



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 30, Number 1

April 1988

Edited by Mary Lucas Powell, Museum of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0024

FROM THE EDITOR

In the Fall of 1987, Vernon J. Knight Jr., SEAC Bulletin editor-elect, asked me to assume the editorship of the SEAC Newsletter in 1988. With this issue of the Newsletter I take up this responsibility, and I hope that I will be as fortunate as my predecessor in receiving a wealth of interesting articles, announcements, book notices, and reviews of current research. I wish to thank the outgoing Newsletter and SEAC Bulletin editors, Gerald F. Schroedl and Vincas Steponaitis, for their generous advice towards the preparation of this first issue, and to thank the incoming editor for inviting me to serve in this capacity.

1988 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The Forty-Fifth Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held October 20-22, 1988 at the New Orleans Marriott Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana. The conference is sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, University of New Orleans. For conference information, contact Richard J. Shenkel, SEAC Local Arrangements Chairman, Department of Anthropology, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, LA, 70148 (Telephone 504-286-6294). Planned sessions include contributed papers (20 minutes), research reports (10 minutes), and symposia (composed of 20 minute

papers). The deadline for complete symposia proposals and abstracts is August 22; contributed paper and research report abstracts are due by September 2. Abstracts should be limited to 50 - 100 words. All proposals and abstracts should be sent to Malcolm C. Webb, SEAC Program, Department of Anthropology, University of New Orleans, Lakefront, New Orleans, LA 70146 (Telephone 504-286-6294). Each meeting room will be provided with a standard carousel slide projector, a flashlight pointer, and an audio system. If other A-V equipment is needed, please notify the Local Arrangements Chairman well in advance.

1988 MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The 1988 Mid-South Conference will be held June 4-5, 1988 at the Executive Inn in Paducah, Kentucky. The conference will be hosted by The Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Murray State University. The 1988 conference theme will be "Trade and Ceramics in the Late Prehistoric." To some extent, this will be a reprise of the Paducah Ceramics Conference, but with a wider geographic base. Tentatively scheduled for Saturday afternoon is a hands-on workshop/discussion of the ceramics. Conference participants are invited to bring type collections with them for direct comparison and discussion. Saturday morning and Sunday will include scheduled paper sessions. On Saturday evening, the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center will host a

reception and barbecue. The Conference hosts believe that their colleagues who have not seen the site in a year or more will be pleased with changes in the interpretation program and the physical facilities.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
FIELD SCHOOL IN MARITIME
ARCHAEOLOGY
FALL SEMESTER 1988

Dr. Michael E. Moseley, Director
Nina T. Borremans, Teaching Asst.
and Research Supervisor

Sites under investigation are located on islands in the Cedar Keys region of the north-peninsular Florida Gulf coast. Living quarters will be at the UF Marine Laboratory on Seahorse Key from Tuesday through Friday, with Mondays and weekends in Gainesville. This is a unique opportunity for undergraduate or graduate students who want first-hand archaeological experience in a coastal setting. Lectures will incorporate a multidisciplinary approach to coastal research topics including cultural adaptation processes, shell midden analysis, marine biology, paleo- and modern ecology. For application forms or further information, contact Nina T. Borremans, Project Co-ordinator, Seahorse Key Archaeological Field School, 1350 Turlington Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Telephone (904) 392-2031.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Nominations and Elections Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President-Elect, Treasurer-Elect, and Executive Officer II. Members must suggest names of candidates to the Committee before July 1, 1988. Nominations should be sent to the Committee Chairperson, Ann S.

Cordell, Florida State Museum,
University of Florida, Gainesville,
FL 32611. Telephone (904) 392-1721.

MINUTES OF THE SOUTHEASTERN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
BUSINESS MEETING
NOVEMBER 12, 1987
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

President Jerald Milanich opened the meeting, and invited members to attend the Great Wines of SEAC wine and cheese reception that evening at the Charleston Museum. He thanked the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for its support of the 1987 Conference and also the South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council, the Charleston Museum, and the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Charleston Area Chapter for hosting the reception. Milanich then thanked out-going members of the SEAC Executive Committee for their service, including Bennie Keel, Gerald Schroedl, and Vincas Steponaitis.

Milanich next announced plans for future meetings. The forty-fifth meeting will mark the fiftieth year of SEAC's existence, and will be held from 20 to 22 October 1988 at the Marriott Hotel in New Orleans. Local Arrangements Chairman is Richard Shenkel and Program Chairman is Malcolm Webb, both of the University of New Orleans. Plans are for special sessions and a banquet to celebrate this fiftieth anniversary meeting. The 1989 meeting will be held in Tampa, Florida, and is being organized by Nancy White, University of South Florida. The 1990 meeting probably will be held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Milanich further announced that the new SEAC Newsletter Editor will be Mary Lucas Powell.

Treasurer Mark Mathis read his 1987 report, and Paul Welch read the 1987 Journal Editor's report by Vincas Steponaitis. Both are published elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Secretary Roger Nance then announced the results of the 1987 SEAC election:

Secretary-elect: Elizabeth Reitz
Executive Officer: John Scarry

Albert Goodyear, 1987 Local Arrangements Chairman, welcomed all attending members of SEAC and the Eastern States Archaeological Federation on behalf of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. He acknowledged donations of \$500 by the South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council and \$100 by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, as well as donations of food and labor by members of the Charleston Area Chapter of the ASSC to the wine and cheese reception. Goodyear also thanked Martha Zierden and Kimberly Grimes, who were hostesses of the reception at the Charleston Museum, and Glen Hanson, 1987 Program Chairman and Editor of SEAC Bulletin 30, for assistance with local arrangements.

Under new business, Stephen Williams spoke on the need to support the Archaeological Conservancy. He mentioned recently increased representation on the Conservancy Board for Eastern Woodland archaeology and stressed the importance of professional participation.

Two resolutions were then read and accepted unanimously by SEAC members. The first, by Vernon Knight:

RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extend its gratitude to Albert C. Goodyear III, Local Arrangements Chairman; to Glen T. Hanson, Program Chairman; to the South Carolina

Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina, for its staff support in contributing to a flawless meeting and program; and to the staff at the Omni Hotel at Charleston Place for its labors to secure the pleasant accomodation of the Conference participants.

NOW THEREFORE let the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference express their deep appreciation to these individuals and institutions for their fine efforts and for their wisdom in offering to the Conference the gentility of historic Charleston.

The second resolution was offered by Jefferson Chapman:

WHEREAS it is traditional to acknowledge the service of officers of the SEAC upon completion of their terms, and

WHEREAS Gerald Schroedl has served well as Newsletter Editor, effectively preserving and disseminating the corporate knowledge of the SEAC, and

WHEREAS Vin Steponaitis has served well as Editor of Southeastern Archaeology, a journal that has become under his tutelage a major forum for the discipline of archaeology in the Southeast, and for which he receives the Lithuanian Shield of Honor, and

WHEREAS Bennie Keel has effectively filled the term of Executive Officer,

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership acknowledges and appreciates the services of these individuals, and it be so recorded.

Finally, informal statements were made to commemorate the lives and careers of C. Earle Smith Jr. (by Richard Krause) and Carl H. and Eleanor F. Chapman (by Alan May). These comments were later rephrased

in the form of resolutions for inclusion in the SEAC minutes.

Resolution by Krause:

Claude Earle Smith Jr. 1922-1987

WHEREAS, shortly after six, the evening of October 19th, 1987, Professor C. E. Smith was killed in an automobile accident, and

WHEREAS Dr. Smith earned an A.B. cum laude at Harvard in 1949, an M.A. at Harvard in 1951, and a Ph.D. from the same institution in 1953, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith conducted valuable field research in the United States, Europe, the U.S.S.R., South and Central America, Southeast Asia, Africa, the Pacific, and Australia, and

WHEREAS, in the course of a distinguished career, Dr. Smith served as a botanist for Grey Herbarium from 1946 to 1953, as Director of Taylor Memorial Arboretum from 1953 to 1958, as Associate Curator of Botany for the Chicago Field Museum from 1959 to 1961, and as a Senior Research Botanist for the United States Department of Agriculture from 1962 to 1969, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith served as chairman of the Anthropology Department at the University of Alabama from 1982 to 1986, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith's field and laboratory work gained him international recognition and invitations to speak at 14 international symposia, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith published 3 books and 90 articles, book chapters, or reviews, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith was the most active and acclaimed scholar in the young but rapidly growing field of Archaeobotany - a discipline in

which he may be justly counted as a founding father, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith was especially admired by those archaeologists whose plant remains he analyzed, and

WHEREAS, our colleagues admired the rigor, caution, and competence of Dr. Smith's results, and

WHEREAS, Dr. Smith left behind a wife, a brother, four children, and a host of professional admirers who will all miss him both personally and professionally, and

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference individually and collectively express their true sorrow at his passing.

FURTHER, be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and a copy be forwarded to Dr. Smith's wife, Roberta.

Resolution by May:

WHEREAS Carl H. and Eleanor F. Chapman enriched southeastern archaeology by their scholarship and tireless efforts on behalf of professional and avocational archaeologists, and on behalf of preservation of the Native American heritage, both in Missouri and elsewhere, and

WHEREAS, they set for their fellows a shining example of scholarly excellence, honesty, empathy, and generosity, and

WHEREAS their good works touched the lives of countless students, colleagues, and everyday citizens; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, assembled at the forty-seventh annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, expresses its profound sense of loss at the deaths of Carl and Eleanor Chapman, and expresses its condolences and sympathy to their families.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted:

Roger Nance
SEAC Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE, FISCAL YEAR 1987
11-1-86 TO 10-31-87

The following report consists of a review of the 1987 SEAC budget by the firm of Craig and Cheek, Certified Public Accountants, of Raleigh, NC. This report was submitted to the SEAC Executive Board by Mark A. Mathis, SEAC Treasurer. Mathis noted that as of November 12, 1987, the current SEAC rolls of memberships paid up to date included 505 regular members, 38 families, 76 institutions, and 97 life members, for a total of 716 memberships in good standing.

January 31, 1988
SEAC Board of Directors:

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. as of October 31, 1987 and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements are the

representation of the management of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.

A review consists principally of inquiries of organization personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for it to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Craig and Cheek
Certified Public Accountants

Southeastern Archaeological
Conference Inc.
Notes To The Financial Statements
October 31, 1987

Note 1 - Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

Organization and Operations

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation organized in 1938. The main function of the corporation is to provide a medium of exchange among persons with an interest and/or participation in the archaeology of the southeastern United States.

Basis of Accounting

The accounts of the corporation are maintained on the cash basis of accounting and converted to the accrual basis at year-end for financial reporting. In addition, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balance of the Conference are reported in two self-balancing fund groups as follows:

The Operating Fund represents the portion of funds available for the daily operations of the Conference.

The Life Fund represents funds restricted for future production of the newsletter and journal at which time these are expected to be self-sufficient operations. These funds consist of investments earning current market interest rates.

Note 2 - Inventory

Inventory consists of back issues of the journal and are stated at net realizable value, or market, since cost is not ascertainable.

Note 3- Long-term Investments

Long-term investments are composed of certificates of deposit with maturity dates subsequent to one year after the balance sheet date. These investments are presented in the aggregate at their current face value. The rate of interest is 6.5%.

Note 4 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The unrestricted cash balance at October 31, 1987 consists of the following:

Checking accounts.....	\$12,640.46
Investments (certificates of deposit)....	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total.....	<u><u>17,640.46</u></u>

The restricted cash balance of \$12,306.69 consists solely of certificates of deposit maturing within one year of the balance sheet date.

Note 5 - Provision for Income Taxes

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation currently exempt from most federal income taxes under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Balance Sheet
For the Year Ended October 31, 1987

Exhibit A

	<u>Operating Funds</u>	<u>Life Fund</u>
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)		
Unrestricted.....	\$ 17,640.46	\$ 0.00
Restricted.....		12,306.69
Inventory (Note 2).....	<u>24,951.00</u>	
Total current assets.....	42,591.46	<u>12,306.69</u>
Long-term investments (Note 3).....		<u>2,899.37</u>
Total assets.....	<u>42,591.46</u>	<u>15,206.06</u>
 Liabilities and fund balance		
Current liabilities		
Membership dues paid in advance.....	532.50	
Fund balance		
Unrestricted.....	42,058.96	
Restricted (Note 1).....		<u>15,206.06</u>
Total fund balance.....	<u>42,058.96</u>	<u>15,206.06</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance.....	<u>\$ 42,591.46</u>	<u>\$ 15,206.06</u>

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Statement Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended October 31, 1987

Exhibit B

	<u>Operating Funds</u>	<u>Life Fund</u>
Revenue		
Membership dues.....	\$ 10,424.50	\$ 0.00
Conferences and meetings.....	6,596.00	
Publication sales and advertising.....	703.20	
Interest Income.....	682.87	1,105.07
Contributions.....	381.14	
Transfer from Operating Fund.....		<u>225.00</u>
Total revenue.....	<u>18,787.71</u>	<u>1,330.07</u>

Expenses

Conferences and meetings.....	6,497.53	
Publication of journal.....	8,416.31	
Publication of newsletter.....	715.72	
Annual review of accounting records.....	160.00	
Transfer to Life fund.....	225.00	
Miscellaneous.....	326.89	
Total expenses.....	<u>16,341.45</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Excess of revenue over expenses..	<u>2,446.26</u>	<u>1,330.07</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year.....	14,661.70	13,875.99
Add prior period adjustment for unrecorded inventory.....	<u>24,951.00</u>	
Adjusted fund balance, beginning of year.....	<u>39,612.70</u>	<u>13,875.99</u>
Fund balance, end of year.....	<u>\$ 42,058.96</u>	<u>\$ 15,206.06</u>

**Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended October 31, 1987**

Exhibit C

Beginning cash balance..... \$ 28,537.69

Cash flows from operations:

Excess of revenues over expenses.....	3,776.33	
Cash items not included in income:		
Membership dues paid in advance.....	<u>532.50</u>	
Net cash provided by operating activities.....		4,308.83

Cash flows from investments:

Purchase of certificates of deposit for Life Fund maturing more than one year after balance sheet date.....	<u>2,889.37</u>	
Net cash used by investing activities.....		<u>(2,899.37)</u>
Net increase in cash.....		<u>1,409.46</u>

Ending cash balance..... \$ 29,947.15

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR

The longer one stays in a job, the more routine it gets. No major changes in operation occurred over my past year as Editor. Happily, membership increased and SEAC's publication mill continued to run on schedule.

As expected, two issues of Southeastern Archaeology were published since the last meeting. The most recent - Volume 6, Number 1 - was mailed in early October; all subscribers (except for those who recently moved and did not supply us with a current address) should have received their copies by now. The next issue and my last - Volume 6, Number 2 - will go to press within a week. Barring unanticipated delays, it will be mailed in January, two months ahead of the old schedule. For the first time, the date on an issue's cover (in this case, "Winter 1987") will fall reasonably close to the date on which the issue actually arrives.

The rate of paper submissions has not improved; in fact, this year's total (17) is down from last year's (22), and equals the number of submissions I received in my first year as editor. This is no cause for panic, but it seems to me that we should be doing better. The bright side is that we still have little backlog, and papers are published almost as soon as they are accepted. My cumulative score stands as follows: over three years, 56 papers were received, 34 were accepted, and 24 were rejected. That translates to an overall acceptance rate of 61%.

Gerald Schroedl, our newsletter editor par excellence, came through with issues in April and October, right on time. He has chosen to

retire from office as of this meeting, and will be sorely missed.

Back-issues sales have been respectable but slow, largely because the market was "saturated" by the sale we held two years ago. Associate Editor Eugene Futato has recalled some of our inventory from the Allen Press warehouse, so that he can fill mail orders more quickly and sell copies directly at the annual meeting. (Incidentally, if you haven't done so already, I urge you to stock up on any SEAC publications that are missing from your library; right now they're quite a bargain, and their prices are likely to go up in the future.)

This is my last report as editor, and I cannot leave without expressing my gratitude to many individuals who helped along the way. First, I'd like to thank my Associate Editors, as well as the other officers of SEAC, for the wonderful job they've done. I am also thankful to the dozens of reviewers, mostly anonymous, who took the time to evaluate papers submitted for publication. Their reviews were almost always thoughtful, carefully considered, and persuasive - a far cry from the often feared (but seldom seen) hatchet-job. Authors invariably found their comments helpful, and I can attest that the quality of papers published in Southeastern Archaeology has benefited greatly from the reviewers' efforts.

I must also acknowledge the support that various institutions have provided to our publications program. SUNY-Binghamton, in particular, contributed a great deal - not only facilities and clerical help, but real dollars as well. The same can be said of the

University of Tennessee and the University of Alabama, home institutions of my two Associate Editors. Without this kind of support, our dues would be a lot higher than they are today.

Last, but not least, I'd like to thank once again my predecessor Bill Marquardt. I now know, far better than when I first became Editor, how much work it took to start the journal from scratch, as he did, with virtually no budget to speak of. My job was much easier because of the groundwork he so carefully laid.

And now the time has come to pass the emblem of office to Jim Knight, our next Editor. As we've all read, every cult institution has its sacra, and SEAC is no exception. The AJAX FORCE AUTOMATIC NUMBERER has accompanied many a SEAC editor as a legitimating symbol and magical charm (not to mention its occasional use as a paperweight). I'm sure it will serve Jim well.

Respectfully submitted,

Vincas P. Steponaitis
Editor

CARL H. AND ELEANOR F. CHAPMAN:
A REMEMBRANCE

We were saddened to learn of the deaths of Carl and Eleanor Chapman last February. They died in an automobile accident in Florida where they had gone to celebrate Eleanor's 70th birthday. Carl and Eleanor would have been pleased by this past year's SEAC meeting in Charleston and by the other convention that was being held there at the same time. They appreciated both good archaeology and good wine.

Carl worked throughout his career to understand the archaeology of Missouri and had published two volumes of a three volume set on that subject, as well as numerous articles and popular books on archaeology. Although reired from the University of Missouri, Carl was hard at work on archaeological field research and writing of the third volume, concerning the historic period Indians of the state.

Eleanor worked alongside Carl in the field, shared ideas, and did the artwork for many of their published archaeological reports. Her artistic and writing skills are evident to anyone who has read Archaeology and Artifacts of Missouri, which she co-authored with Carl; her artwork brought to life both the artifacts and the people behind the artifacts. Carl and Eleanor were instrumental in forming and supporting the Missouri Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Survey of Missouri.

Carl will be long remembered for founding and directing the University of Missouri's American Archaeology Division, for his tireless efforts at lobbying for the Moss-Bennett legislation, and for his political skill in helping to establish the role of archaeological resources in the environmental protection and historical preservation process.

Carl was a fine and patient teacher, and he and Eleanor were always gracious and generous to students. Graduate students learned more than excellent field training - Carl regaled them with stories of past excavations and surveys, and told wonderful stories of memorable field crews, bad weather, and good sites. We have fond memories of Carl walking across the quadrangle on the University of Missouri campus toward his office in Swallow Hall carrying two briefcases stuffed

with notes, manuscripts, and student papers.

Carl and Eleanor were warm and sensitive people who could light up a room with their smiles and laughter. Everyone looked forward to gatherings at the Chapman home, to enjoy Eleanor's cooking and Carl's selections of the best Missouri vintages. With all of their projects, they still had time to produce bumper crops of vegetables from their backyard garden. Everyone in the Anthropology department shared in the Chapman bounty. Carl and Eleanor were very thoughtful, for example, when someone was ill or just home from the hospital, Carl would drop by with homemade soup, garden vegetables, or fresh-baked bread to speed the recovery. At those times he seemed almost shy about accepting expressions of gratitude. We guess that Carl just felt that such behavior ought to be expected. As professionals, as teachers, as colleagues, as friends, Carl and Eleanor will both be missed.

J. Alan May (Schiele Museum of Natural History, Gastonia, North Carolina)

William H. Marquardt (Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida)

FACETED CRYSTAL BEADS:
INFORMATION REQUESTED

Cut Crystal Beads and Pendants:
Beads of faceted rock crystal have been recovered from aboriginal sites in the Southeast dating to the late sixteenth century. A few crystal beads with smooth surfaces have also been recovered. Pendants of faceted crystal have come from contexts suggesting that they date to the late seventeenth century. These artifacts are associated with Spanish contact. I am presently compiling information on the distribution and measurements of

these objects, often referred to as Florida Cut Crystal Beads or Pendants. Any information on specimens of these from known contexts would be appreciated, especially from sites outside of Florida. Please write Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Florida State Museum, Gainesville, FL 32611.

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

MAC will hold its annual meeting at the University of Illinois and the Chancellor Inn in Champaign, Illinois, on October 14 - 16, 1988. The keynote symposium will focus on the Late Prehistoric to Historic transition in the Midwest. The deadline for symposium submissions is August 1, 1988, and for abstracts of contributed papers, September 9. For further information please contact Program Chair: Kevin McGowan, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

REQUEST FOR CURRENT RESEARCH NEWS

The SEAC Newsletter needs news items about current field research for the Fall 1988 issue. The deadline for submission is August 1,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Editor's Note: In the October 1987 SEAC Newsletter, Volume 29, Number 2, Michael P. Hoffman of the University of Arkansas published an article, "Who's Wearing the White Hats? The Arkansas Act to Prohibit Burial Desecration and Its Implications for Caddoan Archaeology". The first letter printed below represents a response to that article by David W. Babson of Louisiana State University, and the second letter, Hoffman's response to Babson.)

Dear SEAC Editor:

In his article "Who's Wearing the

White Hats?, The Arkansas Act to Prohibit Burial Desecration and its Implications for Caddoan Archaeology" (Newsletter, Vol. 29 No. 2), Michael P. Hoffman makes an interesting attempt at sorting out the various groups that fought over this legislation. It is unfortunate that his use of ethnic and professional stereotypes rather vitiates his argument in favor of the position he believes that artifact collectors held in this battle.

Most unfortunate is Mr. Hoffman's characterization of the Native Americans who supported the bill. No anthropologist or archaeologist with even a cursory knowledge of the countless injustices which Euro-Americans have imposed on Native Americans could resent the tactics that, recently, Native Americans have employed to preserve the burial places of their "generic ancestors". Native Americans did not create the category of "Indian" by which our society defines them, nor did they choose the reservations or urban areas in which we forced, and still force, them to live. Is it wrong, then, for them to try to achieve recognition and respect for any and all Native Americans, with or without regard to more specific ethnic affiliation? This is certainly better than implying that Arkansas' urban Native Americans are unemployed drunks and recent immigrants, or regarding the ancestors they venerate as grave-desecrating savages, especially when this is cited from such biased sources as the chroniclers of the DeSoto expedition.

Mr. Hoffman does well to remind us of the imperious approach too many professional archaeologists have used in dealing with the public who pay our salaries. Especially notorious is our inability to write clearly and without condescension to the public. I

doubt, however, if this acknowledged failing of professional archaeology therefore makes illegitimate our concern with professional standards, or our concern with the conservation of archaeological sites. Standards of ethics, such as those proposed by the Society for American Archaeology and the Society of Professional Archaeologists all prohibit the sale, in some cases the private ownership, of artifacts by archaeologists. In this, they are in line with international agreements, such as the UNESCO convention of 1970, which recognize that the market for archaeological artifacts is eroding, not just the sites for scholarly archaeology, but the totality of humanity's cultural heritage. In the past, artifact collecting and especially sale have fallen into a sort of 'grey area', because we felt there was an abundance of sites and data for all possible uses. With the belated recognition that this data base is damaged and is eroding more and more every day, we have an increased responsibility as archaeologists to conserve these data for the public whose heritage, and property, they ultimately are.

In this, I think we have a more significant, and a more deeply common, purpose with the Native Americans that Mr. Hoffman disparages, than the Machiavellian possibility he has set forth. In and as much as he appears ignorant of contemporary Native American political and social aspirations, Mr. Hoffman also presents himself as uninformed about the conservation ethic now operating in American archaeology. As we all know, archaeology itself involves the destruction of sites and data, and it therefore implies the insistent and implacable obligation that we must minimize this destruction in the pursuit of our

investigations. Recently, this has led to the conservation, untouched, of whole or partial sites, especially those under the stewardship of organizations such as the Archaeological Conservancy. Such conservation is not out-of-line with Native American desires to preserve and venerate their ancestor's graves, nor does it prohibit the public from enjoying the knowledge that its heritage is being kept safe. It may signal the end of that 'archaeology' whereby grand old men dug, and sometimes totally destroyed, grand old sites, but it does not mean the end of responsible, sensitive and organized archaeological investigation, to be done by capable, trained professionals or amateurs.

Further, it seems that Mr. Hoffman does a disservice to artifact collectors and amateur archaeologists, especially when he lumps them together with the "flashlight diggers" who trespass on private land to steal artifacts. Now, I do not know anything specific about the relations between collectors, amateurs and professional archaeologists in Arkansas. If it is at all similar to the situation in South Carolina, however, then there should be a group of very interested and capable amateur archaeologists, who may or may not own private artifact collections, but who are major supporters of all the archaeology underway in the state. These people, many of whom are members of the South Carolina Archaeological Society, understand completely the necessity for archaeological conservation, and they have supported it by co-operating with, even initiating, studies of their collections. Many such collections have been donated to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology by their concerned owners, showing how well these collection owners understand and agree with archaeologists' position

against the sale of artifacts for profit. It may not satisfy the strictest interpretation of the archaeological "Nicenean Creed" to countenance such activities and give tacit recognition to the private ownership of artifacts, but this is a compromise that has worked well in South Carolina.

It is unfortunate that the recent controversy over the Arkansas Act to Prohibit Burial Desecration has disrupted such co-operation in Arkansas, as Mr. Hoffman describes. Perhaps the bill could be modified, and negotiated between all three groups, to reflect the legitimate concerns of each. I doubt that any group except, perhaps, the "flashlight diggers", are as antagonized and unreasonable as Mr. Hoffman depicts them to be. Ultimately, this is a problem of persuasion and education, not of argument and epithet. I hope that some compromise can be reached, yet I fear that articles such as Mr. Hoffman's are divisive, and can only make that goal harder to achieve.

Very Truly Yours,
David W. Babson
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA

Dear SEAC Editor:

I would like to thank Mr. David W. Babson for his indignant response to the White Hats paper. On one level the paper was intended to be provocative and it certainly was to him. In his reponse, Mr. Babson aimed most of his critical shots at me. He also projected issues out of their Arkansas context in which they were presented. Since I am directly or indirectly accused of being a racist, and a person ignorant of several important topics in anthropology, some

response is in order. I do appreciate that my parentage wasn't questioned and that my mother wasn't mentioned once.

My article was meant to be a relatively detached, reportorial style, chronicle of the Arkansas HB 147 issue, a characterization of the major groups involved and their perspectives, a critical appraisal of their positions, some analysis, and a discussion of the issues for the Caddoan area (the paper was presented at a Caddo Conference). It was pointed out that self-interest rather than pure altruism motivated some actions of each group in the politics of the controversy. I tried not to champion any side in writing the paper, a stance which vexes readers with strong opinions.

Although my 23 years of teaching three Indians courses, including one on contemporary Native Americans, might conceivably have been accomplished without "even a cursory knowledge of Native Americans," The Oklahoma Quapaw, Cherokee and Shawnee people with whom and for whom I have worked will be disappointed to learn that they were wrong to honor me for my efforts (which include obtaining Arkansas resident status at the university for members of tribes which once lived in Arkansas). The Loyal Shawnee, likewise, are in deep trouble because they currently have given me the responsibility of speaking for them in the turmoil over the looting of the Slack farm site in Union County, Kentucky. The fact that Arkansas Native Americans are a relatively small number of people who live predominately in Arkansas cities says nothing derogatory about them; it is, however, probably one reason the Arkansas burial desecration bill failed while an Oklahoma bill passed. Rereading my paper, I think I did a pretty fair job of

presenting an emic Arkansas Native American position. Acting against burial desecration is a unifying, emotional and relatively easy to obtain target, and as I indicated, more tractable than solving problems related to alcohol abuse or unemployment. Both of the latter are problems (5 of the leading causes of death of Native Americans are related to alcohol abuse and the unemployment rate is highest among all minorities) not of Native American making which would probably require a revolutionary restructuring of U.S. society to eliminate. I do apologize that the Spanish of the De Soto expedition wrote their observations of the destruction of enemy chiefdoms' high status burial repositories; they should have anticipated 20th Century sensitives. I am alarmed to hear from Mr. Babson that Native Americans are forced to live on reservations or in cities. Is that a new wrinkle of the Reagan-Meese administration? It looks like the "Jesse Jackson syndrome" is operating - any commentary which can be conceived of as critical of Native Americans past or present, is regarded as racist.

Mr. Babson's third and fourth paragraphs are fairly standard statements of professional archeological beliefs and ethics, but they project beyond the Arkansas-centered chronicle and analysis of the White Hats paper. Why the third paragraph is included mystified me unless he believes that I approve of professional archeologists having and buying and selling archeological materials. I don't.

In his fourth paragraph, Mr. Babson indicates that I am "ignorant of contemporary Native American political and social aspirations" and "uninformed about the conservation ethic now operating in American archeology." The former accusation has been dealt with

earlier in this reply. With C.R. McGimsey and Hester Davis as anthropological colleagues of mine at the University of Arkansas for these last 24 years, it is not possible to be uninformed about the conservation ethic. Much of it was born here. As an archeologist, I believe it and have been a regular monetary contributor to the Archaeological Conservancy.

Mr. Babson dislikes the fact that I said the opponents of the bill included collectors, diggers, dealers and some amateur archeologists. Nevertheless, in Arkansas, this was an accurate statement. Mr. Babson prefers to ignore the adjective some and projects his concern outside the Arkansas context of the paper. He must have also neglected to read my statement on page 24 which reads..."the collectors, who on many other issues, including some concerned with antiquities, hold disparate opinions." Mr. Babson's concern in this area does make me realize there was a major omission in the White Hats paper - a discussion of the position of the Arkansas Archeological Society. This organization, about 600 strong, consists of amateur and professional archeologists. Its officers and presumably its membership supported HB 147 and worked on its behalf. Recently the Arkansas society's by-laws were amended to prohibit buying and selling of artifacts for profit and desecration of burials.

I share the hope that something can be worked out in Arkansas that all groups can live with. Discussion with fellow professionals and collectors, however, indicates that there is very little common ground. It may surprise Mr. Babson that if I were sitting in the Arkansas Legislature, I would have voted for the bill (I indicated general support for it to state archeologist Hester Davis early in

the controversy). The detachment of the paper maddens those with strong pro or anti positions because they assume that in the absence of support of their position it takes the other side. Is the paper divisive? Not to the collector-professional opposition which could not be any more polarized. It could be to the relationships between Native Americans and professionals who would prefer to deemphasise conflicting interests in favor of unifying values.

Burial desecration bills have come up recently in a number of southern and border states. Oklahoma, Tennessee and Missouri, for instance, have had such bills enacted into law. The Texas bill didn't get out of committee. The very recent glaring commercial looting of the late prehistoric Slack farm site in Union County, Kentucky, created such a furor among Native Americans and the general public that the state easily passed an Act (Senate Bill 178) which makes it a felony to loot a Native American or other grave. What are the variables which allow successful passage of such legislation in some sites and not others? In Arkansas the strength of the collectors group, the rural nature of the legislature and the relatively small number of Native Americans are important factors explaining why the bill did not pass. I urge my colleagues to describe and analyze their states' situations and publish them for comparison, so that such chronicles are available for future archeological historians.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Hoffman
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Information for Subscribers

The SEAC Newsletter is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for individuals, \$17.50 for families, and \$25 for institutions; life membership dues are \$200 for individuals, and \$225 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer; back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below).

Information for Contributors

The SEAC Newsletter publishes short papers, opinions, current research, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All material should be submitted to the Associate Editor for Newsletter (address below). Deadlines are February 1 for the April issue and August 1 for the October issue. Manuscripts should be double spaced with ample margins throughout. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 48, No. 2 (April 1983). Papers should be accompanied by a brief abstract if appropriate.

Officers

President: Jerald T. Milanich, Department of Anthropology, Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel. (904) 392-1721. 1986-1988.

President-Elect: Barbara Purdy, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel. (904) 392-2031. 1986-1988.

Secretary: C. Roger Nence, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294. Tel. (205) 934-3508. 1985-1988.

Secretary-Elect: Elizabeth J. Reitz, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Tel. (404) 542-3922. 1987-1988.

Treasurer: Mark A. Mathis, Office of State Archaeology, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611. Tel. (919) 733-7342. 1986-1989

Editor: Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Office of Archaeological Research, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, AL 35474. Tel. (205) 371-2266. 1988-1991.

Associate Editor (Newsletter): Mary Lucas Powell, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024. Tel. (606) 257-8840.

Associate Editor (Sales): Eugene M. Futato, Office of Archaeological Research, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, AL 35474. Tel. (205) 371-2266.

Executive Officer I: John F. Scarry, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, R.R. Gray Building, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250. Tel. (904) 488-1480. 1988-1990.

Executive Officer II: Albert C. Goodyear III, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Tel. (803) 777-8170. 1986-1988.

FROM THE EDITOR 1

1988 SEAC CONFERENCE 1

MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 1

MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL 2

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS 2

MINUTES OF THE 1987 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING 2

TREASURER'S REPORT 5

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR 9

CARL H. AND ELEANOR F. CHAPMAN :
A REMEMBRANCE 10

FACETED CRYSTAL BEADS: INFORMATION REQUESTED 11

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 11

REQUEST FOR CURRENT RESEARCH NEWS 11

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 11

SEAC Editorial Office
Office of Archaeological Research
1 Mound State Monument
Moundville, AL 35474

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Tuscaloosa, AL
Permit No. 16

JENALEE MUSE
P.O. BOX 27
LAURINGBURG NC 28352