A History

OF THE

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

IN CELEBRATION OF

Its Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting, 2018

Dedicated to Stephen Williams: SEAC Stalwart

Charles H. McNutt

1928–2017

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Introduction

By the beginning of the twentieth century a great deal was known about the archaeology of the southeastern United States—enough to realize that there was much yet to be learned. The Smithsonian Institution had published its mound surveys (Squire and Davis 1848; Thomas 1894) and Holmes (1903) was completing his masterful study of the pottery of the southeastern United States. The last of the "Gentlemen Archaeologists," Clarence Bloomfield Moore, was moving his expeditions ever deeper into the Mississippi drainage (Moore 1908 and following volumes) from the Atlantic Coast (Moore 1887, 1894).

There had already been a great deal of digging in the Southeast at the behest of northern museums—the Smithsonian Institution, the Heye Foundation, the Peabody Museum, and the American Museum of Natural History. Lyon (1996:6), describing this activity as "Northern Support for Southeastern Archaeology," uses the word *collecting* more frequently than *excavating*.

This activity spurred the development of another phenomenon that had begun in the nineteenth century—the development of state

archaeological organizations. As early as 1875 the Ohio Archaeological Society was formed. The gradual proliferation of other local societies and of chapters of the Archaeological Institute of America (founded in Boston in 1879) reflected a growing interest in archaeology on the part of the American public. By 1906 the phenomenon would spread west of the Mississippi into Missouri, in the form of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology. As we shall see, this burgeoning interest in archaeology was a two-edged sword, with one edge more scientifically honed than the other. Ultimately these differences were to lead to the development of the National Research Council's (NRC) Committee on State Archaeological Surveys, of which more later.

Academic anthropology was in its infancy. Although several scholars were lecturing on anthropological and archaeological topics, there were but three Professorships in Anthropology: Daniel G. Brinton was appointed in 1886 at Pennsylvania, Frederick Ward Putnam in 1887 at Harvard (Brew 1968:23), and Franz Boas in 1899 at Columbia (http://anthropology.columbia.edu/department-history/franz-boas, accessed January 12, 2016). None of these men held advanced degrees in anthropology (only Boas had an advanced degree and that in physics) and all worked primarily in museums.

The nation's first PhD in anthropology had been awarded by Clark University to Alex Chamberlain in 1892. Chamberlain was a student of Franz Boas, who was on the Clark staff at the time (www.clarku.edu/aboutclark/timeline/1890s.cfm, accessed January 11, 2016). The Department of Anthropology was founded at Harvard in 1890 and four years later, in 1894, it awarded its first PhD to George A. Dorsey (Browman and Williams 2013:201), then a second to Frank Russell in 1898 (Browman and Williams 2013:209). In 1897 the University of Chicago also awarded two PhDs; to David Prescott Barrows and Merton Leland Miller (Bernstein 2002:560). Insofar as I can determine, these five people held the only PhDs in anthropology in the United States prior to the turn of the century.

During the final two decades of the nineteenth century five men were born who were to have major impacts on the development of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC): Alfred Vincent Kidder (1885–1963), Carl Eugen Guthe (1893–1974), Fay-Cooper Cole (1881–1961), Henry B. Collins, Jr. (1899–1987), and Eli Lilly (1885–1977). None, however, were destined to attend the organization's first meeting.

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Ancestors

Alfred Vincent Kidder (1885–1963) (Figure 1). Kidder developed an interest in the southwestern United States early in his undergraduate years at Harvard University. Between his junior and senior years, in 1907, he, John Gould, and Sylvanus Morley joined an Archaeological Institute of America expedition to the Southwest, to work with Edgar Lee Hewett. After graduation he returned to the Southwest, working in Mesa Verde, Utah, and New Mexico. He received his AM in 1912 and PhD in 1914. His dissertation topic was "Southwestern Ceramics: Their Value in Reconstructing the History of the Ancient Cliff Dwellings and Pueblo Tribes. An Exposition from the Point of View of Type Distinction." This hemi-abstract expressed concisely what Kidder's focus was to be for the next several years of his life (Browman and Williams 2013:323–326).

During the summers of 1914–1916 Kidder and Samuel Guernsey went to the Kayenta area in Arizona. This led to their classic "Basketmaker Caves of Northeastern Arizona," published in 1919. It was during these excavations that a young, excited Kidder showed up

at Zuni, where A. L. Kroeber and Leslie Spier were working, exclaiming "You two have got to come see these caves we found!!" (Leslie Spier, personal communication, June 1953). It is hard to remember that these archaeological icons were once 30 years old.

Figure 1. A. V. Kidder, Yucatan, 1928. (Courtesy of T. R. Kidder)

In 1915 Phillips Academy Andover decided to initiate a long-term project at a major site in the Southwest. Kidder was recommended for the project director. Taking leave from his curatorship at the Peabody Museum, he began work at Pecos Pueblo, which he continued to supervise until 1929, with a two-year hiatus to serve in the infantry during World War I. During this period Carl Guthe acted as director of the Pecos project. Guthe was to return to Pecos in 1920 and 1921 (Browman and Williams 2013:334–335).

In the second volume of the monumental *Pottery of Pecos,* Kidder describes the evolution of the southwestern binomial pottery type nomenclature in straightforward terms: descriptive epithets such as black-on-white, black-on-red, and yellow had long been in use. When geographic distinctions began to be noticed, the pottery received such qualifiers as Chaco black-on-white, Mesa Verde black-on-white, and Jeddito yellow. As Kidder himself noted, in a 1924 publication he used both "Jeddito Yellow" and "Sikyatki" (the original Hopi yellow ware). Formalization of the binomial nomenclature, with a geographic reference followed by a descriptive reference, was suggested at the First Pecos Conference in 1927 (organized by Kidder) and formally adopted during the 1930 conference at Gila Pueblo, along with a series of rules for naming and describing types and preservation of type specimens (Gladwin and Gladwin 1930; Kidder and Shepard 1936:xxiv–xxv).

Kidder's impact on the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was indirect but profound due to his influence on Carl Guthe. Not only did he expose Guthe to the study of potsherds in stratified contexts, but he also sent Guthe to study contemporary Pueblo pottery making at the hands of Maria Martinez in San Ildefonso (Guthe 1925).

Carl Guthe (1893–1974) (Figure 2). Guthe was also a Harvard product. He received a BS degree from the University of Michigan, then enrolled at Harvard where he received his PhD in 1917. He and George Vaillant worked with Kidder at Pecos and in 1917 Guthe became acting director of the project during Kidder's absence in World War I. After Kidder's return he continued working at Pecos and also studied pottery making at San Ildefonso Pueblo (Guthe 1925). Guthe also worked with his friend Sylvanus G. Morley on the Tayasal excavations during 1920, 1921, and 1922 (Griffin and Jones 1976:169).

In 1922 Guthe was offered a position at the University of Michigan to direct excavations in the Philippines. Guthe accepted, with the stipulation that a Museum of Anthropology be established as a unit within the proposed University Museum. Guthe returned from fieldwork in the Philippines in 1924 and began outlining the framework for his Museum of Anthropology. He established divisions of Ethnology, Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, the Orient, and the Great Lakes. Under the auspices of the

Figure 2. Carl Guthe, right, on the Greenfield Village Bus. (Courtesy of Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

NRC, he established the Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States in 1928. He also established an ethnobotanical laboratory within the Division of Ethnology in 1929.

As a result of his experience in the Southwest, Guthe developed a strong interest in ceramic classification and analysis. As early as 1927 he had delivered a paper, "A Method of Ceramic Description," at the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters (Griffin and Jones 1976:173). (Later this was revised and included as a preface to Benjamin March's *Standards of Pottery Description* [1934].) He brought Benjamin March and Frederick R. Matson to the museum to study ceramic description and technology. He arranged a conference on ceramic description attended by Harold S. Colton and Anna O. Shepard. Colton, along with Lyndon Hargrave, had just completed a manual on northern Arizona pottery types (not published until 1937). Shepard was completing her classic technological study of glaze-painted pottery at Pecos Pueblo (Kidder and Shepard 1936).

In 1927 Guthe became Chairman of the NRC's Committee on State Archaeological Surveys, a position he held until 1937. As Griffin and Jones (1976:171) note, Guthe was particularly interested in "getting people engaged in common endeavors to know each other and to discuss their common problems." Toward this end he traveled a great deal and maintained an extensive correspondence with professionals and non-professionals alike. He also organized three major conferences under the auspices of the NRC: the first on Midwestern archaeology in St. Louis on May 17–18, 1929, the second on Southeastern archaeology in Birmingham, Alabama, on December 18–20, 1932, and the third in Indianapolis on December 6–8, 1935, dealing with archaeological problems of the north-central United States. It was also during this period that the NRC issued its "Guide Leaflet for Amateur Archaeologists" (NRC 1930). According to Griffin and Jones, Guthe acted as the unnamed editor of the publications resulting from these conferences. Guthe maintained an active inter-

est in museum organization after his service on the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys ended, but these topics do not relate to our present interests.

Fay-Cooper Cole (1881–1961) (Figure 3). Cole grew up in southern California and began his collegiate work at the University of Southern California. He subsequently enrolled in Northwestern University, graduating in 1903. Following some graduate work at the University of Chicago he joined the Field Museum as an ethnologist. After expressing interest in the Philippines, he was sent to Columbia University for a semester to work with Franz Boas and also to Berlin, where he trained under Felix von Luschan (Eggan 1963:642). His work in the Philippines formed the basis for his doctoral dissertation, which was accepted by Columbia in 1914.

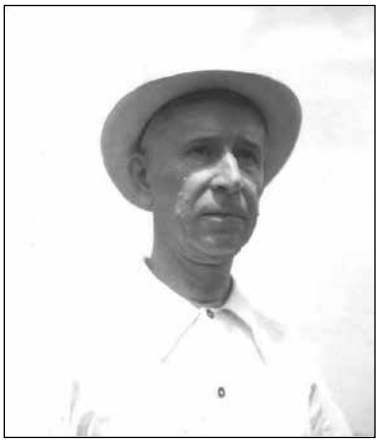

Figure 3. Fay-Cooper Cole. (Courtesy of University of Chicago)

In 1924, following additional fieldwork in Malaysia, Cole was appointed assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Chicago. With Edward Sapir and Robert Redfield he established a four-field program and a separate department of anthropology in 1929.

Soon after arriving at Chicago Cole instituted archaeological surveys and emphasized field training for his graduate students. By 1930 he had established a system of using students with one season's experience to supervise beginners during the latter's first season. By 1934 the university obtained the Kincaid site and the field schools critical to subsequent developments in the Southeast were initiated (Figure 4; Griffin 1976:6; Lyon 1996:61–62).

Figure 4. Kincaid Field School, 1938. (Courtesy of Illinois State Museum). **Left to right, on stairs:** Ned Spicer, Joe Williams, decapitated field cook Ted Tolbert; **standing:** Ben Bradley, Ed Haskell, Henry Sims, Roger Willis, Dickie Myer, Dr. Horace Miner, Bob Merz, Roz Spicer, Fran Weckler, Nan Glenn, Bob Tschirsky, Joe Chamberlain, John Alden, Annesta Friedman, J. Joe Finkelstein; **seated:** Bud Whiteford, Conrad Bentzen, Harriet Smith, Mary Spencer, Ben Paul, Arch Cooper, Earl Reynolds, John Armstrong; **not in picture:** Moreau Maxwell.

Henry B. Collins, Jr. (1899–1987) (Figure 5). Collins received his bachelor's degree from Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1922. Subsequently he worked with Neil Judd at Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico during the 1922–1924 seasons. He then enrolled in George Washington University, receiving his MA in 1925.

In 1926 Collins met 17-year-old Moreau Chambers and his younger friend Jim Ford (15 years old) at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) in Jackson. The two youngsters had been carrying out site surveys and Chambers had come to show some material to Dunbar Rowland, head of the MDAH (Wil-

liams 2003:xiii). Collins had been sent by the Bureau of Ethnology to do archaeological work in the Choctaw area in 1925 and 1926. Here he used one of the early applications of the "direct historical approach" with considerable success. In 1929 he invited Chambers and Ford to assist in the excavation of the Deasonville site (Evans 1968:1162). In 1933 Frank Setzler initiated the first large federal relief program in the United States at Marksville, Louisiana. On Collins' recommendation, Setzler employed Ford as an assistant.

Figure 5. Henry Collins. (Courtesy of National Anthropological Archives)

Collins would soon turn his interests to the Arctic. He took Chambers and Ford with him to St. Lawrence Island in 1930 and sent them back to the Arctic in 1931. Collins spent most of his career in the north and became known as the "Dean" of Arctic archaeology. He provided the definition of the Old Bering Sea culture in 1937 and in later years turned his attention to the Tunermiut site on Southampton Island in the Canadian Northwest Territories (Collins 1957). (Excavations at the Tunermiut site were concluded in 1956 by two graduate students from the University of Michigan, William E. Taylor and Charles H. McNutt.)

Eli Lilly (1885–1977). Lilly was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was named for his grandfather who had founded the Eli Lilly Company. Eli never wished to pursue any other career beyond the family business. After high school, he attended his father's college, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, graduating in 1907.

Lilly worked his way up in the company, becoming president in 1932. The 1920s and 1930s had seen great growth in the firm and Lilly was able to continue the family tradition of philanthropy. Lilly was particularly interested in the archaeology and history of his native state and soon began acquiring an excellent collection of artifacts.

Warren K. Moorehead visited Indiana in 1930 and gave a lecture before the Indiana Historical Society. The lecture was attended by Lilly, and the two men struck up a friendship at that time. Moorehead returned the following year, intending to visit the major sites in the region. He invited E. Y. Guernsey, who had published the state's first archaeological survey (Guernsey 1924), and Eli Lilly to accompany him and asked for a young man familiar with the territory to act as a guide. Glenn A. Black, an ardent young student of Indiana archaeology, volunteered. Many of the major sites in the state, including Angel Mounds, were visited. Thus began the deep and lasting friendship between Eli Lilly and Glenn Black (Figure 6; Griffin 1971).

Figure 6. Glenn Black, left, and Eli Lilly. (Courtesy of Ermine Wheeler-Voegelin Archives)

It soon became clear to the Historical Bureau that the state of Indiana needed a full-time archaeologist. Black, with support from Lilly, became associated with the Indiana Historical Society and, through them, with the Historical Bureau. The 1931 trip to Angel Mounds convinced Lilly of the importance of the site. Negotiations to purchase the site began that same year but were not completed until November 1938, when the Indiana Historical Society acquired title to the property (Griffin 1971). Of

the $71,957 needed for the purchase, Eli Lilly contributed $68,000 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eli_Lilly_(industrialist), accessed February 2, 2016).

In 1939 Black moved to Angel Mounds to supervise ongoing excavations. Field schools were conducted at Angel from 1945 through 1967, supported largely by Lilly. Lilly subsequently provided funds for the massive publication on the archaeology of Angel Mounds (Black 1967) and contributed to the establishment of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eli_Lilly_(industrialist), accessed February 2, 2016).

Although Lilly's archaeological interests were concentrated on Indiana, they were not limited to that state. He founded archaeological laboratories at the University of Chicago and at Ohio State University. In 1933 he established the Graduate Fellowship in Aboriginal North American Ceramics at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology's Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States. Stipulations were that the person awarded the fellowship would work on the museum's pottery collections, take graduate courses, and complete the PhD at the end of three years (the time for which the fellowship was awarded) (Griffin 1985). The first person to receive this fellowship

Figure 7. Gathering at Eli Lilly cabin, Lake Wawasee. (Courtesy of Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan). **Left to right, rear row:** Eli Lilly, Georg K. Newmann, Carl S. Voegelin; **front row:** Paul Weer, James Griffin, Richard MacNish, John Whittoff.

was a young MA student from Chicago seeking some form of gainful employment named James Bennett Griffin. Lilly continued to provide full-time support for Griffin through 1941 (Griffin 1976). Lilly's wide-ranging interests in Southeastern archaeology led to frequent gatherings at his cabin at Lake Wawasee (Figure 7). As will become increasingly apparent, Eli Lilly is the often neglected elephant in the Southeastern archaeological parlor, although Griffin's (1971) comments at the dedication of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology are a welcome exception.

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Setting the Agenda: The National Research Council Conferences

I purposely take the name of this chapter (and all uncited information) from the excellent work of the same name by Michael J. O'Brien and R. Lee Lyman (2000). Their discussion of these conferences provides a critical basis for understanding the status and concerns of archaeology in the eastern United States during the early 1930s. Griffin (1976:14–20) also provides a concise but useful commentary on these conferences.

As has been noted, the NRC conferences were organized on behalf of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys by Carl Guthe. The initial impetus for the conferences was the spiraling rate of site destruction by looters combined with the well-meaning, but equally destructive, activities of many of the untrained members of local archaeological societies. By the late 1920s every state had at least one such society, but there were hardly enough trained archae-

ologists to provide them guidance. The Committee had circulated a pamphlet on appropriate field methods in 1923 (Wissler et al. 1923), but difficulties with many local societies remained. The only answer to this problem appeared to be a conference that would include interested non-professionals ("public spirited citizens") as well as professionals.

The NRC held its first conference, designated "The Conference on Midwestern Archaeology," during May 1929, in St. Louis. Fifty-three people attended, including a sizeable number of dignitaries, most of the members of the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys, a large number of other professionals (primarily museum men), and perhaps 10 "public spirited citizens" (O'Brien and Lyman 2000: Appendix B). With the exception of the Atlantic coastal states, the entire southeastern United States was represented. Of the "Ancestors," Fay-Cooper Cole and, of course, Carl Guthe attended.

Although the preface to the conference report indicates the actual conference was held on May 18 preceded by an open meeting on Friday, May 17 (NRC 1929:3), it was the latter that addressed the concerns of the meeting. Papers presented on Friday included discussions of site conservation (Cole), the importance of accurate methods (Frederick W. Hodge), the value of state surveys (Arthur C. Parker), and archaeology as public interest (Clark Wissler). In discussing Hodges' paper, Matthew W. Stirling observed that it was not possible to do good archaeology without knowledge of local ethnology, and he outlined the progression from known historical components backward into the prehistoric period—an early and explicit statement of what came to be known as the "direct historical approach." Here he was echoing earlier comments of Roland B. Dixon in his Presidential Address to the American Anthropological Association in 1913 and the subsequent observation of George Grant MacCurdy that "the archaeologist deals with the dry bones of ethnology."

The second day consisted primarily of research reports, although S. A. Barrett introduced a form for recording data of field surveys

and Emerson Greenman contributed a form for collection inventories (NRC 1929:5). The conference was felt to be a huge success. Although the states of major concern (the South) were virtually all represented, it appears to this author that the number of delegates from the Southeast was quite small.

The second NRC conference, "The Conference on Southern Pre-History," was held in Birmingham, Alabama, on December 18–20, 1932. It was attended by 40 people. Ongoing surveys, and particularly the expeditions of C. B. Moore, had greatly stimulated interest in local archaeology by lay societies and museums in the southern states. Unfortunately, there were few trained archaeologists residing in the south at this time. To quote O'Brien and Lyman (2000:37), "It was into these intellectually shallow waters of southeastern archaeology that the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys waded in 1932."

Prior to the conference, Neil Judd warned Guthe that "the south is most conservative and sectional in its attitude; in general it resents northern advice and aid however altruistic" (O'Brien and Lyman 2000:38). O'Brien and Lyman (2000:38) note that Guthe took Judd's advice and interspersed the major papers by northern experts with summaries of southern prehistorians. The present author's examination of the conference proceedings indicates the Monday morning session was devoted to presentations by Ralph Linton, John Swanton, and Matthew Stirling—all rather northern.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports of recent work in the southeastern states. Samuel Dellinger, reporting for Arkansas, limited his talk to work on the Ozark bluff shelters. Walter B. Jones of the Alabama Museum of Natural History spoke of recent work at Moundville. Henry Collins, from the National Museum, spoke of his success using the direct historical approach (from the known to the unknown) on Choctaw material in Mississippi, and Winslow Walker, from the Bureau of American Ethnology, spoke of the tremendous potential of Louisiana and the need to relate specific ceramic tradi-

tions and mound sites to particular historic tribes. Charles Peacock reported on work in Tennessee and James Pearce described surveys in northeast Texas.

The third day of the conference returned to amplify matters that had been of concern in the St. Louis conference—beyond simple site preservation, there were proper excavation and recording techniques. Formal papers were given by Cole (exploration and excavation), Judd (laboratory and museum work), and Wissler (comparative research and publication). The afternoon was devoted to discussions of the morning papers (NRC 1932). Of particular interest is a concluding comment by Samuel Dellinger, who observed the success of the meeting and, referring to the recently established Great Plains Conference, asked whether such conferences might be appropriate to the Southeast. It was moved that such a conference for 1933 be investigated. I have not found any evidence that such a meeting was held, but the need was becoming obvious.

O'Brien and Lyman (2000:67–68) observe that the Society for American Archaeology resulted from a 1934 prospectus circulated by the NRC. This prospectus, in turn, grew out of "a query posed to the committee in 1933 as to why there was no national society dedicated solely to archaeology in the Americas." One suspects that this query might well trace its genesis to Dellinger's comment at the 1932 NRC Birmingham conference.

The third and final NRC conference was held in Indianapolis in December 1935. Its title was "A Symposium upon the Archaeological Problems of the North Central United States Area." This conference was limited to 19 invited participants, 17 of whom were professional archaeologists. The two non-professsionals were those who had accompanied Warren K. Moorehead on his 1931 tour of Indiana sites—E. Y. Guernsey and Eli Lilly.

In his prefatory remarks Carl Guthe observed, "The conference was called for the specific purpose of discussing the technical problems relating to the comparative study of the archaeological cul-

tures in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region" (NRC 1935:v). The focus of the conference was actually the application of the newly developed Midwestern (McKern) Taxonomic System to material from the central United States. All participants had previously read several versions of W. C. McKern's system and had convened to discuss its applicability.

The reader will recall that McKern had developed a hierarchical system of units based strictly on formal attributes: base or basic culture, pattern, phase, aspect, focus, and component. The component was not a classificatory unit but rather the manifestation of a single occupancy at a site; it was the basic building block of the edifice. This system was offered because there was very little control over chronology and geographic distribution at the time. Further, it had become apparent that tremendous inconsistency existed in terminology that prohibited efficient communication within the profession. Archaeologists' use of the word *culture* had (already) become meaningless—it was applied to isolated occupations at a single location, several such occupations, similar occupations over a wide area, major archaeological units, etc. McKern hoped that his system would provide a classificatory system that could resolve some of these problems.

Several participants had already made tentative assignments of their data to foci, aspects, and phases as they understood the terms. Reading the proceedings of the conference (NRC 1935) it becomes abundantly clear that there was no agreement regarding the manner in which existing concepts—particularly "Woodland," "Mississippian," and "Hopewell"—fit into the system.

McKern had also attempted to classify the traits being used to assign units within his system: linked traits (common to more than one unit), diagnostic traits (limited to a single unit), and determinant traits (occurred in all members of a unit but not in any other unit). Whereas these distinctions seem obvious, they could not be applied until the unit of concern (aspect? phase?) had been determined, and these in turn were determined by traits. O'Brien and Ly-

man (2000:62) point out that one of the more successful applications of the system—Griffin's (1943) Fort Ancient Aspect—largely ignored this trait classification. To a contemporary reader, the tenor of the conference proceedings did not bode well for the McKern system.

It is interesting to note that on April 9, 1934, Eli Lilly wrote letters to Glenn A. Black, Christopher Coleman, James B. Griffin, E. Y. Guernsey, Carl Guthe, Warren K. Moorehead, William Teel, Carl Voegelin, and Paul Weer, suggesting that a conference be held at his house to discuss the prehistory of Indiana, in conjunction with the Sectional Meeting of the AAA to be held on May 11 and 12 (James B. Griffin Papers [JBG], Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Box 15). I strongly suspect that this is why the third NRC conference was held in Indianapolis.

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The impact of the Great Depression of the 1930s on Southeastern archaeology has been the topic of many excellent studies—Dye 1991, 2013, 2016; Griffin 1976; Haag 1985; Lyon 1996; and Sullivan et al. 2011 to name a few. Our concern here is to coordinate the major archaeological projects accomplished with relief labor with our general history.

The Great Depression began during the presidency of Herbert Hoover with the stock market crash of October 1929. Although Hoover made several attempts to stimulate business and protect smaller banks, the nation's downward economic spiral continued. Roosevelt easily won the 1932 presidential election and immediately began to establish relief agencies. The first of these was the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), established in May 1933. (This was actually a vitalized version of Hoover's Emergency Relief Administration.) This was followed in November by the Civil Works Administration (CWA) to provide extra funds for the winter months of 1933–1934.

The FERA was designed to provide funds for local and state governments to employ workers in productive activities. CWA monies were used for similar purposes but incorporated greater federal control (Lyon 1996:28). Southeastern archaeological projects were perfectly suited for these goals. There were hundreds of large sites to be studied, archaeological projects were labor intensive, archaeological projects did not compete with industry, with a modicum of supervision archaeological projects could employ relatively unskilled workers, the southeastern states were characterized by endemic poverty, the weather permitted extended field seasons, and scientific knowledge about local heritage could be obtained.

The first archaeological project employing relief labor using FERA funds to explore a major archaeological site was initiated at Marksville, Louisiana, in August 1933. The city council and local FERA office requested a trained archaeologist to direct excavations. The Smithsonian Institution, which served to advise the government on archaeological projects, sent Frank Setzler to Marksville. On the advice of Henry Collins, Setzler hired young James A. Ford as an assistant. The success of this project did much to convince professional skeptics that projects using large labor forces could produce useful results.

Many of the projects funded by the CWA were directed by the Smithsonian Institution. A major undertaking commenced at Macon, Georgia, in December 1933. Arthur R. Kelly was selected to direct excavations at the Macon site (later Ocmulgee National Monument). After excavations at Marksville were concluded the peripatetic James A. Ford arrived to become Kelly's assistant.

Another early CWA-sponsored excavation in 1933 was directed by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution at Shiloh National Military Park on the Tennessee River in west Tennessee. This site has six or seven mounds and a palisade. Interestingly, Roberts' assistant on this excavation was James A. Ford's boyhood friend and mentor, Moreau B. Chambers.

A third major event in 1933 was the signing of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and initiation of construction on Norris and Wheeler dams. Incredibly, the original legislation did not acknowledge the need for salvage excavations behind the dams. Archaeological fieldwork would be delayed until the first week of 1934 (Lyon 1996), with CWA and FERA providing the funds.

Monies from the CWA were curtailed at the end of the winter of 1934, but in response to the continuing need for relief funds the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was passed. This, in turn, gave birth to the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Like the FERA before it, the WPA sought to encourage programs controlled at the state and local levels. Lyon (1996) describes the bureaucratic horrors of the early, decentralized archaeological projects financed by the WPA. Ironically, as O'Brien and Lyman (2000:66) point out, just when coordinated control was desperately needed by the archaeological profession, the Committee on State Archaeological Surveys was disbanded.

As the number of WPA projects proliferated (and proliferate they did) the need for centralized authority in Washington became increasingly evident. Finally, in 1938, a central director was established. The conflicts between Washington's attempts to maintain acceptable standards and the archaeologists' desire for flexibility need not detain us here—be assured they were frequent and protracted.

To summarize this section, by 1933 agencies such as FERA and CWA had been established for the express purpose of employing men, and the Tennessee Valley Authority Act had been passed. Archaeological fieldwork began almost immediately, and it was to be continued with WPA labor in the years following termination of the FERA in December 1935. Smithsonian projects in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, California, and Tennessee were to employ 1,500 men and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) another 1,000. Carl Guthe is quoted as saying, "The spring months of 1934 will stand in history as a period of greatest field activity in eastern United States archae-

ology" (Lyon 1996:30). These were good times for archaeology. In a letter dated February 11, 1938, from Tom Lewis to Griffin, Lewis asks whether Griffin knew of anyone who could run a 50- or 100-man crew. Griffin suggested John Rinaldo but added, "get him quick" (JBG Box 15).

Founding Fathers

James Bennett Griffin (1905–1997). Although born in Kansas, Griffin grew up in Oak Park, Illinois. He had his first course in anthropology at the University of Chicago in 1926 from Fay-Cooper Cole. He graduated in 1927 and after a bit more than a year working for the Standard Oil Company, began graduate work at Chicago in 1928 (Figure 8). His Master's thesis, "Mortuary Variability in the Eastern United States," was accepted in 1930.

In 1933 Griffin was awarded the Graduate Fellowship in Aboriginal North American Ceramics that Eli Lilly had established at the Museum of Anthropology at Michigan. By this time, he had gained valuable field experience in Illinois and Pennsylvania (Griffin 1976). The stipulations of the Fellowship have been outlined—duration of three years, study of ceramics, graduate classes, doctorate in three years. This same year Griffin initiated a family with Ruby Fletcher that was to produce three fine young Griffins—John, David, and James.

Very quickly he saw the relationship between Oneota, Fort Ancient, and Iroquoian materials—three aspects comprising the ba-

Figure 8. Jimmy Griffin at F191, Fulton County, Illinois, 1931. (Courtesy of Bentley Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

sis for an Upper Mississippi phase in McKern's terminology. This was to have been his PhD thesis (Griffin 1976:21). He began working on the Fort Ancient aspect, but even this proved to be "too big a task" (Griffin 1976:22) to accomplish within the three-year scope of his scholarship.

He soon turned his attention to pottery that had been excavated in Norris and Wheeler basins and sent to the Ceramic Repository in the summer of 1934. Of the 16 sites represented, 10 were from Norris. His method of analysis was simple and straightforward: he laid the material out on a table and placed sherds together that looked alike (Griffin 1938:254, 1939:127). He then examined his groups to see how they differed and also to see whether any needed further subdivision. The results of his examination provided the basis for his report. While not very elegant, I suspect this is exactly what most archaeologists do today. They simply take their examination further, using chemical, physical, and statistical analyses. The Norris pottery became the basis for Griffin's (1936) dissertation. He also contributed a major section to Webb's Norris Basin report (Griffin 1938). According to Williams (2005:4) both Griffin and William Haag always felt slighted that only Webb's name was on the cover of the report—their contributions were acknowledged, but not on the front cover.

Analysis of pottery from Wheeler Basin was done after that from Norris and one can see an attempt to be a bit more rigorous. Whereas decoration and surface finish are said to be the major sorting characteristics for Norris Basin, Griffin notes that his basic sorting

characteristic for Wheeler Basin is tempering material. He makes the strange observation that "this will seem to be a methodological error because, as is well known, temper is not a reliable diagnostic trait" (Griffin 1939:127). His secondary trait is surface finish, and by this he means smooth, cord-wrapped, paddle-stamped, fabric-impressed, check-stamped, etc. Under these categories he discusses decoration and rim form. He presents his data for each site in a consistent manner: temper class subdivided by surface finish. He speaks of his temper classes as major "types": fiber, sand, limestone, clay, and shell (e.g., Griffin 1939:157).

Griffin's early work at Michigan was hardly limited to ceramic analyses of Tennessee Valley pottery. During these early periods Griffin traveled constantly, collecting material for the Ceramic Repository and visiting many museums. His travels bear out O'Brien and Lyman's (2000:20) statement that "Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States" meant "ceramics east of the Rocky Mountains." This added to his exposure and expertise regarding a tremendous range of pottery.

People from institutions throughout the "east" sent material to Griffin for identification and comment (Figure 9). Griffin replied to a great many requests, frequently asking for samples of pottery for the Ceramic Repository. With surprising rapidity, Griffin became recognized as an authority on Southeastern pottery, as evidenced by an undated letter to him on University of Chicago stationery from Madeline Kneberg (probably 1937) saying, "Lewis asked me to see you about the ceramic work in the southeast before I go to Tennessee...he is planning to have me begin on the pottery and stay with it for a couple of months before starting on the skeletal material" (undated letter, Kneberg to Griffin, JBG Box 58).

He also initiated a project to collect photographic copies of ceramic illustrations (including Moore's), putting them on cards and filing them by classificatory divisions and chronological position. (These cards are still available for researchers.) In connection with

Figure 9. Kincaid Field Conference, 1938 (Courtesy of Illinois State Museum). **Left to right, standing:** Irvin Peithman, [?] Johnson, Charles R. Keyes, Richard Morgan, Roger Willis, ??; **seated:** James Griffin. Fay-Cooper Cole, ??.

this project he borrowed a large number of collections from major museums. When the Lower Valley Survey began (which Griffin normally referred to as the "Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey"; see also Griffin 1952), Griffin would borrow Phillips' photographic cards of vessels to incorporate them into the Ceramic Repository files. He observed this process "has not been aided by Phillips' numerous shifts in card outline form and system of description" (Griffin to Guthe, Report of the Division of Archaeology, third-quarter fiscal year 1940–1941, JBG Box 11).

Griffin observed that in 1933 (his first year on the scholarship) as he began to study the large Fox Farm collection he noticed marked differences in pottery within and between sites and "I mentioned to Guthe that it was possible to have pottery types in the East just as they did in the Southwest" (Griffin 1976:25). I find this statement very

troubling. Guthe's exposure to and keen interest in southwestern ceramics has been detailed above. The facts that he had arranged a conference attended by Colton (who had just completed his pottery manual for northern Arizona) and Shepard and that he had given a paper on pottery description as early as 1927, combined with the point that Griffin's analyses of pottery from Norris and Wheeler are not phrased in terms of pottery types, lead one to suspect that it was Guthe who informed Griffin that it was possible to have pottery types in the East, not the reverse. This appears particularly obvious because in the Report of the Conference on Southeastern Pottery Types (detailed below) it is noted in paragraph 24 that the outlines for a type description follow those suggested in Guthe's (1927) paper. This suspicion hardly detracts from Griffin's incredible command of eastern ceramics—an ability that I and many of my readers have seen in action.

James Alfred Ford (1911–1968) (Figure 10). Ford provides a stark contrast to James Griffin. Born in Water Valley, Mississippi, he developed a teenage interest in local archaeology, apparently stimulated by an older (but still teenaged) schoolmate named Moreau B. Chambers (Williams 2003:xiii). The two youngsters conducted surveys around Jackson, Mississippi, for the MDAH in 1927, 1928, and 1929 (Ford 1936:1).

In 1929 Henry Collins invited Chambers and Ford to assist him in the excavation of the Deasonville site in Yazoo County, Mississippi. Collins had already worked in the Choctaw area and apparently stimulated an interest in the direct historical approach in his young assistants—an interest quite apparent in Ford's (1936) classic study of collections made by him and Chambers between 1927 and 1935.

In 1930, at the end of Ford's second year at Mississippi College in Clinton, he and Chambers were provided the opportunity to accompany Collins to Alaska. They returned to the Arctic during the following year and Ford remained in the Point Barrow area until No-

Figure 10. James A. Ford. (Courtesy of Ian Brown)

vember 1932 (with written permission from his mother to the Smithsonian Institution [O'Brien and Lyman 1998:51]).

In 1933 Ford, supported by a grant from the NRC, continued survey work in Mississippi and northern Louisiana. He also assisted Frank Setzler in the excavation of the Marksville site—the nation's first federal relief excavation. Here he gained experience directing large crews of laborers. Subsequently he worked with A. R. Kelly at Ocmulgee, impressing the latter with his excellent field techniques (Lyon 1996:32). In the following year he married his lifelong companion Ethyl Campbell. He also resumed his education, this time at Louisiana State University in the School of Geology, which offered an unusual mix of geography, geology, and archaeology.

While at LSU he initiated an analysis of pottery he and Moreau Chambers had collected between 1927 and 1935. It is to be recalled that James Griffin was analyzing the Norris and Wheeler ceramics at the very same time. Although one suspects these two scholars used the same basic analytical technique—putting sherds in the same pile that looked alike—their manners of exposition stand in stark contrast. Griffin's presentation is casual, Ford's is exhaustive.

Ford's primary sorting characteristic was decoration. He presents a two-digit key for all decorative motifs and decorative elements. A third symbol can be added to specify arrangement; e.g., 45;23;6 would indicate curving scroll-like lines that often branch; made with wide, deep incisions; closely spaced elements. This fairly harm-

less-appearing system was expanded almost beyond comprehension, with symbolic representations of major and minor motifs. For example, we are instructed that "Where two motifs are used in the same decoration and each is expressed by a different element, the dominant motif with its element is placed over the inferior. If the manner of combination applies either to the superior or inferior features, it is also placed either above or below the line (example type $\frac{61;24;6}{81;25}$)" (Ford 1936:23).

Chambers and Ford had collected material from sites of four historic groups (Choctaw, Tunica, Natchez, and Caddo) and three prehistoric horizons (Deasonville, Coles Creek, and Marksville). These seven groups were isolated nicely using Ford's analytic technique (e.g., Ford 1936:Figure 1) and his report is considered a classic to this day. He received his bachelor's degree from LSU in 1936, following a summer's work at Chaco Canyon in New Mexico.

Ford sent examples of his seven pottery groups to Griffin at the Ceramic Repository. The two had previously been in correspondence concerning Ford's lack of enthusiasm for the McKern system and Griffin's attempts to encourage Ford to use it. Ford's early salutations to Griffin are simple: "Dear Griffin" (undated letter, Ford to Griffin, JBG Box 9) or even "Dear Griffen" (Ford to Griffin, May 19, 1935, JBG Box 9). The result of these early exchanges was Griffin's suggestion for a "bull session."

After returning to the Arctic with Collins for most of 1936 Ford received a fellowship from Michigan's Museum of Anthropology, where he enrolled in 1937. Here, of course, he became friends with another individual who had an abiding interest in ceramics. The "bull sessions" certainly took place but, unhappily, were never recorded. Ford received his master's degree in 1938, having submitted a thesis entitled "Examination of Some Methods of Cultural Typology." Almost immediately, Ford departed for the French Quarter in New Orleans where an LSU-WPA laboratory was being established (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Andrew Albrecht, Gordon Willey, and James Ford (from left) at the Ford Field Lab, New Orleans, Louisiana. (Courtesy Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)

A frequently overlooked quality of James Ford is his mechanical ingenuity. During his time in the Arctic he converted a Model T Ford chassis into a snowmobile with a rear-mounted propeller and drove it several hundred miles. In 1940 he sent the War Department detailed blueprints of his machine under the title "Motorized Surface Travel in the Arctic" (National Anthropological Archives [NAA], Washington, DC; Ford Box 27). In the mid-1950s as a graduate student, the author accompanied James Griffin and Albert Spaulding to Ford's excavations at Poverty Point. Ford had developed a mechanical shaker screen by mounting an eccentric form on a gas-driven motor that alternately raised and dropped the screen full of fill.

Perhaps his most glorious achievement was his survey machine, developed in 1960 and described in a letter to Griffin and Phillips (December 17, 1960, JBG, Box 9). Discussing his recent findings at the Helena Mounds, he observes that he plans to survey the west side of the Crowley's Ridge area for Dalton sites. He plans a three-pronged survey—two scouting parties and a third "presided over by yours truly riding a big fat elephant and accompanied by dancing girls." To make intensive surface collections, he observes, "For this latter I have dreamed up a 'surface collecting machine.' Visualize a device mounted on a 4-wheel trailer to be towed by Jeep or tractor.

At the front end this machine would have a series of cutter-buckets on chains which would cut a swath of soil 15 inches wide, 6 inches deep, elevate it about six feet and dump it into a screen. The screen would be a cylinder 4 feet in diameter, 15 feet long which would be rotated by the same small engine that drives the cutters. This cylinder would be mounted with a slight incline so that the specimens that do not go through the mesh with the dirt would be delivered out the back end." Ford actually had his machine built and he and Charles Nash tried to use it in eastern Arkansas, but the fill they attempted to screen proved recalcitrant.

While on the subject of the Helena Mounds, Griffin always maintained that he had great difficulty convincing Ford that they really were mounds and not just pimples at the south end of Crowley's Ridge.

William G. Haag, Jr. (1910–2000) (Figure 12). William Haag is not really a founding father but rather a founding uncle. While Griffin and Ford are the true and only fathers of SEAC, Bill Haag is the glue that held it together for many years. He unquestionably merits comment in this chapter.

Bill Haag was born and raised in Henderson, Kentucky. Graduating from high school in 1928, he enrolled in the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Haag was interested in geology and received both a BA and MA (1933) in this discipline from Kentucky (Williams 2005:3).

Figure 12. William Haag. (Courtesy of University of Memphis)

At the suggestion of his major professor, William S. Webb, Haag took a part-time job at Kentucky's new Museum of

Anthropology. Webb and his colleague William D. Funkhouser had genuine interests but no formal training in archaeology. They introduced Haag to the field—indeed Webb secured a job for Haag as a field supervisor in Norris Basin in 1934. Haag's first love, however, remained with geology.

In 1935 Haag visited the Museum of Anthropology in Ann Arbor, inquiring about the possibility of an assistantship. Much to his delight he was informed in September that he had been awarded an assistantship in geology. He left Lexington the following week.

After a year of classes at Michigan Haag returned to Lexington and soon found himself immersed in archaeology once more. The year 1937 found him as a supervisor in Pickwick Basin and he was selected by Webb to coordinate a major WPA archaeological program for Kentucky. He was also appointed Instructor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky and Curator of the Museum of Anthropology. The accomplishments of the University of Kentucky–TVA projects are outlined by Lyon (1996:95–106) and Schwartz (1967).

SEAC

Let's Confer !!

In the fall of 1937 the major players in our story were either in Ann Arbor or had recently been there. Ford and Griffin, well aware of the impending deluge of pottery accumulating in the various reservoir projects, realized that it was of the utmost urgency to coordinate existing methods of ceramic classification in the southeastern United States. After discussing matters with several others, including J. Charles Kelley, Gordon Willey, William G. Haag, and Preston Holder, Ford and Griffin composed a proposal to come discuss ceramic typology in the Ceramic Repository at Michigan (Williams 1960). Ford evidently wanted to have a fairly small group, but in the end 17 people were invited (Griffin 1976:26). I find no evidence in Griffin's voluminous correspondence, or in Ford's more limited files, that either man was personally involved in sending these invitations.

The six-page "invitation" (Appendix I) was actually a detailed list of instructions to participants on preparing for the conference. The goal(s) of the Conference on Southeastern Pottery Typology were outlined:

1. to develop a uniform system of ceramic classification,
2. to define specifically the types currently recognized,
3. to decide on a specific outline for a description of types,
4. to determine a standard nomenclature,
5. to make plans for a looseleaf field manual, and
6. to develop plans for rigorous supervision of future new type descriptions.

The remainder of the invitation provided thoughts and suggestions by Griffin and Ford on the above topics. At the end of the invitation, it is noted that the conference is "purely invitational" and 10 names are listed.

Of those 10 people, all but Stirling and Phillips attended. It may be that this list of 10 was Ford's "smaller" conference and the 17 people who were actually invited were from Griffin's expanded list.

The conference was held on May 16–17, 1938, in the Ceramic Repository (Griffin's office). In attendance were John L. Buckner (University of Kentucky), Joffre Coe (University of North Carolina), David L. DeJarnette (Alabama Museum of Natural History), Charles Fairbanks (University of Tennessee), Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes (Irene Mound Excavations), J. Joe Finkelstein (University of Oklahoma), James A. Ford (Louisiana State University), Dr. James B. Griffin (University of Michigan), William G. Haag (University of Kentucky), Claude Johnston (University of Kentucky), Dr. A. R. Kelly (Ocmulgee National Monument), T. M. N. Lewis (University of Tennessee), Frederick R. Matson (University of Michigan), Stewart Neitzel (University of Tennessee), and Charles G. Wilder (University of Alabama). Preston Holder (New York) and Gordon Willey (Ocmulgee National Monument) had been invited but were unable to attend. It is incredible that there is no record of Carl Guthe's attendance—his office was but a few steps down the hall. Perhaps he was traveling.

This was the first ever Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It was also one of the youngest ever Southeastern Archaeological

Conferences. The participants have been referred to as "the young Turks" (Haag 1985:278; Lyon 1996:194; Williams 1960:2) and most of them, including the conference hosts, were younger than the original young Turks had been (cf. Fromkin 1989:37ff). Tom Lewis, A. R. Kelly, and Vladimir Fewkes were the "old men" in the room, and only Lewis (b. 1896) was in his early 40s. Most of the conferees were in their 20s, including James Ford.

Within a commendably short time, Ford and Griffin sent the conferees a report on the meeting. Rather than relegate it to an appendix, its importance to the development of Southeastern archaeology merits full inclusion (Ford and Griffin 1960a).

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SOUTHEASTERN POTTERY TYPOLOGY
Held at
The Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States,
Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
May 16–17, 1938

The Conference on Southeastern Ceramic Typology was an informal meeting of archaeologists directly concerned with the problems of analyzing the pottery recovered in the course of archaeological investigation of aboriginal sites in the Southeastern United States.

The purpose of the meeting was to attempt to establish in the Southeast a unified system of pottery analysis. Methodologies that have been successfully applied in other areas were reviewed. Viewpoints and procedures listed in the following pages were selected as being most applicable to the Southeastern area.

Additional copies of this report may be secured from J. A. Ford, School of Geology, Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana.

PURPOSES OF POTTERY STUDY

1. For the purposes of discovering culture history, pottery must be viewed primarily as a reflector of cultural influence. Its immediate value to the field and laboratory archaeologist lies in its use as a tool for demonstrating temporal and areal differences and similarities. Interpretations of technological processes are of value in making comparisons of the similarities of the material. However, at this time, when there is still so much disagreement among the specialists in that field, the more subtle technological distinctions cannot be depended upon to provide a basis for classification. It is possible to make useful division in material which was manufactured by processes that are not yet completely understood.

2. The inadequacy of the procedure of dividing pottery into "types" merely for purposes of describing the material is recognized. This is merely a means of presenting raw data. Types should be classes of material which promise to be useful as tools in interpreting culture history.

IDENTIFICATION OF TYPES

3. There is no predetermined system for arriving at useful type divisions. They must be selected after careful study of the material and of the problems which they are designed to solve. A type is nothing more than a tool and is set up for a definite purpose in the unfolding of culture history. If divisions in an established type will serve that purpose more accurately, they should be made; otherwise there is little purpose in crowding the literature with types.

4. A type must be defined as the combination of all the discoverable vessel features: paste, temper, method of manufacture, firing, hardness, thickness, size, shape, surface finish, decoration, and appendages. The range of all these features, which is to be considered representative of the type, must be described. By this criteria two sets of material which are similar in nearly all features, but which

are divided by peculiar forms of one feature (shell contrasted with grit tempering, for example) may be separated into two types if there promises to be some historical justification for the procedure. Otherwise they should be described as variants of one type.

5. A type should be so clearly definable that an example can be recognized entirely apart from its associated materials. Recognition must be possible by others who will use the material, as well as by the individual proposing the type.

SYSTEMIZATION OF TYPE RECOGNITION

6. As it is possible for certain features of pottery, such as shape or decoration, to be distributed apart from the specific features with which they may formerly have been associated, it is necessary to select a set of mutually exclusive features to serve as a primary framework for the classifications. This is to prevent the possibility of defining one type mainly on the basis of a paste feature, and still another on the basis of decoration. This procedure would eventually lead to a condition in which almost every vessel would be of two or more "types."

7. As in practice the classifications will usually be applied to sherds, it was decided to utilize the features of surface finish and decoration as the basis for the primary division of the material. There is also the possibility of difficulty if one type is selected on the basis of a rim decoration and another has its reference to body decoration. Crossing of types would again occur as the results of a defect of the system. It was decided that body finish and decoration should define the type.

LIST OF CONSTANTS

8. The term constant is applied to each of the list of apparent techniques selected by the conference as the primary divisions of Southeastern surface finishes and decorations. The constants selected, with some modifying adjectives, are as follows:

Constant	Modifiers	Definition
1. Plain		No marked alteration of vessel surface.
	smoothed	Hand smoothed, no reflective surfaces.
	polished	Marks of polishing tool show — some reflective surfaces.
2. Filmed		Material added to surface of vessel after initial scraping of surface.
	red	Red slip or wash applied all over vessel exterior.
	red and white	Red and white pigment applied in separate areas to contrast with one another.
	zoned red	Red pigment applied on uncolored vessel surface in areas.
3. Incised		Lines drawn in paste while plastic.
	narrow	Made with pointed tool.
	bold	Lines both wide and deep.
	broad	Wide lines.
	punctate	Punctates spaced in incised lines
4. Engraved		Lines made by a pointed tool after paste had hardened. This may have been done either before or after firing.
5. Roughened		Surface scarified or made irregular in a number of ways. Some of the techniques that will be included in this constant are not fully understood.
	brush	Surface apparently stroked while plastic with a bundle of fibres.
	stipple	Shallow indentations apparently made by patting the plastic surface with a brush.

Constant	Modifiers	Definition
6. Combed		Lines similar to incised lines but made with an instrument having several teeth so that width between lines is mechanically constant. (Choctaw is only known example.)
7. Stamped		Impressions made in vessel surface with tool having designs carved on it.
	simple	Impressions apparently made with a paddle having parallel grooves cut in it. In some cases these impressions may have been made with a thong-wrapped paddle.
	complicated	Die in which were carved complex designs used to make impressions on vessel surface.
	check	Die in which incisions were arranged in crosshatched fashion. Result of use of stamp is a "waffle" surface.
	dentate or linear	Single or double row of square impressions evidently made with a narrow stamp.
8. Punctated		Indentations made one at a time with the point of a tool.
	finger	Indentations apparently made by punching the surface with the tip of the finger, or finger nail.
	triangle	Punctates triangular shaped, as though made with the corner of a cube.
	reed	Punctated circles made with a hollow cylinder, apparently a piece of cane, reed, or bone.
	zoned	Punctations arranged in areas which contrast with unpunctated areas of the vessel surface.

Constant	Modifiers	Definition
9. Pinched		Tips of two fingers used to raise small areas of the vessel surface by pinching.
	ridge	Raised areas form ridges.
10. Applique		Clay added to vessel surface to form raised areas.
	effigy	Applied clay indicates parts of some zoomorphic form (frog bowls, etc.).
	ridge	Applied strips of clay form ridges.
	node	Applied clay forms small protuberances.
11. Cord marked		(Pragmatically cord marking might be considered as a stamped. However its distinctiveness, wide areal range, and usual name warrant the use of this separate constant.) Vessel surface roughened by application of a cord wrapped paddle. Twist of cords usually discernible.
12. Fabric marked		Surface marked by application of fabric to plastic clay. This constant will include the so-called "coiled basket" (plain plaited) imprints. Also applied to fabric impressions found on salt pans.

9. It is recognized that there is no assurance that each of these constants includes techniques which can be considered as genetically related. They do attempt to describe all that can be determined regarding the technique of decoration. However, in some cases the techniques are in dispute and there is no certainty that this arbitrary placement is correct.

TYPE NOMENCLATURE

10. In order to facilitate reference to a pottery type, each type will be given a name, which will normally consist of three parts.

The Geographical Name

11. The first part of the name will be taken from a geographical locality. It may be the name of a site at which the type is well represented, or the name of an area in which a number of sites bearing the type are found. If possible, the names of sites from which the type has already been described in the literature should be selected. It is advantageous that the name be both distinctive and associated with the material in the minds of the workers in the area. Numerically common types should not be given the same geographic name. In practice, the type will usually be referred to by its geographical name only. Confusion will result if more than one common type can be designated in this way. Illustrations of some good geographical names are: Lamar, Lenoir, Marksville, Moundville, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, etc.

The Descriptive Name

12. The second part of the name will sometimes consist of a descriptive adjective which modifies the constant. In certain cases the "modifier" is practically demanded by peculiarities of the constant. Some of these modifiers were determined by the Conference and are contained in the foregoing list of constants (paragraph 8). Examples are check (stamped), complicated (stamped), red and white (filmed). In other cases the modifier may be a term which serves to suggest the peculiarities of the constant. Examples: bold, fine, narrow, etc. However, it should be stressed that to be useful, a name must be as short as possible. Unless the middle term is particularly helpful in calling the type to mind and fits naturally into the type name, it should be omitted.

The Constant Name

13. The last part of the name will consist of one of the listed constants given in paragraph 8. The material should be examined carefully to determine to which of these categories it appears to belong. If it does not belong to any of them, a new constant may be proposed.

Examples of Type Names

14. Examples of some names which are already in use and which promise to become standard are:

Georgia — Lamar Complicated Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Vining Simple Stamped, Deptford Linear Stamped.

Louisiana — Marksville Zoned Stamped, Coles Creek Incised, Fatherland Incised, Deasonville Red and White Filmed.

Which Types Should be Named?

15. Only the materials which appear to have been manufactured at a site should receive type names based upon materials from the site. Extensive aboriginal trade in pottery seems to have occurred. Trade material had best remain unnamed until it can be examined in a region where it seems to have been manufactured and consequently is more abundant.

Plain Body Sherds From Decorated Vessels

16. Most Southeastern site collections will include a number of plain sherds which come from the lower parts of vessels that were decorated about the shoulder. These sherds should not be set up as types but should be described, with some indication as to the pottery types with which they may have been associated.

In cases where there is little doubt as to the derivation of the plain pieces, they may be listed under the type name but should be distinguished from the sherds showing more fully the requisite type features.

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE SAMPLES

17. The Conference decided that in order to permit consistent use of Southeastern Ceramic types it was necessary to provide each of the institutions working in the area with sets of specimens representing the recognized types. Each set should illustrate the range of material to be included in the type. Accompanying the specimens should be outline drawings of the vessel shapes.

For the present these collections are to be distributed to the following:

Mr. William G. Haag, Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. David DeJarnette, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

Mr. T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Dr. James B. Griffin, Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States, Museums Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Joffre Coe, Archaeological Society of North Carolina, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Dr. A. R. Kelly, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia.

Mr. J. A. Ford, School of Geology, Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana.

Board of Review for Proposed Types

18. The Conference recognized the need for a Board of Review to control and unify the processes of type selection, naming, and description. The board selected to serve until the time of the next meeting is composed of James B. Griffin, Gordon Willey, and J. A. Ford (addresses in paragraph 26).

Handbook of Recognized Type Descriptions

19. Descriptions of recognized types are to be issued in the form of a loose-leaf handbook. This form is adopted to permit additions

and replacements from time to time as necessary. For the present the handbook will consist of mimeographed sheets, to be issued by J. A. Ford.

Procedure for Proposing a Type

20. The procedure for proposing a new type will be as follows: the investigator proposing the type will send a representative collection of sherd specimens to all the corresponding institutions (paragraph 17).

All comments on the proposed type should be sent both to the investigator proposing the type and to the Board of Review. If the type appears to be a valid and necessary one, the Board of Review will approve it, and the type description will be issued as pages of the handbook. To avoid confusion type names should not be used in publications without this recognition.

DEFINITION OF SOME DESCRIPTIVE TERMS

21. In order to make possible a more uniform description of pottery, the Conference recognized the desirability of a defined nomenclature. This problem required too much discussion to be fully considered at this time. It was only because of the immediate demands of type description that the following terms were discussed and agreed upon.

The following parts of vessels were not to be considered as accurately definable and measurable sections of the vessels, but rather as areas of the exterior surface. As these areas are formed by peculiarities of vessel shape, and there is a wide variation of shapes, all the defined areas are not present on every vessel.

Lip area – The area marking the termination of the vessel wall. More specifically, the lip lies between the outside and inside surfaces of the vessel. It is thus possible to speak of a squared lip, a rounded lip, a pointed lip, notched lip, etc.

Rim area – The area on the outside of the vessel wall below the lip which may be set off from the vessel wall by decoration or other special treatment. (thickened rim, smoothed rim, decorated rim, wide rim area, etc.)

Neck area – The neck area is found only on vessels which show a marked constriction between body and rim. In general, it is an area of constriction below the rim.

Shoulder area – Shoulder area appears only on certain forms. It is marked by inward curving walls. The area is considered to lie between the point of maximum diameter and the area of constriction that marks the neck.

Body – The body is the portion of the vessel which gives it form. This means that necks and rims are not considered to form part of the body.

Base or Basal area – The base is the area upon which a vessel normally rests. In the case of vessels with legs the base is the area of the body to which the supports are attached.

Appendages – Appendages are additions to the vessel which may have either functional or decorative utility. This term will refer to handles, lugs, feet, effigy heads, spouts, etc.

Strap handle – A handle which is attached to the vessel wall at two points and which in cross section is definitely flattened and strap like.

Loop handle – A handle which is attached to the vessel wall at two points and which in cross section is rounded and rod like.

Complex of Types – A complex is considered to be all the types that were in use at any one village at the same period of time. The association of the different types found on any village site must be

proven—it cannot be assumed that every village site presents only one complex of types. Many sites show two or more recognizable complexes.

Measurements

22. Gross measurements – In presenting measurements of vessels and of their parts, the members of the Conference have agreed to use the Metric System.

Hardness measurements – Hardness is to be measured on the exterior surface of the vessel wall by means of the Mohs scale of graded minerals. The procedure is described in March [1934]: Standards of Pottery Description, pp. 17–22.

Color – Surface coloring, paste interior coloring, and color penetration are to be described by the terms already in use. (White, grey, brown, buff, fawn, black, red, yellow, etc.)

Shapes

23. Present descriptive terms will continue to be used for shapes. Mr. Charles Wilder, who has already done some work on the classification and nomenclature of Mississippi Valley pottery shapes, has consented to prepare a simplified classification and nomenclature of shapes to be presented for consideration at the next meeting. Members of the conference are requested to send to Wilder outline drawings of all vessel forms found in their areas (address in paragraph 26).

OUTLINE FOR DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

24. Illustrations of specimens of type should be placed here. Both body and rim sherds should be shown. Photographs or outline drawings may be used to show the range of shapes.

SUGGESTED TYPE NAME - - -

PASTE:

Method of manufacture – coiled, moulded, etc.

Tempering – material, size, proportion.

Texture – consolidated, laminated, fine, coarse, etc.

Hardness – use geological scale on exterior surface.

Color – surface mottling, penetration of, paste core.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications – smoothing, paddling, brushing, scraping.

Filming – slip, wash, smudging.

(In cases where there is any doubt as to whether the surface treatment should be classified as either finish or decoration, the terms may be combined into Surface Finish and Decoration. Discussion of both may be included under this heading.)

DECORATION:

Technique – the method by which the decoration was executed; engraving, incising, punctating, etc.

Design – describe the plan of decoration, scroll, negative meanders, etc.

Distribution – portion of vessel surface occupied by the decoration.

FORM:

Rim – treatment of rim area, i.e., thickened rim (tell how thickened), out-curving rim, cambered rim, etc.

Lip – features of, or modifications of, i.e., squared lip, pointed lip, notched lip, etc.

Body – general form of vessels.

Base – shape of, peculiar treatments of, additions to.

Thickness – of the different parts of the vessel wall.

Appendages – handles, lugs, legs, etc.

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE: Geographical position of sites at which type is found in sufficient abundance to be considered native.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE: Time position in relation to other types and complexes. Be certain to state reliability of evidence supporting this conclusion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TYPE: Reference to publications where material representative of type has been illustrated and described.

It will be noted that in general this outline follows the form given in Guthe's introductory section to Standards of Pottery Description, by Benjamin March (Occasional Contributions from the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan, No. 3). Any details which are not considered in the foregoing will conform to the suggestions set forth in this volume.

WORDING OF DESCRIPTIONS

25. Make the descriptions of material as concise as practical. Complete sentences are not always necessary. First give in detail the usual conditions of each feature; then the range of variation allowed for the type.

LIST OF MEMBERS

26. The following archaeologists attended the Ann Arbor Conference:

Mr. John L. Buckner (University of Kentucky, Museum, Lexington, Kentucky) 307 West 2nd St., Paris, Kentucky.

Mr. Joffre Coe, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Mr. David L. DeJarnette, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama.

Mr. Charles H. Fairbanks (University of Tennessee, Archaeology, Knoxville, Tennessee) Charleston, Tennessee.

Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes, Irene Mound Excavations, Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. J. Joe Finkelstein (University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma) Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. J. A. Ford, School of Geology, Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana.

Dr. James B. Griffin, Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States, Museums Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. William G. Haag, Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Claude Johnston (Museum, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky) 335 West 2nd St., Paris, Kentucky.

Dr. Arthur R. Kelly, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia.

Mr. T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Frederick R. Matson, Museum of Anthropology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr. Stewart Neitzel (Department of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee) Box 81, Charleston, Tennessee.

Mr. Charles G. Wilder (Museum, University of Alabama, University, Alabama) Box 233, Scottsboro, Alabama.

Archaeologists who were not able to attend the meeting, but who should be considered members of the Conference because of their interest in its purposes and their valuable assistance in developing the ideas presented are:

Mr. Preston Holder, 326 W. 107th St., New York, N.Y.

Mr. Gordon Willey, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia.

SEAC

The Second Meeting

The second meeting of SEAC took place in the Central Archaeological Laboratory in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 4–6, 1938, with Jesse Jennings acting as Chairman. The first order of business was to select a program committee for the next two days—the height of informality. This task being achieved, James Ford led discussions concerning the results of the first meeting. Marion Dunlevy acted as secretary. Twenty-nine people were in attendance at this second meeting

The "Tennessee representatives" (Kneberg) indicated problems of applying the "constants" set up in Ann Arbor to whole vessels when one to three techniques of surface treatment occurred on the same vessel. Ensuing discussion brought out the following points: (1) it is difficult to establish useful types on the basis of local occurrences—they should be based on areal distribution; (2) caution must be used when dealing with plain sherds due to the potential association with decorated vessels; (3) the stress on pottery forms in relation to the number of specimens available for classification is questioned; (4)

the aim of pottery types is not to reconstruct pots, but the use of pottery in an effort to reconstruct cultural distribution. In short, Kneberg's problems were not resolved.

The "Georgia representatives" (A. R. Kelly, Gordon Willey) had problems with determining permissible variation of a single type. It was also brought out that tempering as well as surface treatment was important stratigraphically. It was decided to devote the rest of the conference to consideration of pottery problems. Several participants even questioned the limits of ceramic analysis. The Board of Review set up by the original group was dropped by common consent.

The conference produced a ceramic chart divided into five periods for 11 areas of the Southeast (Figure 13a–c). Production of such charts remained a goal of several subsequent meetings. Wilder presented a fairly complex "suggested plan for classifying vessels on the basis of form."

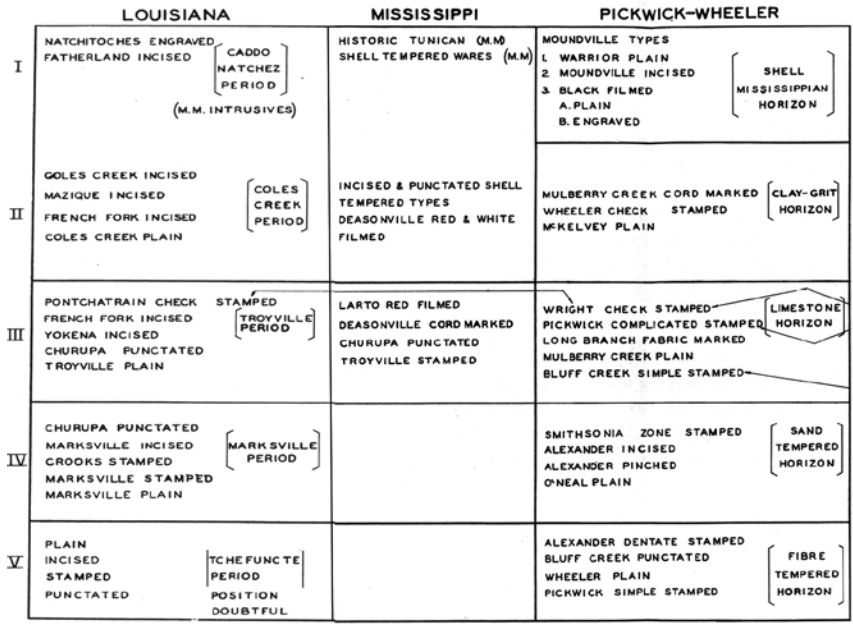

Figure 13a. SEAC 2 time chart, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Pickwick-Wheeler areas. (Courtesy of National Anthropological Archives)

It was decided that the group should remain a flexible organization, and for that reason the elected officers would serve only until and during the next convening.

Ford, who was to publish the minutes, did not believe they reflected the discussions in the conference accurately and refused initially to publish them (Lyon 1996:195–196). Jennings, however, prevailed.

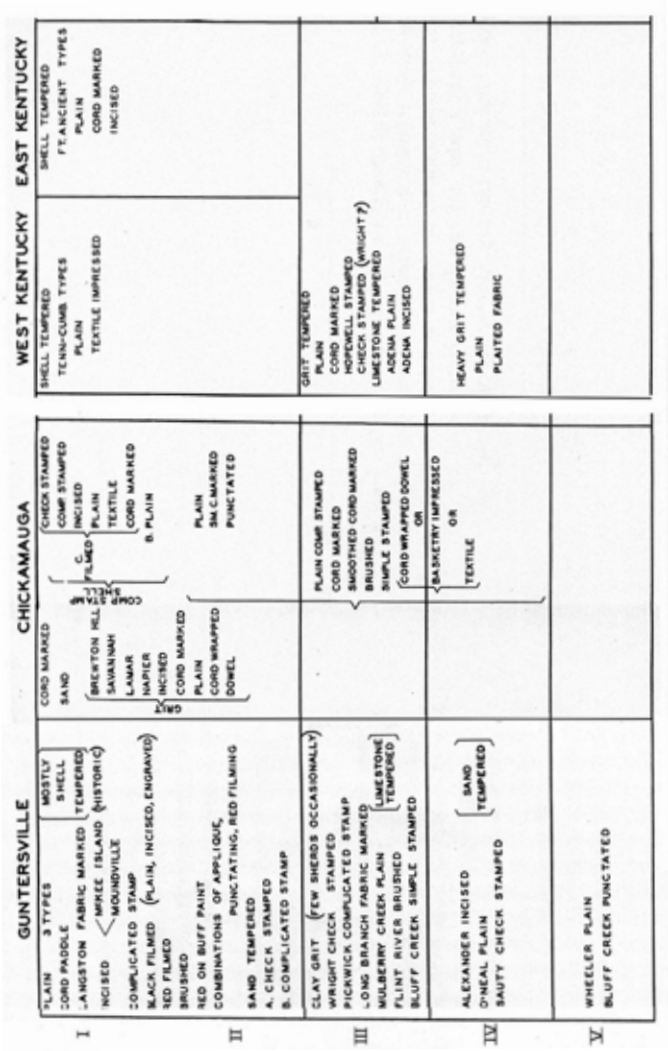

Figure 13b. SEAC 2 time chart, Guntersville, Chickamauga, West Kentucky, and East Kentucky areas. (Courtesy of National Anthropological Archives)

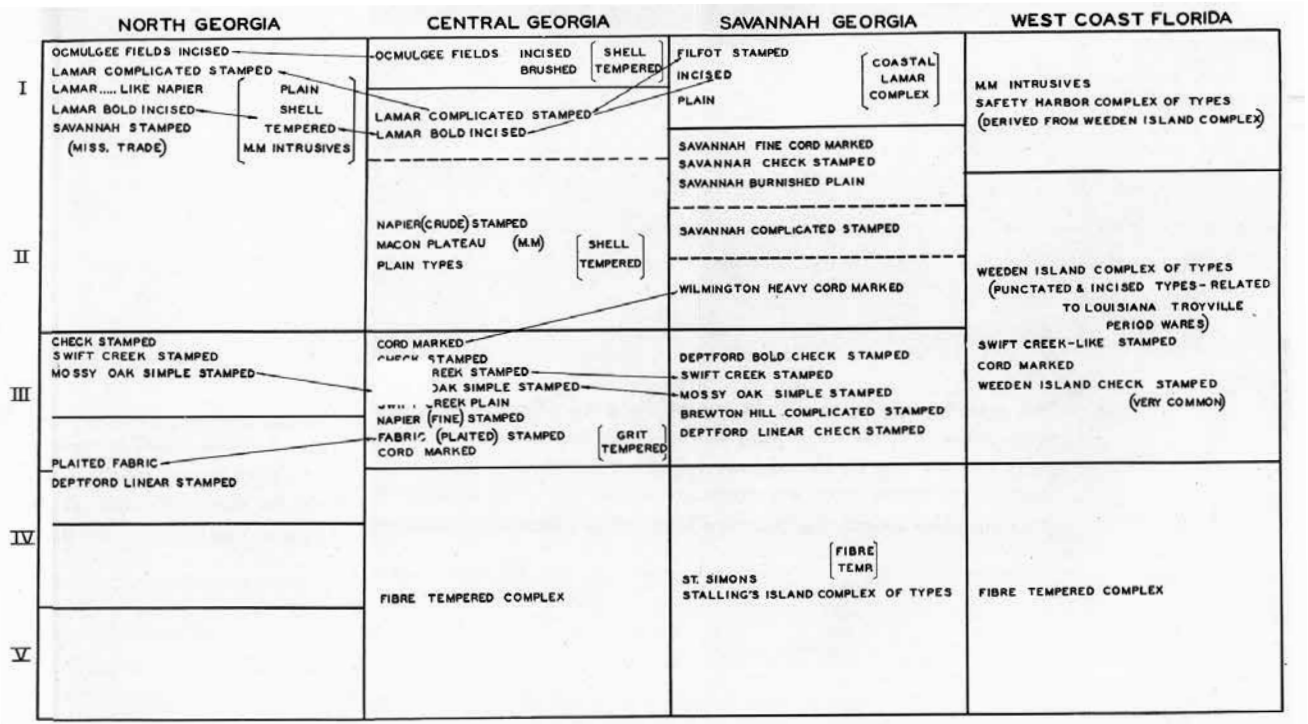

Figure 13c. SEAC 2 time chart, North Georgia, Central Georgia, Savannah Georgia, and West Coast Florida areas. (Courtesy of National Anthropological Archives)

SEAC

Blest Be the Tie That Binds

It was critical that the members of the Conference have a means of rapid communication. The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (NL) was established for this purpose. William Haag (Figure 12) from the University of Kentucky volunteered to be its editor. The Conference was actually a very informal organization, without officers or dues. Whoever was to be chair of the upcoming meeting acted to direct the Conference; the one constant thing in the organization was William Haag and the Newsletter.

A third meeting of the Conference was scheduled to return to Birmingham in seven months—June 1939. Prior to this time Haag published six Newsletters—Vol. 1, Nos. 1–6, referenced herein as NL 1(1–6)—totaling 98 pages devoted largely to formal pottery type descriptions. NL 1(1), circulated in February 1939, dealt with the fiber, sand, limestone, and clay-grit temper classes that Griffin outlined for the Wheeler Basin. The range of types is given as Pickwick, Wilson, and Wheeler basins. Oddly, there are no formal types or mention

of Norris Basin types, the subject of Griffin's dissertation. NL 1(2), produced in March, contained Lamar and Mossy Oak types of Georgia and brief news about ongoing field and laboratory projects. NL 1(3) and NL 1(4), mailed in April and May, respectively, contained definitions of various Troyville and Coles Creek types submitted by Ford and Willey, while NL 1(5) and NL 1(6), containing Deptford and Irene types from the Atlantic Coast, were mailed in August and October. That Haag was able to produce and circulate all of this information while involved with Webb's Kentucky WPA program is truly amazing.

Haag maintained his editorship of the Newsletter until SEAC meetings were canceled due to World War II. Meetings were resumed after the war, the Newsletter remained the major means of SEAC communication, and Haag resumed editorship. He kept this position until 1960, at which time Stephen Williams took over.

The SEAC website shows only a few actual officers before 1941—Madeline Kneberg as Secretary for the fourth and fifth conferences and George Quimby for the 1941 meeting. The only exception is William G. Haag, Editor of the Newsletter. He was literally the tie that bound the Conference together, and he continued in this capacity for more than a decade following the war.

SEAC

The Other Pre-War Conferences

The third meeting of the Conference, scheduled to return to Birmingham in June 1939, has been mentioned. The proceedings are reproduced by Haag in NL 2(1):1–24. The third SEAC became a bit more formal, with a program listing officers (Charles Wilder, Chairman; Madeline Kneberg, Secretary; Robert Wauchope, Program Chair; and William Haag, Editor, Conference Newsletter). There were also two sections: Physical Anthropology and Archaeology. The meeting format was for both sections to meet together in the mornings, separately in the afternoons for informal discussions, and together in the evenings.

Schedules for these early meetings give a picture of thoughtful audiences with ample time devoted to open discussion of papers, unlike the modern practice of having a summary discussion by a scholar who should have given his or her own substantive paper on the topic at hand. It is also obvious that papers did not yet have set time limits, such as the 20-minute periods that exist today.

Abstracts of papers are included in the Newsletter, as is a list of participants. Either Wilder or Haag, or both, did an excellent job obtaining abstracts for almost all papers; the following abstracts are provided:

"The Use of a Ceramic Sequence in the Classification of Aboriginal Sites in Chatham County, Georgia," by Joseph Caldwell; "Fiber Tempered Wares on the Georgia Coast," by Antonio J. Waring; "Irene Mound Physical Anthropology," by Frederick S. Hulse; "Faunal Remains at Irene Mound," by Catherine J. McCann; "Cultures of the Alabama Shell Mounds," by J. Russell Foster; "Cultures of the Kentucky Shell Mounds," by William G. Haag; "Physical Anthropology of Pickwick Basin," by Marshall T. Newman; "The So-Called Plain Wares from Moundville and Guntersville Basin," by Marion L. Dunlevy; "The Moundville Culture and Its Distribution," by J. Russell Foster; "Physical Anthropology of Moundville," by Charles E. Snow; "Classification for Artifacts of Bone, Antler, and Teeth," by Andrew H. Whiteford; "The Copper Galena Complex of Northern Alabama," by J. Russell Foster; "Stone Typology of Marksville, Troyville, and Coles Creek," by Gordon Willey; and "The Sequence of Projectile Point Types in the Guntersville Basin," by Charles G. Wilder.

A total of 37 attendees is shown: 14 from Alabama, 5 from Georgia, 4 from Kentucky, 2 from Louisiana, 1 from Michigan, 1 from Mississippi, 5 from Tennessee, and 5 from Texas. The absence of the Carolinas and Florida is interesting, as is the absence of Northeastern museums. Of the original 15 participants in the first SEAC in Ann Arbor only six (Griffin, Ford, Haag, DeJarnette, Finkelstein, and Wilder) attended this third meeting and only one of them (Haag) presented a paper. The Conference was growing and diversifying.

The fourth SEAC meeting was held at Ocmulgee National Monument on November 10–11, 1939, in the new museum building. The conference program and proceedings are summarized in NL 2(3). J. Joe Finkelstein was Conference Chairman, with Kneberg, Wau-

chope, and Haag maintaining their positions from the previous meeting. There is no list of participants, but a photograph of attendees suggests there were 29 (Figure 14).

As a demonstration of SEAC's ever-increasing complexity, Haag provided what amounts to a treasurer's report! At the beginning of the year the Conference had $14.30 cash on hand. It spent, however, $25.15 on Vol.1, No. 6 of the Newsletter and three charts, leaving the Conference with an alarming debt of $10.85. It would soon balance the budget.

The following abstracts are published in the Newsletter: "Mound C in the Macon Group," by Charles Fairbanks; "Stamped and Painted Pottery on Hiwassee Island," by A. S. Hendrix; "Notes on Chipped Stone," by A. H. Whiteford; "Additional Notes on Moundville Crania," by Charles E. Snow; "Preliminary Notes on the Baumer Site," by John Bennett; "Recent Archaeological Field Work in Kentucky," by

Figure 14. Fourth SEAC, Ocmulgee, November 10–11, 1939. (Courtesy of Bentley Historical Library). **Left to right, back row:** Harold F. Dahms, Andrew H. Whiteford, Charles Snow, H. Thomas Cain, ??, Robert Ritzenthaler, Robert Wauchope, ??, [?] West; **second row:** John C. Ewers, James B. Griffin, Madeline Kneberg, Marion L. Dunlevy, Charles H. Fairbanks, J. Joe Finkelstein, Karl Schmidt, Charles G. Wilder, Carl F. Miller, Ralph Brown, ??, ??; **sitting:** J. A. Ford, Alden Mason, Joseph Caldwell, Frederick S. Hulse, John Bennett, ??, George I. Quimby, Jr., Joffre Coe.

Ralph D. Brown; "Preliminary Remarks on the Types of Deformation in the Guntersville Basin," by Charles E. Snow; and "University of Tennessee Ethno-History Project," by J. Joe Finkelstein.

The fifth SEAC meeting took place on September 4–5, 1940, at Louisiana State University. James A. Ford served as Chairman and George I. Quimby served as Secretary. Proceedings are published in NL 2(4) by Haag. This meeting marked several departures from previous conferences, all positive.

1. Although one paper deals with the McKern system, emphasis is strongly on chronology. Southeastern archaeologists are becoming able to deal with the basic variables of time and space.

2. The western borders of "the Southeast" are addressed.

3. There is a strong emphasis on physical anthropology.

4. Subject matter explodes. In addition to typical Southeastern archaeological topics (Griffin discusses what will become of the great Lower Valley Survey), Irving Rouse talks about Haiti, Franz Blom shows a film on Central America, and John Bennett discusses the Kincaid field school excavations.

5. The "abstracts" are increasing in size and scope—they are actually very short papers and well worth contemporary digestion.

6. Florida and the South Atlantic Seaboard are discussed, completing SEAC coverage of the total southeastern United States.

The final afternoon session is indicative of this progress. Papers delivered are "Chronology of the Southern Illinois Region," by John Bennett; "Chronology of the Kentucky Region," by Ralph Brown; "Chronology of the North Florida Region," by Gordon Willey and Dick Woodbury; "Chronology of the Lower Mississippi Valley," by James A. Ford; and "Chronology of the Bilbo Site in Georgia," by Antonio J. Waring.

A number of charts accompanied the papers. These were to be published in a subsequent Newsletter, but World War II intruded and they never appeared.

The following abstracts appear in the Newsletter:

"Types of Artificial Cranial Deformation in the Eastern United States," by Georg K. Newmann; "Crania from East Texas," by Marcus S. Goldstein; "Skeletal Types in Kentucky," by H. T. E. Hertzberg; "An Analytical System for East Texas Pottery," by Alex D. Krieger; "The Use of Classification in Haiti," by Irving Rouse; "Classification in the Southeast," by Charles H. Fairbanks; "Excavations at Kincaid," by John Bennett; "The Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey," by James B. Griffin (actually the Lower Mississippi Valley Survey); "The Archaeology of the Natchez Trace Parkway," by Jesse D. Jennings; "A Burial Site in Lamar County, Texas, Showing Possible Middle Mississippi Valley and Plains Influences," by A. T. Jackson; "Archaeology of Northwest Louisiana," by C. H. Webb; "A Brief Review of Columbia University–National Park Service Archaeological Survey in West Florida, 1940," by Gordon Willey and R. B. Woodbury; "Some Problems of the Glades Archaeological Area," by John M. Goggin; "Ethno-historical Data Pertaining to an Early Historic Indian Tribe of Louisiana—the Bayogoula," by Andrew C. Albrecht; and "The Tchefuncte Culture," by George I. Quimby, Jr.

Apparently the instigators of what was to become the great Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley survey had their "mug shots" taken at this time (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Phillips, Ford, and Griffin; formal poses prior to initiation of Lower Valley Survey. (Courtesy of Ian Brown)

The sixth SEAC took place at the University of Kentucky in Lexington on September 4–5, 1941. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss progress in the Southeast on understanding four periods: the Early Horizon, the Hopewell phase, Middle Mississippian, and the Protohistoric period. Publication of this meeting's proceedings as well as following annual SEAC meetings were interrupted by World War II. There were no meetings in 1942–1945, during the years of World War II, nor were there any in 1946–1949.

In the first post-war Newsletter (3[1]), published in 1951, a brief retrospective summary of this sixth meeting is attempted. Brief comments are given on a few papers, but there is not even an indication that there was any discussion of the Middle Mississippian period.

SEAC

The Post-War Revival

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference had existed for a bit more than three years—May 1938 through September 1941—before the World War II break. The "break" was almost three times that long. It would have been very easy for the organization to have remained dormant. Happily, this was not to be the case. On October 13–14, 1950, the seventh SEAC Conference took place in Knoxville, Tennessee. Thomas M. N. Lewis, chair of the host department, served as Conference Chair, Madeline Kneberg as Secretary, and James B. Griffin as Chair of Reports of Current Progress. Although the latter emphasized ongoing projects, much of it comprised bringing the conference up to date on progress during the war.

The following people gave reports to the conference: John Goggin (University of Florida), Hale Smith (Florida State University), William Sears (University of Georgia), Joseph Caldwell (Smithsonian Institution), Joffre Coe (University of North Carolina), William Haag (University of Mississippi), John Cotter (National Park Service), Robert Stephenson (Smithsonian Institution, River Basin

Surveys), Glenn Black (Angel Mounds), and James Griffin (University of Michigan).

Following the reports, the remainder of the conference was devoted to constructing a comparative chart showing ceramic sequences in various parts of the southeastern United States (Figure 16a–b).

The dinner session was graced with a discussion of the newly discovered method of radiocarbon dating; Dr. George Schweitzer of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies delivered the address.

The Newsletter reporting this conference (NL 3[1]) is quite expansive. In addition to the brief summaries of papers presented 10 years earlier at the sixth SEAC Conference, the Newsletter was assuming a new role. During the war years the Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States at Michigan had assumed the role of producing new pottery type descriptions. Haag felt the future Newsletter should emphasize items of general interest to the profession, progress reports, and short papers. There is much discussion on production costs, preparation of line drawings, etc. Toward this end he prepared a short paper on the Jaketown Flint Industry.

The eighth SEAC Conference took place in Gainesville, Florida, on November 2–3, 1951. John Goggin served as Chairman and John Griffin as Secretary. The Newsletter (NL 3[2]) simply reproduces the minutes taken by Griffin. The topic of the meeting was projectile point classification. The first discussion involved an extension of Krieger's projectile point classification into the Southeast proper by James Ford. Much of the remainder of the conference was devoted to discussions of various forms of small Mississippian triangular points.

The ninth SEAC Conference was held at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, on October 31 and November 1, 1952. Charles Fairbanks served as Chair and Gustavus D. Pope as Secretary. Thirty-nine people were in attendance. The topic of this conference was archaeology of historic tribes. The Newsletter (NL 3[3]) reproduces Pope's minutes, which contain several major discussions of lasting interest.

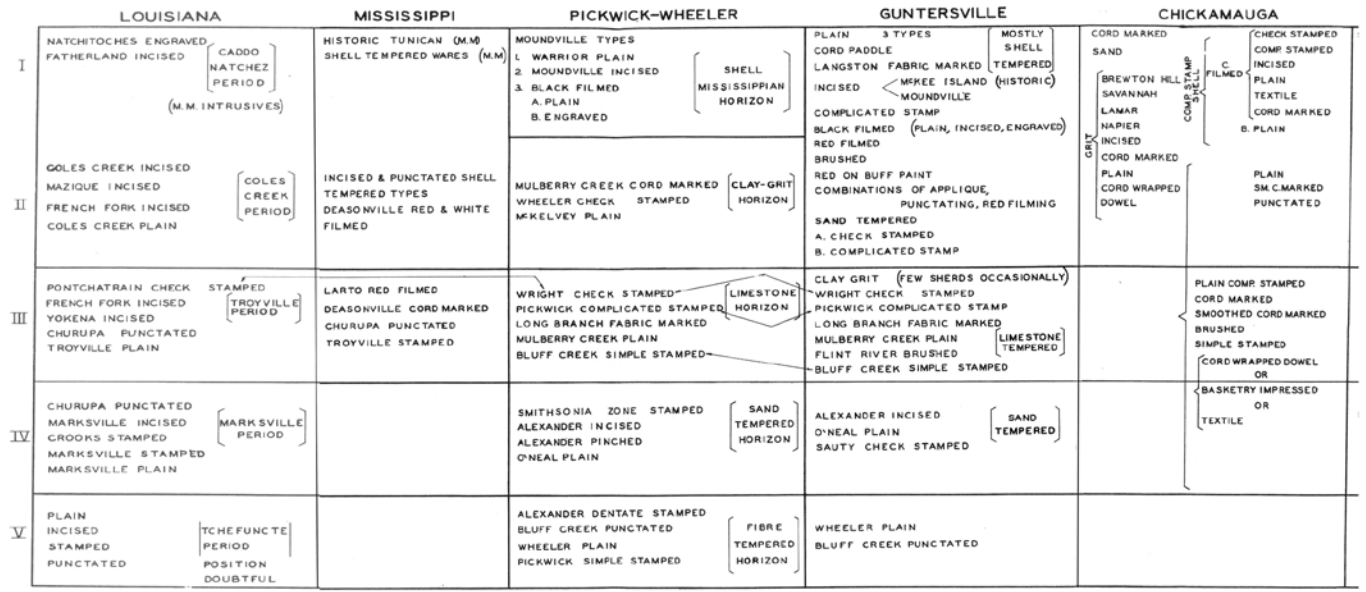

Figure 16a. Time chart (part 1), published after Knoxville meetings, 1950. (NL 3:1)

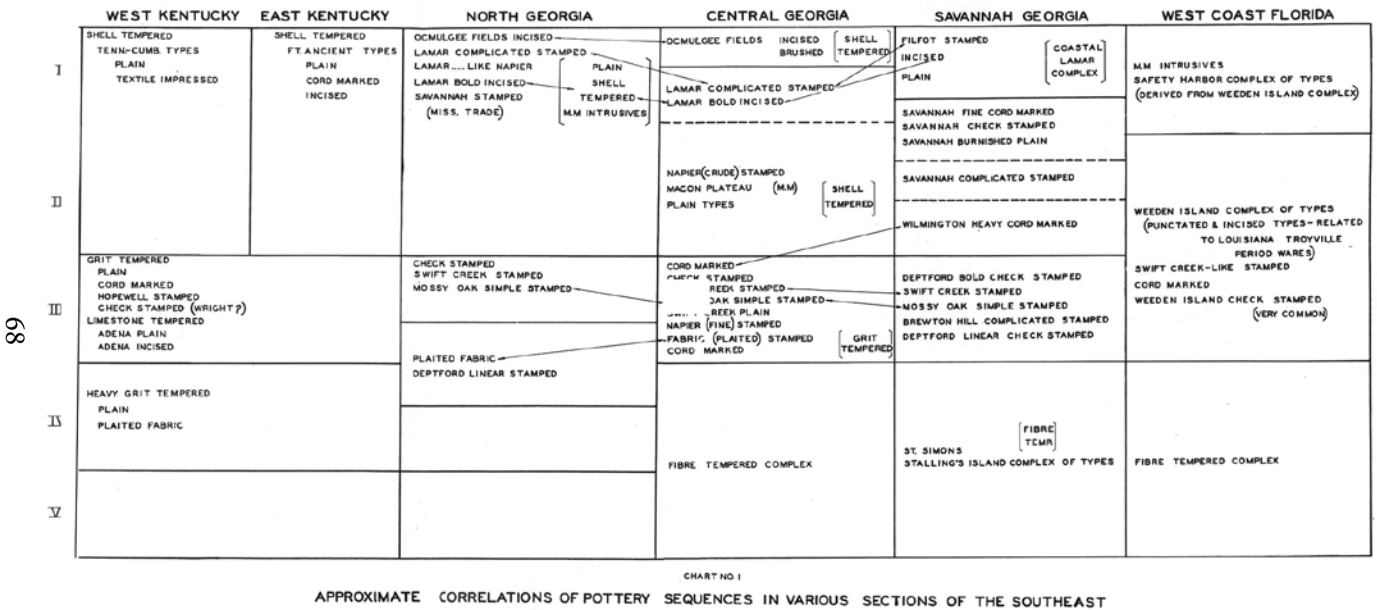

Figure 16b. Time chart (part 2), published after Knoxville meetings, 1950. (NL 3:1)

John Goggin presents an extended discussion of the Timucua, Ripley Bullen reports on the Seminole of West Florida, Gustavus Pope describes the Ocmulgee Old Fields Creek, and Charles Fairbanks discusses the Protohistoric Creek of Georgia. Subsequently George Quimby discusses Natchez archaeology, William Haag comments on Choctaw archaeology, T. M. N. Lewis presents Early Historic Cherokee data, and Sheila Caldwell describes excavations at a Spanish mission site. This was truly a productive conference.

The tenth SEAC Conference was held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, on November 20–21, 1953. Joffre Coe was Chairman. As in the previous year, there were 39 people in attendance. The conference topic was Paleoindian, Archaic, and Fiber-tempered horizons. The morning session of the first day was devoted to Paleoindian discussions; the remainder of the conference dealt primarily with the Archaic period. The program and abstracts of the meeting were published as Vol. VI of *Southern Indian Studies* and NL 4(1).

The eleventh SEAC Conference was held at Moundville, Alabama, on November 12–13, 1954. The conference topic was "Mississippian Cultures and the Southern Death Cult." Papers were given covering a wide portion of the southeastern United States: Arkansas (Stephen Williams*), Mississippi (Robert Rands,* Philip Phillips), Louisiana (Clarence Webb,* William Haag), Tennessee (T. M. N. Lewis, Madeline Kneberg), Georgia (A. R. Kelly,* Lewis Larsen, Joseph Caldwell), Alabama (Stephen Wimberly*), and Florida (John Goggin), and comparative notes by Robert Rands,* Robert Wauchope, and A. J. Waring. "Abstracts" of individual papers marked with an asterisk are published in NL 5(1). As seems to be the case with most abstracts published during these years, these are really short papers of several pages in duration, with references cited and illustrations.

The twelfth SEAC Conference (also discussed in NL 5[1]) was held at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia, on October 21–22, 1955. (The author, in James Griffin's tow as a graduate student, attended this meeting.) The conference topic was the

Middle Period (Woodland) cultures in the Southeast; a paper was also given by James Ford on his excavations at Poverty Point. In addition to two short abstracts on stamped pottery in Florida, there is an extended discussion in the Newsletter of Woodland sites in east Tennessee by T. M. N. Lewis. Beginning with this meeting SEAC would return to Ocmulgee (Macon) every other year through 1971, the twenty-eighth SEAC meeting (the thirtieth meeting was held in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1973). It would return to Macon only one time thereafter, for the fifty-seventh SEAC Conference in 2000.

There is no discussion of the thirteenth and fourteenth SEAC meetings in the Newsletter or any publications that I can find. The former was held at Louisiana State University on November 30 and December 1, 1956. The conference topic was "The Lower Mississippi Valley: Cultural Cornucopia or Sink?"

The fourteenth meeting returned to Ocmulgee National Monument on November 1–2, 1957. The topic was "Historic Archaeology and the DeSoto Timeline." Madeline Kneberg also contributed a major paper on four limestone-tempered ceramic complexes at this conference, but it did not appear until NL 7(2) in October 1961.

The fifteenth SEAC Conference was held December 5–6, 1958, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. There was an emphasis on early Woodland sites, but no formal theme. Conference proceedings were recorded and printed in NL 6. This was the first SEAC at which the proceedings were tape recorded. The Newsletter expanded to 62 pages. A total of 49 people attended.

At this meeting a classic exchange took place between James Griffin and Madeline Kneberg. The age of the Candy Creek site in east Tennessee was being discussed, and in response to a query about radiocarbon dates:

Griffin said, "They have not sent up anything."

Kneberg responded, "We have some. We had not worried you too much with charity specimens on something like this when…"

Griffin: "Well, with us it's faith, hope, and charity."

Kneberg: "Lots of charity."

Griffin: "Send it on faith, hope you get a date, and be charitable when you get it."

There are several excellent discussions of Tchefuncte/Early Woodland sites reproduced in the Newsletter, as well as good discussions of work in Alabama and Tennessee.

SEAC

Vale Haag

With the 1960 Newsletter (NL 7[1]) the long years of service rendered to the conference by William Haag came to a close. In the fall of 1949 Haag left Kentucky for two years at the University of Mississippi, before settling down at Louisiana State University for the rest of his career (Farnsworth et al. 2005:8). This move to the lower Mississippi valley, lauded by Griffin and Ford, was probably influenced by another ex-LSU student Haag had admired at Michigan—Leslie A. White. Haag also frequently pointed out that Mississippi was a dry state whereas Louisiana was more sensible about such matters.

Haag soon became involved with the Jaketown and Bilbo sites and subsequently directed field schools at Poverty Point (Figure 17). At one of these latter sessions a precocious young student appeared with a homemade magnetometer (Figure 18).

Stephen Williams (Figure 19) followed in Haag's footsteps as Editor of the Newsletter. Williams' initial effort (1960) was to produce one of the first histories of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference—still frequently cited—as well as to publish Ford and Griffin's

Figure 17. LSU Field School, 1975. (Courtesy of Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU). **Left to right:** Bill Haag, ??, Debbie Woodiel, Tom Conn, Dottie Gibbens, Linda Kent, Suzi Fulgham, ??, Lynn Staub, ??.

original invitation to attend the first Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Ann Arbor and their report of its proceedings. The latter have been the subject of earlier sections in the present effort.

The sixteenth SEAC Conference returned to Ocmulgee on November 13–14, 1959. Sessions on new pottery types, ceramic classification, and current fieldwork were held, recorded, and (finally) published in Volume 8 of the Newsletter in 1962. It was becoming obvious that the newfangled technique of recording the proceedings was placing tremendous stress on the Editor of the Newsletter. Forty-one people attended the conference.

The seventeenth meeting of SEAC was in Gainesville, Florida, on November 4–5, 1960. The eighteenth meeting was held at Ocmulgee on December 1–2, 1961. A major innovation occurred at these two meetings: they were held in conjunction with the first and second meetings of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology

(CHSA), organized by Stanley South. The historic sites conferences met the day before the SEAC meetings. This was to become a tradition. The Newsletter indicates 62 people present at the first and second CHSA meetings. Proceedings of both CHSA meetings are published in NL 9(1); the SEAC proceedings are published in NL 10(1 and 2, respectively).

Figure 18. Vincas Steponaitis with homemade magnetometer, Haynes Bluff, 1974. (Courtesy of Vin Steponaitis)

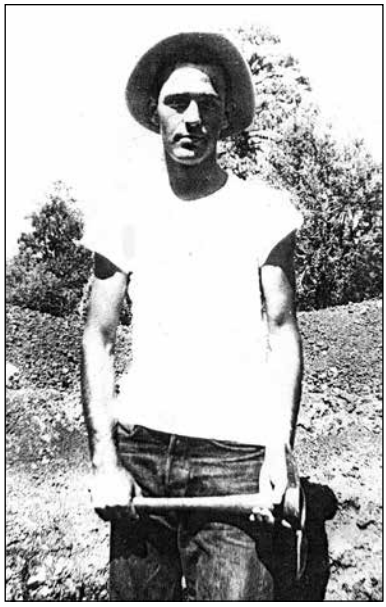

Figure 19. Young Stephen Williams. (Courtesy of Williams family)

SEAC

The CHSA-SEAC Years (1960–1979)

As noted above, the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology began meeting in conjunction with, but the Wednesday before, the SEAC Conference in Gainesville in 1960. Meeting locations and hotel arrangements were made by directors of the SEAC meetings. Although the chairpersons of SEAC changed each year, our contact with CHSA remained through Stanley South (Figure 20). Although there was moderate overlap in membership between the two organizations, SEAC members were provided meeting information by the Newsletter, while South contacted the members of CHSA directly.

The eighteenth SEAC meeting was held at Ocmulgee on December 1–2, 1961, although the proceedings (NL 10[2]) were not published until 1971. This was a very interesting meeting. Lewis Binford gave two papers at the second CHSA (NL 9[1]) and joined in discussions at the ensuing SEAC. The topic of the latter was (1) "Origin and Development of Mississippian," (2) "Dispersal of Mississippian," and

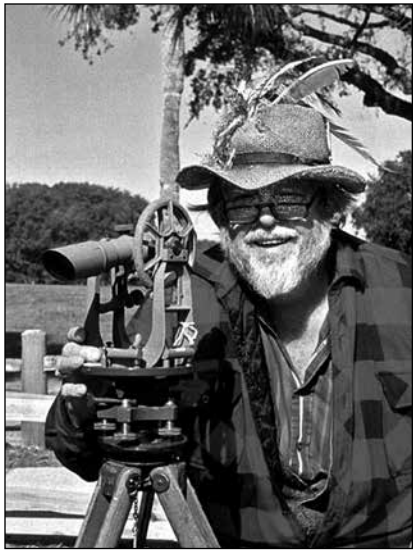

Figure 20. Stanley South. (Courtesy of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

(3) "Lamar." Stephen Williams led the discussions of Mississippian origin, which involved attempts to define a Mississippian "heartland" defined largely on the basis of artifact chronology. Binford dealt with the outdated argument "that…we must know the history first and then start understanding process, is a fallacious argument. These two questions must be asked simultaneously because one in turn fertilizes the other approach" (NL 10[2:54]). Certainly, an early statement of what would become "Processual Archaeology." Williams maintained that we should concentrate on artifacts themselves ("what we know") while Binford wanted to regard the artifacts as fossils of functioning systems. There is also a hint of the "Big Bang" concept of Cahokia's growth, interjected by Bill Sears.

The nineteenth SEAC meeting was held at Moundville, Alabama, on November 2–3, 1962. The topic was "the Paleo-Archaic Transition," but most of the papers actually dealt with the Archaic period. Fifty-seven people attended the meeting. The tape-recorded proceedings forced the Conference to abandon the Newsletter as the publication medium for them—they appeared as "Bulletin 1," edited by Stephen Williams and published in 1964. The conference proceedings were published in the Bulletin until 1980 and contained the annual meeting program and abstracts thereafter. Newletters published after 1964 contained current research, slates of officers and ballots, membership forms, and minutes of the board and business meetings.

The twentieth meeting of SEAC took place in Ocmulgee on November 1–2, 1963. The topic (once again) was the Paleoindian period, due to Stephen Williams' desire to collect additional data for an article he was preparing with James Stoltman for the International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA). Due to the number and length of reports on current activities it was decided to extend the conference from a day and a half to a full two days. The Treasurer's report indicated that the conference coffers had grown to $194.76.

Areal summaries of Paleo finds were presented for most of the Southeast and for some states (e.g., Florida and Louisiana), reported by more than one person (Bulletin 2). An extended roundtable discussion (more than 20 pages) is also reproduced. It is interesting that the feeling of the conference was that the fluted point horizon in the Southeast was probably as early as, if not earlier than, the fluted point period in the Plains—that the idea of movement from the Plains into the Southeast was no longer tenable at this date. This assumption was based largely on the large number and wide distribution of fluted points in the Southeast.

The twenty-first and twenty-second SEAC meetings, held in New Orleans (1964) and Ocmulgee (1965), both dealt with economics and agriculture of the prehistoric Southeast. William Sturtevant distributed a 24-page annotated bibliography at the New Orleans meetings that is still of interest. These meetings are documented in Bulletins 3 and 5.

Bulletin 4, published in 1967, is of considerable interest. It consists of a bibliography of over 2,000 pottery types compiled by Bettye J. Broyles (Figure 21). Type names are listed by region, types are classified by surface finish or decoration, and references are provided for all type descriptions. Truly a Herculean task.

Broyles was to continue editing the Bulletin through 1972, during which time she not only published the annual meeting proceedings but also produced four additional special publications: Bulletin 7, 1967, "Handbook of Mississippi Pottery Types" (with Robert Thorne);

Figure 21. Bettye Broyles. (Courtesy of Illinois State Museum; White et al. 2001:fig. 6.6)

Bulletin 10, 1969, "Pottery and Petroglyphs"; Bulletin 12, 1975, "The Poverty Point Culture"; and Bulletin 14, 1971, "The Woodside Component at the Slone Site, Pike County, Kentucky" (Dunnell et al. 1971).

While editor, Broyles also produced 12 editions of the Newsletter, between NL 12(2) and NL 17. By this time, she had also been elected SEAC Treasurer and began to sign her reports "Secretary/Treasurer." It is difficult to overstate Bettye's contribution to SEAC. Her publications, self-produced on her typewriter, exceed those of both Haag and Williams combined. Twelve of the twenty-four bulletins published before Bulletin 25, which was the first to be devoted exclusively to programs and abstracts, were edited by her.

The twenty-third SEAC was held on Avery Island, Louisiana, from November 4–5, 1966. The topic was prehistory of the Gulf Coast and Louisiana—regions that had seen relatively little discussion at past meetings. The program also indicates a session on the North American Formative directed by James Ford, but there is no further mention of this session in the proceedings (Bulletin 6). Although Ford did attend the conference and the session was a preview of his last, posthumous monograph (Ford 1969), he fell ill following the meeting. It was noted at the next (twenty-fourth) SEAC meeting that he was in the hospital.

This same year the National Historic Preservation Act was passed, initiating the era of "salvage" archaeology. This, and the sub-

sequent Moss-Bennett bill, was to have profound effects on archaeology throughout the United States.

The twenty-fourth SEAC meeting, held at Ocmulgee on November 10–11, 1967, dealt with pottery typology. Discussants were divided into eight geographic groups to discuss regional types and problems, and group leaders later reported their regional findings. One hundred thirteen people attended the meeting and it was voted unanimously to dedicate the conference to James A. Ford. A Treasurer's report indicated that the SEAC coffers had swelled to $239.85. Membership stood at 108.

The twenty-fifth meeting of SEAC was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 8–9, 1968. The conference discussions were centered about lithics. John Whittoft provided a very interesting paper on projectile points and knives. He felt that many accepted "points" were actually used primarily as knives. He included the Snyders and Adena forms in this category. Don Wyckoff described finding "strata" in a site deposit by changes in lithic preferences. Bettye Broyles gave a detailed and illustrated presentation of the sluicing system she used at the St. Albans site in West Virginia. This was certainly an early, successful application of water screening.

The twenty-sixth SEAC was held in Macon, Georgia, on November 14–15, 1969. One hundred forty-eight people attended. The conference had no set topic—rather, it consisted of a variety of contributed papers. There was an unusual (for SEAC) paper entitled "Archaeological Theory and Method," by Robert Thorne, based on a field school at the Utz site in Missouri. A symposium, "Whither Salvage Archaeology?" chaired by William Haag grappled with the distinctions, if any, between "salvage" and "problem oriented" archaeology. The general feeling was that there was no significant difference between the two, but the major discussants all happened to be from the Park Service (John Corbett and A. R. Kelly) and River Basin Surveys (Bob Stephenson and Harold Huscher). James Griffin asked, "Why not just call it archaeology?" and A. R. Kelly suggested

the appealing designation "Terminal Archaeology" for salvage archaeology.

The Newsletter for 1969 (NL 13) has extended discussions of current research, including very interesting discussions of work at Teoc Creek, Mississippi, by Clarence Webb and at the George C. Davis site in Texas by Dee Ann Story.

Jerald Milanich has conveyed vivid memories from the 1969 meeting of the Macon hotel and Dutch Pantry Restaurant. This was his first SEAC meeting and he was forced to share a room with his senior professor, Charles Fairbanks. Fairbanks awoke frequently during the night to smoke a Philip Morris Commander, cough violently, and go back to bed (Jerald Milanich, personal communication 2017). Milanich has avoided sharing rooms ever since.

The twenty-seventh SEAC was held in Columbia, South Carolina, on October 30–31, 1970. A (Friday) evening symposium was directed by Charles Fairbanks and Joffre Coe entitled "What Do We Know Now That We Didn't in 1938?" The answer appeared to be "State Level Ceramic Sequences," bolstered at points by the growing body of radiocarbon dates.

SEAC Special Publication No. 2, consisting of an index for Volumes 1 through 10 of the Newsletter, was published in 1971. Membership had reached 193 with an additional 45 institutional subscribers.

The twenty-ninth SEAC met in Morgantown, West Virginia, on October 13–14, 1972. This meeting was scheduled to have two concurrent sessions, one on Fort Ancient and one on contributed papers. Griffin's archives indicate his considerable interest in the former session and he wrote personal letters to 21 people urging them to attend and contribute (JBG Box 58). As things turned out, this was an ill-fated conference—the only one whose proceedings or abstracts were never published.

The following year the conference was held in Memphis, Tennessee, with Drexel Peterson serving as program chair. Although

48 papers were presented and 29 submitted for publication in the Bulletin, by 1980 when Jerald Milanich took over editorship, all but seven of the authors withdrew their papers because of the lapse of time between presentation and publication. Bill Haag was elected the first President of SEAC in 1973 with Jeff Brain serving as Vice President.

The arrangement with CHSA persisted for some 15 years, but growth of both organizations placed increasing stress on the SEAC meeting chairs to find adequate hotel space and meeting venues for both organizations. Problems finally climaxed at the thirty-first SEAC meeting on October 25–26, 1974, in Atlanta, because of a miscalculation of room space—or at least a miscalculation of the enthusiasm of the CHSA stalwarts to attend their meetings and stay over a bit longer. This left quite a few unhappy SEAC members, who also attempted to sign up in large numbers, looking for lodgings. (Nearly 300 people attended the SEAC meeting.) It became apparent that the Conference needed a more formal structure to handle the increasingly complex details of the organization.

An important action also occurred in 1974 in Washington, DC. The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act was passed. This, in conjunction with the National Historic Preservation Act, expanded the scope of salvage archaeology. Although the resulting Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects had been rather slow to gain momentum, they were to become the dominant force in Southeastern archaeology (and elsewhere).

The slate of SEAC officers was expanded in 1974 to include Jeffrey P. Brain, President; Berle Clay, Vice President; Martha Rolingson, Secretary; Ted Guthe, Treasurer; Stu Neitzel, Sergeant at Arms; and Drexel Peterson, Editor. Berle Clay became President in 1975 at the thirty-second meeting in Gainesville, Florida, with Charles Fairbanks taking over the role of Vice President. The editorial duties were split with Drexel Peterson who continued as editor of the Bulletin and David Dye who took over the Newsletter.

The following year (1976), at the thirty-third SEAC meeting in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, SEAC held its first formal business meeting. At the thirty-fourth meeting in Lafayette, Louisiana, Fairbanks was replaced by your author, who became President for 1978–1979. That meeting is also notable in that Jon Gibson, the local arrangements chair, instituted the first ever Friday night dance featuring live music by the Red Beans and Rice Review.

Prior to the business meeting of the thirty-third SEAC it had become increasingly obvious that steps needed to be taken to resolve the increasing burden of joint CHSA-SEAC meetings. President Clay suggested that the CHSA meet on Wednesdays to avoid conflicts with SEAC and that the two conferences work to coordinate their programs. These suggestions were not received with unmitigated enthusiasm. In 1978 McNutt was instructed to contact Stanley South about our difficulties. Some confusion arose in our communications, and South felt the idea of splitting the two conferences had been voted on, and approved by, the total membership of SEAC, rather than simply having been discussed in the Executive meetings. Although a lengthy and well-phrased letter attempted to reconcile this misunderstanding and to resolve our problems by holding concurrent rather than sequential meetings (McNutt to South, February 12, 1979; NAA, SEAC Archives Box 13 correspondence), the Board of Directors of CHSA felt it wisest to go our separate ways. Ultimately, the SEAC Executive Committee agreed.

Ted Guthe, Treasurer, observed that due to increasing costs of producing the Bulletin an increase in dues was necessary—to $7.50 for individuals and $10 for families and institutions.

A more agreeable action in 1979 was the establishment of Life Memberships (at $100 each). McNutt asked Stephen Williams for assistance and advice on this matter. Fourteen members were agreeable to the concept, and the Life Membership Fund of $1,400 was established and turned over to Treasurer Jim Price. Price placed the monies into an account in Naylor, Missouri, where they generated ex-

1980 to the Millennium

By 1980 the Southeastern Archaeological Conference appeared very much as it does today. It was a growing organization, with a formal set of officers, life memberships, yearly meetings, a bulletin for publishing conference proceedings, and a newsletter to keep members abreast of developments. There was also sad news in 1980—the incomparable Stu Neitzel passed away that year.

The meetings that year, held in New Orleans on November 13–15, were dedicated to Stu, and President Griffin announced that Neitzel's titular office "Sergeant at Arms" was being retired (Brain and Brown 1982). Treasurer Jim Price announced the Conference had total assets of $2,069.41. Quite a bit of this was in the aforementioned Life Membership Fund.

Within two years (1982) SEAC would take its final, major steps: the bulletins no longer published proceedings of conferences but rather only abstracts of papers given at conferences (beginning with Bulletin 25 in 1982), and SEAC began publication of its refereed journal *Southeastern Archaeology.* Our new journal was initiated

under the editorship of William Marquardt and published (Volume 1, Number 1, Summer 1982) in time for the thirty-ninth SEAC held in Memphis, Tennessee, on October 27–29, 1982. In connection with this, Marquardt observed that we had 550 members in 37 states and two Canadian provinces; he also provided a list of members by state, a list weighted by state population, and a distribution map of our members (NL 24[2]). It would be interesting to see another such compilation 35 years later.

In addition to the initial publication of *Southeastern Archaeology,* another milestone took place at the Memphis meetings. Under the guidance of Marvin Jeter, Mary Lucas Powell, and Patricia Bridges, the Great Wines of SEAC came into being. In 1982 it was possible to hold this first contest in my suite; James Brown served as judge. Two reds won first and second prizes for commercially produced beverages (which speaks to Brown's preference in wine). A fig and raisin wine by Mazel Mire, a Cajun lady from Bayou Teche, submitted by Jon Gibson, won first prize in the homemade category, and first prize for a wine made by a real archaeologist went to Bob Neuman for his elderberry wine.

The success of Jeter's concept resulted in more than 30 entries, more than 100 connoisseurs of wine, and commandeering of the ballroom of the Town House Hotel at the following meeting in Columbia, South Carolina. Mazel Mire continued her dominance in the homemade wine category (NL 26[2]).

Given the location of the meeting in Memphis, the meeting terminated with an obligatory stern-wheeler trip on the Mississippi River (Figure 22).

Finally, in 1982 SEAC President Bruce Smith wrote to Stanley South suggesting a reunification of SEAC and the Society for Historic Archaeology, observing that many SEAC members retained their interests in the post-contact period and that the split was rather artificial. In response, the Conference for Historic Archaeology determined to end its separate ways and rejoin SEAC. The

fortieth SEAC in Columbia, South Carolina (1983) was an inclusive prehistoric–historic meeting, and *Southeastern Archaeology* began incorporating reports of historic sites archaeology. It was also at this meeting that dues were raised in an effort to cover our increasing publication costs: Regular memberships went from $10 to $15 per year, Family Memberships from $12.50 to $17.50, Life Memberships from $100 to $150, and Family Life Memberships from $125 to $175.

The 1980s and 1990s can only be characterized as a period of growth for SEAC. Membership grew, the treasury grew, the Student Paper Award established by Stephen Williams in 1978 and awarded in 1979 to Julie Stein for a paper entitled "Geological Analysis of Green River Shell Middens" was revived by Jim and Judy Knight in 1992 and continues to grow to this day. The Newsletter grew, thanks largely to the increasing contributions of CRM companies. By the year 2000 membership exceeded 1,000, the treasury (assets and inventory) stood at $171,908.18, and the Life Membership Fund had risen to $71,597.16. The Student Paper Prize, won by Gregory Wilson in 2000, reached 275 volumes valued at about $4,500, making it the largest individual student award in American archaeology. The Student Affairs Committee had been established, and SEAC had

Figure 22. Phoebe McNutt, Charles McNutt, James B. Griffin, and Stephen Williams (left to right), thirty-ninth SEAC, Memphis. (Courtesy of Claire Evans, University of Alabama Press)

163 student members. The C. B. Moore Award had been established and was beginning its second decade. The first Lifetime Achievement Award had been presented. Poster sessions had been initiated and proved to be very popular with the entire membership. Notes on individual meetings follow, largely documenting our growth.

The forty-third SEAC meeting was held in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 5–8, 1986. Treasurer Ann Cordell reported on membership, which grew from 513 in 1983 to 688 in 1986. Regular membership increased from 378 to 500 and Life Membership from 64 to 96 during this period. Florida (102), Georgia (62), and Tennessee (61) had the highest memberships, followed by North Carolina, Illinois, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The Life Fund had reached $11,670 at the end of the previous year and SEAC total assets were $19,769.45. Vin Steponaitis, the SEAC Editor, encouraged submissions to our new journal, which had an acceptance rate of approximately 50 percent and a fast turnaround time. Sixty-four institutions had subscribed to the journal by 1986.

The forty-fifth meeting of SEAC was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 19–22, 1988. This meeting marked the Fiftieth Anniversary of our founding—recall that with double meetings in 1938 and 1939 and the hiatus during the war, our seventh meeting was held in Knoxville in 1950. President Jerald T. Milanich observed that our membership exceeded 700 and Malcolm Webb offered a historical note on the conference.

This meeting lasted two and a half days and had three concurrent sessions, plus a plenary session on theory and method organized by David H. Dye. The banquet address by Stephen Williams, entitled "Bits of a Southeastern Mosaic: Some Not-So-Random Thoughts on SEAC History," was reproduced in *Southeastern Archaeology* (1989, 8[1]:68–72). It is to be recalled that Williams had offered the first history of SEAC almost 30 years previously, as editor of the Newsletter, and that he had also been the editor of our first three Bulletins.

In 1990, at the forty-seventh SEAC meetings in Mobile, Alabama, Stephen Williams announced that the Lower Mississippi Survey of the Peabody Museum had established the C. B. Moore Award. No prize money was attached to the award, rather it consisted of a plaque with the winner's name, surmounted by a cast of the Moundville Cat Pipe. It was awarded for excellence in archaeology by a young scholar in Southeastern studies. The first award was presented to David G. Anderson. It was to be awarded to Gayle Fritz the following year.

By this year SEAC had grown to 782 members, with total assets of $53,784.42. The Life Fund, which had been $11,670 at the end of 1985, grew to $20,928.38 by the end of the year.

The Newsletter (NL 33[1]) describing this meeting contains the story of the Dry Hill ARPA (Archaeological Resource Protection Act) case. Complete with a felon (attempted murderer) in whose house law officers found 18 firearms, jury tampering, and pot-hunting marijuana-smoking turncoats, it is difficult to see how Hollywood has missed this story.

An unusual thing seems to have happened at both the forty-eighth and forty-ninth SEAC meetings, held in Jackson, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, respectively. Delta Airlines became the official airlines of SEAC and offered a 40-percent reduction on ticket prices to individuals traveling to the meetings. There is mention of an unspecified "reduced fare" (NL 37[1]) on Delta for the fifty-second SEAC meeting (1995) in Knoxville, so presumably Delta helped with reductions for the fiftieth and fifty-first SEAC meetings as well. I can find no evidence that major reductions prevailed before or after these meetings—I know they did not at my last meeting in Athens, Georgia. (Lower reductions of 5 percent were offered at some subsequent meetings.)

At the forty-ninth SEAC meeting, held October 21–24, 1992, in Little Rock, Arkansas, the Conference presented its first Lifetime Achievement Award to Stephen Williams. The award was presented to Williams for his more than 40 years of service to the organization

by James B. Griffin. Another such award would not be presented until 2003. It was also at the 1992 meeting that Amy Lambeck Young, a graduate student at the University of Tennessee, won the second student paper competition. Jim Knight, in reviving the award, shrewdly observed that, because book exhibitors do not pay for space at SEAC as they do at other conferences, we might ask them to donate their display volumes to a student prize. This suggestion continues to provide fruit to this day.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Marvin Smith this year. Membership stood at 762.

As a final note on the 1992 meeting, it should be observed that it marked the tenth anniversary of Great Wines of SEAC. (The Newsletter [NL 34(1)] stated that there would be *no* Great Wines at the Little Rock meetings, but this heresy was overridden.) A tribute to their fortitude, it should be observed that James Brown and Mary Lucas Powell persisted as judges. The categories had proliferated and a completely new one added: the Black Drink Award. The basis of this award was that if Native Americans had known about the winning beverage, they would not have needed the Black Drink. Like the C. B. Moore Award there was no financial inducement involved, but the winner won a bundle of cassina leaves and two air sickness bags. This was to be the last Great Wines event—in 1993 it was expanded to the Great *Spirits* of SEAC. Not only beer but also a number of highly suspect concoctions was added to the repertoire, including a 66-proof tincture of tortoise shell and stag antler from Haian, China, submitted by Bruce Smith.

Then President Ian Brown (personal correspondence 2017) recalls that SEAC made a major contribution to the University of Alabama Press to reprint the first of what became the C. B. Moore reprint series. This set of reprints has become invaluable to many students of Southeastern archaeology.

The fiftieth SEAC meeting was held November 3–6, 1993, in Raleigh, North Carolina. One hundred eighty papers were given. Trea-

surer Jay Johnson reported that membership stood at 828. The C. B. Moore Award was presented to John House. The Student Paper Award was won by Patrick J. Jones, who received 132 volumes valued at $2,245.60 for his efforts.

Following earlier discussions in the Executive Committee meetings and with input from the membership, the Publications Committee authorized reprinting C. B. Moore's two volumes on his excavations at Moundville. These would be made available to the SEAC membership at cost or a greatly reduced price. It was also announced that steps were being taken to offer students a reduced price for membership in hopes of encouraging their participation in the organization.

An Archives Committee was announced and requests for appropriate records were made. The SEAC Archives were to be placed with the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, DC.

This was the first year of the Great Spirits of SEAC. Jerald Milanich, an earlier SEAC President, provides the original entry form from the occasion (Figure 23).

The fifty-first SEAC was held in Lexington, Kentucky, on November 9–12, 1994. The establishment of Public Outreach Grants was announced. The grants provided limited funds (≤$1,000) designed to promote public awareness of archaeology.

This was a record-breaking meeting, with six concurrent sessions, 338 papers, and 915 registrants. In part, but not entirely, this was due to the fact that SEAC was meeting jointly with the Midwest Archaeological Conference. Membership continued to grow, with 885 members reported.

Distinguished Service Awards were presented to William G. Haag and to James B. Griffin. Griffin, unfortunately, was unable to attend the meeting and Bruce Smith accepted the award on his behalf. The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Ken Sassaman. The Student Paper Award was won by Mary Beth Trubitt, whose prize was 161 volumes valued at $2,669.

GREAT SPIRITS OF THE SOUTHEAST

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

Instructions: Please fill out one form for each entry. A winner will be selected in each category, except where all entries are adjudged losers. A *Best-of-Show* may also be named. You must be present and lucid to win.

Wine

White wine _____Red wine _____Non-grape wine ____ Other wine ____

For Non-grape and Other (including homemade) please provide specifics:

Beer and Ale

Name of brew: _____

Other information that might be helpful:

Other Spirits

This is called: _____ It was made in: _____ By:_____

Its alcohol content is ___ percent; I am sure __; maybe ___; who knows? ___

Information on Entrant

Name_____ Address_____

_____

_____

If I win BEST-OF-SHOW, I would like to receive a: _____

However, I realize that if I win BEST-OF-SHOW, I probably will receive: _____

Figure 23. Great Spirits of SEAC entry form.

The fifty-second SEAC meeting was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 8–11, 1995. Membership as reported in the Newsletter (NL 38[1]) had climbed to 976, including 170 students. (Membership would hover at about 1,000 for several years.)

Distinguished Service Awards were given to Madeline Kneberg Lewis and Bettye Broyles. The first Public Outreach Award was given

to Deborah Woodiel. Tim Pauketat won the C. B. Moore Award. The Student Paper Prize, won by Sissel Schroeder, comprised 167 volumes valued at about $2,700.

SEAC total assets reached $114,131. The Life Fund, which had been $20,928.38 at the end of 1990, had grown to $31,276. The Executive Committee, following a proposal of Al Goodyear, established the Investment and Finance Committee, primarily to look into investing the Life Fund into mutual funds. Paul Welch was selected as Committee chair.

James Brown reported on the Great Spirits of SEAC contest, but had trouble recalling specifics: "Best of Table—a nutty brown beer," "a very nice entry in the Fruit Jar category," "best white wine was what I vaguely remember as a Sauvignon Blanc." Jerald Milanich gave a somewhat more coherent report. The nutty brown beer was Tallahassee Brown Ale, the nice entry in the Fruit Jar category was an anonymous concoction from Union County, Tennessee, and the best white wine was actually a Falls Creek 1994 Chenin Blanc.

Prior to this meeting Gregory Waselkov, the Newsletter editor, appointed state coordinators to collect and submit information on current research. While on the subject of reporting current research, Jeff Mitchem of Parkin is to be congratulated as one of the most reliable contributors to this column.

The fifty-third SEAC was held November 6–9, 1996, in Birmingham, Alabama. SEAC membership stood at 960, down 16 from the previous year. The first poster sessions were held. Twenty-eight papers were submitted to the journal; 16 were accepted, 11 were rejected, and 1 was still pending. Mary Lucas Powell, after 14 years of faithful service, announced her retirement as a judge of the Great Spirits of SEAC contest.

The second Public Outreach Award was presented to Linda Derry for a teachers' workshop. President Ian Brown suggested that recipients of this award submit a report on their project, which could be considered for publication in the Newsletter.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Joe Saunders. The Student Paper Prize went to Jason F. Brayer; he received 183 volumes valued at $3,527. Jim Knight gave a summary report of the first five years of the Student Paper Prize, which showed steady increases in the size and value of the award.

Paul Welch, Treasurer, pointed out that although Life Memberships and Family Life Memberships had been maintained separately on paper, there was no mention of these categories in the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws. This, and the new student memberships, would require revisions in the Articles and Bylaws. The Life Fund stood at $34,577.

A Distinguished Service Award was presented posthumously to William "Bill" Sears. This award has been overlooked in subsequent lists of Distinguished Service awardees.

The fifty-fourth SEAC was held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 5–8, 1997. The Society for Historic Archaeology presented an Award of Merit to SEAC. It was observed that President Bruce Smith of SEAC had written to Stanley South in 1982, suggesting a reunification of the two organizations. In response, the SHA had folded itself back into SEAC and the subsequent meetings (beginning with the fortieth SEAC in Columbia, South Carolina) were inclusive prehistoric–historic meetings.

The Public Outreach Grant was awarded to Nancy Hawkins. The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Penelope Drooker. Amber VanDerwarker won the Student Paper Prize, receiving 227 volumes valued at $3,585.99.

Bob Mainfort, SEAC Editor, encouraged members to submit manuscripts for *Southeastern Archaeology*—it maintained high quality, a high acceptance rate, and a fast turnaround time. He also reported on the SEAC website, which was being put together by Deborah Weddell at the University of Arkansas.

Stephen Williams delivered a tribute to the late James Griffin.

The fifty-fifth SEAC meeting was held in Greenville, South Car-

olina, on November 11–14, 1998. There was some confusion in announcing the Public Outreach Award and no one received it. The money was carried over to the next year.

John Worth was presented with the C. B. Moore Award. Keith Little won the Student Paper Prize of 224 volumes valued at $3,871.

Paul Welch, Treasurer, reported that our membership surpassed 1,000 for the first time. Actually, it stood at 1,014 (NL 40[2]). The Life Fund had been properly established and stood at $44,542. The revised Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws were accepted by the members. With two corrections that allowed the Investment Committee to do what they had been doing for several years, offered by Paul Welch, they are appended as Appendix II to this publication.

The Executive Committee established the Native American Liaison committee this year. Invitations to the meetings were sent to the 25 qualified Southeastern tribes and offers of subscriptions to the journal were included by Committee Chairman Patricia Galloway.

The fifty-sixth SEAC was held November 10–13, 1999, in Pensacola, Florida. Prior to the meeting, the Executive Committee had voted to revive the Special Publications Series. Four people submitted requests for the (highly advertised) Public Outreach Award and it was decided to fund all of them. Randy Daniel was presented the C. B. Moore Award. The Student Paper Prize was won by Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman and Honorable Mentions were given to Kary Stackelbeck and to Thomas Pluckhahn. The prize was described as the largest student prize in North American archaeology, but no specifics were given.

Pat Galloway reported on the Native American Liaison committee. Thirteen of the 25 qualified tribes had responded positively to our overtures.

Treasurer John Scarry noted that the SEAC treasury had increased to about $158,000, largely due to increases in Life Memberships. (The Life Fund reached $63,134.)

This was a significant year for the author—I retired. Two of my

graduate students, Shannon Tushingham and Jane Hill, asked if they might organize a session at SEAC to celebrate this event. I observed that several of my colleagues were also poised for the sunset trail and that it might be more productive to assemble them in a session devoted to the history of Southeastern archaeology. Because I had a better chance of persuading my colleagues to participate, I agreed to make the initial contacts. Berle Clay quipped, "What are you doing—arranging your own Festschrift?" I could only reply "I guess so." In any event, the session worked out well (Figure 24) and resulted in the volume *Histories of Southeastern Archaeology,* published by the University of Alabama Press.

Figure 24. Histories of Southeastern Archaeology session, fifty-sixth SEAC, 1999 (Courtesy of M. Peach, Tushingham et al. 2002:Figure 0.3). **Left to right, back row:** John Walthall, Howard MacCord, Lewis Larson, Jay Johnson, Gregory Waselkov; **middle row:** Shannon Tushingham, Kenneth Sassaman, David Anderson, David Brose, Stephen Williams, Robert Neuman, Jane Hill; **seated:** Jerald Milanich, Jim Knight, Charles McNutt, Jon Muller.

We were poised for the millennium.

Recent History

The sympathetic reader will understand that the author, who is clinging desperately to his status as an octogenarian, has difficulty regarding events in the present millennium as "history." Nonetheless, several things of interest did occur.

The fifty-seventh meeting was held in Macon, Georgia, on November 8–11, 2000. This was the twelfth meeting to be held in Macon, considered by some to be the birthplace of SEAC (Stephenson and King 2000). In addition to two previous meetings there, Macon had hosted SEAC every other year between 1955 and 1971, a pattern that was broken when the conference became too large for the local facilities.

The Student Affairs Committee was established in 2000; Dawn Ramsey served as the committee's first chair. SEAC now had 163 student members. Cricket Kelly was presented with the C. B. Moore Award. The Student Paper Award was won by Gregory D. Wilson, who was presented with 275 volumes valued at $4,500. As in the previous year, this was observed to be the largest student prize in

American archaeology. Edmond Boudreaux received Honorable Mention.

The (revived) Special Publications Series was announced. Members were encouraged to submit symposia for consideration in the series. Successful symposia organizers would act as guest editors and attempt to have their symposia published in time for the organization's next meeting.

SEAC total assets were $171,908.18. The Life Fund, which had contained $31,276 at the end of 1995, more than doubled to $71,597.85 by the end of the year. A single application for the Public Outreach Award was received but subsequently withdrawn.

Stephen Williams delivered a tribute to the late Bill Haag.

The fifty-eighth SEAC meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 14–17, 2001. This was not a good year for the United States economy and it was not a good year for SEAC. The Life Fund declined from $71,600 to $59,600, and the Student Paper Prize, won by Ashley Dumas, declined to 242 volumes valued at $3,700. Membership dropped a small amount (down four from our all-time high of 1,023). There was not even a Great Spirits of SEAC contest, although Robbie Benson apparently held an informal gathering after the business meeting.

Thankfully, the journal saw an increase in submissions; Editor Gregory Waselkov reported 30 new submissions, as opposed to 15 in the previous year. A directory of current members was published in the Newsletter (NL 44[2]).

The Public Outreach Award was given to Major McCullough. The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Rebecca Saunders. The best student paper award was won by Michelle Berg-Vogel.

New awards were established this year for both best student posters and best professional posters; two professional awards were given, to Robert Moon and to Daniel Gall and Vin Steponaitis.

The fifty-ninth SEAC meeting was held in Biloxi, Mississippi, on November 6–9, 2002.

SEAC issued Special Publication No. 7: *The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Trawick Ward,* edited by Jane Eastman, Christopher Rodning, and Edmond Boudreaux III.

No application was received for the Public Outreach Award this year and the Executive Committee discussed the problems encountered in soliciting requests for the award. The major problem was SEAC's desire to have the Public Outreach program in the same city as the SEAC meeting, automatically placing restrictions on the number of potential applicants. We had also fallen into the habit of making the award to finance teacher workshops. It was decided to expand both the areal and topical scope.

Jane Eastman was presented with the C. B. Moore Award. The Student Paper Award was won by Jennifer Myers, who received 264 volumes valued at $4,000.

The sixtieth SEAC meeting was held November 12–15, 2003, in Charlotte, North Carolina. This proved to be a well-attended meeting, with 590–600 registrants.

The Lifetime Achievement Award, first made to Stephen Williams in 1992, was revived this year. Two awards were made: to Stanley South and to John Hann. Stanley, of course, is the dominant figure in southeastern Historic Sites archaeology. John Hann, although not an archaeologist, has contributed greatly to the profession with his translations of thousands of Colonial Spanish documents in the archives of Madrid, Cuba, and Mexico. John has also published works on several tribes in Florida.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Adam King for his work at Etowah. Adam has also served as SEAC Treasurer. Jon Marcoux received the Student Paper Award of 254 volumes and several additional items, valued at $4,374.11.

The treasury recovered from its decline in 2001, largely due to the addition of 14 new Life Memberships. The Life Fund, which stood at about $57,000 at the end of the previous year, reached $74,000.

The sixty-first SEAC meeting was held October 20–23, 2004, in

St. Louis, Missouri. This meeting was held in conjunction with the Midwest Archaeological Conference.

Patty Jo Watson received the Lifetime Achievement Award. Patty Jo has produced groundbreaking work on cave archaeology and Archaic shell middens, as well as contributions of major theoretical papers to the profession. In addition to her many professional achievements, Patty Jo is known equally as a teacher and mentor of generations of students at Washington University in St. Louis.

The C. B. Moore Award was awarded to Thomas Pluckhahn for his work at Kolomoki. Victor Thompson received the Student Paper Award of volumes and additional items valued at $7,000—a record that has only fallen recently. New standards for the Public Outreach Award were posted on the SEAC website.

The sixty-second SEAC was held in Columbia, South Carolina, on November 2–5, 2005.

Four applications for the Public Outreach Award were received this year; the winners were Kerry Reid and Ashley Dumas, both from Alabama, working on a traveling exhibit concerning the precolumbian importance of salt. The Executive Committee's expansion of the grant appeared to be successful.

Dan and Phyllis Morse received Lifetime Achievement Awards. Dan and Phyllis are both products of the University of Michigan. They spent their academic careers in northeast Arkansas at the Jonesboro Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Together they edited the massive Zebree report on an Emergent Mississippian site in northeast Arkansas and later published, among other things, *Archaeology of the Central Mississippi Valley,* the first detailed summary of this region.

Chris Rodning of Tulane University received the C. B. Moore Award. Lance Greene won the Student Paper Award comprising 237 volumes and other items, valued at $3,650.78.

SEAC had $180,206.10 in total assets. The Life Fund, which stood at $74,000 in 2003, reached $91,916 by the end of 2005.

The sixty-third SEAC meeting was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, on November 8–11, 2006. Membership, which had hovered around 1,000 for the past several years, stood at 983.

President John O'Hear announced that SEAC's total assets had reached $204,489.09 by the end of the fiscal year. More than half of this ($109,899.41) was invested in the Life Fund. This was the first time in our history that both balances—total assets and Life Fund—had surpassed $200,000 and $100,000, respectively.

Paul Welch provided an excellent history of the Life Membership Fund.

The Public Outreach Award was increased this year from $1,000 to $2,000. This year's winner was the museum at the Marksville State Historical Site, to update and increase its number of exhibits.

A Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Hester Davis. Hester began her career at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville in 1959. In 1967 she and Bob McGimsey succeeded in establishing the Arkansas Archeological Survey, which has set the standard for public archaeology, regional archaeologists, and site preservation. She received a presidential appointment to the Cultural Properties Advisory committee and has served SEAC in many capacities including president in 1997–1998.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Robin Beck. Mary Beth Fitts won the Student Paper Award. The value of the award was not recorded. For the first time a runner-up in the Student Paper Competition was announced. This honor went to Adam Schieffer, who received a Life Membership in SEAC and all back issues of the journal. (This became the standard prize for the runner-up.) For the first time this year, the long list of contributors to the Student Paper Prize was NOT read aloud—an improvement for which I had long agitated.

The sixty-fourth meeting of SEAC was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 31–November 3, 2007.

Electronic voting was initiated this year. Membership reached

992, culminating a gradual but steady increase during the past several years. The Life Fund reached about $125,000. With only one new member this year, all of the fund increase (about $15,000) represents income from previous investments—about a 13-percent return.

President Ken Sassaman announced establishment of Student Research grants, to be supported by interest from the Life Membership Fund. It was decided that the awards would be a minimum of $1,000, but more discussion was required to decide just what kind of research would qualify for the grants.

Special Recognition was awarded to J. Bennett Graham for his 32 years of service at the Tennessee Valley Authority, during which time he encouraged and facilitated archaeological projects throughout the TVA region. While Bennett was still a graduate student at the University of Tennessee he helped introduce your author to Southeastern archaeology.

Charles Faulkner received the Lifetime Achievement Award. Charles helped to revive interest in the Old Stone Fort site near Manchester, Tennessee. He made major contributions to studies of Woodland components in Middle Tennessee. Perhaps his greatest contributions are to be found in the massive Normandy Reservoir volumes, which report on major, CRM-funded projects that set the standard for salvage archaeology during the 1970s and early 1980s. He later turned from Prehistory to History and, in his "retirement," published *The Ramseys at Swan Pond,* which reported on several decades of archaeological work.

Gregory Wilson was presented with the C. B. Moore Award for his work at Moundville. It will be recalled that Greg also won the Student Paper Award in 2000.

The Public Outreach Grant went to Carl Steen and the Diachronic Research Foundation for the Johannes Kolb Museum Educational Program in Darlington County, South Carolina.

Glen Strickland won the Student Paper Award of 315 volumes

and quite a few additional items, valued at $6,002.50. Clete Rooney was the runner-up. To the author's dismay, the contributors to the book award were once more read aloud—a ritual that continues to this day.

The sixty-fifth SEAC meeting was held November 12–15, 2008, in Charlotte, North Carolina. This was another bad year for the United States' economy and it was not a good year for SEAC. The Life Fund, which stood at $126,326.81 at the end of the previous year, declined to $85,311.62. This set us back to where we had been in 2005.

Bennie Keel received the Lifetime Achievement Award. Bennie began his archaeological career in North Carolina, but soon entered government service. Ultimately, he became Chief, Inter-agency Services Division and Head of the Southeastern Archaeological Center in Tallahassee. In these capacities he assisted in planning many major archaeological projects, including the FAI-270 and Tennessee-Tombigbee projects.

The C. B. Moore Award was won by Edmond (Tony) Boudreaux III for his work at Town Creek in North Carolina. Tony is currently the Director of the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Mississippi. Jeremy Davis won the Student Paper Award. It consisted of 198 volumes and other items valued at $4,753.95. The runner-up was Chris Moore.

The sixty-sixth SEAC meeting was held in Mobile, Alabama, on November 4–7, 2009.

The Public Outreach Award was made to North Carolina Archaeology Day, held on the University of North Carolina campus. Virtually all archaeological organizations in North Carolina—and there are many—participated.

Special Recognition was made to Judith Knight of the University of Alabama Press. Almost everybody knows Judy. She began her career at the Moundville Museum in 1969. After a brief hiatus to raise children she returned to the field and appeared in the SEAC

bookroom with publications from the Alabama Archaeological Society. She subsequently joined the University of Alabama Press and soon became queen of the ever-expanding bookroom. Under her editorship some 250 books on Southeastern archaeology have seen the light of day. She has certainly contributed more to the field than any single author.

James Brown received the Lifetime Achievement Award. There is hardly an area of Southeastern archaeology to which Jim has not contributed. His major works have been in the Mississippian centers of Cahokia and Spiro; his study of shell engravings at Spiro with Philip Phillips is a classic. He has also made, and continues to make, original contributions to the field of iconography and to studies of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex.

This was to be the final year that the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) would make the C. B. Moore Award; thereafter this responsibility was to be assumed by SEAC. Apparently deciding to go out in a blaze of glory, the LMS awarded two prizes this year—to Sarah Sherwood and to Victor Thompson. Both are obviously worthy recipients. Sarah is a product of the University of Tennessee. She has published widely and is on the Editorial Board of *Geoscience.* She has also served as an Executive Officer of SEAC. Victor (University of Kentucky) is a past winner of the Student Paper Prize. He also has achieved an admirable publication record and currently serves as SEAC Treasurer.

Lee Arco won the Student Paper Prize of books and products, valued at $4,975. Lee's paper dealt with the Poverty Point component at the Jaketown site in Mississippi. John Samuelson was the runner-up.

President David Anderson thanked people for sending him back issues of the Newsletter. Webmaster Phil Hodge is having them scanned for the SEAC website.

A SEAC Memorial Fund was being considered to fund student research. There was some concern regarding the impact that raising

money for such a fund might have on SEAC's tax status. The Life Fund reached $95,803.79—up from 2008 but below the record of $126,362.81 set in October 2007.

A formal motion was made and passed in the Executive Committee meeting to allow more than one Lifetime Achievement Award in a given year (SEAC had voted to award only one per year in 2005). It was announced in the Executive meeting that SEAC would take over making the C. B. Moore Award from the Lower Mississippi Survey. Janet Levy delivered some very constructive comments on making this award.

The sixty-seventh meeting of SEAC was held in Lexington, Kentucky, on October 27–30, 2010. This was the largest SEAC ever, with 750 registrants and 350 papers and posters.

It was reported that *Southeastern Archaeology* would be online next spring.

The Public Outreach Award was given to the Fort Fredericka Archaeology Festival, at the Fort Fredericka National Monument, St. Simons Island, Georgia.

Richard Yarnell received the Lifetime Achievement Award. Richard's name is virtually synonymous with paleoethnobotany in the United States. His work began in the southwestern United States; he then moved to the Great Lakes and finally to the Southeast. Richard has mentored countless students at the University of North Carolina.

Patrick Livingood was presented the C. B. Moore Award. Patrick is co-author of *Plaquemine Archaeology* and author of *Mississippian Polities and Politics on the Gulf Coastal Plain.*

This year saw 16 papers from 11 universities submitted for the Student Paper Competition. First place was won by Logan Kostler; his prize was valued at $3,900. Logan's paper concerned ancient DNA and proof that chenopodium was first domesticated in the Eastern United States, not Mexico. The runner-up was Lauren McMillan.

Treasurer Victor Thompson announced that SEAC had total

assets of $225,625.73. The Life Fund continued to gain, reaching $112,739.43. SEAC was definitely on the rebound from the doldrums of 2008 but had not quite attained its previous highs.

The sixty-eighth SEAC meeting was held in Jacksonville, Florida, on November 2–5, 2011.

The Public Outreach Award was presented to Kelli Carmean of Eastern Kentucky University for the Public Library Summer Reading Program and Essay Contest for the novel *Creekside: An Archaeological Novel.*

No Lifetime Achievement Award was made this year although the Executive Committee had earlier reversed a decision limiting these awards to single individuals each year.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Neill Wallis. Neill received his degree from the University of Florida with an interest in ceramic analysis. He is currently Curator of Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History. He has published 11 articles since 2004. His book *The Swift Creek Gift* appeared in 2011.

Eric Porth won the Student Paper Award. He received $4,599 worth of books and other items, including a bottle of Grim Reaper hot sauce. Erin Phillips was runner-up.

The sixty-ninth meeting of SEAC was held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 7–10, 2012.

The Student Affairs Committee reported it now has an active link on the main SEAC page.

The Public Outreach Award was made to the Charleston Foundation's Walled City Task Force for Interpretation of the Tradd Street Redan (a V-shaped protrusion from the fortification, analogous to a bastion).

John Walthall and Charles McNutt received Lifetime Achievement Awards. John began his career in Alabama, where he produced *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South,* a work that remains a classic to this day. He later transferred to Illinois, becoming head archaeologist of IDOT.

In this capacity he oversaw several major CRM projects, including FAI-270 and FAP-408. The contribution of these projects, in particular the former, to Southeastern archaeology cannot be overestimated.

Charles began his career in the Southwest and North Plains. For the past 50 years he has worked in the Southeast. He has published extensively with his students, edited *Prehistory of the Central Mississippi Valley,* and published articles on the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric periods in *Southeastern Archaeology.* He is also a past President of SEAC. He could continue at length, but modesty demands that he not.

Kandace Hollenbach received the C. B. Moore Award. Her work on paleosubsistence in caves and shelters of north Alabama, particularly Dust Cave and Stanfield Worley, culminated in the volume *Foraging in the Tennessee River Valley, 12,500 to 8,000 Years Ago.* Now an Associate Research Professor at the University of Tennessee's Archaeological Research Laboratory, she has supervised over $500,000 in grants, authored or co-authored over 60 technical reports, and published nine articles or book chapters.

This year there were 16 applications for the Student Paper Prize. The winning paper, entitled "Culinary Encounters and Cahokia Contact," was submitted by Dana Bardolph; the prize was valued at $5,332. Alice Wright was runner-up.

The Patty Jo Watson Award was established this year, to recognize an outstanding book or chapter on Southeastern archaeology.

At the end of the fiscal year the Life Membership Fund had reached $140,046.17—nicely above the 2008 decline.

The seventieth meeting of SEAC was held in Tampa, Florida, on November 6–9, 2013.

Karen Smith volunteered to oversee a committee in charge of bringing SEAC's website up to date. It was announced that Maney Press agreed to manage publication of S*outheastern Archaeology,* which would soon go to three issues a year.

The Public Outreach Award went to Sarah Nohe of Florida Atlantic University to publish *The Misadventures of Sandy Trowels,* an illustrated children's book on history and programming.

Rochelle Ann Marrinan and Barbara Purdy received Lifetime Achievement Awards this year. Rochelle has published widely in zooarchaeology and subsistence. She has worked in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina (as well as Italy, Mexico, and Haiti), producing more than six dozen publications concerning Archaic shell rings, the Fort Walton culture, Historic plantations, and Colonial Spanish missions.

Barbara Purdy concentrated her efforts in Florida, contributing significantly to Paleoindian studies, lithic technology, wetlands archaeology, and the early Historic period. She has also served as Chair of the Society of Professional Archaeologists and President of SEAC.

The C. B. Moore Award was won by Maureen Myers, a product of the University of Kentucky. Maureen is currently located in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi. She is widely published, and her work has been supported by several major foundations, including the National Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and Sigma Xi.

Megan Kassabaum won the Student Paper Award of 340 volumes and other items valued at $6,000. The runner-up was Zach Gilmore. There were a record-setting 20 entries in the competition.

The seventy-first SEAC meeting was held November 12–16, 2014, in Greenville, South Carolina.

Lengthy Special Reports by Maureen Myers and others on gender inequality and sexual harassment in SEAC are included in the Newsletter describing this meeting (NL 57[1]). These topics were also taken up in a student affairs symposium during the meeting. Both situations exist in SEAC and steps must be taken to alleviate the former and eliminate the latter. It was pointed out that sexual harassment, which is reprehensible in any form, is much greater for

females, particularly younger ones, and takes place on a top-down or vertical basis, while harassment among males takes place most often on a peer-initiated or horizontal basis. At meeting's end, outgoing President T. R. Kidder was appointed to head a Task Force to study these matters further.

The "Greenville Report," a guide for future meeting organizers, was placed on the SEAC website this year. There was also a change in the Bylaws to have the SEAC webmaster become an elected officer and Board member of SEAC.

Thomas Pluckhahn (retiring SEAC Editor) provided an interesting report on the journal. He received 82 manuscripts, of which 13 are still in process and 2 were withdrawn. Of the remaining 67, 40.3 percent were accepted with minor revisions, 1.5 percent were accepted with minor revisions but the revisions were never submitted, 31.3 percent were accepted after being encouraged to "revise and resubmit," 11.9 percent did not resubmit, and 14.9 percent were rejected. This speaks well for the caliber of articles being submitted to the journal.

The Public Outreach Award went to Dennis Jones of the Rural Life Museum at Louisiana State University for "Searching for the Sweet Life: Archaeology on a Nineteenth Century Sugar Cane Plantation in Louisiana."

Jon Gibson and David Hally received Lifetime Achievement Awards. Jon received his PhD from Southern Methodist University and became enmeshed in CRM archaeology. He was soon able to turn his attention to his first love—the Poverty Point site. This love has culminated in his 2000 work *The Ancient Mounds of Poverty Point: Place of Rings.*

David Hally, a product of Harvard, began his career in the Tensas Basin, but soon moved to Georgia. His works cover a wide range of topics, from detailed ceramic studies to analyses of households and chiefdoms. Like Gibson, David has concentrated his efforts of late on a single site. In 2008 he published his major work, *King: The Social Archaeology of a Late Mississippian Town in Northwestern Georgia.*

Jon Marcoux won the C. B. Moore Award for his work on southeastern refugee Indian groups, colonial oppression, and resistance at St. Giles, South Carolina, and his comparisons of small Mississippian chiefdoms in the Middle Tennessee Valley to Moundville.

The first Patty Jo Watson Award was made to Jan Simek, Alan Cressler, and Nicholas Herrmann for their study "Prehistoric Rock Art from Painted Bluff and the Landscape of North Alabama Rock Art." The authors not only describe the very rich site with detailed images but also place it in the broader context of comparable sites in Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri. Their article is published in *Southeastern Archaeology* 32(2):218–234.

Meghan Buchanan of Indiana University won the Student Paper Prize, evaluated at $6,029, for her paper "Making Pots, Making War: Mississippian Plate Iconography in the Midcontinent." John Samuelson from the University of Arkansas was the runner-up.

The seventy-second meeting of SEAC took place in Nashville, Tennessee, November 12–16, 2015.

T. R. Kidder gave an interim report for the Task Force on Sexual Discrimination and Harassment. He had hoped to produce a document providing guidance on field-related policies but had not yet been able to complete this task.

The Public Outreach Award went to the Arkansas Archeological Survey for its project "Gathering, Gardening, and Agriculture: Curriculum and Teacher's Workshop on History and Culture of Plant-Based Foodways in the Southeastern United States."

Treasurer Kandi Hollenbach announced that SEAC had total assets of $319,709.83 at the end of fiscal year 2014. Paul Welch reported that the Life Fund had grown to $206,245.51—almost $100,000 in five years. Many members asked Paul to handle their investments.

Jerald Milanich and Kathleen Deagan received Lifetime Achievement Awards. Jerald, who received his doctorate from the University of Florida, has had an illustrious career. A past President of SEAC, he has received lifetime achievement awards from the Florida Ar-

chaeological Council and the Florida Historical Society. In 2010 he was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has published numerous articles and books, the best-known probably being *Laboring in the Fields of the Lord: Spanish Missions and Southeastern Indians.* Jerald is currently Curator of Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Kathleen Deagan, another University of Florida product, is Distinguished Research Curator and Adjunct Professor of Archaeology and History at the University of Florida's Museum of Natural History. Although best known for her work at St. Augustine, she also did groundbreaking work at Ft. Mose, America's first free black community. Kathleen has also worked on the earliest colonial sites in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Asa Randall, a University of Florida PhD now at the University of Oklahoma. Asa's work is focused on remote sensing and shell middens in the St. Johns River area.

William Marquardt received the Patty Jo Watson Award for "Tracking the Calusa: A Retrospective" (*Southeastern Archaeology* 33[1]:1–24).

The Student Paper Prize went to Jacob Lulewicz of the University of Georgia for his paper "A Bayesian Radiocarbon Chronology for Northwestern Georgia: A.D. 700-1400." The final amount of this award was not announced, but an initial report of $6,976 indicates that this year's award must have set a new record. Brandon Ritchison, also of the University of Georgia, was runner-up.

The seventy-third meeting of SEAC took place in Athens, Georgia, November 26–29, 2016. This was one of the largest SEAC meetings ever, with 915 attendees and 408 presentations.

Three Lifetime Achievement Awards were given this year, honoring Vernon James Knight, Judith Knight, and William Marquardt. Jim Knight, a product of the University of Florida, has devoted much of his career to interpreting the great site of Moundville in Alabama. Today we know more about this site and its social organization than

about any other large Mississippian center. Another major interest of his is Southeastern iconography, a field to which he has made critical contributions. Jim has published numerous articles and books and has been instrumental in facilitating publication of the De Soto Chronicles and republication of C. B. Moore's journals. Together with his wife, Judith Knight, he has resurrected SEAC's Student Book Prize, presently the largest such prize awarded by any archaeological organization in the nation.

The qualifications of Judith Knight for the Lifetime Achievement Award have been presented in the description of her Special Recognition in the business meeting of the sixty-sixth SEAC in Mobile, Alabama (2009). She has been instrumental in reviving the Student Book Prize with her husband, Jim Knight. More importantly, as an editor at the University of Alabama Press, Judy shepherded some 250 archaeological volumes to completion. Her impact on the profession has been profound.

William Marquardt, a product of Washington University in St. Louis, has spent most of his academic career in Florida. He is currently John S. and James L. Knight Curator of South Florida Archaeology and Ethnology at the Florida Museum of Natural History, Director of the Institute of Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Studies at the University of Florida, and Director of the Randell Research Center, which he founded. Known as an interdisciplinary scholar, Bill has spent most of his recent career at the Pine Island site on Pine Island, where he has conducted studies of the native Calusa. His article "Tracking the Calusa: A Retrospective" was presented the previous year's Patty Jo Watson Award. Bill was also the founding editor of *Southeastern Archaeology.*

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Alice Wright. Alice received her doctorate at the University of Michigan and soon joined the faculty at Appalachian State University. Her interests are focused on the Woodland period. She co-edited, with Edward Henry, *Early and Middle Woodland Landscapes in the Southeast* and is

currently polishing a manuscript based on her dissertation research for publication.

The Patty Jo Watson Award for a recent publication in Southeastern archaeology was presented to Christopher Rodning for "Mortuary Patterns and Community Patterns at the Chauga Mound and Village Site, Oconee County, South Carolina." This article is published in *Southeastern Archaeology* 34(3):169–195.

The Student Paper Prize went to Mallory Melton of the University of California, Santa Barbara, for "A Precautionary Tale: European Encounters, Uncertainty, and Food Security in the Seventeenth Century North Carolina Piedmont." Rachel Briggs of the University of Alabama was runner-up.

The Life Fund reached $218,087.56.

Following the Athens meeting, newly installed President Jay Johnson announced that Robbie Ethridge had recruited eight people, all having different perspectives, to meet at the University of Mississippi in order to discuss ways to address sexual harassment and sexual assault. They prepared draft policy statements that were submitted to the Executive Committee for their consideration so that the issue could be addressed at the Board meeting in Tulsa.

The seventy-fourth meeting of SEAC took place in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on November 8–12, 2017. In spite of the peripheral location of this meeting, it was very successful, with 248 papers and posters, 620 registrants, and some 130 Native American attendees. The record Native American attendance, one of the main reasons for selecting Tulsa as a meeting place, was particularly rewarding to the conference. There was a native artist market for two days, a well-attended session on NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act), and a stickball game to conclude the conference on Saturday.

Membership stood at 906, a decline due largely to a 34-percent decrease in student members.

It was announced that the SEAC Mentoring Program had been established to pair graduate students and recent graduates with established professionals in order to provide guidance in career advancement. The Executive Board approved a proposal from the Committee on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault to initiate an awareness campaign as a first step in addressing these issues. The campaign began with a statement of the problem delivered by Chris Rodning at the business meeting. Following the meeting, a SEAC policy statement, code of conduct for field situations, and background and resources guide, all dealing with the sexual harassment and sexual assault issue, were approved by the Board to be posted to the SEAC website.

The Public Outreach Award was given to Candice L. Cravins, University of South Alabama Archaeology Museum, which funded "Project Archaeology: Investigating Shelter Summer Institute for Educators."

Paul Welch announced, to considerable applause, that the Life Fund was approaching one quarter of a million dollars and that it had produced an 18.2-percent return on its investments.

The Native American Affairs Committee report given by Brad Lieb announced that a travel fund had been established to bring archaeologists to speak with Native Americans on topics of interest as requested by the tribes.

The Student Paper Competition received seven entries from as many universities. The first prize went to Dianne Simpson of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, for her paper "Synthesizing Violence during the Archaic Period in North Alabama." She received books and other prizes valued at $6,200. The second-place winner was Shawn Lambert of the University of Oklahoma.

The Patty Jo Watson Award was given to Natalie Mueller and Gayle Fritz for their essay "Women as Symbols and Actors in the Mississippi Valley: Evidence from Female Flint-clay Figurines and Effigy Vessels," which was published in *Native American Landscapes: An Engendered Perspective,* an edited volume.

The C. B. Moore Award was presented to Ashley Smallwood. Ashley received her BA, MA, and PhD at Texas A&M University. She began her professional career at the University of West Georgia in 2012, where she has pursued her interests in Paleoindian and Early Archaic adaptations, lithic technology, and human–environment interactions. She has authored numerous book chapters and articles, which have appeared in major publications.

A SEAC Special Achievement Award was given to Jessica Crawford. With an MA from the University of Mississippi, she has worked with the Archaeological Conservancy for 16 years and is currently its Southeast Regional Director. She has worked tirelessly to save many important sites, including Parkin, Carson, Marksville, Menard-Hodges, Parchman, Old Cahawba, Old Mobile, and Holy Ground. She has been remarkably successful in her work. The Conservancy is currently protecting 69 sites in the Southeast from 52 counties in eight states, amounting to 2,153 acres. Jessica acquired all but 14 of these sites.

Two Lifetime Achievement Awards were presented, to John O'Hear and John Connaway. John O'Hear came to Mississippi soon after completing his MA at the University of Alabama. He is one of the many archaeologists who began their careers on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway; fortunately for the archaeology of Mississippi, he stayed. During the subsequent 40 years he has been PI for over 1.8 million dollars of archaeological contracts. Many archaeologists have begun their careers working for John, including Tony Boudreaux, John Underwood, Brad Lieb, and Pam Lieb, just to mention those who have played prominent roles in Mississippi archaeology. John has been an active member of SEAC for many years and served as President from 2004 to 2006.

John Connaway began work in the Clarksdale office of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History after finishing his MA at the University of Mississippi in 1968. He is still a full-time employee of Archives and History, still working out of the Clarksdale

office, and is beginning his fiftieth year. During his tenure at Archives and History, John has served as a first line of defense in the battle to salvage data from sites being destroyed by land leveling. Because of John's meticulous excavation techniques, field notes, and well-curated collections, the site assemblages from half a century of archaeological fieldwork in the northern Yazoo Basin have provided two or three generations of graduate students with data for their theses or dissertations. There could hardly be a more lasting legacy.

The seventy-fifth meeting of SEAC, which this history celebrates, will take place in Augusta, Georgia, on November 14–15, 2018.

A Very Brief Retrospective

The reader will note the constant growth of archaeology and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference throughout the course of this history. (This has instigated a concomitant increase in the cost of attending meetings.) Initiated by academics aided by federal monies, Southeastern archaeology maintained its focus in academic institutions for several decades. This was changed dramatically in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act and the subsequent Moss-Bennett bill. CRM companies became an increasingly important aspect of Southeastern archaeology and it is safe to say they constitute its dominant component today. CRM projects have not developed in isolation from academic institutions; there is hardly a department in the Southeast that has not conducted one or more projects financed by funds appropriated under these acts. Some institutions, such as the University of Tennessee and the University of Florida, have developed major research programs supported almost entirely by these projects.

An important contribution of the increased CRM funding to Southeastern archaeology has been "opening" the field. To plagiarize a major contemporary political figure: it has led to jobs, jobs, jobs. This growth, felt in both universities and CRM companies, has led to the gradual increase in the number of women in the profession. They are still grossly under-represented at all levels, but this is being rectified slowly.

It seems, at least to this author, that the focus of papers in the conference has remained strongly in the culture-historical realm. Increasing numbers of studies in iconography have been a welcome addition. Presentations of a purely theoretical nature, dealing with such things as culturological approaches, processualism, Marxist perspectives, evolutionary archaeological analyses, and behavioral archaeology have been notably in the minority. One hopes this situation will be changed in the future.

As the field of Southeastern archaeology has continued to grow, new approaches and techniques, such as GIS and remote sensing, have proliferated. This trend, beginning in the mid-1990s, continues apace today. Currently there exists a plethora of physical, chemical, and statistical techniques to assist archaeologists in their attempt to answer the profession's major questions: What happened? When? and, ultimately, Why?

Addendum

In June 2017, sad news was received that Stephen Williams, to whom this history is dedicated, had passed away. The author had the pleasure of visiting Stephen and his wife, Eunice, at their home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the summer of 2016. Figure 25 is a shot my camera caught of Stephen watching his favorite hummingbirds.

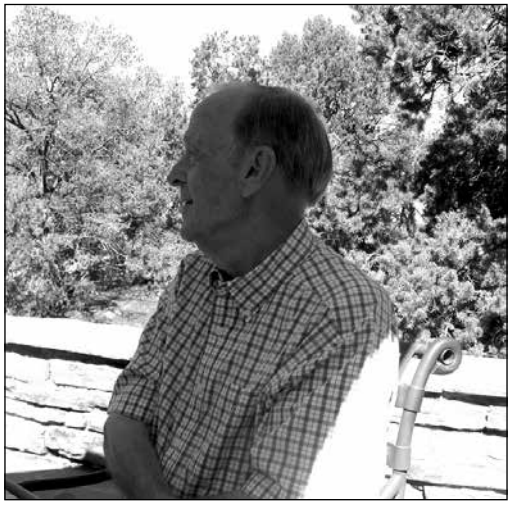

Figure 25. Stephen Williams, Santa Fe, 2016.

Acknowledgments

My thanks go to T. R. Kidder, who first encouraged me to undertake this project. It has been a very interesting experience. Appreciation is expressed to those who helped locate figures for this volume. Berle Clay, Jerald Milanich, Ian Brown, Jim Knight, and John Blitz have shared memories with me. Finally, I wish to thank Jay Johnson, who read earlier drafts of this history and made cogent suggestions for its improvement. Jay has also helped me with notes on the Tulsa meeting and, finally, he shepherded the manuscript to its final conclusion.

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Appendix I

A PROPOSAL FOR A
CONFERENCE ON POTTERY NOMENCLATURE FOR THE
SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
by James A. Ford and James B. Griffin, 1937.*

It is felt by several of the investigators working in the southeastern states that the time has arrived for the development of a standard method of designating and comparing the different varieties of pottery in Southeastern archaeological research. Through the efforts of former and present investigators, it is probable that the major types of pottery of the region have already been excavated. A most significant problem is the ordering of this material.

For the purpose of reaching a unanimous opinion as to the details of this ordering, it probably will be desirable to hold a conference of those directly interested some time next Spring. However, there is much to be done in preparation for this meeting if it is to be as effective as possible.

The following suggestions are presented by Griffin and Ford and are based on conversations and communications with Kelly, Willey and Holder. Two copies of these suggestions will be sent to each prospective member of the conference. Other copies can be obtained from the Ceramic Repository, Museums Building, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Notes, additions and criticisms can be made on the wide left-hand margins provided for the purpose. It is suggested that one copy, with full comments, be returned to the Ceramic Repository so that a revised edition of suggestions may be prepared for resubmission to conference members.

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*Text from Ford and Griffin 1960b.

Purposes of Conference

1. To propose a uniform system of classification of Southeastern pottery.
2. To define specifically as many as possible of the types that are recognized at present.
3. To decide on a uniform outline for describing the pottery types of the area.
4. To consider the matter of a standard nomenclature to be used in describing pottery.
5. To perfect plans for the issuing of a field manual which, in the preface, will set forth the (1) basis of the classification; the outline to be used in describing new types; a glossary of the terms to be applied to ceramics: and (2) give descriptions and illustrations of the types recognized by the conference. The book will be bound in such a way that pages describing newly-determined types may be added from time to time.
6. To develop plans for the rigorous supervision of future identification and naming of types that are to be included in the handbook.

Preparation for Conference

It is suggested that:

1. Each worker describe the types which he intends to suggest, well in advance of the time of the conference. Try to apply these formulated types to his material and to the published literature.

2. Send mimeographed or carbon copies of all statements and formulated types to other members of the conference as soon as possible so that they may have adequate time to consider and compare. (The purpose of the conference is to be the discussion of matters with which we should all be thoroughly familiar, not the introduction of new facts or ideas).

3. Bring representative material, photographs, and descriptions of types to the conference for comparison and discussion. Where possible, submit representative material to the workers in adjacent areas before the time of the conference.

Discussion of the Theoretical Basis of Classification

(These are the ideas of Ford and Griffin. We are most anxious to have the expression of the opinions of the others concerned as soon as possible. It is highly desirable that an agreement as to the viewpoint from which we will attempt to classify the material can be reached at the earliest possible date.)

What the conference is actually intended to do is to apply a standard term to designate each of the original aboriginal styles of pottery manufacture that are now apparent. Each of these styles consisted of several characteristic elements that tended to cling together through a limited span of time and space. These styles are expressed concretely by characteristic associations of certain specific decorations, shapes, appendages, materials, firing processes, etc. It is the most clearly recognized of these associations that we want to name at this time.

The influences of a particular style could be most freely expressed in such features as decoration, surface finish, appendages and, to a certain degree, shape. Limiting factors operate more or less in the availability of materials, utility and development of firing techniques, etc. The definition of pottery types should be based mainly on those features which can best reflect stylistic trends and are least affected by extraneous factors.

A further limitation is suggested by the practical fact that the system will be most often applied to the analysis of sherd collections. In these cases, the features of shape, size, and appendages are obscured on each sherd, although the information is usually available in a general way when the entire collections are considered. Therefore, it is suggested that in the selection and descriptions of types, particular attention be paid to all variations of decoration and surface finish that are to be included. Decoration, particularly, should be minutely described.

Griffin, however, presents the point that there are certain peculiar shapes that recur over the area in very similar forms and which

in different areas are liable to have different decorations. There is also a question as to whether we shall attempt to apply names to these shapes, considering them apart from the decoration they bear. Think it over.

Significance of Types

If these ceramic types are to be useful in untangling the prehistory of the Southeast, they must have more than local significance. That is, there is no excuse for setting up types on the basis of a few vessels from one site only. The specific combination of features must be repeated at different sites to be certain that we are dealing with a pottery style that had a significant part in the ceramic history of the area. In other words, there can be no such thing as a "type site." One must have a series of sites which present materials clustering about a norm which is to be designated as a type.

Variability of Types

Some of the types will doubtless prove to be rather variable. As demonstrated by experience in the Southwest, there is really no profit in labelling variations which can be readily recognized as related to types already set up, unless the variations can be demonstrated to have significance of either an areal or chronological nature. To do so will result only in pointless and confusing "splitting."

Combinations of recognized types can be dealt with in two ways. Where they are rarely found and do not appear to have become stable products of crossing, they had better be regarded as what they seem to be—one type strongly influenced by another. If they are consistently repeated, they can be set up as a distinct new type.

Naming of Types

It has been suggested by Holder, Willey and Ford that names be applied to specific ceramic types in a manner similar to that used in the Southwest. It is felt by these men, however, that an improvement

over the Southwestern system of nomenclature could be introduced by the use of a middle term in the name which would usually be a descriptive adjective modifying the last term. Then the first part of the name would be the name of the site from which the type was first adequately described or recognized. The second term would be a modifying or suggestive adjective; the last term would be a "constant" which would designate the broad class to which the type belongs. The following are [examples]:

Hopewell zoned stamp	Fatherland three line incised
1 2 3	1 2 3
Lamar complicated stamp	Weeden Island check stamp
1 2 3	1 2 3

The "constants" or techniques are demonstrated in the Southwest by the terms "black on white", "red on buff", etc. In the Southeast, the following techniques suggest themselves as constants:

plain	rouletted (?)	painted
incised	brushed	polished
engraved	punctated	slipped
stamped	noded	roughened
cord-marked	applique	
fabric-marked	effigy (form of vessel)	

Suggested Outline for Description of Types (Ford)

(This outline to be used in conjunction with the glossary of terms developed by Kelly and Griffin, and those standards to be set by the conference of Ceramic Technologists to be held in May.)

SUGGESTED TYPE NAME _____

DECORATION

Motif — describe the plan of decoration (scroll, etc.)

Elements — the incised lines, punctates, etc., used to execute the plan

Features — special and peculiar features of the decoration
Application — portion of vessel covered

SHAPE

Vessel shape — form of vessel, size
Rim — shape, cross section, additions to
Lip — shape
Bottom — shape of
Appendages — handles, lugs, etc.
Thickness — lip, walls, and bottom

SURFACE FINISH

Smoothed, polished, scraped, etc.
Slip — addition of clay; wash — addition of color; smudged
Paint
Color of surface, interior and exterior

PASTE

Texture — consolidated, laminated, fine, coarse, etc.
Temper — material, proportion of, size
Hardness — use Geological Scale

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TYPE

Note: In giving descriptions, be brief. Whole sentences are unnecessary. First give average conditions; then detail the variations which will also be considered as forming part of the type.

Character of the Conference

The conference is to be purely invitational, including only those who are working in, or are immediately interested in, the problems of correlating Southeastern ceramics.

The following names have been suggested:

Kelly, Willey, Holder — Georgia
Coe — the Carolinas
Stirling — Florida
Lewis, Haag, Griffin — Tennessee Valley
Ford — Mississippi, Louisiana
Phillips — Middle Mississippi

Of course, all these men have a wide interest in the entire area, but at the same time they are best acquainted with the particular regions indicated. It is suggested that each man crystallize his ideas about other regions as well as his own, in order to be able to evaluate the type descriptions presented by his colleagues.

Appendix II

SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS

(as amended and approved by SEAC membership 10/22/2014)

ARTICLE I — NAME

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

ARTICLE II — PURPOSE

Section 1. The purposes 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 sites, collections, and 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 objectives 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 for 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 assess-

ments, 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 elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Journal Editor, a Social Media Editor, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, a Journal Editor-elect, and a Social Media 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

Section 1. 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. Standing committees of the Conference shall include, but shall not be limited to, the Nominations Committee; the Investment and Finance Committee; the Student Affairs Committee; the Native American Affairs Committee; and committees for awards given by

the Conference, including the Public Outreach Award, the Lifetime Achievement Award, the C. B. Moore Award, and the Student Paper Prize.

Section 3. 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 4. The Executive Committee shall also have the power to create and to 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.

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: Regular Member, Student Member, Life Member, Family Membership, Life Family Membership.

Section 3. Annual dues of Regular Members, Student Members, and Family Members, and the cost of Life and Family Life Memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Each Regular Member, Student 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 Regular Member, Student 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 cost of an additional regular membership.

Section 5. 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 6. Membership shall be terminated by voluntary resignation in writing or by non-payment of annual dues, or as noted in Section 7.

Section 7. The Executive Committee may, by three-quarters vote, deny membership to or remove from the membership rolls any member whose acts are contrary to the purposes of the Conference as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation, who misuses archaeological materials or sites for commercial purposes, who fails to behave in a responsible manner with respect to the archaeological record, 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 Business 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 Committee.

Section 2. The duties of this Committee shall include securing nom-

inations for candidates for the elected positions of the Conference. Members of the Nominations Committee may not serve concurrently as Officers of the Conference.

Section 3. The names of the members of the Nominations Committee and their addresses for any given fiscal year shall appear prominently in the spring issue of the newsletter and on the Conference's web site. 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 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 or candidates. 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 or via email to the Committee their willingness to serve as an officer of the Conference. The list of nominees shall be announced 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 regular mail or electronic ballot. No identification of the voter shall appear on the ballot. The Secretary shall make arrangements for distributing ballots to the members at least thirty days before the Annual Business 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 Business Meeting. The results of the elections shall be announced by the Secretary at the Annual Business 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 Executive Committee shall organize a run-off election to be held at the Annual Business Meeting.

ARTICLE III — ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Journal Editor, a Social Media Editor, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, a Journal Editor-elect, and a Social Media 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, the Journal Editor-elect, and the Social Media 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, Journal Editor, and Social Media 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 Business 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 Business Meeting, or a Special Meeting, or by mail or electronic 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, Journal Editor, or Social Media 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.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall maintain a handbook of policies and procedures, with the aim of providing guidance to current officers and new officers about standard practices of the Executive Committee.

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, 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 absences or incapacities 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 Business, Special, Regional and Joint Meetings of the Conference which will include any individual or committee reports presented therein. These minutes will be submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval, and, upon approval, will be published in the Conference's Newsletter and/or on the Conference's web site. The Secretary shall oversee the election of Officers, as detailed in Article II Section 4, and referendum votes, as detailed in Article VI. The Secretary shall maintain complete records of the Conference and attend to the ordinary correspondence of the Conference. The Secretary, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions by the Executive Committee, may employ clerical assistance, and may purchase supplies necessary to the office.

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, and other individuals or institutions as shall be designated by the Executive Committee, 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 review of the Conference's books. The Treasurer 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 published 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. The Treasurer, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions by the Executive Committee, may appoint an assistant, may employ clerical assistance, and may purchase supplies necessary to the office.

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

Section 6. Social Media Editor—The Social Media Editor shall have full charge of the online presence of the Conference, including any associated web pages and other social media, under the direction of the Executive Committee. The Social Media Editor may make negotiations for web services in the name of the conference and make minor adjustments in basic contracts relating to web services. The Social Media Editor may initiate agreements with individuals and institutions in support of the Conferences online presence. All such agreements must be approved by the Secretary, Treasurer and the President. All bills relating to publishing delegations shall be certified to

the Treasurer by the Social Media Editor. The Social Media Editor shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee which, upon approval, shall be presented at the Annual Business Meeting and included in the published minutes. The Social Media Editor may, subject to review by the Executive Committee, appoint Associate and Assistant Social Media Editors. The Social Media Editor's representatives shall serve concurrently with, and under the direction of, the Social Media Editor, and shall be responsible to him/her.

Section 7. The Executive Officers shall serve as at large representatives of the membership and serve on committees at the President's discretion.

Section 8. The elected officers of the Conference shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as are required of them by the Executive Committee.

Section 9. Executive Committee — The Executive Committee is empowered to make investments of the Conference's resources, consistent with the purposes of the Conference. 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 or electronic 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 or electronic ballot. The distribution of ballots shall be arranged by the Secretary who shall specify on the ballots the date on or before which they are to be returned electronically or 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 distributed. 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 Business 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 Business 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 or electronic ballots shall be transacted during the Annual Business Meeting of the Conference, 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, and information about it shall be placed on the Conference's web site. Insofar as practicable, announcements accompanied by a preliminary program shall be distributed in hard copy or electronic form by the Program Chairperson at least thirty days in advance of the Annual 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 or electronic ballot may be decided at a Special Meeting provided notice of such business is specified in the call. Notices of Special Meetings shall be distributed 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 or electronic ballot under conditions specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE VI — REFERENDUM

Section 1. A referendum vote shall be held by mail or electronic 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. The distribution of ballots shall be arranged 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 or sent electronically not more than thirty days after the date when they are distributed to the members. 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. All Life and Family Life Memberships paid by October 31, 1996, plus the accumulated earnings therefrom, are designated as the Life Fund. All subsequent Life and Family Life Membership payments will be added to the Life Fund, together with all earnings from the Fund's investments and assets. In any given fiscal year the Executive Committee may upon majority vote expend a portion of the Life Fund not to exceed the Fund's net earnings stated for the fiscal

year most recently ended. The income from annual dues and from investments and other sources except the Life Fund 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 Business 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 or electronic 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 or electronic 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 10 percent of the dues paid members on record with the Treasurer at the time of application to the President. The proposed amendment

shall be sent electronically or by mail to the members of the Conference by the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Business Meeting or a Special Meeting. To be counted as votes, ballots must be returned to the Secretary within thirty days of the date of distribution.

Section 5. The amendment and provisions of the Bylaws shall be effective immediately upon their adoption and shall supersede and nullify all previous Bylaws 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.