Systems**
- **Global Community Mental Health**



At the completion of the program, students will have acquired new skills in leadership and new knowledge of health care delivery. They will enhance their understanding of global health issues. Students will receive credits from the University of Georgia and apply them to the MPH, the Graduate Certificate in Global Health, or as electives in many programs throughout the University.

*The Greenberg Israel Program is designed to train students to become the future leaders of global health and is targeted to a broad range of students whose degrees and interest vary from: public health, global health, social work, family and consumer science, health care administration, health services research, medicine, international affairs, health policy, and public administration.*

**More details can be found at:**

<https://www.publichealth.uga.edu/cgh/israelstudyabroad>





# MPH in Global Health Leadership & Administration

International, one-year program taught in English



- Practical tools to deal with multi-cultural issues in public and global health
- Supervised practicum focusing on disease prevention, health promotion, policy development, service delivery or global research
- Prepares students for leadership roles in ministries of health, NGOs and disaster relief organizations, multilateral and governmental agencies, advocacy groups, as well as research



**Now accepting applications**