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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

| | |
|---|----|
| PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS. | 11 |
| SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS. | 13 |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION (Mary L. Kwas). | 18 |
| CURRENT RESEARCH | |
| UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA | 21 |
| KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL | 22 |
| SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGISTS HONORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. | 23 |
| ROGER T. SAUCIER RECEIVES FRYXELL AWARD | 23 |
| CLARENCE H. WEBB RECEIVES CRABTREE AWARD. | 25 |
| REMOTE SENSING SYMPOSIUM. | 26 |
| SECOND INDIANAPOLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE | 26 |
| PUBLICATIONS. | 27 |

Important

This issue contains your election ballot for SEAC Officers and amendments to the SEAC Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SEAC ARTICLES
OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS**

The SEAC Executive Committee has reviewed our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, and has identified a number of passages in need of amendment. The proposed amendments are designed to eliminate inconsistencies, to clarify wording, and to remove awkward or impractical passages.

Members are asked to vote on these amendments with the ballot enclosed in this issue. Because many of the changes are interrelated, and for the sake of simplicity, the amendments are grouped on the ballot in two packages: one pertaining to the Articles of Incorporation, and the other pertaining to the Bylaws.

The proposed changes are set forth in detail below. The amendments are first presented individually, and are then followed by the complete text of our constitution as it will appear if the amendments are passed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE STRONGLY URGES ALL MEMBERS TO VOTE, AND RECOMMENDS THAT ALL THE AMENDMENTS BE ADOPTED.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
(Additions are underlined;
deletions are overstruck)

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

Section 1. The purpose of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference shall be to promote and to stimulate interest in the archaeology of the southeastern United States and neighboring areas; to serve as a bond among those interested in this and related subjects; to publish and to encourage publication; to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data; and to encourage an appreciation and support of archaeological research.

Section 2. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

(Rationale: The paragraph that comprises Section 1 appeared in the original SEAC constitution, but was replaced by the current wording in 1983. Since our current constitution lacks an explicit statement of the organization's aims, it is desirable to reinstate the original wording as a preamble to the section that was added later. Because Section 1 does not contradict any of the pronouncements in Section 2, our tax-exempt status will not be affected.)

ARTICLE V - PUBLICATIONS

~~Section 3. A Newsletter Editor will be appointed by the Executive Committee.~~

(Rationale: This section, which was added to the constitution in 1980, creates the office of Newsletter Editor, separate from that of the Editor. Inasmuch as future exigencies may force the merger of the Newsletter with the journal, the existence of this rule may prove awkward--in effect mandating two editors for a single publication. Note that even if the above section is deleted, it will still be possible to appoint a separate editor for the Newsletter, so long as one is required. Under the current Bylaws (Article V, Section 4), "The Editor may, subject to review by the Executive Committee, appoint Associate and Assistant Editors." The benefit of making this amendment is that it will give the Executive Committee the freedom not to appoint a Newsletter Editor, should circumstances render the job superfluous.)

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Conference shall be a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, two Executive Officers, and, in such years as the offices are filled, a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect. These officers will constitute the Executive Committee. ~~The Newsletter Editor will sit, as a nonvoting member, on the Executive Committee.~~

(Rationale: If the amendment to Article V is adopted, then the last sentence of Article VI, Section 1 becomes unnecessary.)

ARTICLE VIII - COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Executive Committee may transact business for the Conference and shall have and authority to exercise the normal business of the Conference in the intervals between the Conference's meetings. Its actions shall be subject to ratification of the Conference membership at the Annual Business Meeting general directives and limitations imposed by the membership as stipulated in the Bylaws.

(Rationale: The current wording of this section, taken literally, is self-contradictory. The first sentence empowers the Executive Committee to transact the "normal business" of the Conference between annual meetings, yet the second sentence can be interpreted to mean that all actions, however minor, must be ratified by the membership at an Annual Meeting. The proposed change eliminates this contradiction and makes this section more consistent with the Bylaws--especially Article III, Section 5.)

ARTICLE XI - FINANCES

Section 3. Matters of financial obligations and accountability of the Conference and its officers shall be through stipulated in the Bylaws.

(Rationale: A minor clarification.)

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS

ARTICLE III - ORGANIZATION

Section 6 [sentence 2]. In the event of a vacancy in any office, where no other officer is empowered to assume the duties of the office, the Executive Committee shall have the power to make an interim appointment to the office. The office shall then be filled during the next regular election in the manner described in Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws.

(Rationale: A minor clarification.)

ARTICLE IV - DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICERS

(Rationale: A minor clarification. Arti-

cle IV describes duties of all the officers, not just those of the president.)

Section 1 [paragraph 2]. The President, and together with the Secretary and Treasurer, shall sign all written contracts authorized by the Executive Committee.

(Rationale: A minor clarification.)

Section 7 [paragraph 4, sentence 1]. The President may, on his/her own initiative, or shall, at the written request of any member of the Executive Committee, ask the Committee to vote on specific questions by mail ballot.

(Rationale: A minor clarification.)

ARTICLE VII - FINANCES

Section 2. Annual dues shall be payable on a date set by the Executive Committee. Members 90 days in arrears shall not be entitled to receive the Conference's publications or to vote, and those one year in arrears may, after final notification, be dropped from the rolls. ~~Members thus dropped may be reinstated by payment of their arrearages, in which case they shall receive the withheld publications.~~

(Rationale: It is far more costly to deliver a "withheld" issue than the same issue when it was first printed. This increase in cost occurs because individual mailings cannot take advantage of bulk postal rates, and also because of extra handling fees charged by the warehouse where the back issues are stored. Whenever SEAC delivers back issues for the cost of the original subscription, we lose money. Delinquent members should be allowed to purchase back issues, but only at the regular back-issue price, which takes these higher costs into account.)

ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

Section 3. These Bylaws may be amended by a one-half vote of the dues paid membership in good standing by mail ballot provided that a proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the votes cast.

(Rationale: The current wording is ambiguous, in that "a one-half vote of the

dues-paid membership" can be interpreted as specifying either the quorum or the number of affirmative votes required. The proposed amendment clarifies the wording and makes it more consistent with the sense of the rest of the Bylaws. SEAC has always adopted amendments to its Bylaws by a simple majority vote; the proposed wording codifies our existing practice unambiguously.)

SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS (including proposed amendments)

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

Section 1. The purpose of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference shall be to promote and to stimulate interest in the archaeology of the southeastern United States and neighboring areas; to serve as a bond among those interested in this and related subjects; to publish and to encourage publication; to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data; and to encourage an appreciation and support of archaeological research.

Section 2. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

ARTICLE III - POWERS

Section 1. The Conference shall have the power to receive, administer, and disburse dues, assessments, and grants to further its ends; to acquire, hold absolutely or in trust for the purposes of the Conference, and to convey property, real and personal; to publish newsletters, proceedings, monographs, reports, bulletins, journals, and books; to affiliate with other organizations in the pursuit of common aims, and to appoint delegates or representatives to such organizations; to establish branches, sections, or divisions, on a regional or functional basis; and to engage in such other activities as are in keeping with the objects of the Conference.

Section 2. No part of the net receipts of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, officers, committee members

or other private persons, except that the Conference shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes of the Conference as set forth in these Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Section 3. No substantial part of the activities of the Conference shall involve propagandizing or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Conference shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, the Conference shall not carry on any other activities which are proscribed for organizations exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Code) or which are proscribed for organizations to which contributions are deductible under 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code (or the corresponding section of any future Internal Revenue Code).

ARTICLE IV - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership in the Conference shall be open to all interested persons concerned with the purpose of the Conference as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation without regard to sex, race, religion, or nationality.

Section 2. Members shall be governed with respect to membership by the Bylaws of the Conference.

Section 3. The determination of classes of membership, dues assessments, and responsibilities and privileges of Conference membership shall be made through the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE V - PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. The Conference shall publish a newsletter and a bulletin, and other such publications as provided by the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Conference shall be a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, two Executive Officers, and, in such years as the offices are filled, a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect. These officers will constitute the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The officers shall be nominated, elected, replaced, installed to office, and excused, and exercise respective duties and responsibilities in accord with the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE VII - LIABILITIES

The officers, properly designated officials, and members of this Conference and their private property shall be exempt from liability for the Conference's debts and obligations.

ARTICLE VIII - COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Executive Committee may transact business for the Conference and shall have authority to exercise the normal business of the Conference in the intervals between the Conference's meetings. Its actions shall be subject to general directives and limitations imposed by the membership as stipulated in the Bylaws.

Section 2. The President may create such other committees as are required by the Articles of Incorporation to conduct the necessary and routine business of the Conference, and as the President may deem necessary and advisable and shall appoint the separate committee members. The President may dissolve such committees.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall also have the power to create and dissolve committees.

ARTICLE IX - MEETINGS

Section 1. The Conference shall hold at least one business meeting each calendar year.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Conference may be called as provided for by the Bylaws of the Conference.

Section 3. The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference shall be held prior to the Annual Business Meeting of the Conference and an organizational meeting of the newly constituted officers shall be held following the Annual Business and Special Meetings.

Section 4. Meetings of the Conference membership and of the Executive Committee shall be open meetings.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Executive Committee or ten percent of the dues-paid voting membership of the Conference may propose that the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws be amended, repealed, or altered in whole or in part. Provisions for amending the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws shall be such as are described in the Bylaws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee may adopt additional standing rules and procedures in harmony herewith, but shall not alter the Articles of Incorporation or any Bylaws adopted by the members of the Conference.

ARTICLE XI - FINANCES

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Conference shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Annual dues and disbursement of the income from annual dues and from investments and other revenue sources shall be determined and accounted for through rules and procedures adopted by the Executive Committee for fiscal and managerial accounting as set forth in the Bylaws. Such activities shall be structured as to preserve the tax exempt status of the Conference.

Section 3. Matters of financial obligations and accountability of the Conference and its officers shall be stipulated in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE XII - DISPOSAL OF THE ASSETS

Section 1. In the event of dissolution of the Conference, whether voluntary or involuntary, the assets shall be distributed and disposed of as set forth in the Bylaws and Internal Revenue Code as may then be in effect.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to any person in sympathy with the objectives of the Conference, as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation without regard to sex, race, religion, or nationality.

Section 2. Membership in the Conference shall include the following categories: Member, Life Member, Family Membership, Life Family Membership.

Section 3. Application for membership shall constitute a written subscription to the ideals, objectives, and accepted standards of the Conference.

Section 4. Membership in the Conference shall be denied to any person who violates accepted standards of archaeological conduct by misusing archaeological materials or sites for commercial purposes, or by failing to behave in a responsible manner with respect to the archaeological record.

Section 5. Annual dues of Members and Family Members, and the cost of Life and Family Life Memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Each Member, Life Member, and individual included in a Family Membership or Life Family Membership shall have one vote in the transactions of the business of the Conference and shall be eligible for any elective or appointive office in the Conference, subject only to

restrictions defined elsewhere in the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. Each Member, Life Member, and each Member Family and Life Member Family shall receive all the Conference's regular publications for the year covered by the Member's dues. Individuals comprising a Member Family or Life Member Family shall not receive more than one copy of the publications of any one year except on payment therefor of the difference between the yearly dues for a Family Membership and an Individual Membership.

Section 7. Any library, museum, university, school, or other institution or agency may subscribe to the publications of the Conference without privilege of membership. The annual cost of subscriptions shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 8. Membership shall be terminated by voluntary resignation in writing or by non-payment of annual dues, or as noted in Section 9.

Section 9. The Executive Committee may, by three-quarters vote, remove from the membership rolls any member whose acts are contrary to the ideals, objects, and accepted standards of the Conference as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation, or who otherwise makes improper use of membership in the Conference. The action of the Executive Committee may be subject to an appeal to the Conference at its Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE II - NOMINATIONS, VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. Before March 1 of each year the President shall appoint three members to form a Nominations and Elections Committee.

Section 2. The duties of this Committee shall include securing nominations for candidates for the elected positions of the Conference and announcing election results to Conference members. Members of the Nominations and Elections Committee may not serve concurrently as Officers of the Conference.

Section 3. The names of the members of the Nominations and Elections Committee and their addresses for any given fiscal year shall appear prominently in the spring issue of the Newsletter. There shall also be a listing of the offices to be vacated for which nominations will be made for the ensuing year with a notice that members may suggest the names of candidates for such offices to the Nominations and Elections Committee before July 1. For the offices of Secretary-elect, Treasurer-elect, and Editor-elect the Committee shall nominate, in appropriate years, a member candidate. For the other offices the committee shall nominate at least two and no more than three member candidates. All prospective nominees must indicate in writing to the Committee their willingness to serve as an officer of the Conference. The list of nominees shall be

mailed to the individual members of the Conference in accord with the provisions of Article II Section 4 of the Bylaws.

Section 4. Each active member shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for each office. Voting shall be by mail ballot. No identification of the voter shall appear on the ballot. Ballots shall be mailed to the members by the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. To be counted as votes ballots must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before a date specified by him/her but no less than ten days before the Annual Meeting. The results of the elections shall be announced by the Nominations and Elections Committee at the Annual Meeting. The candidate for an office who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to that office. In the event of a tie, the Committee shall hold a run-off election at the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE III - ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Conference.

Section 3. The President-elect shall be elected for a two year term, at the conclusion of which the President-elect will succeed to the Presidency to serve a two year term. The Secretary-elect, the Treasurer-elect, and the Editor-elect shall be elected in that order in succeeding years for a one year term at the conclusion of which they shall succeed to the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor respectively, to serve a three year term. The other two members of the Executive Committee shall be elected, one each year, for a term of two years.

Section 4. No officer of the Conference shall be eligible for re-election to the same office until the Annual Meeting next following that at which the term of that office shall have expired.

Section 5. Subject to general directives and limitations imposed by the membership at the Annual Meeting, or a Special Meeting, or by mail ballot, the Executive Committee shall have authority to execute on behalf of the Conference all powers and functions of the Conference, as defined in the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws.

Section 6. In the event of the absence, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Editor, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the appropriate officer-elect if such position of officer-elect is filled at the time. In the event of a vacancy in any

office, where no other officer is empowered to assume the duties of the office, the Executive Committee shall have the power to make an interim appointment to the office. The office shall then be filled during the next regular election in the manner described in Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV - DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Section 1. President - The President shall be the Chief Executive officer of the Conference and as such shall preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Annual Business Meeting of the membership. The President may appoint representatives of the Conference to other societies, agencies, or councils. The President shall appoint all necessary committees and their chairpersons and define their duties with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

The President, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, shall sign all written contracts authorized by the Executive Committee.

The actions of the President in exercising the duties of the office shall be subject to review and approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. President-elect - The President-elect shall serve as the Vice President and succeed to the presidency. In the absence of the President or incapacity of the President, the President-elect shall assist and/or perform the duties of the President. In the event of failure of the President and President-elect, the immediate past President shall serve and perform the duties of the President.

Section 3. Secretary - The Secretary, subject to the directions of the Executive Committee, shall be responsible for the maintenance of the central office of the Conference and shall have general charge of administrative matters under the direction of the President. The Secretary shall act as Secretary of the Executive Committee, and shall compile the minutes of Annual, Special, Regional and Joint Meetings of the Conference which will include any individual or committee reports presented therein. The Secretary shall maintain complete records of the Conference and attend to the ordinary correspondence of the Conference. The Secretary shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee, which upon approval, shall be presented to the Annual Business Meeting. The Secretary, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions for the Executive Committee, may employ clerical assistance, and purchase supplies necessary to the office. The Secretary shall act to coordinate the programs and arrangements of the Annual Meeting.

Section 4. Treasurer - The Treasurer shall be responsible for the administration of the finances of the Conference under regulations approved by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall be the Conference's fiscal agent in dealing with persons or organizations. The Treasurer shall be

responsible for the maintenance of adequate books and records which shall be open to inspection by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall forward a list of dues paid members in good standing to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall have custody of all money and securities of the Conference, keep regular books of accounts, and arrange for the services of a Certified Public Accountant for an annual audit of the Conference's books. The Treasurer, in consultation with the budget Committee, shall prepare and submit a budget for the ensuing year to the Executive Committee for approval. Upon approval, the budget shall be presented to the Annual Business Meeting and included in the minutes. The Treasurer shall be bonded for the faithful performance of such duties in such sum as the Executive Committee may direct. The Treasurer shall bill all members on an annual basis for the Conference dues.

Section 5. Editor - The Editor shall have full charge of all publications of the Conference under the direction of the Executive Committee. The Editor may make negotiations for publishing contracts in the name of the Conference and make minor adjustments in basic contracts relating to publications. The Editor may initiate agreements with individuals and institutions for financing publications. All such agreements must be approved by the Treasurer and the President. All bills relating to publishing obligations shall be certified to the Treasurer by the Editor. The Editor shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee which, upon approval, shall be presented to the Annual Meeting. The Editor may, subject to review by the Executive Committee, appoint Associate and Assistant Editors. The Editor's representatives shall serve concurrently with, and under the direction of, the Editor, and shall be responsible to him. The Editor may, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions by the Executive Committee, employ clerical and editorial assistance.

Section 6. The elected officers of the Conference shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as are required of them by the Executive Committee.

Section 7. Executive Committee - The Executive Committee may hold Special Meetings at the call of the President. Special Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President at any time upon written demand of at least three members of the Committee.

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of a majority of its membership.

Questions shall be decided by the Executive Committee by a majority of the votes cast at any meeting or by mail ballot. In the case of a tie vote the decision of the President shall be final.

The President may, on his/her own initiative, or shall, at the written request of any member of the Executive Committee, ask the Committee to vote on specific questions by mail ballot. Ballots shall be mailed by the Secretary who shall specify on the ballots the date on or before which

they are to be placed in the mail for return to the Secretary. This date shall be not less than fifteen days or more than thirty days from the date they were placed in the mail by the Secretary.

Reports of officers, representatives, delegates, committees, and agents shall be approved by the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the Executive Committee these reports may be presented in full or brief form at the Annual Meeting.

The Executive Committee shall act upon the budget provided by the Treasurer. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the Annual Meeting for approval.

ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

Section 1. The Conference shall hold an Annual Meeting at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee. The attending members shall constitute a quorum. At this meeting the business of the Conference not requiring mail ballots shall be transacted, archaeological papers and other matters of scientific interest presented, and symposia and discussions may be held.

Section 2. Due notice of the place and date of the next Annual Meeting shall be published in the spring issue of the Newsletter. Insofar as practicable, announcements accompanied by a preliminary program shall be mailed by the Program Chairperson at least thirty days in advance of the meeting.

Section 3. Special Meetings shall be called by the President at any time at the direction of the Executive Committee. Any matter of business not requiring a mail ballot may be decided at a Special Meeting provided notice of such business is specified in the call. Notices of Special Meetings shall be mailed by the Secretary to members at least ten days in advance.

Section 4. An annual meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held before the Annual Business Meeting of the Conference. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the call of the President. The President shall call a special meeting of the Executive Committee at any time upon the written demand of at least three members thereof.

Section 5. All matters of business of the Conference may be decided by means of a referendum vote by mail ballot under conditions specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE VI - REFERENDUM

Section 1. A referendum vote shall be held by mail ballot at any time upon the initiation of the Executive Committee or a signed petition to the Executive Committee by two percent of the individual membership as listed in the last year's membership list. Ballots shall be mailed to members by the Secretary. In order that they may be counted as

votes ballots must be placed in the mail by members and addressed to the Secretary not more than thirty days after the date when they were mailed to the members by the Secretary. A majority of votes received shall constitute the deciding vote. The Secretary shall certify the vote to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII - FINANCES

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Conference shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be payable on a date set by the Executive Committee. Members ninety days in arrears shall not be entitled to receive the Conference's publications or to vote, and those one year in arrears may, after final notification, be dropped from the rolls.

Section 3. The income from annual dues and from investments and other sources shall constitute the Working Fund, available for operating, publication, and other current expenses consistent with the purposes of the Conference as the Executive Committee may direct.

Section 4. No financial obligation in excess of funds available in the treasury shall be assumed by the Executive Committee or by any officer on behalf of the Conference except when approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Conference present at a regular Annual Meeting or at a Special Meeting; provided that for the purposes of this section, estimated receipts from annual dues and other accounts receivable for the current year may be considered as available funds.

ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Articles of Incorporation may be amended by mail ballot provided that a proposed amendment is approved by two-thirds of the votes cast. Prior to a vote by the membership, all proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation shall be examined by legal counsel to insure that said amendment shall not endanger the tax exempt status of the Conference.

Section 2. The amendment and provisions of the Articles of Incorporation shall be effective immediately upon their adoption and shall supersede and nullify all previous constitutional enactments and provisions not mentioned herein.

Section 3. These Bylaws may be amended by mail ballot provided that a proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the votes cast.

Section 4. Amendment of the Bylaws may be proposed by the Executive Committee, or by petition of the membership at large by ten percent of the dues paid members on record with the Treasurer at the time of application to the President.

The proposed amendment shall be mailed to the members of the Conference by the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Business Meeting or a Special Meeting. In the case of a mail ballot, to be counted as votes, ballots must be returned to the Secretary within thirty days of the date of mailing.

Section 5. The amendment and provisions of the Bylaws shall be effective immediately upon their adoption and shall supersede and nullify all previous Bylaw enactments in conflict with them and all amendments and provisions not mentioned herein.

ARTICLE IX - DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

Section 1. Upon the dissolution of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, whether voluntary or involuntary, after paying all of the liabilities of the Conference, the Conference through its Executive Committee shall dispose of all of its assets exclusively for the scientific and educational purposes set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws by donating them to one or more institutions or organizations exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Code as may then be in effect.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Mary L. Kwas
Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area

Abstract

With the growing interest in and developing responsibility toward public education, archaeologists are seeking a variety of ways to reach the public. Archaeological parks, although not new phenomena, are growing in number in the United States and witnessing increasing development. Because they are naturally attractive to the public, these special parks present an ideal environment for educating the public about archaeology and Native Americans.

Archaeologists throughout the United States are beginning to recognize the need for educating the public about the concerns and methods of archaeology (Green 1984:171-272; LeBlanc and Green 1981:61-64; McGimsey 1972:5-19; McGimsey and Davis 1977:84-89). This need has

arisen for three main reasons: (1) the loss and destruction of sites caused by agriculture, construction, and other earth-moving projects; (2) the loss and destruction of sites due to "pot-hunting" or amateur collecting; and (3) the support of contracted fieldwork by federal and state legislation. It is hoped that by educating the public, the destruction of sites will be reduced and the support of funding for preservation and contract work will continue to be forthcoming. Additionally, many archaeologists currently spending public funds feel a responsibility to return something tangible to the general public other than technical reports and articles in professional journals. Several methods of reaching the public have been tried. These include classes and certification programs for interested amateurs, organizations sponsoring workshops and speakers, popular publications, and classes designed for children.

All these projects are useful forms of public education, but unfortunately they are often of a sporadic nature, since in many cases their success and length of existence is directly dependent on the one or two interested professionals involved in the programs. When these individuals move on to other jobs, the public education programs they organized often lose their thrust and eventually disappear.

To rectify this situation, a permanent public education program needs to be established and supported in each state. This can take many forms, such as a strong state archaeological association with professional backing and input, a continuing education focus as part of a university program, or a public relations position on the staff of the State Archaeologist. One ideal institution for permanently maintaining a public education program is the archaeological park.

An archaeological park is basically an archaeological site owned and preserved by a public or private agency in a park-like form and open to public visitation. In the eastern United States, most archaeological parks preserve mound sites, mainly because they are the most visible and "flashy" type of site to the average citizen. The degree of development varies at archaeological parks. Some consist of

the site only, with little or no interpretation. Others are fully developed with museums and on-site staffs of professional archaeologists and museologists, with a detailed and committed interpretive program.

The main functions of most archaeological parks are to preserve archaeological resources and to provide accurate interpretation about the site, past and present cultures of Native Americans, and archaeology to visitors. But, archaeological parks can also go further toward answering the need for public education. A site that has been excavated and interpreted with public funds is essentially returned to the public by developing it for public use, and by actively pursuing educational responsibilities, archaeological parks can address many concerns involving archaeology and the public.

Since many archaeological parks are managed through state park systems, a major concern is to ensure that they do not turn into recreational parks. Camping, baseball, and motocross have nothing to do with Native American prehistory. Besides being out-of-place on an archaeological site, recreational activities can also be detrimental to fragile resources and are antithetical to any educational goals. The premier site of Cahokia is a perfect example of counterproductive development. Recently, a new master plan has been developed for this site which will focus on the site's prehistoric importance and remove the recreational impacts of campers and picnickers (Illinois Department of Conservation 1980). Although philosophies differ, most archaeologists and museologists dealing with public education at archaeological parks support a restricted development that emphasizes preservation and interpretation. The hardest people to convince of this are often the professionals in the parks and recreation agencies, who frequently have managerial control over the sites and facilities.

A number of states in the eastern United States currently have one or more archaeological parks (see Folsom and Folsom 1983, Rolingson 1984). Many are new developments, while others are quite old, but have seen increased development

in exhibits and public programming during recent years. Examples are Poverty Point, Louisiana; Moundville, Alabama; Dickson Mounds and Cahokia, Illinois; Angel Mounds, Indiana; Toltec, Arkansas; Aztalan, Wisconsin; Spiro, Oklahoma; and Pinson Mounds, Tennessee.

Archaeological parks provide an ideal medium for public education on a continuing basis for a number of reasons. First, most archaeological parks are developed as permanent facilities, so programs begun there should last through staff changes. Second, unlike universities and state cultural resource management programs, the staffs at archaeological parks generally are not involved in extensive research, teaching, or review and compliance. Therefore, preservation and education are their priority functions. Not only is there time to devote to this work, but due to the park's funding structure and purpose, public education becomes a responsibility. Third, archaeological parks are naturally attractive to the public. Because of their park-like, "outdoorsy" atmosphere, they attract a number of people that might not ordinarily visit a museum. They are a tourist attraction for out-of-state visitors, as well as being attractive to local school and scout groups. Hence, many programs can be offered to a somewhat "captive" audience, an audience that might not be exposed to archaeology in any other way. Finally, archaeological parks also serve as a place for the public to go when seeking advice and information about archaeology. Their setting should help alleviate feelings of intimidation that a collector might feel at a university and, hopefully, should open pathways to developing a more responsible attitude toward collecting and reporting by amateurs.

Although not all archaeological parks are adequately staffed and providing educational and interpretive programming, those that are offer similar types of programs. These include tours and activities for school classes during the school year, summer field experiences, craft demonstrations and archaeological workshops for adults, festivals, special activities (such as house and garden reconstructions), and films.

Interpretation and education can take

both passive and active forms at archaeological parks. Exhibits, for example, are a passive form of education, yet a crucial one to introducing the visitor to prehistory and the methods of archaeology. The public is attracted to displays of artifacts, and when skillfully designed to be educational as well as entertaining, these can assist in exposing the visitor to such ideas as the preservation ethic. Films on various archaeological and Native American topics that can be rented from university film libraries throughout the country, broaden and enhance the information available at the site. These address ethnological topics, current views of Native Americans, Native American history and prehistory, as well as archaeological methods and techniques, which are not always available for the visitor to see. Obviously, on-going fieldwork is also a very attractive form of passive education, and one that will attract a lot of viewers. Finally, even the site's gift shop can be a form of passive education. By providing quality reading material that can be taken home by the visitor, it is possible to channel the visitor into selecting quality publications about archaeology, as well as to provide materials that will make them more critical of popular but fallacious publications, such as those in the "cult archaeology" vein (Cole 1980).

Active educational activities also vary widely. Annual festivals are a popular way to bring large numbers of visitors to archaeological parks. These festivals often include demonstrations of traditional Indian crafts (such as flintknapping, pottery-making, and basketry), workshops on artifact identification or proper methods of surveying and recording sites, as well as demonstrations by Native American dance groups. Hands-on activities are another form of active education, often used in programs for school groups. Students can learn to make Indian crafts or participate in experiments in recreated past lifeways. The opportunity to learn the techniques of archaeology in a simulated excavation project in the lab provides a learning experience without damaging valuable resources. Finally, one of the most popular educational activities available at archaeological parks is the possibility

of involvement in a real excavation. Requests for the opportunity to participate in a "dig" are frequent at archaeological parks. However, in order to be truly educational, participants must be willing to invest time and effort to learn background material and techniques, and a trained archaeologist must be available to supervise the project. The results of such a project can be extremely rewarding for participants who come to appreciate the proper methods required by archaeologists, and gain an understanding of the realities of life on an excavation. (Not much like Indiana Jones!) For more details on the types of programs offered at archaeological parks, see Rolingson (1984).

All of these kinds of activities, both of an active and passive nature, teach the general public about the importance of the nation's archaeological resources, as well as provide an enjoyable experience for the visitor. In conclusion, archaeological parks provide one of the best opportunities for presenting on-going public education programs about archaeology and Native Americans. Their growth and development should be supported by professional archaeologists, museologists, and the preservation-oriented public.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

The University of Florida and Florida State Museum sponsored a field school in Citrus County, Florida from January to May, 1985. Students and volunteers from the Withlacoochee River Archaeology Council worked at three sites under the direction of Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Brent R. Weisman.

The Tatham Mound (8Ci203) is an isolated, undisturbed Safety Harbor burial mound which was discovered in May, 1984. Excavations revealed a large number of broken pottery vessels on the eastern slope of the mound, along with intact vessels and shell dippers in direct

association on the mound's summit. These remains are interpreted as evidence of one or more ceremonies involving the use of black drink after the final capping of the mound.

Profiles revealed at least four episodes of mound construction, and a number of primary and secondary burials were recovered from the top stratum, in association with a variety of European artifacts. These artifacts include spherical blue glass beads, Nueva Cadiz beads, silver beads, a gold bead, a silver ingot fashioned into the shape of a miniature socketed stone celt, a small iron chisel, an iron spike, and a flat rectangular piece of iron which has been interpreted as a plate from a type of European armor (thirteenth to sixteenth centuries) known as brigandine. This armor consists of overlapping plates of iron riveted to a canvas garment. The plate from Tatham was recovered from the right hand of a primary burial, who also had a rolled iron bead around her neck made from the plate in her hand. There was also a squash seed (Cucurbita sp.) attached to the iron object.

The presence of at least seven individuals buried shortly after death and the recovery of a humerus which had been severed above the elbow by an edged metal weapon suggest warfare and/or disease associated with the Spanish contact. Two ceramic thermoluminescence samples from the mound yielded dates of A.D. 1210 ± 100 (Alpha-1940) for the bottom of the mound and A.D. 1620 ± 50 (Alpha-1939) for the top stratum. It should be pointed out, however, that both samples performed rather poorly, according to the laboratory report.

The field school also worked at the Wild Hog Scrub site (8Ci198), which is evidently the site of Osceola's Second Seminole War encampment, known as Powell's Town. No structural evidence was found, but lead shot, aboriginal ceramics, glass, food bone (large mammal), and peach pits were recovered.

Excavations were also conducted at Bayonet Field (8Ci197), an extensive shell midden near the Withlacoochee River. Faunal preservation at this site was excellent, and hearths and postholes indicated the presence of structures. At least four components are represented at

the site: late Archaic, Weeden Island, Safety Harbor, and early twentieth century. Three charcoal samples from hearths at the site yielded radiocarbon dates of A.D. 950 ± 60 (Beta-12679), A.D. 1320 ± 50 (Beta-12680), and A.D. 900 ± 90 (Beta-12681).

Brent Weisman will be returning to conduct further work at the Wild Hog Scrub site on several occasions during Fall, 1985. Jeffrey Mitchem will be directing a field school at the Tatham Mound from September to December, 1985. All of these projects are under the supervision of Jerald T. Milanich (Florida State Museum).

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KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Office have been involved in numerous preservation activities. These activities include National Register work, excavations, an annual conference, and awarding state and federal grants.

The Kentucky Heritage Council has made a new commitment to nominating the state's significant archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic Places. In order to achieve this goal, archaeologist Jim Railey was added to the staff in February of 1985. Mr. Railey spends 100% of this time visiting important archaeological sites and preparing National Register nominations for these sites. Charles D. Hockensmith has completed a thematic National Register nomination of the Green River Shell middens. The nomination which includes 37 sites will be presented to the State Historic Preservation Review Board in September.

In cooperation with the University of Kentucky, KHC staff archaeologist David Pollack conducted excavations during May 1984 at the Chambers Site (15ML109) in Marshall County. This Mississippian village occupies approximately 6 ha of a ridge overlooking the floodplain of Middle Fork Creek, a tributary of the Clarks Rivers. Several features, including two structures and a concentration of

overlapping pits, were investigated. A portion of the site containing slightly more than one meter of midden was also sampled. Materials are currently being processed at the University of Kentucky.

With the assistance of Philip J. DiBlasi (University of Louisville), staff archaeologist Charles D. Hockensmith conducted test excavations at the Evans Rockshelter (15BT75) in Butler County during May 1984. This shelter overlooks the East Prong of Indian Camp Creek, which flows into the Green River about 6 km to the southwest. Cultural deposits extending to a depth of 76 cm and three features were encountered. The Mississippian and Late Woodland materials recovered from the site are currently being processed at the University of Louisville.

On March 9 and 10, 1985, the Kentucky Heritage Council held its second annual conference on Kentucky prehistory at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. The conference focused on Woodland period research in Kentucky. The KHC staff is currently editing selected papers from the conference and plans to publish these in November of 1985.

In 1984, five state archaeological grants were awarded. Tom D. Dillehay (University of Kentucky) received a grant for analysis of materials recovered from the Chambers Site in Marshall County. R. Barry Lewis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) was awarded a grant for the analysis of materials recovered from the Turk Site in Carlisle County and to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance in Fulton, Carlisle, and Hickman Counties (see SEAC Newsletter 27:6-7 for additional details). Thomas Gatus (Association for Anthropological Research) received a grant to prepare a slide and tape show on Kentucky prehistory for the general public. The William S. Webb Archaeological Society (Julie Brent, Principal Investigator) received a grant to assist in publishing a report on the Pyles Site in Mason County. Finally, Tom D. Dillehay and Co-principal Investigators Christopher A. Turnbow, Cynthia Jobe and A. Gwynn Henderson (University of Kentucky) were awarded a grant for analyzing the faunal remains from six Fort Ancient Sites in eastern Kentucky.

Four Federal Survey and Planning

grants in archaeology were awarded during 1984. Tom D. Dillehay, R. Berle Clay, Richard W. Jefferies, George R. Milner, and Nancy O'Malley (University of Kentucky) received a grant for redefining the Adena culture in central Kentucky. R. Barry Lewis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) was awarded a grant to continue reconnaissance efforts in Carlisle, Fulton, and Hickman counties. Richard W. Jefferies (University of Kentucky) was given a grant to review and synthesize Archaic period research in Kentucky. R. Berle Clay (Office of State Archaeology) received a grant to maintain and update the computerized statewide archaeological site data files.

During July 1985, five state archaeological grants were awarded. Jack Nance (Simon Fraser University, British Columbia) was awarded a grant to conduct archaeological excavations at the Whalen Site (15LY48), a stratified Early Archaic site in Lyon County. Elizabeth Perkins (Kentucky Historical Society) received funding to continue test excavations on the Public Square (site of several buildings between 1800 and 1858) in Frankfort. Ronald W. Deiss will direct the excavations. George R. Milner (University of Kentucky) was given a grant to compile information on the Works Progress Administration archaeological projects in the 1930s and to plan a conference in 1986. Robert P. Fay (Old Northwest Research, Madison, Wisconsin) was awarded a grant to prepare a final manuscript on historical archaeological excavations at Liberty Hall in Frankfort. Finally, Thomas Gatus (Association for Anthropological Research) received funding to produce a photo ready manuscript on the Kentucky Heritage Council's archaeological reconnaissance of Greenup County.

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGISTS HONORED
BY THE SOCIETY FOR
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

During its annual meeting in May of this year the Society for American

Archaeology celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. As part of the celebration, the S.A.A. honored 75 senior archaeologists for their contribution to New World archaeology over the past five decades.

Among the archaeologists so honored were 15 individuals whose active career included research in the greater Southeast:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Robert E. Bell | Jesse D. Jennings |
| Carl Chapman | Philip Phillips |
| Joffre L. Coe | Irving Rouse |
| Henry Collins, Jr. | William H. Sears |
| John Cotter | Robert L. Stephenson |
| David DeJarnette | Clarence H. Webb |
| James B. Griffin | Gordon R. Willey |
| William G. Haag | |

Contributed by:
Bruce D. Smith
Chairman
S.A.A. 50th Anniversary Awards Committee

S.A.A. SELECTS ROGER T. SAUCIER
TO RECEIVE FRYXELL AWARD

(The following Fryxell Award text was read by George Frison during the Business Meeting of the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Denver, Colorado).

While the effects of landforms upon human locational and landuse decisions have been staples of the professional and popular archaeological literature for a long time, the antiquity of the human ability to modify landforms by intent or inadvertence has become an issue in archaeological research only within the last few decades. Once archaeologists began working closely with geomorphologists in the field, the mutuality between human activity and landform evolution was demonstrated, and humans have been seen as actively involved with shaping and changing the face of the planet for at least as long as they have used fire. Roger T. Saucier is in the vanguard of the earth scientists who have contributed substantially to that insight in North America.

Trained at Louisiana State University, where he was early influenced by the Mississippi Valley archaeological

research of William Haag, Saucier has worked with archaeological problems throughout his career, mainly in the Mississippi drainage and delta regions. He has worked with, and helped to define, interdisciplinary teams focussing on the paleogeography and ecology of archaeological sites and occupations in Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Characteristic of his involvement in field problems is an imaginative sensitivity to interdisciplinary opportunities for problem-solving.

At one time employed as geologist/archaeologist by the American Museum of Natural History, he has been a member of the SAA for years. Saucier is also an active member of SOPA and several regional and state archaeological societies. He has published in American Antiquity, Geoscience and Man, and the Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series as well as major geological journals and series.

His professional interests are widely varied, so that he brings to his archaeological colleagues breadth of vision and many relevant skills. His research on alluvial and deltaic geomorphology, coastal sedimentation, surficial mapping, remote sensing, paleogeography, and Quaternary landforms has been made available to archaeologists in the lower Mississippi Valley to the significant benefit of their own work. His work on braided stream channels in the Mississippi valley built upon and substantially revised the earlier work of Fisk, resulting in a revised chronology of Lower Mississippi geomorphological features. The new time-scale made possible the investigation of early Archaic and Paleoindian occupations in the valley by identifying old landforms and surfaces in an area once thought to be entirely of Recent age.

His publications are as varied as his research, and include, in addition to the chronology of braided stream surfaces in the Lower Mississippi Valley, papers on the value of soil survey reports for archaeology, the New Madrid earthquake, and the origin of sand dunes and other eolian features. His most recent research has focused on the geomorphology of the eastern Ozarks, where he has identified

historic changes associated with nineteenth-century land-use patterns in the Current River Valley.

Dr. Saucier is frequently called upon as an advisor or consultant to archaeological projects. His broad experience in the geological sciences and his working knowledge of the goals and methods of archaeology have made him a valued member of numerous research teams. In the Ozark region, he has catalysed interdisciplinary studies in the Current River area, making possible a sophisticated integration of geomorphology, palynology, and archaeology--a contribution, in short, to human ecology.

He has characterized himself as an "individual who, philosophically, has long defined his profession as one seeking to understand the mutual relationships between man and his natural environment... and who, professionally, has ventured freely within the physical, biological, and social sciences." He continued, "the real issue is not man's changing role in the natural environment, but rather man's changing role in the changing natural environment" (Geoscience and Man XIX:38, 1978).

In his capacity with the U.S. Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, he has encouraged interdisciplinary studies and preservation of archaeological resources. As a result of his influence, the Waterways Experiment Station has taken an active interest in the use of materials and techniques developed for geo-physical applications in the stabilization of eroding archaeological sites.

Colleagues speak warmly of his personal characteristics, noting that competence, commitment, insight, and professionalism are linked with modesty and friendliness.

Saucier's work and person exemplify those qualities which the Fryxell Award celebrates. In recognition of his many contributions to interdisciplinary work in archaeology, the 1985 Fryxell medal is presented to Roger T. Saucier.

S.A.A. SELECTS CLARENCE H. WEBB
TO RECEIVE CRABTREE AWARD

(The following Crabtree Award text was read by George Frison during the Business Meeting of the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Denver, Colorado).

The Society for American Archaeology today makes its first presentation of the Crabtree Award, which recognizes persons who, not having received traditional academic training in archaeology, have made significant contributions to the field while gaining their livelihood from pursuits other than archaeological. The award memorializes Don Crabtree, a non-professional whose studies in the field of lithic technology are of lasting importance. American archaeology counts these citizens, many of whom have been responsible for initiating scientific archaeology in their areas, among its heroes.

Such a person is the recipient of the First Crabtree Award, Dr. Clarence H. Webb of Shreveport, Louisiana. Nationally known in the field of pediatric medicine, Clarence Webb has spent much of his spare time over the past fifty years establishing, pursuing, and furthering archaeological research in his home territory of northern Louisiana. In collaboration with Alex Krieger he pioneered in formulating the basic historical sequence of Caddoan-area archaeology, in which field he is also the author of one of the most important site reports, that on the Belcher Mound. His long-continued leadership in studies of the Poverty Point complex have made him the authoritative figure in research on that extraordinary prehistoric culture. He has provided a vital link between academic archaeologists and the public in Louisiana. To his co-workers he has been a model and an inspiration, thanks to the volume, quality, and significance of his research and the promptness of his publications. The respect in which he is held is reflected in his being nominated for presidency of the Society for American Archaeology, elected Fellow of the Texas Archaeological Society, and honored by the Louisiana Archaeological Society, of which he was a founder, with a major volume of

writings in 1980. We note also that he was a founder of the Caddoan Archaeological Conference, which is now one of the major regional conferences.

It is with particular pleasure, then, that the Society recognizes one of its own. The selection of Dr. Webb for this first Crabtree Award is appropriate to the memory of Don Crabtree, sets a high standard for future Crabtree awards, and makes clear the admiration, respect, and affection we feel for Clarence Webb as colleague and friend.

RESPONSE TO THE DON CRABTREE AWARD,
SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

May 4, 1985

Clarence H. Webb

President Frison, members of the Society:

I am grateful to the Society for American Archaeology for this award and for this expression of the ideals that prompted its establishment. I did not have the privilege of knowing Don Crabtree, but I greatly admired his work and I believe that I shared with him the concept that the search for truth, in this as in other sciences, counts devotion, knowledge and integrity to be independent of professional or amateur status.

I wish to express thanks, also, to my friends who nominated me, to the Award Committee of SAA, and to the Executive Committee who selected me as the recipient; I shall try not to disappoint any of them. Moreover, I am particularly grateful to my wife, who has tolerated my double life for a half century.

Longevity must have played some part in this selection. I go far enough back to have known some of the renowned leaders of the early 1900s; to have been stuck in a mudhole on Thanksgiving morning with John R. Swanton, trying to help him and Moscoso get DeSoto's tattered army across Red River and into Texas; to have listened to Ales Hrdlicka's tale of shipping skeletal material out of Peru in packing cases labeled "Bone Fertilizer"; to have known Carl Guthe at Michigan and his eminent student James B. Griffin. My interest in archaeology dates from 1935, the year of SAA's founding; I became a

member in 1938 and American Antiquity published my first short article in Vol. 4, January, 1939.

Meanwhile, I had met James A. Ford, Alex Krieger and Jimmy Griffin; these three were my mentors, friends and collaborators. To them I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude for acceptance and for the stimulus to change an avocation into a second science. Alex and I worked together to lay the groundwork for the Caddo Conference; subsequently, through the Conference and individually, hundreds of non-professionals and professionals have sought to clarify a millenium of Caddoan prehistory. Because of my experience, I asked Jimmy Griffin to classify the sherds from the Belcher site, which SAA published as its Memoir 16. His answer was "No." "You are in the middle of it; you do it and I'll help if you need it." So we did.

Later, Jim Ford and I enlisted the interest and assistance of many people in studying the supposed mystery of Poverty Point. After his untimely death, I continued in collaboration with friends like Bill Haag, Stu Neitzel, Harvard's Lower Mississippi Valley Survey, and the archaeologists of the oncoming generation in Louisiana and Mississippi. Eventually, more than 200 persons in a dozen states, professionals and non-professionals, participated toward establishing the extent and content of Poverty Point culture; the work goes on. This kind of collaboration is available, but it takes effort, fairness and good will to secure it.

Now, as I told my medical society when I semiretired some eight years ago, and repeated to my friends in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, I can admit to being a patriarch, if you will accept my definition of the term (given to you with deference to the Amazons): "A patriarch is that member of a tribe who, because of debility and old age, is no longer able to go on raiding parties with the warriors but is safe to leave at home with the women and children." Again, I thank you.

REMOTE SENSING SYMPOSIUM

At the request of the Archaeology Unit of the 1985 American Anthropological Association Program Editorial Board, a day-long symposium entitled "Remote Sensing in Anthropology and Archaeology" and co-chaired by Payson Sheets (University of Colorado) and Scott Madry (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) will be held December 6th of 7th at the Washington Hilton during the 1985 Annual Meeting. Among topics to be addressed are ethical questions concerning the use of remote sensing in anthropology (especially third world contexts), future technologies and directions of research, and the proposed commercialization of LANDSAT and the effects of other policy decisions on research. Participants in the symposium are many of the more active researchers in remote sensing, and an ample discussion period has been allowed so that they and members of the audience might interact. Those who are already knowledgeable and those who would like to become knowledgeable about how remote sensing technology is being integrated into anthropological and archaeological research designs are cordially invited to attend.

Persons interested in being included on the mailing list of a proposed Remote Sensing Newsletter, the first number of which will be a report on the symposium, should send name and address to Scott Madry, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel, NC 27514.

THE SECOND INDIANAPOLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE, 1935-1985

Nearly 50 years ago a significant meeting in the history of American archaeology was held. On December 6-8, 1935 a noteworthy group of archaeologists and ethnohistorians met at the Hotel Marott in Indianapolis, Indiana in what was termed "The Indianapolis Archaeological Conference." The conference was held under the auspices of the National Research Council's Division of Anthropology and Psychology, Committee on State Archaeological Surveys.

The conference was called for the specific purpose of discussing the technical problems relating to the comparative study of the archaeological cultures in the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region. ...The group of delegates was purposely kept small in order to insure the freedom of informal discussion, and was confined to research students who were interested either in the archaeological problems of a restricted part of the area, or in the comparative significance of these problems with relation to similar ones in other areas.

...The Indianapolis Conference holds a significant place in the history of the development of Middle Western archaeology. It stimulated an increased coordination of research, through having made possible extended informal discussions among the leaders in the work; it recorded... the status of the problems of the region in the winter of 1935; and it made possible the formulation of the first comprehensive table of archaeological cultural relationships (using the McKern Taxonomic System) within the area (Guthe 1937:v-vii).

For further information on the original conference see: Guthe, Carl E., editor; 1937: The Indianapolis Archaeological Conference: A Symposium upon the Archaeological Problems of the North Central United States Area. Committee on State Archaeology Surveys, Division of Anthropology and Psychology, National Research Council; Washington, D.C.

The 50th anniversary of this conference is an event worthy of recognition among archaeologists and historians of the profession. The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Indianapolis is beginning planning for an anniversary conference in Indianapolis sometime late in 1985 or early in 1986. "The Second Indianapolis Archaeological Conference, 1935-1985" will provide a retrospective on the impact of the 1935 meeting and the

McKern Taxonomic System on Midwestern archaeology, a status report on current research, and a prospective for future research. The papers given and discussions held at the conference would be published.

As the archaeologist on the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Indianapolis, I am surveying interest in and support for "The Second Indianapolis Archaeological Conference, 1935-1985." One of the original participants, Dr. James B. Griffin, has already expressed an interest in speaking and we hope that some of the others who attended in 1935 will be able to once more. We hope to obtain representatives from the regions that participated in the original conference, and that the banquet will be held in the fine restaurant recently opened in the Marott, which is now a luxury apartment residence. The papers will be set at a length of ca 20 minutes each and there will be a final discussion session at the end of the conference.

If you know of the whereabouts of any of the surviving original participants, or would be interested in participating yourself as a speaker or panel discussant, or simply in attending the conference, please contact Dr. Neal L. Trubowitz, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, 425 Agnes Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

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C. Ewen: The Ximenez-Fatio House: A View from the Backyard.

J.W. Clauser, Jr.: Front Yard--Back Yard, Everything in its Place.

K. Lewis: Discard and Abandonment: A Study of Two Formation Processes on Historic Sites.

C. Mason: Archaeological Analogy and Ethnographic Example: A Case from the Winnebago.

V. Knight, Jr.: Theme and Variation in Mississippian Ritual Expression.

J. Leader: Slavery in Islam.

B. Purdy: Prehistoric Technologies and Problems Relating to Thermoluminescent Dating of Heated Cherts.

Y. Lazarus: A Temple-Style Shelter on the Fort Walton Temple Mound.

T. DesJean, I. Quitmyer, and K. Walker: A Coastal Swift Creek Community at Kings Bay, Georgia.

J. Mitchem, M. Smith, A. Goodyear, and R. Allen: Early Spanish Contact on the Florida Gulf Coast: The Weeki Wachee and Ruth Smith Mounds.

M. Dickinson and L. Wayne: The Seminole Dispersed Settlement Pattern.

R. Marrinan: The Archaeology of the Spanish Missions of Florida: 1565-1704.

Please add \$1.00 postage and handling for the first copy and \$.50 for each additional copy to be mailed. To save on the cost of mailing, you may note on your order that you will pick up your copy at the SEAC meetings in Birmingham, November 7-9, 1985. Please make your check or money order payable to FASA and mail to FASA, c/o Dept. of Anthropology, 1350 GPA, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management, Volume II. WILLIAM B. LEES. ArchaeoPress, P.O. Box 2491, Topeka, KS 66601. 108 pp. \$22.50 (includes postage).

The Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management is the only national directory devoted solely to organizations and individuals who provide regular services in archaeology and other cultural resources work. Volume II includes listings for 223 cultural resources contractors, a cross reference of contractors by market area, and an index to the 700 cultural resources professionals included under the organizational listings.

Tellico Archaeology: 12,000 Years of Native American History. JEFFERSON CHAPMAN. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Report of Investigations No. 43 and Tennessee Valley Authority Publications in Anthropology No. 41. 1985. 142 pp., figures, index. \$16.95 cloth, \$8.95 paper. (Available from University of Tennessee Press).

The Tellico Archaeological Project was one of the most productive and significant research efforts in the eastern United States. For fourteen years archaeologists from the University of Tennessee conducted excavations and surveys in the Little Tennessee River valley of eastern Tennessee prior to inundation by the Tellico Reservoir. These investigations both documented and expanded our knowledge of the Native American history in the region--a span of over 12,000 years. The results of this research are synthesized in this book which is directed to anyone who has an interest in archaeology and in the lifeways of the past.

Archaeological methods, the processes of federal archaeology, the past environment, and each of the culture periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee) form the framework of the book. Numerous photographs of artifacts and excavation scenes along with artists' renderings of past lifeways combine with the text to give the reader a knowledge of and feel for the rich Indian heritage of eastern Tennessee and the Southeast in general.

PLEASE VOTE!!!

(It only takes a minute.)

REFERENDUM ON SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS

Do you accept the amendments proposed in the SEAC Newsletter 27(2)?

-- amendments to the Articles of Incorporation Yes___ No___

-- amendments to the Bylaws Yes___ No___

ELECTION OF SEAC OFFICERS

For the position of Treasurer-Elect (will serve 3 year term as Treasurer - November 1986 - November 1989).

_____ MARK A. MATHIS (Staff Archaeologist, North Carolina Division of Archives and History; MA, University of Arkansas, 1980)

For the position of Executive Officer (will serve 2 year term - November 1985 - November 1987).

Vote for one:

_____ ROY S. DICKENS, JR. (Director, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; PhD, University North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1970).

_____ DAVID J. HALLY (Associate Professor, The University of Georgia, Athens; PhD, Harvard, 1972).

Ballot must be returned to Secretary Marvin Jeter before October 25, 1985. For your convenience, this ballot is self-addressed on the back.

STAPLE OR TAPE HERE

4th Fold

PLEASE
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Dr. Marvin D. Jeter
CAA-KAC
Box 365
Kampsville, IL 62053

3rd Fold

2nd Fold

1st Fold

Information For Contributors

The SEAC Newsletter is published biannually (April and October) by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Original short articles, book reviews, announcements, notes, current research and comments on the archaeology of the southeastern United States should be submitted to the associate editor.

All manuscript material must be typed double-spaced on one side of an 8 1/2 by 11 inch white bond sheet leaving at least a 1 inch margin on all sides. Contributors are referred to *American Antiquity* and the *Chicago Manual of Style* for matters of style and reference. Footnotes are not permitted. Text citations are set in parentheses, e.g., [author 1975:100]. References are listed alphabetically by author and chronologically by year. Style must follow format of this Newsletter. Tables should be typed on separate sheets with proper titles and numbered consecutively. A note should be made in the manuscript margin indicating where tables should appear. All illustrations must be submitted as black on white drawings or glossy prints and must not exceed 9 x 12 inches in size. All illustrations are numbered consecutively in a series and are labeled "Figure"; whereas all tabular material is numbered in a separate series labeled "Table." Each article must be accompanied by a short abstract.

DEADLINE: April Issue — February 1;
October Issue — August 1.

Current Research — Write in narrative form a summary of your field work or any other project or research which you might normally report upon at a Current Research session. Photographs and line drawings will be accepted. Make your report a concise summary, following the format below [if at all possible]. Please include the nature of the project (field school, grant sponsored research, etc.), dates of work, sponsoring institution, person in charge, current status of work, results.

Type of Research

[Federal, State Agency, University, Private, Other Agency (if federal)] or
State—Agency, or
State—University, or
State—Private Agency, or
individual, or other

Fieldwork

Laboratory

Publications

New Personnel

Other categories (i.e., other research) Categories not applicable may be omitted from body of text. These headings are only for purpose of organization.

Items published reflect the views of the authors; their publication does not signify endorsement by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter or the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

▶ IMPORTANT ◀ BALLOT ENCLOSED

Please vote

- Election of officers.
- Referendum of SEAC bylaws and articles of incorporation.
- Ballots must be received by October 25, 1985.

October 1985

Vol. 27, No. 2

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