



**Society for American Archaeology**

**— Student Paper Award—  
(2018)**

**Current Committee Charge:** The committee solicits nominations and selects recipients for the Student Paper Award. The award is presented to recognize the best student paper presented at the SAA annual meeting.

**Committee Composition:** Committee composition is one chair and five members.

**Term Length:** Term length is three years. Individuals ending their terms cycle off the committee at the close of the Business Meeting held during the annual SAA Meeting, and new appointees begin their terms at this time.

**Award Cycle:** Not applicable.

**Committee Chair and End of Term:** Natalie D. Munro, [2018]

**Committee Chair Contact Information:** Natalie D. Munro, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, (860)486-0090, Email: [Natalie.Munro@uconn.edu](mailto:Natalie.Munro@uconn.edu)

**Committee Members and Ends of Terms:** Zackery Cruze, RPA [2020], Dr. Metin I. Eren [2018], Matthew E. Hill, Jr. [2020], David M. Hyde [2020], Todd L. VanPool [2018]

**Committee on Awards Chair:** Mark C. Slaughter [2019]

**Award Description:** This award recognizes an outstanding student conference paper based on original research.

**Who Is Eligible to Submit Nominations or Apply for the Award:** All student members of SAA in good standing whose paper abstract has been accepted by the SAA for the upcoming annual meeting are eligible to participate. Students also must be enrolled in an academic program in the semester when their paper is presented at the annual meeting. All co-authors must be students, and the first author must be a member of the SAA. All co-authors share the award.

**Nomination/Submission Materials Required:** The paper abstract must be accepted by SAA for the upcoming annual meeting. The paper must be double-spaced, with 1-inch margins and 12-pt font. Please do not submit raw data unless they are to be presented as part of the paper itself. An average 15-minute paper is approximately 8 pages long (double-spaced, not including references cited). Any paper longer than this will be docked points.

The student must submit electronic copies of 1) a separate title page with name and full contact information; 2) the conference paper containing slide call outs and references; and 3) pdfs of all PowerPoint slides, with numbered captions, to be used in the oral presentation. Please DO NOT put your name anywhere besides the cover sheet so that your paper may be reviewed anonymously by the committee. Please send submissions to the committee chair.

The student must have a faculty or supervisory sponsor review the paper before the student submits it to the Student Paper Award Committee. The faculty/supervisory sponsor must send an email to the submission address at the time of paper submission saying that he/she has read and approved the paper being submitted.

**Nomination/Submission Deadline:** March 1, 2018

**Other Special Requirements:** None

**Selection or Evaluation Criteria:** Committee members evaluate papers anonymously, scoring them on the 1) quality of the arguments presented, 2) quality of supporting data, 3) contribution to broader methodological or theoretical issues in archaeology, 4) contribution to understanding a specific region or topic, 5) quality of writing, paper structure and length, and 6) quality, appropriateness and number of graphics for a 15-minute oral presentation.

**Committee Deliberation Process (e.g. dates, venue):** The committee meets electronically after the submission deadline has passed. An Honorable Mention(s) may be recognized if the committee chooses to do so.

**Nature of Award (e.g. monetary, medal, symposium):** The award winner or winners receives more than \$1000 worth of books and other prizes. In addition, the awardee(s) are recognized by the SAA through a plaque presented during the business meeting held at the Annual Meeting, a citation in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, and acknowledgment on the awards page of the SAA Website. All co-authors will receive the award.

**2017 Sponsors of the Student Paper Award:** Antiquity; ARcheoLINK-Americas OLC Inc.; Cambridge University Press; Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia; CoDA-

Center for Digital Archaeology; European Association of Archaeologists; International Association for Obsidian Studies; MINISIS, Inc.; Oxford University Press; Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology; Routledge; Simon Fraser Archaeology Press; Society for Historical Archaeology; Springer; The University of Alabama Press; University Press of Arizona; University of Texas Press; University Press of Colorado

The committee chair and/or members are responsible for distributing the ribbons at the meeting to the vendors who donate (as per Motion 132-74H, Board of Directors Meeting #132, October 2013). The sponsors' names will also appear in the annual Meeting Program.

### **Helpful Links**

- Student Paper Award Committee Scoring Matrix  
(<http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/35%20pt%20SPAC%20scoring%20template.pdf>)
- How to Win the Student Paper Award and Impress a Conference Audience. The SAA Archaeological Record (2009) 9(5):8-9.  
(<http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/thesaaarchrec/Nov2009.pdf>)
- Putting the Power Back in PowerPoint: A Guide for Student (and Non-Student) Presenters. The SAA Archaeological Record (2011) 11(5):11-13.  
([http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/thesaaarchrec/Nov\\_2011.pdf](http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/thesaaarchrec/Nov_2011.pdf))
- Before You Create a PowerPoint Presentation  
(<http://desktoppub.about.com/od/microsoft/bb/powerpointrules.htm>)
- Presenting with PowerPoint: 10 Dos and Don'ts  
([http://www.microsoft.com/business/en-us/resources/technology/business\\_software/powerpointtips.aspx?fbid=yTgtOvRHj1D](http://www.microsoft.com/business/en-us/resources/technology/business_software/powerpointtips.aspx?fbid=yTgtOvRHj1D))
- Creating a Professional Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation  
(<http://ezinearticles.com/?Creating-a-Professional-Microsoft-PowerPointPresentation&id=166464>)

### **Awardees**

#### **2017 Jacob Lulewicz (University of Georgia) Sociopolitical Networks and the Transformation of Southern Appalachian Societies, A.D. 700-1400**

Jacob Lulewicz's paper presents an outstanding multiscale analysis of social connectedness within the southern Appalachian region of North America. Lulewicz's novel approach to southeastern United States archaeology combines a sophisticated theoretical framework with rigorous methodological and data-based analysis, and is firmly embedded in regional cultural history. Lulewicz creatively applies social network analysis of ceramic production and symbolic motif data to reconstruct the influence of local histories on sociopolitical trajectories. The paper ultimately concludes that different local histories resulted in the unequal development of power relations in the Tennessee and northwestern Georgian regions.

**2016 Natalie Mueller (Washington University of St. Louis) Seeds as Artifacts: Investigating the Spread of agroecological knowledge in eastern North America ca. 1000 BE-1400 CE**

Natalie Mueller's paper "Seeds as artifacts: Investigating the spread of agroecological knowledge in eastern North America ca. 1000 BE-1400 CE" effectively combines an original theoretical framework embedded in practice theory with rigorous archaeobotanical methods to investigate plant domestication processes in eastern North America. Her innovative hypothesis linking community identities with plant landraces pushes archaeobotanical research into a new theoretical direction. Her paper moves beyond identifying domesticated plants to explore the specific selective practices that led to morphological changes. The paper's methodological contribution is strengthened by her combination of experimental archaeobotany and classic domestication markers including morphological indicators. Her paper presents clear but variable evidence for knotweed domestication processes that hint at the emergence of different agricultural communities of practice in eastern North America by the Woodland Period.

**2015 Catrine Jarman (University of Bristol) • "Female Mobility in the Viking Worlds"**

Through her well-reasoned and methodologically sound paper "Female Mobility in the Viking Worlds," Catrine Jarman of the University of Bristol contributes to on-going debates about women's roles in Viking Age Northern Europe and to broader discussions of gender in archaeology. Jarman's stable isotope analysis of 37 Viking Age burials from Norway is thoughtfully framed in a broader comparison of published strontium and oxygen isotope data from across the North Atlantic. Drawing on insights from archaeological and historical evidence, Jarman argues convincingly for high levels of mobility among Viking Age women. The isotopic analysis provides the first direct evidence of female mobility into Norway from elsewhere in the Viking worlds and contributes to emerging discussions about women's roles and agency in Viking Age society.

Honorable Mention — Kathryn Frederick (Michigan State University)

**2014 G. Logan Miller (Ohio State University) • "Variation in the Organization of Ritually Motivated Production at Ohio Hopewell Earthworks"**

Miller's thoughtful study of ritual economy at two Ohio Hopewell earthworks uses microwear analysis of bladelet function to examine craft production for ritually mediated exchange. Miller compares several localities at the Fort Ancient and Stubbs earthworks to explore the variety of contexts in which groups gathered to produce craft items. He argues that the work of gearing up for ceremonial activities may be as important as exchange for social integration. Miller's conclusion that the earthworks served as hubs of intensified craft production organized by the ritual participation of independent groups has significant implications for studies of social interaction in small scale societies.

Honorable Mention — Amy Fox (University at Albany SUNY)

**2013 Bryn Letham (University of British Columbia) and David Bilton (University of Toronto) • “Settlement and Subsistence among the shíshálh of the Northern Salish Sea”**

Letham and Bilton’s thoughtful examination of traditions of practice among the shíshálh First Nation on the southwest coast of British Columbia suggest that there is notable continuity with regard to settlement and subsistence in the shíshálh landscape. The authors convincingly argue that a combination of tradition, practice, human political action, and aspects of the landscape and its resources contributed to long-term stability observed in the archaeological record of the shíshálh territory.

**2012 Sean B. Dunham • “Late Woodland Landscapes in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan”**

Dunham’s thoughtful examination of the relationship between people and their physical environment in the Great Lakes challenges the assertion that Native Americans lived in a “pristine wilderness” in the era prior to European colonization and suggests that Late Woodland peoples actively shaped their environment. He specifically employs General Land Office surveys, habitat information, and site distribution to reveal evidence for anthropogenic modification of the landscape in the Late Woodland. His conclusion that human agency in the form of dynamic subsistence practices and conscious habitat maintenance characterizes the Late Woodland has significant implications for landscape studies in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula and throughout the Eastern Woodlands.

**2011 Melanie Beasley, Jack Meyer, Eric J. Bartelink, and Randy Miller • “Human Bone Diagenesis in a Prehistoric Burial Mound from the Central California Delta: Bioarchaeological and Geoarchaeological Approaches”**

Through their well-written and argued paper titled “Human Bone Diagenesis in a Prehistoric Burial Mound from the Central California Delta: Bioarchaeological and Geoarchaeological Approaches,” Melanie Beasley, Jack Meyer, Eric J. Bartelink, and Randy Miller contribute to both site-specific and potentially discipline-wide archaeological investigations. Using real world examples, they demonstrate the utility of geoarchaeology for selecting viable samples of human bone for stable isotope analysis. As they state explicitly, their methods are useful not just for understanding cultural and geological histories of individual sites; they also enable archaeologists to make the most of limited funding and field time, and to select only the most information-rich human bones for invasive analyses.

**2010 John M. Marston (Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California at Los Angeles) • “Identifying Agricultural Risk Management Using Paleoethnobotanical Remains”**

2009 Michael Mathiowetz (University of California at Riverside) • “The Son of God Who is in the Sun: Political Authority and the Personified Sun God in Ancient West and Northwest Mexico”

2008 David Anderson (Tulane University) • “Xtobo and the Emergent Preclassic of Northwest Yucatan, Mexico”

2007 Scott Ortman (Arizona State University) • "Population Biology of the Four Corners to Rio Grande Migration"

2006 Metin I. Eren (Southern Methodist University) and Mary E. Prendergast (Harvard University) • “The Reduction Rumble! A Comparison of Reduction Values, Means, and Ranges”

2005 Elizabeth Horton with Christina Rieth (Washington State University) • “Style, Function and Ceramic Manufacture: A Case Study from Central New York”

2004 Briana L. Probiner and David R. Braun (Rutgers University) • “Strengthening the Inferential Link between Cutmark Frequency Data and Oldowan Hominid Behavior: Results from Modern Butchery Experiments”

2003 Devin Alan White (University of Colorado at Boulder) • “Hyperspectral Remote Sensing in Southern Arizona”

2002 Christopher Morehart (Florida State University) • “A Paleoethnobotanical Perspective in Ancient Maya Cave Utilization”

2000 Nathan S. Lowrey with Thomas C. Plege (American University) • “Landscapes of Contention: Socioeconomic Intensification and the Rise of Communalism among the Late Woodland and Effigy Mound Cultures”