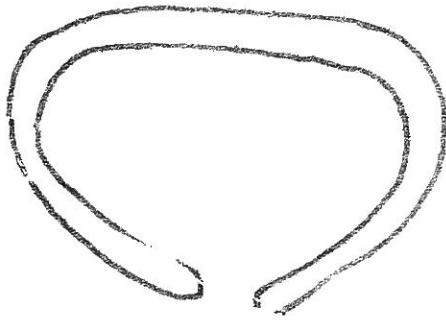


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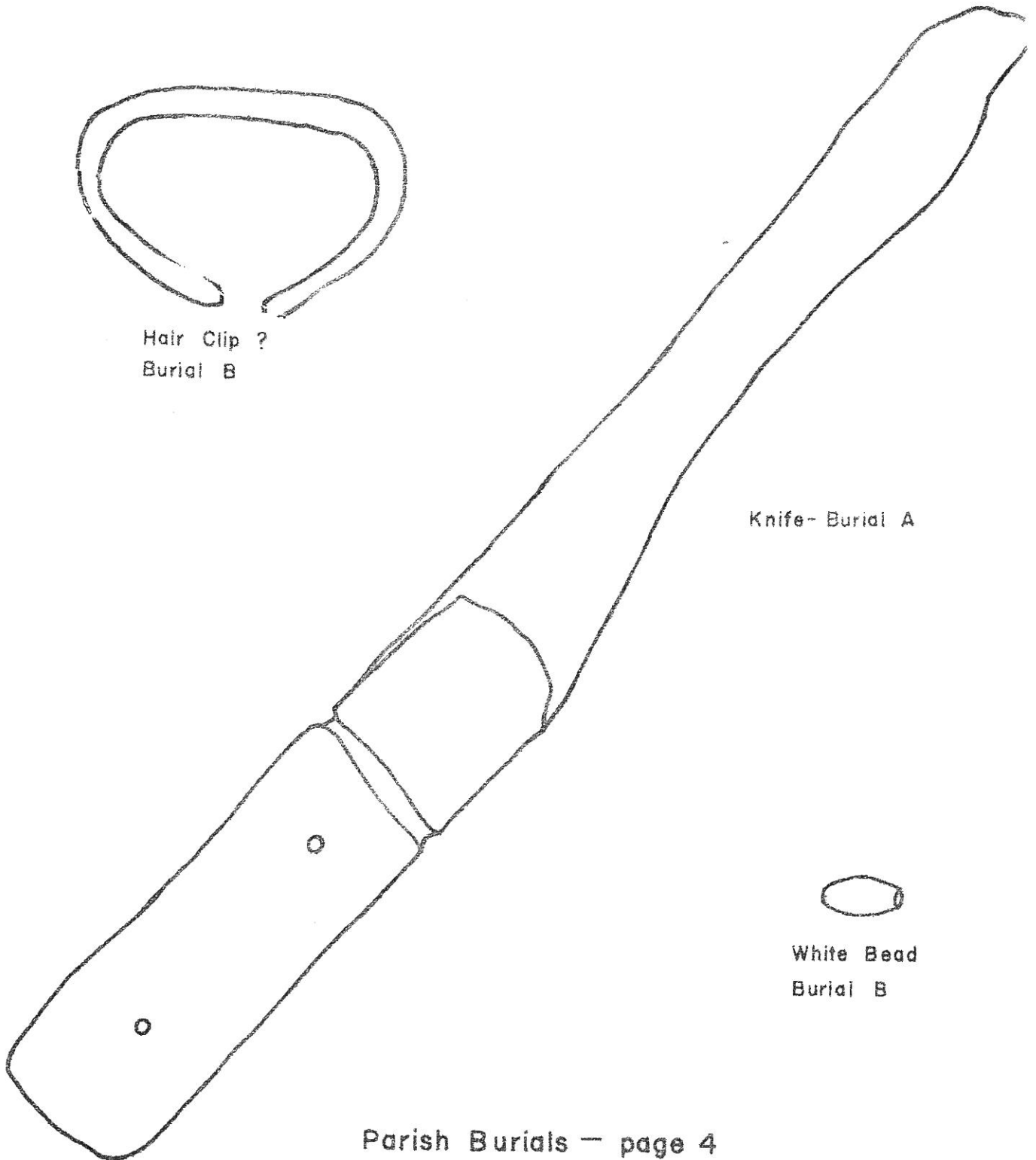
NO. 1

MAR. '62

THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGIST



Hair Clip ?
Burial B



Knife- Burial A



White Bead
Burial B

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* * *

Dear Fellow Members:

As Spring approaches, I know all the chapters will be making plans to get into the field and investigate all the sites found last summer. If possible we should lay out the entire summer's work beforehand so each chapter member will know what is expected of him. In order to derive the greatest good from the efforts expended it is imperative that a planned program be instituted and followed as closely as possible. The State Executive Board will try to help in this respect by coordinating the activities of the individual chapters, and along this line would suggest that after the next regular meeting of your chapters that you have your secretaries send me a rough outline of projected summer activities.

As far as the State activities are concerned, we are planning, as per the winter meeting in Cody, another summer conclave to be held either the second weekend in June or the second weekend in August somewhere near the south end of the Big Horns. This will include all members and other interested parties. It is hoped that a small site can be located there for excavation and investigation.

The Sheridan chapter and the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter are also planning a joint dig at Sheridan's Trapper Creek Site for one weekend this summer. There are many benefits to be derived from a joint effort such as this; more people means more work can be done, more people can learn proper excavation methods from qualified persons, and more cooperation between Chapters fosters good will.

I am in correspondence at present with the head of the Missouri Basin Project, Mr. Robert L. Stephenson concerning investigations of sites within the Yellowtail Dam area. Mr. Stephenson has asked for the help of the Wyoming Archaeological Society in recording and excavating as many of these sites as possible before the dam covers them up. I have assured him that we will give him all the help we can, because after all, we are only interested in the information obtained from these sites within the state, and this is a real opportunity to be of service to the science of Archaeology and to the pre-history of Wyoming. Mr. Stephenson will be here early in June to confer with us on work to be done. We already have some site reports in for a few sites in that area, and it is hoped that they can be finished this summer to coincide with the work the Missouri Basin Project is planning there. Mr. Stephenson mentioned the wonderful cooperation he had received in the past from the Sheridan chapter, particularly Dr. Ray Bentzen, Mr. Don Grey and Mr. Glenn Sweem, and I have assured him that we will all give him the help in the future that he has been accustomed to getting in the past.

We will keep you all informed through the Chapter secretaries of any and all matters that concern the Society, and it is hoped that with the help of everyone we can have a great year. More next time.

Tom Knapp
President

SOCIETY OFFICERS, 1962

State Officers:

President; Tom Knapp, Cody

Vice-President; Jim Goodwin, Sheridan

Secretary - Treasurer; Florence Castle, Cody

Legislative Coordinator; Dr. R. C. Bentzen, Sheridan

Editor; Jim Goodwin, Sheridan.

Casper Chapter:

President; Grover Phelan, Casper

Vice-President; Carl W. Belz, Casper

Secretary - Treasurer; Richard A. Eklund, Casper

Directors; Mrs. Martha Foster

Mrs. Jerald Hinthorn

T. J. Weber

Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter:

President; Cliff Merithew, Powell

Vice-President; Petty Breitweiser, Powell

Secretary - Treasurer; Ruth Lewis, Cody

Directors; Tom Knapp

Bob Will

Wayne Breitweiser

Florence Castle

Sheridan Chapter:

President; Margaret Towers, Big Horn

Vice-President; Jim Goodwin, Sheridan

Secretary - Treasurer; Hila Gilbert, Sheridan

Directors; Bill Sand

Hans Kleiber

Bud Campbell

Byron Elmgren

* * *

Introduction:

The Parish Burials were taken out and subsequently described to the writer by the late Ewing Parish. The historic site currently known as "Fort Bernard" between Fort Laramie and Lingle, Wyoming is located on Mr. Parish's farm. Burial A was discovered while plowing a field about one and one-half miles downriver from "Fort Bernard". A number of the artifacts were given away or otherwise disposed of. Those seen by the writer are described, and the ones recalled by Mr. Parish are mentioned. The bones from Burial A were re-buried; those from Burial B were taken to the Fort Laramie National Historic Site where they are temporarily not locatable due to the reorganization of the filing system, now in progress.

Research by Robert A. Meninger (with minor assistance from this writer) indicates that "Fort Bernard" is a misnomer and that this location is in actuality an American Fur Company Trading Post.

Burial A (Figure 1)

The burial was plowed up in a field about three-fourths of a mile east of the Parish house. There apparently was no rock cover over the burial. Interment was in a sitting position, with arms and legs crossed. The skull was not seen by the writer; it is now at Fort Laramie. The burial was wearing a wide, plain leather belt with a tongue buckle. Two butcher knives are said to have been in the belt. The one knife still available has a groove cut in the handle (see cover).

Other Artifacts:

- 1 - round tin pan at side of burial.
- 1 - small coffee pot with the pan.
- 1 - man's (?) straight razor.
- 2 - hammers near feet. The one observed was full-grooved, with the groove 0.20 inches or less deep, 2.20 inches from bottom of the hammer. The hammer measures 4 inches by 3.20 inches.
- 1 - "L" shaped scraper (?) handle of elk antler.

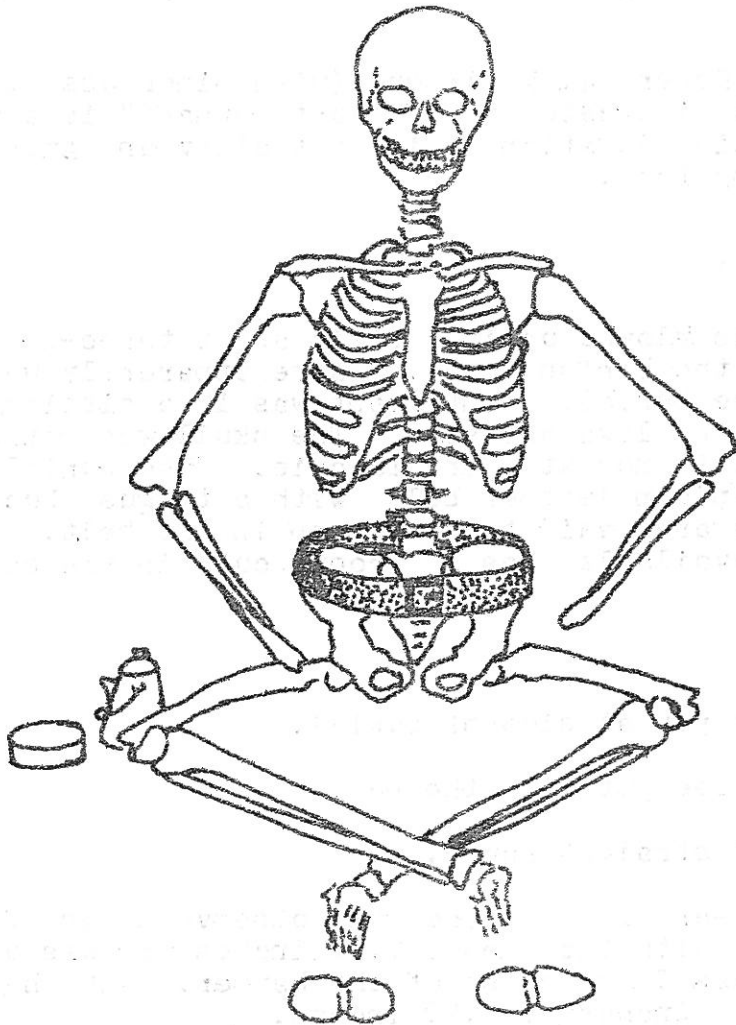


FIGURE 1
Parish Burial A

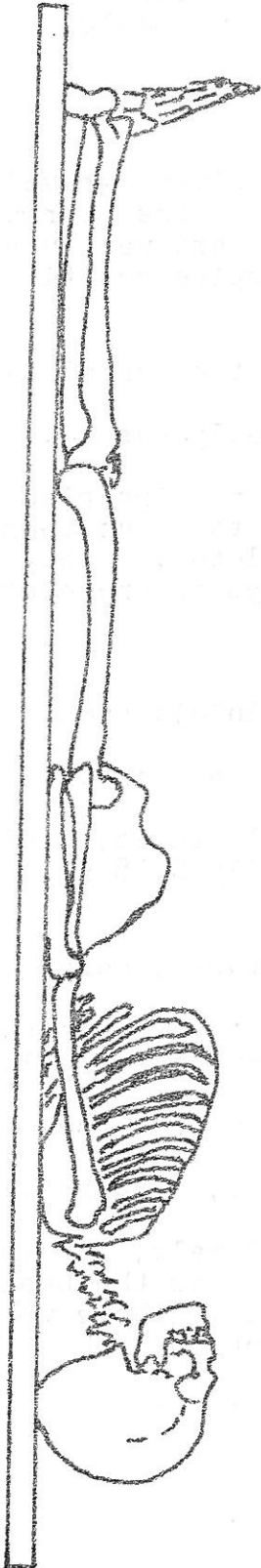


FIGURE 2
Parish Burial B

- 1 - fragmentary leather bead frame (?), with traces of red or orange pigment on one side; white on the other.

Presence and type of beads unknown.

The burial was probably female; conclusion on basis of associated artifacts, especially the mauls.

Burial "B" (Figure 2)

The burial was found in river gravel on what is now Fort Laramie Reserve. Depth of the burial is not known. The skull has been reburied and was unavailable to the writer. Interment was in a supine position, reportedly on a board.

Artifacts associated with the burial were;

- 1 - pair scissors, badly rusted.
- 4 - triangular copper wire pieces (see cover). They were said to have been at the dorsal side of the skeleton. They could have been used as hair clips or bracelets.
- 1 - brass thimble.
- 1 - fine-toothed celluloid comb.

Beads available to the writer were:

- 56 - black hexagonal tubes, ends not smoothed. Diameter generally 0.18 and 0.10 inches. Some 0.23 inches.
- 29 - blue hexagonal tubes, same as above.
- 1 - green hexagonal tube, ends smoothed. Diameter 0.36 inches, diameter of hole 0.20 inches.
- 165 - white, tapered to ends (see cover).
- 2 - long, white tubes, 0.10 by 0.80 inches.

The burial was probably female, on the basis of artifacts, and aged 25 - 40 years, on the basis of tooth wear observed on three isolated teeth. There were no seed beads, so the burial was probably prior to 1860

* * *

DR. MULLOY PUBLISHES EASTER ISLAND REPORT

LARAMIE, Jan. 12, 1962 - A University of Wyoming professor is one of five contributors to a newly-published volume entitled "Archaeology of Easter Island", dealing with the Thor Heyerdahl expedition of 1955-56.

Dr. William T Mulloy, professor of anthropology, accompanied Heyerdahl and three colleagues on the history-making eight-month research journey. The 559-page illustrated tome recently published by the School of American Research, Santa Fe N. M., is the first of a projected three-volume summary of the expedition's archaeological findings and conclusions.

"Most people look on 'Aku Aku' as the summing up of our accomplishments on the Polynesian Islands," Dr. Mulloy says. "Actually, the best-selling book was pretty much of a popular version of our work, published in the same spirit as Heyerdahl's previous account, 'Kon Tiki'. I am delighted to see the publication of some of our official findings for those scholars who are interested in delving more deeply into the archaeological discoveries."

Dr. Mulloy's personal contribution to Vol. 1 of the expedition's accomplishments deals with "The Ceremonial Center of Vinapu," and consists of a description of two temples and a village excavated under his supervision.

In his report, the UW archaeologist describes the process of excavation and reconstruction of the sites. Among the greatest problems encountered was raising and erecting the huge stones of ancient walls and monuments, accomplished by Dr. Mulloy's working crew through inch-by-inch raising with a wooden lever, while supporting the weight with a continuous platform of stones piled underneath it.

"The general appearance of the early structure suggests a gigantic open air altar," Dr. Mulloy says of one ahu, or temple. Sketches accompanying his report show the two altars with their rows of super-human stylized statues near the sea facing the village Dr. Mulloy excavated.

The UW archaeologist analyzed the history, activities and skill of early Polynesian cultures on the basis of his findings. He concluded his section of the publication with a description of artifacts unearthed and many charts, graphs and drawings picturing his work.

The University's distinguished archaeologist returned last autumn from a second trip to Easter Island, sponsored by a

Fulbright grant and the Chilean government. Living with his wife, Emily, and their three children in native quarters, he continued research he began with Heyerdahl in 1955-56.

The UW professor's work has made him one of the few recognized scholars of the prehistory of Eastern Polynesia. A graduate of Utah University who holds M.A. and Ph.D degree from the University of Chicago, Dr. Mulloy joined the UW faculty in 1948. Once an archaeologist with the Montana and Louisiana Archaeological Surveys, Dr. Mulloy has done field work in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Louisiana, in addition to Wyoming. His recent trip also included a year of teaching at the University of Chile's center of anthropological studies.

* * *

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Eugene Galloway reports that he is in the early stages of an exhaustive study of the Dull Knife Battle. Much of the research will be done on the field of battle. There has been a great deal of relic-hunting at this location and very little material is left in the field. He would like to contact anyone who has material from this site and determine the nature of it and its location on the battlefield. This will help greatly in locating the positions of various units during various stages of the fight and will probably shed light on other factors as well. There seems to be a certain amount of disparity among the various published accounts of the incident. He emphasized that no detail is too minor to be overlooked at this late date if the true and complete story is ever to be known.

A detailed account of the battle and the research will be published, possibly in book form, and is expected to constitute a valuable addition to the literature concerned with the Indian Wars. Artifacts recovered during the study are slated to go to the Gatchell Memorial Museum in Buffalo after Gene has completed the research; contributions of documented material are welcome and will be properly credited. Thelma Condit is providing some hard to get reference material on the subject.

Anyone having materials or information on the Dull Knife Battle can contact Gene at 338 West Hollard St., Buffalo, Wyoming.

* * *

The following article is reprinted from the "Museum News", published by the W.H. Over Museum, State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D., Wesley R. Hurt, Editor and Museum Director. The subject is the primary concern of our organization, and the material is applicable in every way to our activities and ideas. - Ed.

* * *

For a period of several years, the W. H. Over Museum has received numerous requests from individuals in South Dakota asking for information on archaeological excavation techniques, for maps showing the locations of sites in the State, or for suggestions on how to locate Indian villages. Because the release of such data frequently results in the destruction of the sites, the Museum has usually felt compelled not to comply with such requests. Undoubtedly, when such information is refused, the person making such a request misunderstands the motives. To clarify the policies of the W. H. Over Museum in this respect the following discussion of the role of the amateur in archaeology is considered relevant.

In the American Antiquity, Vol. 27, No. 2 October, 1961, the official journal of the American Society of Archaeology are three statements (pp. 137-138) which are apropos to this subject. These statements are partially quotes below:

The Field of Archaeology

"Archaeology, a branch of the science of anthropology, is that area of scholarship concerned with the reconstruction of past human life and culture. Its primary data lie in material objects and their relationships; of equal importance may be encillary data from other fields, including geology, biology, and history.

Methods in Archaeology

"Archaeological research depends on systematic collection of material objects together with adequate records of the circumstances of the finds and relationships among objects and their surroundings. Value attaches to objects so collected because of their status as documents, and is not intrinsic. Therefore, collecting practices which destroy data and thus prevent the scholarly goal of archaeology are censured."

Explicit permission of the property owner must be secured before excavation is undertaken. State and federal statutes regarding preservation of antiquities and permits for excavation must be scrupulously observed."

Field techniques aim at preserving all recoverable information by means of adequate descriptive records and diagrams. Although archaeologists may take only a limited sample from a site, the collection should include all classes of artifacts encountered, not excluding any category; all pertinent data, including relationships and associations; samples of faunal remains; and other data to be interpreted by scientists in other fields. The archaeologist does not discard classes of information in favor of a special interest."

"Certain basic field records must be kept, including the following; (1) A map of the site showing the surface features of the site and environs as well as the location and extent of the digging. (2) Detailed written records and maps of burials, houses, and other structural or natural features, known or assumed to have significance in the cultural history of the site. (3) Stratigraphic relationships of data must be noted and preserved, either through separation in natural soil layers or by arbitrary levels established during digging. (4) A catalogue of all the specimens found indicating their location, stratum and origin, and cultural association. Specimens should be labelled, numbered, and catalogued to preserve their identity as scientific data. (5) Photographs, drawings, and other documentation necessary to clarify the technique of the work and the context and associations of the finds."

Ethics for Archaeology

"Collections made by competent archaeologists must be available for examination by qualified scholars; relevant supporting data must also be accessible for study whether the collection is in a museum or other institution or in private hands."

It is the scholarly obligation of the archaeologist to report his findings in a recognized scientific medium. In the event that significance of the collection does not warrant publication, a manuscript report should be prepared and be available."

Inasmuch as the buying and selling of artifacts usually results in the loss of context and cultural associations, the practice is censured."

The Nature of an Archaeological Site

Archaeological sites are of many types; the majority of which when excavated by an untrained person result in little more than destruction and the permanent loss to man's understanding of his history. Village sites, cemeteries, burial

mounds, and camp sites are not only limited in their number but fast disappearing as a result of agricultural activities, road building, dam construction and natural agents such as erosion and flooding. Many of these sites are unique in that they are the only locale of a particular Indian culture of a certain time in history. Once this site has been excavated, whether by the professional or amateur alike it cannot be replaced. In this aspect an archaeological investigation differs from research in the fields of geology, botany, or zoology where in the subject studied may be almost unlimited in number or capable of self-reproduction.

It behooves any individual, whatever his interest in making archaeological excavation, to recognize his responsibilities in this essentially destructive process. In particular, an individual should examine his motives in excavating sites which theoretically need salvaging. Along the banks of the various reservoirs in the Missouri Valley, archaeological sites are frequently exposed during the low water levels. The fact that these sites will soon be covered in water again is no justification for immediately looting the site, for a covering of water on most of these ancient villages does little damage and is often the best means of protection and preservation of their content.

The Amateur and Archaeology

It is difficult to make any general statements on the relationships of the amateur to the field of archaeology because there are so many different types of individuals that fall into this category.

At one extreme there are those individuals whose efforts have been of the greatest value to the archeology in contrast to those of the private collectors whose activities have resulted in the destruction of some of the most important Indian sites in our country. It is to those amateurs of the first type who desire to make a real contribution to their field of interest that these observations are addressed.

As previously noted the objective of archaeology is the reconstruction of mans history in those areas and period where no written records exist. Thus, the mere collecting of specimens for the sake of collecting has no place. In addition, other than for museum display and as objects of research the artifacts in themselves have no intrinsic value to the science of archaeology. It should be noted also that in order to reconstruct history it is often the associations and context of an artifact that is most useful not the specimen itself. Objects lacking in data as to their former location, their depth of burial, and the associated artifacts rarely

have any value to science. Thus, an amateur who confines his activities to merely making collections of Indian artifacts rarely, if ever, performs any useful service from the point of view of archaeology.

There are many ways, however, whereby an amateur archaeologist can make worthwhile contributions to knowledge, deserving of special recognition. One such service is the making of efforts to preserve Indian sites. Obviously, most individuals do not personally have the authority or the time to guard an archaeological site from needless vandalism. The reporting of sites being destroyed to proper authorities is one means wherein the amateur can be of service. In South Dakota archaeological sites on Federal and State land are protected by law. Rarely are reports made, however, to the State Archaeological Commission or Federal officials concerning site destruction.

Another service that can be performed by amateur archaeologists is the reporting of sites that they have found to the various institutions concerned with research in this field. It is impossible for a professional archeologist personally to explore the vast area of the United States. Many of the Indian sites which have proven to be of the utmost importance have been found by the amateurs.

A third way of being helpful is aiding as a voluntary worker in the field projects of educational institutions sponsoring such programs. Every summer nearly all the state universities as well as private schools and related research institutions conduct excavations. On many of them voluntary help is welcomed.

On occasions the science of archaeology has been greatly aided by the efforts of amateur archaeologists either as individuals or as an organized society to support Federal and State Agencies in their continual problem of obtaining appropriations necessary for research and for the protection and preservation of sites.

Suggested Readings

To the amateur archaeologist in South Dakota or the Northern Plains states the following publications are recommended:

A Manual of Archaeological Field Methods, by Robert F Heizer, published by the National Press, Millbraw, California. Contains a summary of techniques and also suggested forms for recording field data.

Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains, by Waldo Wedel, University of Oklahoma Press. Norman. A synthesis of the scientific

archaeological work that had been done on the Plains until 1960. Written in a not-technical language.

The Plains Anthropologist, the official journal of the Plains Conference. A quarterly publication containing articles on the archaeology, ethnology, and recent Indians of the Plains. The subscription rate is \$2.00 per year. Subscription orders should be to James P Shaeffer, P.O. Box 636, Grand Island, Nebraska.

* * *

REPORT OF THE STATE MEETING

Florence Castle

The annual meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society was held at Cody, Wyo. in the Club Room of the Cody Auditorium, February 10, 1962.

The meeting was called to order by the State President, Bob Brown of Casper, at 2:15 P.M. with 22 members present.

The President welcomed the group and expressed pleasure at the fine turn out, stressed that there would be a busy year ahead, especially for the State Legislative Co-ordinator to see that an adequate, comprehensive salvage bill be introduced to the next State Legislature. He announced that the State Editor's office was to be filled for the next year. Congratulations were to be given the Sheridan Chapter for the success of their "dig" at the Powers-Yonkee site. A carry-in dinner by the members of the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter at 6:30 P.M. was announced.

Minutes of the State meeting at Thermoplis, Wyo. on Feb. 11, 1961 were read and approved.

Minutes of the State meeting at the North Tongue River Camp near Bear Lodge on the Big Horns, July 22-23, 1961 were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand Feb. 1, 1961 of \$183.23. Receipts: 351.34 Disbursements: 478.86. Leaving a balance on hand Feb. 1, 1962 of \$55.71.

Roll call of membership showed Casper with 3 qualified voters, Sheridan with 7 qualified voters, and Cody with 6 qualified voters, for the afternoon session and 7 for the evening session.

Chapter reports:

The Casper Chapter report was given by Bob Brown. He stated

that a small site had been completed; that the Lee site was too big and would be abandoned. There would be a policy change in the Casper meetings; not so many movies, more reports and talks to be given by the members in the new year. Mention was made of how few members participate in a "dig". In the absence of a Tres. report he stated that the Chapter treasury had approximately \$28.

The Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter report was given by Bob Will. He reported that several members met with Bob Brown in the early summer at the Brown-Heeley site to assist in the "dig". Chapter activities had been slow during the year. In the absence of a Tres. report he stated that the Chapter Treasury had slightly more than Casper -- \$40.

The Sheridan Chapter report was read by Jim Goodwin in the absence of the writer, Mrs. Fred Hilman. It stressed a very good year with the high-lights of the year being: The summer meeting of the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter and the Sheridan Chapter on the Big Horns; the week-long display of Archaeological material in Sheridan during late summer; the successful Powers-Yonkee "dig"; the banquet honoring Dr. Wm. T. Mulloy who told of his experiences during his leave-of absence from the U. of Wyo., on Easter Island; and a lecture given by Joe Medicine Crow on Indian culture.

The Treasurer's report from Sheridan was given by Hila Gilbert, Secy-Treas., and showed a balance on hand January 1 1962 of \$24.00

Reports of Special Committees: Dr. Bentzen, as State Legislative Co-ordinator, announced that a former Sheridan Chapter member, Glenn Sweem, had been appointed by the State Historical Chapter to work along the same line to get a salvage bill before the next State Legislature. Harold Newton, Trustee of the Board of Directors at the U. of Wyo. and Dr. Mulloy were thought to be favorable. A question of the legality of certain phases of the former proposed legislation was brought up.

An announcement by the Pres. was made that a special committee would be appointed to draw up amendments and changes to the Constitution and By-laws for consideration and vote by the members., each Chapter Pres. to appoint one member to work on the committee.

Dr. Bentzen gave a résumé of the Wyo. Archaeological Society from the inception of the Sheridan Chapter 9 years ago, stating that Sheridan had spent 4 years in preparatory work before having a dig. Members of Sheridan Chapter visited

Casper in 1959 and organized the second Chapter in the State of Wyo., Cody followed in 1960. Most strongly stressed was the cooperation between the Chapters and the State organization. It was announced that the Memoirs would very likely be published in the Plains Anthropologist or Archaeologist. "Plains Archaeologist" was recommended for the Chapter libraries. Proposed changes in the Constitution and By-laws, relative to individual members "digging" were proposed. Dr. Bentzen named a number of organizations who give grants for authorized "digs". He stated that some archaeological material and reports were not in possession of the Chapter and brought up the question of recovery of same. Further recommendations made: Chapters retain materials and reports from "dig" sites. Not recommended: Memberships at large.

An announcement was made of the resignation of Don Grey as State Editor, with the suggestion that the State Publication possibly be made on a quarterly basis.

An announcement was made by Bob Brown of the Feb. 13th meeting of Casper Chapter, discoverer of the Mammoth-Rawlins site to be the guest of honor and receiving a plaque for his fine service to the field of archaeology.

On behalf of Casper Chapter, Bob Brown invited the Wyoming Archaeological Society to hold it's 1963 winter meeting in Casper.

A letter was read from T.J. Taylor, Dir. Wyo. Dep't Revenue regarding the 2% Wyo. Sales tax: "Quote" - if you purchase materials and supplies that will be paid for by the organization's funds and ultimately consumed by the organization, you need not pay sales tax. However, if you plan to sell any merchandise, such as booklets, brochures, etc., you must charge, collect and report and remit the 2% sales tax to this department. "Unquote".

A request from a Kansas library for a subscription to the Archaeologist was referred to the Constitution for ruling on such requests.

Bob Brown proposed another summer meeting of the Society--possibly in the Big Horns. He also recommended the following three books for Chapter Libraries or membership reading; STONE ARTIFACTS OF THE NORTHWESTERN PLAINS, by Louis Steege; EXCAVATION AT LA DAISKA SITE, by Irwin & Irwin; and GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PROJECTILE POINTS by Robert E Bell. Special Bulletin # 2

Meeting recessed so the Special Committee could draw up the proposed changes for the Constitution and By-laws. Committee

composed of Betty Ereitweiser, Powell; T.J. Weber, Casper; and Dr. R.C. Bentzen, Sheridan, the State Executive Board.

Meeting reconvened to vote on the proposed changes. The changes were proposed and each carried by a majority vote. The revised Constitution and By-laws follows this report.

The meeting recessed at 6 P.M. for the delicious carry-in dinner furnished by N.B.H.B. Chapter. 50 members and family were in attendance.

Meeting reconvened at 8 P.M. for election of officers. Nominated for Pres: Tom Knapp, Cody and Dr. Bentzen, Sheridan, who declined. Vice-Pres: Jim Goodwin, Sheridan, Bob Will of Cody who declined. Sec'y- Treas: Florence Castle, Cody and Hila Gilbert, Sheridan who declined.

A motion was made by Betty Ereitweiser the Sec'y be instructed to cast an unanimous ballot for the officers. Seconded and carried.

In conclusion, Bob Brown thanked the Northern Big Horn Basin Chapter for the dinner and turned the meeting over to the new President Tom Knapp.

Tom Knapp then closed the meeting and introduced Dr. Bentzen whoshowed slides of the Powers-Yonkee site with comments on the activities and material recovered. A most interesting report; followed by a sound movie of a Guatemalen-Mayan site.

After the regular meeting, the executive board meet and re-appointed Dr. R.C. Bentzen as Legislative Co-ordinator, and Jim Goodwin as Editor.

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THE WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
1962

Purposes:

The Wyoming Archaeological Society was formed and incorporated under the laws of Wyoming for the following purposes:

1. To encourage the preservation of archaeological materials and sites.
2. To disseminate archaeological information.

3. To promote scientific research, and co-operation with scientific organizations to further archaeological studies.
4. To receive, maintain and hold, by bequest, devise, or gift or otherwise, either real or personal, any fund or funds without limitation as to amounts or values; and to convey such property and to invest and re-invest any principal or interest; and to direct, manage, and expand the income and principal of the association, and administer any special funds for various purposes as agreed upon by the governing board of the society, and for the uses and purposes herein set forth.
5. To buy, lease, hold, and exercise all privileges of ownership over such real or personal property as may be necessary for the conduct and operation of the business of this society, or incidental thereto.

Organization:

1. State Organization:

A. General

1. The society shall be governed by a state executive board composed of all the regular officers and board members of all the chapters, and two special officers as follows:
 - a. The state editor, who shall be appointed by the state executive comm.
 - b. A legislative committee chairman shall be appointed by the state executive comm. for the legislative committeemen of the chapters.
2. The state officers shall consist of:
 - a. President
 - b. Vice-president
 - c. **Secretary-treasurer**These officers shall constitute the State Executive Committee.
3. The state president shall preside over the state board.
4. All state officers shall be elected by the state board, and shall be elected from present or past membership of the state board. Election of state officers shall take place at the first meeting of the state board of each calendar year.

5. A vacancy in any state office may be filled by appointment by the president, until the time of the next regular election.
6. The state board shall meet annually in February, and at such other times as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

B. Function;

1. The function of the state board shall be;
 - a. Control all publications of the society.
 - b. Manage all properties and monies assigned to the society.
 - c. Determine all state-wide policies of the society.
 - d. Serve in advisory capacity to all chapters of the society.
2. The state society shall not be liable for any debts, bills or liabilities incurred by any of the local chapters or their members.
3. No officers, elective or appointive, of this society, either state, or chapter will receive any compensation or be exempt from dues.
4. All libraries, equipment, and monies of disbanded chapters, as well as any state society material purchased through the use of chapter and state funds, shall be turned over to the state society for disposition.

II. Chapter organization

A. Founding and function of chapters;

1. Ten or more persons living near each other may apply to the state board for a chapter charter, providing the afore-mentioned persons are paid members of the society and their chapter application is approved by the state board by a 2/3 vote.
2. Each chapter must choose a name for itself.
3. Local chapters may designate the time and place of their meetings, but it is recommended that chapters meet at least once a month.

4. Each chapter has complete self-determination in the election of its officers, business and projects, as long as it does not violate the policies of the society as a whole.
5. It shall be function of each chapter to issue all memberships and collect dues.
6. Each chapter shall have full custody of, and determine disposition of archaeological material recovered by the chapter.

B. Officers:

1. Each chapter shall have the following officers as its' executive board:
 - a. President
 - b. Vice-president
 - c. Secretary-treasurer
 - d. Four board members.
2. The President, Vice-president and Secretary-treasurer shall serve one-year terms and the board members shall serve two-year terms, except that upon the organization of a chapter, two of its first four board members shall be elected to one-year terms.
3. A vacancy in any chapter office may be filled by appointment by the chapter president until the next regular election.
4. The annual election of regular chapter officers shall be held in January.

C. Appointive positions:

1. The chapter president shall appoint the following officers:
 - a. Chapter librarian - to have charge of periodicals, books, and other literature, and to encourage the use thereof.
 - b. Chapter correspondent - to correspond with the editors of the society's regular publications.
 - c. Chapter historian - to record all regular activities of the chapter; to compile an annual report on the chapter activities; and summarize the activity during the "digs" for the past year.

- d. Legislative committeeman - to work with committeemen from other chapters on all statutory matters of the society.
- e. If an elective chapter officer is unable to attend a meeting of the state board, a replacement may be appointed by the chapter president. The appointed delegate shall serve for one meeting only, and may represent only one elective officer.

D. Quorum:

1. Fifteen (15) active members, or 50% of the active membership shall constitute a quorum.

E. Relationship with state:

1. Each chapter shall remit to the state society the amount of \$1.50 per active member per year or \$2.00 per member if the Archaeological publication is to be mailed.
2. Each chapter shall submit to the February meeting of the state executive board, a complete report of its' activities during the year.
3. Each chapter shall submit to the February meeting of the state executive board, a complete financial report.

III General organization

A. Terms of office.

1. The president and the secretary-treasurer of both state and chapters shall remain ex-officio along with the board of directors for the year following their regular terms of office.
2. A member cannot serve in one official capacity for more than two consecutive years; or in any capacity for more than four consecutive years. After an absence from office for one year, a person may be re-elected in any capacity, regardless of former service. The above applies to both state and chapter officers.

IV. Membership:

A. Qualifications:

1. Membership is open to any person in sympathy with the objectives of the society, upon the approval of the board of directors of the chapter and of the state, and on payment of the fee as prescribed for the type of membership sought.
2. There shall be no members-at-large, other than those specified in A. 3 below.
3. All out-of-state persons or institutions and all in-state institutions, such as colleges, universities, museums, etc., shall belong to the state society only.
4. All renewals of memberships in each chapter or state society shall be made on or before March 15 of each calendar year or the membership and all society privileges shall be terminated.
5. Each member may elect membership in either the state society alone or in a chapter. The member may elect the chapter to which he will belong.

B. Fees:

1. Membership shall be of the following types
 - a. Active - with annual fees of \$2.50
 - b. Supporting - with annual fees of \$5
 - c. Contributing - with annual fees of \$10.00
 - d. Life - with single fee of \$50.00
 - e. Honorary - no fees.
2. All dues-paid members shall have full voting privileges in all elections and business of his chapter. Honorary members do not have the privilege of voting.
3. No library or institution can qualify for a life membership in the society.
4. Persons or institutions wishing to receive the monthly publication by mail are required to pay an additional \$0.50 per annum to cover postage and handling.

V. Amendment:

- A. This charter may be amended by a 2/3 vote of

the voting delegates at the general annual meeting of the state board, or at a special meeting called for the purpose of amendment.

VI. By-laws;

- A. Robert's rules of Order shall be observed at all meetings of the society.

VII. Rules of conduct;

- A. The state executive board may, for reasons of conduct inappropriate to an archaeologist, revoke the membership of any member of the Wyo. Archaeological Society. Such reasons may include;

1. Any conduct which is contrary to the stated intents and purposes of the society.
2. The conduct of any excavation by methods inappropriate to a professional archaeologist.
3. Failure to keep complete records of all work done, and information recovered through excavation.
4. Failure to make public the records of a site upon completion of the investigation and within a reasonable length of time.
5. Misrepresentation of membership in, or official relation to, any archaeological organization.
6. The sale of artifacts from or information about, any archaeological site for personal gain.
7. Aiding or abetting, by word or action any persons who loot, damage, or destroy any archaeological site for any reason whatsoever.
8. Failure to secure the consent and permission of the executive board of the member's local chapter, prior to excavation.

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FROM YOUR EDITOR

This is the first issue of "The Wyoming Archaeologist" under new management, and we hope that we can meet the high standards set by the previous editor. We intend to publish the Archaeologist on a quarterly basis, rather than monthly as previously, which should give us more efficient operations and will provide time to prepare a quality magazine. Publishing dates will be the 1st of March, June, September, and December, except that this March issue is one month late, and is shorter than we would like.

While the previous editor was able to write extra material when an issue was short, we have neither the ability nor the technical knowledge necessary to do this, and we must rely on Society members for the material we will need. We can expect to have reports on chapter activities from the chapter correspondents, and we plan to publish reports on the various "digs" planned this season; but we must also have, not only manuscripts, but informal reports on activities of individual members, sketches and drawings, and clippings from magazines and newspapers, to complete each issue. We are not particular about spelling or literary style. So long as your material has to do with archaeology, and is technically accurate, we want it.

as before, the Archaeologist will be produced by a mimeograph process. Using electronic stencils, we will be able to reproduce graphs and tables, line drawings, and high-contrast sketches and drawings, to accompany your articles. We can also provide reprints of reports for those who want extra copies.

Your editor reserves the right to make such changes, corrections, and deletions as we feel are necessary for publication, and we will notify the author by letter when such changes are made. We think that criticism of manuscripts is a matter between the editor and the author, and such editorial criticisms will not ordinarily be printed. However, if the author specifies that his manuscript is to be published as submitted, we will do so, provided we have the right to criticize such manuscripts in print.

We cannot provide the information you want unless you let us know your likes and dislikes, so any suggestions or criticisms will be appreciated, and representative letters will be printed. This is your publication, and it cannot function as it should without your active support and participation.

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