



November 1996

**"One of the comments that I have heard from tribal representatives in the past is: What does archaeology do for us? The visitors we had last summer expressed a sincere interest in our work, but I know we could be doing more and doing it more effectively. Every year adds another dimension of collaboration."**



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## Editor's Corner

Archaeology and the museum have a natural bond. The objects we excavate and the stories we tell about them are literally as well as metaphorically housed in these places. But like all institutions that claim to interpret culture, museums have become the object of scrutiny and, in some cases, scorn, as arguments develop over the constituencies they serve and how stories about the past are told. We know these controversies best in the great museums, but what about the small local museum? County and historical society museums are common throughout North America, while the goal of many Latin American communities in which I work is to create a small museum or display to highlight their local cultural heritage. There are probably thousands of these museums throughout the hemisphere, and for many of them, they are likely the only way a community can learn about its past. In this sense, the small museum is right on the front line of archaeological education.



To explore these issues, we are developing a new series on the ways in which small museums cope with educating the public in its many forms. We want to know how archaeology is used and how it can successfully serve the public. We are currently working on three columns -- Washington state, southern Peru, and Tierra del Fuego. Look for these in upcoming issues!

## Erratum

In [SAA Bulletin 14\(4\):24-27](#), errors appear in Total Stations in Archaeology, by John W. Rick. The fourth paragraph in this article should read as follows:

"Total stations combine a number of technologies to achieve their remarkable accuracy. The first, an extension of traditional transits and theodolites, is an ability to register very fine angular divisions. Accuracy varies with price, but total stations are capable of measuring to the thousandth of a degree. Obviously, the error of radial measurements increases with distance from the measuring instrument. The angular precision for commonly available instruments ranges from 20 sec (60 sec=1 min; 60 min=1 degree) to less than 1 sec. To give an idea of how well accuracy is conserved at distance with these levels of angular precision, a rule of thumb is that 1 sec is 1 cm at 2000 m of distance, so the maximum angular error of a 1-sec total station would be 1 cm when shooting 2 km. A 10-sec instrument would achieve the same accuracy at a distance of 200 m."

Similarly, the second paragraph on page 27 should begin:

"As with most technologies, the most exciting new features are at the top and bottom of the price range. Decreasing prices at the lower end should allow cash-strapped archaeologists into the market. Street prices for lower end total stations (5 sec-20 sec angular accuracy, 3 mm plus 3 ppm to 6 mm plus 6 ppm) should fall in the \$5,000-7,000 range."

We apologize to the author and readers for any confusion the errors may have caused.

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# Letters to the Editor



## **NAGPRA and the Demon-Haunted World**

*All origin myths are equally absurd, but some are more politically correct than others.*

Recent articles on NAGPRA, in the *SAA Bulletin*, *American Antiquity*, the *Anthropology Newsletter*, *Science*, and on the wire services, warrant comment not only because of their implications for the future of archaeology as a "science-like" endeavor, but also because of what they say about the status of western science in general and the role that reasoned inquiry plays in western society. Although many readers might be inclined to dismiss these articles as irrelevant to their particular concerns, it seems clear that the worldview of western science is under serious and sustained assault and that there is a danger that "science-like" views of reality will perish in the face of a multipronged attack in which mysticism, religious fundamentalism, creationism, and belief in the paranormal combine with post-modernist academics to attack the critical realism and mitigated objectivity that are the central epistemological biases of the scientific worldview. The political climate has also become increasingly hostile in recent years as politicians, who generally misunderstand what science "is" or "does," have pandered to the often-vocal concerns of the various anti-science constituencies. The result is a loss of public confidence in the ability of science to resolve significant problems, an increase in the popularity of the various pseudo- or antiscientific worldviews, and a decline in the perceived credibility of rational thought as a method of inquiry about the nature of the world and the place of humans in it.

Most recent articles on NAGPRA are concerned with the repatriation to Native American claimants of human bones and artifacts recovered from government-sponsored archaeological excavations on public lands. These remains, as well as those found elsewhere in the world (e.g., in Israel and Australia), are perceived by western science to pertain to a generalized human past as part of a universal heritage not circumscribed by ethnic or cultural boundaries. However, legislation enacted in recent years has given the cultural traditions and religious beliefs of minorities greater weight under the law than the universalistic perspective that underlies scientific inquiry. Motivated by political expediency and the kind of anti-science sentiment alluded to above, the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires the consultation in archaeological excavation of very broadly defined Native American constituencies and mandates the repatriation and reburial, if so desired by native claimants, of all human remains and artifacts recovered from archaeological sites, including those not affiliated with any known or recognized Native American group.

NAGPRA is an unmitigated disaster for archaeologists, bioarchaeologists, and other physical anthropologists concerned with the study of human skeletal remains. This is because NAGPRA puts ethnicity and religious belief on an equal footing with science and thus provides a mandate for claims of affiliation by virtually any interested party. As is true of any ethnic or racial category, however, "Native Americanness" has only a political definition. Anthropologists acknowledge the statistical, clinal character of race (or, as we prefer to call it, subspecific variation); the government does not. State legislatures, which have often gone far beyond NAGPRA in their zeal to be politically correct, do not want to be bothered with such subtleties (after all, anthropologists are an even weaker political constituency than Native Americans), with the result that claims for the repatriation of human remains and "objects of cultural patrimony" can be extended to include just about anything identified as "affiliated" by a claimant. The result is that the process becomes entirely political, with western science, represented by archaeology, the inevitable loser.

Archaeology is admittedly a "small science," only weakly developed conceptually and characterized by few of the powerful law-like generalizations that underlie the spectacular, recent progress of mainstream, experimental "big science" disciplines like physics. Despite its many shortcomings, however, archaeology in the United States has always been a "science-like" endeavor in the sense that it subscribes to the same collection of materialist biases and assumptions that underlie all of western science. Moreover, its achievements have been substantial. It is simply a fact that knowledge of most pre-contact aboriginal cultures of the New World would have vanished without a trace were it not for archaeology (and the occasional presence of a western observer to record information about them). We are all the losers if, for reasons of political expediency, Native Americans rebury their past. One of the many ironies in the situation provoked by NAGPRA is that many Native American groups who favor the preservation of archaeological and skeletal collections are being co-opted by the actions of small, but vocal, activist minorities in cahoots with ignorant legislators and federal bureaucrats all too willing to sell the profession down the pike for the sake of short-term political gains.

NAGPRA, and similar legislation elsewhere, strikes at the very core of a "science-like" archaeology. Political considerations take precedence over disinterested evaluation of knowledge claims about the human past, with tragic and irreversible results. From the perspective of American archaeology, western science is not merely an optional or alternative "kind" of science -- it is the only "science" there is. NAGPRA uses politics to elevate cultural tradition and religious belief to the level of science as a paradigm for reality. A direct consequence of the national paroxysm of guilt surrounding the quincentenary, NAGPRA is bad law. It is in the interests of Native Americans and Anglo Americans alike that it be repealed. With all of its warts, western science is the most satisfactory paradigm for describing and explaining the experiential world that humans have ever developed. If archaeology turns its back on science and its materialist foundations, it will sacrifice whatever credibility it has acquired as an intellectual endeavor over the century or so of its existence.

G. A. Clark  
Arizona State University

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## 9,300-Year-Old Skeleton Sparks Controversy in Northwest

The accidental discovery of a 9,300-year-old skeleton and the resulting controversy over its disposition received national coverage recently, with stories in the *New York Times* (September 30) and *Time* magazine (October 14). The conflict arose over the announced intent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to repatriate the skeleton to the Umatilla tribe without further study, under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The skeleton in question is a relatively complete one that was inadvertently discovered in July near Kennewick, Washington, where it had eroded from riverbank sediments on Army Corps of Engineers property leased as a county park. The remains were examined by archaeologist James Chatters and physical anthropologists Grover Krantz and Catherine MacMillan. On the basis of superficial observations, all concluded that it does not closely resemble recent Native American populations in the Northwest and that it has several characteristics more common today in European or Middle Eastern populations. A small fragment of bone was radiocarbon dated at approximately 9,300 B.P. and close examination of the skeleton revealed a Cascade-style projectile point embedded in a partially healed lesion in the pelvis.

The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (Pendleton, Oregon) have claimed the remains, under the inadvertent discovery section of NAGPRA. On public lands, repatriation priority is given to the tribe having a valid land claim to the area, if cultural affiliation of the remains with another tribe is not clear. The Indian Lands Commission has certified that the area in which the find was made is Umatilla aboriginal land. The Umatilla Tribe has stated that it intends to consult with other tribes in the area regarding the disposition of the remains, but that it does not want additional studies to be done. As described in the articles cited above, a number of archaeologists and physical anthropologists have expressed dismay and regret at this prospect.

In response to the *New York Times* article, SAA President Bill Lipe wrote the following letter, published in the newspaper on October 4.

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### **To the Editor of the *New York Times*:**

The proposed reburial, without further study, of a 9,300-year-old skeleton by the Umatilla Indian tribe (news article, Sept. 30) highlights some of the challenges posed by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Although it addresses Native American demands for tribal control of ancestral remains, the law does not adequately take into account the fact that genes, culture traits, and language are not inherited in neat tribal packages, but spread, contract, and change fairly independently over time.

When human remains are many hundreds of years old, affiliation with a specific present-day tribe may be extremely problematical. The law assigned the skeleton to the tribe in Washington State on whose aboriginal lands it was found, but provided no way to consider the possibility that this individual might be related to most other Western tribes, or that it might represent a population that had died out. Nor did the law provide for scientific studies to address the interests that other tribes and the general public might have in the early peopling of the Americas.

The Society for American Archaeology hopes that the tribe that has claimed the ancient Washington skeleton will reconsider and permit additional studies to be conducted. In a recent case in southeast Alaska, studies of

perhaps even older human remains found in a cave are being planned in consultation with the tribal governments.

The investigation of skeletal remains is often a highly charged issue because of differences between traditional religious and scientific approaches, but other aspects of archeological study are often less contentious. Cooperation between tribes and archeologists is common, and numerous tribes have cultural heritage programs that include archeology.

A recent meeting of our group explored ways to make archeological research more relevant to Native Americans and traditional knowledge more useful to archeology. The papers, most by Native American scholars, will be published next spring, and royalties will help pay for scholarships for Native American archeology students.

William D. Lipe  
President  
Society for American Archaeology

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# Human Remains Found in Alaska Reported to be 9,730 Years Old

*Terence E. Fifield*

A human jaw bone, recovered from a cave on northern Prince of Wales Island in Alaska's Tongass National Forest in early July 1996, has been radiocarbon dated at 9,730 +/- 60 years before present. "To my knowledge, these are the oldest reliably dated human remains ever found in Alaska," says James Dixon, curator of archaeology at the Denver Museum of Natural History, where the bones and artifacts are currently being studied. A tiny sample of bone from a break in the chin was treated by Thomas Stafford, Director of the Laboratory for Accelerator Radiocarbon Research at the University of Colorado-Boulder, before being submitted for dating to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry. Stafford feels an excellent sample was obtained from the jaw bone and that this is a very reliable date.

The cave, located in a remote area of southeast Alaska, was discovered in 1993 by cavers working with the Tongass Cave Project. During careful mapping of the passages, Kevin Alfred noted bear bones lying on the surface near the cave mouth. The bones were left in place until 1994 when Timothy Heaton, a paleontologist with the University of South Dakota-Vermillion was taken to the cave and collected two bear bones from eroding surface sediments in two different chambers. Then in 1996, accompanied by Fred Grady, preparator with the Smithsonian Institution, and supported by a grant from the National Geographic Society, Heaton spent two weeks carefully excavating a sample of the cave sediments. The team has recovered bear bones dating to 41,600 B.P. as well as seal bones dating to the peak of the ice age, 17,565 years ago. Seven other species of animals, no longer living on the island, have been discovered. "This cave has delivered one record-setting find after another," Heaton said. It was not until the last week of excavations in 1996 that the first evidence of human presence in the cave was discovered. In total, three artifacts (a stone spear point, a pointed bone tool, and a notched piece of bone) and five major skeletal elements (a lower jaw with teeth, three vertebrae, and a pelvis fragment showing signs of carnivore chewing) were found. As soon as the mud-covered bones were recognized as human, excavations were halted.

Under the terms of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, immediately after discovery of the human skeletal material, Terry Fifield, archaeologist with the Tongass National Forest on Prince of Wales Island, began consultation with the tribal governments of Klawock, Craig, Hydaburg, and Kake to identify concerns and decide how to proceed. Both the Klawock Cooperative Association and the Craig Community Association passed resolutions supporting the analysis of the human bones and artifacts and agreeing to further excavations provided that the tribes were notified of any new discoveries. Both councils expressed some discomfort with analysis of the human bones and discussed their concern that increasing public interest in the caves of southeast Alaska poses a threat to sacred sites of the Tlingit and Haida people. However, in the end, both councils decided the potential to gain knowledge about some of their earliest ancestors was overwhelming.

The artifacts and human bones were sent to Dixon. For the past six years he and other researchers have been searching the caves of southeast Alaska for evidence indicating that humans first settled the Americas with the use of boats along the northwest coast of North America. The museum plans to continue its support of Dixon's research in southeast Alaska as this discovery develops. "I was delighted when we received the results of the radiocarbon analysis," said Dixon. "This may be just the tip of the iceberg. Future discoveries could be even older. It is my belief that some of the oldest archaeological remains preserved in North America will be found in the caves of southeast Alaska. This, and other discoveries, are critical to understanding when humans first came to the Americas, what the environment was like, and what their lives were like at that time. This discovery

provides exciting new opportunities to scientifically demonstrate the long human occupation of southeast Alaska and to illuminate the rich cultural past of its people."

Further analysis of the bones and artifacts (radiocarbon dating, physical anthropological study, and other analyses) are planned. Excavation both outside and inside the cave is planned over the next few years. However, scientists, managers, and tribal members alike are concerned about the security of the cave. The fine, water-saturated silts that make up the cave floor are very vulnerable to damage, and the water-soaked bones and other organic materials contained in those silts are easily crushed. Jim Baichtal, geologist with the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest, stresses that the surfaces in these caves may not have been walked on by humans for millennia. When we enter these sites for the first time, we are altering or even destroying the accumulated record of thousands of years of environmental change in that area. Baichtal states, "These discoveries confirm the antiquity of the deposits within the caves. As explorers and researchers, we must recognize the potential importance of the paleoecological information contained in the sediments of the cave's floor and be careful with our disturbance. We all must take responsibility for protection of that information and what may be learned from it."

"We have seen a truly gratifying spirit of cooperation between tribal governments, federal agencies, universities, and scientists during the initial stages of this discovery," says Fifield. "In many ways this is a model of how we can work together on important concerns. We are optimistic that, as this discovery unfolds, we will continue to cooperate, sharing information and learning about the earliest beginnings of culture in southeast Alaska."

*Terence E. Fifield is an archaeologist for the Thorne Bay and Craig Districts of the Tongass National Forest.*

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# Archaeopolitics

*Judy Bense*

The SAA Government Affairs Committee continues to be active in the political arena by mobilizing specific issue teams drawn from the membership to address legislative and regulatory issues and by increasing information exchange among Capitol Hill representatives, SAA staff, and the archaeological community's grassroots constituency.

At the state and local levels, the grassroots support network for government affairs (once known as COPA) is almost completed. The organization is now called the Government Affairs Network State Representatives (GANSRs). The primary responsibilities for the GANSRs are to serve as key links to the archaeological community for the SAA government affairs manager and to disseminate SAA government affairs information to state archaeological societies through submissions to newsletters and email networks. As of September, there were 40 active GANSRs. The goal is to have a member for each of the remaining 10 states by the 1997 annual meeting.

Communication is essential to politics, and it is much faster and less expensive within the government affairs program now because it is almost exclusively electronic. In light of some of the fast-moving initiatives we experienced last year, the committee has initiated periodic government affairs updates, based on SAA Government Affairs Manager Donald Craib's reports to the committee chairman. The updates, edited and distributed by the chairman, keep the GANSRs informed about issues before Congress and what SAA is doing. GANSRs then send the updates to archaeological society newsletters in their states and post them on email networks. The updates are relatively short -- one to three pages -- and cover current issues pending in Washington. They are also sent to the SAA leadership. Two updates were sent in the summer and one in September, and they will continue throughout the year. The well-received updates seem to be an effective way to inform the profession about current issues in our nation's capital.

The Government Affairs Committee has initiated an open forum at the SAA annual meeting to keep the general SAA membership informed about government affairs and SAA's position on the issues, and to attract more members to our efforts. The first forum was at the 1996 New Orleans annual meeting and was entitled "Washington Politics: What the Heck Is Going on and What Can We Do about It?" The forum panel consisted of current leaders in SAA government affairs who presented short summaries of recent political events in Washington and forecasted the future. The audience asked questions and shared information and suggestions on topics of concern. The forum was very well attended, and members were active participants in a lively discussion following the panelists' summaries.

A second forum is planned for the 1997 meeting in Nashville, with the focus on what we can expect from the 105th Congress. Panelists will include SAA President Bill Lipe, President-elect Vin Steponaitis, Executive Board member Donna Seifert, Preservation Action President Nellie Longworth, and a senior congressional aide from the Tennessee delegation.

The government affairs program also seeks to improve communications across the board by opening committee meetings at the SAA annual meeting to all GANSRs and committee advisors. We tried this in New Orleans and found it much more productive with input and discourse from a group of 40-45 members interested in government affairs. Many people met each other for the first time, and the group became much more cohesive. This meeting format will be continued in Nashville.



The simultaneous beginning of a new SAA government affairs program and the 104th Congress demanded a quick pace for organizing the government affairs program and grassroots network. On the completion of the 104th Congress, the Government Affairs Committee will conduct the first ArchaeoPolitics Summit in Washington in early 1997 to review the lessons learned from the 104th Congress and develop our strategies for the 105th.

*Judy Bense is chair of the Government Affairs Committee.*

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# Publicly Relating: Notes From the Public Relations Committee

*Renata Woly nec*

Public interest in archaeological topics has increased dramatically in the past decade. Unfortunately, feature and news stories concerning the past often border on pseudo-science, while cursory or sensational presentations without benefit of professional input can lead more to misunderstanding than enlightenment.

To overcome this problem, and to assist the SAA Washington Office in fielding the growing number of requests from journalists, the Public Relations Committee proposes to develop a press information referral network consisting of professional archaeologists willing to provide expert commentary at the local and national level. This list will be maintained at the SAA office and individual names given out only in response to specific requests for a particular subject or geographical area. Members in this referral system would serve as occasional press contacts to verify and identify the significance of various archaeological news stories. This method of providing the press with solid information will, over time, serve the profession by creating a more enlightened public, one educated to the relevance of archaeology.

We know why it is important to preserve the past for the future, but the public will not know or care unless we use the press to create public advocacy instead of indifference. Reporters, usually pressed for time and eager for a quick answer, will come to the SAA office if they know that one phone call will get them the right expert, the background material, the interview, and the facts to back up their stories. It is up to us to help them get it right and get it fast.

Of course, in order for the referral network to be useful, the media need to be informed of its existence. We will use the various newswires and Internet services to inform the wire services, major networks, and science writers about this "one-stop shop" for answers to all their questions on Americanist archaeology.

The only way this press information database can work is with your participation. We promise not to abuse your time or your patience with too many calls or pointless foolish questions. Please take part. If we are not willing to set the record straight -- if the public continues to be uneducated -- we will have only ourselves to blame if our sites are destroyed and our research funds dry up.

Take a moment to complete the form printed below, and send it to Elin Danien, Chair, Public Relations Committee, 2316 Lakeview Drive, Yardley, PA 19067. Or send the information via email to [edanien@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:edanien@sas.upenn.edu). We will compile the list and pass it on to the Washington office, where it will be maintained.

*Renata Woly nec is at the Edinboro University of Pennsylvania and a member of the Public Relations Committee.*

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## Information for the Press Referral Network

Yes, I want to be part of the Press Referral Network.

**Name and title:**

**Affiliation:**

**Address:**

**City:**  **State:**  **Zip Code:**

**Telephone--Work:**  **Home:**  **When Available:**

**Fax:**  **Email:**

**Expertise--Geographic Area(s):**

**Subject Area(s):**

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# Archaeology at the International Science and Engineering Fair

*Michael O'Hara*

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This past May, I had the honor to be a judge in the Behavioral and Social Sciences Section of the 47th International Science and Engineering Fair in Tucson. This event, which is for high school students from eighth to twelfth grade, was sponsored by Science Service, a nonprofit organization founded in 1921 to promote science education. There were 55 impressive entries in the section that I judged, and among the cognition and perception experiments were three reports of students' archaeological research.

Reiko Ishihara, a senior at Lubbock High School, Lubbock, Tex., presented her analysis of burned caliche collected from a 1-m<sup>2</sup> feature at the Lubbock Lake Landmark. The pieces of caliche were characterized by weight, Munsell color scale value, and percentage of the surface burned. The spatial distribution of these variables in the feature led to the conclusion that the burned caliche represented a hearth that had been repeatedly used. Analysis of the caliche color indicated that it had been gathered from up to three different sites and that the feature may have been remodeled once. Ishihara gained this research opportunity through the Texas Tech Museum, where she has volunteered for two years, and she was assisted by Eileen Johnson, the museum's curator of anthropology.

Kyla Elizabeth Tew, a senior at Enterprise High School in Enterprise, Alab., reported on the analysis of lithic artifacts from the Evie site, a Jersey Bluff (A.D. 800-1200) occupation on the lower Illinois River. The lithic analysis revealed the existence of two spatially distinct activity areas, while related ceramic evidence suggested that the areas were not contemporaneous. Tew participated in excavations at the Evie site as a National Science Foundation scholar at the Center for American Archaeology and was mentored by Matthew Purtill, a graduate student at the University of Cincinnati. She plans to attend Birmingham-Southern College in fall 1996 and major in anthropology. Her display was graced with three examples of her flint-knapping skills.

Ann Seiferle-Valencia, a junior from Farmington High School in Farmington, N.M., presented her study of high-frequency processes (HFP) and low-frequency processes (LFP) among the Chacoan Anasazi. Data on construction, subsistence, demography, health, and mortuary practices were analyzed and presented graphically. It was found that large sites followed HFP trends, while small sites and outliers followed LFP trends. Changing adaptations over time favored HFP, leading to population growth, the development of a complex social system, overexploitation of the environment, and, ultimately, systemic collapse. Seiferle-Valencia has another year in high school (and another year to do another science fair project), yet she is already considering studying archaeology in college.

All of the students presented outstanding projects and are to be commended. Also to be commended are those who assisted the students in their research. Every year high school students across the country compete in science fairs for class credit and, most importantly, for college scholarships. Encourage any high school students that may be participating in archaeological programs to undertake research for a science fair project. If any student seeks research opportunities for or advice on a science fair project, help nourish the next generation of archaeologists.

*Michael O'Hara is a graduate student at Northern Arizona University.*

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# STUDENT AFFAIRS

## Getting Graphic! Making an Effective Poster

*Jane Eva Baxter*

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### Why Do a Poster?

As the discipline of archaeology continues to grow, so does the amount of information that archaeologists wish to disseminate to their peers. Most conferences now strongly encourage posters as a creative and effective format capable of reaching a wide audience, and poster sessions are becoming an attractive alternative to the traditional paper format. Posters provide a visual message that allow individuals to view material at their own pace, while the more informal setting allows people to view posters alone or to engage in discussions of the material with the presenter and other viewers. In essence, posters allow viewers to quickly get an overview of your research.

### What the Experts Say

An effective poster combines many important elements to both attract viewers and clearly convey information. There are two main components to any poster: text and graphics. Diane Matthews (1990, *The Scientific Poster: Guidelines for Effective Visual Communication, Technical Communication*, Third Quarter) presents a variety of considerations in her how-to article that help to make each of these components work effectively. The following are excerpts from the wealth of information contained in this and other similar articles -- it is worth the time to check them out!

First, most conferences issue instructions or guidelines for posters that set the limits for poster size. Text and graphics must fit the specific format of the conference.

People tend to spend only minutes at each individual poster, making it essential to create text and graphics that are easily digestible in a short period of time. For text, it is important to condense arguments to their key points and to group ideas in "chunked" sections. Lists make a great alternative to the paragraph format! Posters, like papers, should follow the "IMRAD" format: Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion. Present text using readable fonts and consistent typographic style.



Graphics are extremely important to the success of a poster. A sloppy poster will convey a message of sloppy research, so great care should be placed on presentation. Make certain that your poster layout is balanced and will lead the reader to follow information in a logical format. Do not distract your reader with too many colors; choose a color scheme and carry it through. Make all visual aspects of the poster large enough to view. Most people will view a poster from two to four feet away, so large fonts, enlarged photos, simple graphs, and clear charts will enhance readability.

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## **Tips from a SAA Student Poster Award Winner**

Alanah Woody, currently a doctoral student at the University of Southampton, won the SAA Student Poster Award in 1994. More recently she helped coordinate the Sundance Poster Symposium for the 1996 SAA Annual Meeting. Alanah has the following advice and information about preparing an outstanding poster session:

- Preparing a poster is an expensive venture. Matte board, photo enlargements, and other graphic materials can add up quickly!
- Have hard copies of a "real" publishable paper on hand to go with your poster, complete with chaining arguments, citations, and a bibliography. Separate bibliographies and business cards are also good ideas.
- Posters are not the same as papers! You do not have space to support every argument. Use your poster to spark enough interest so people will ask for a copy of your paper.
- Read how-to articles about creating an effective poster, but also add your own touches to make your poster unique and noteworthy!

## **What SAA Judges Look for in a Winning Poster**

Advice from the viewer's perspective comes from David Anderson, program chair for the upcoming SAA Annual Meeting in Nashville, Tenn. He also has been a judge for poster sessions at previous SAA meetings. Judges look for the following things to determine the quality of a poster:

- **Subject matter:** A great site or topic makes a great poster!
- **Production values:** Legible text, colorful artwork, and effective arrangement are essential for a poster.
- **Clarity:** Is the technical argument well presented? Is the flow of information logical and easy to follow?
- **Absorbable level of detail:** Do not try to squeeze in too much information by using small type or presenting too many graphics.
- **First impressions are critical:** Effective posters have a "hook" either in the subject matter or in its presentation.
- **Cleverness and originality of presentation:** Posters that are new or unique and effective in presenting information will stand out.

The SAA judges do not know whether a poster was made by a student or professional at the time of judging. Sometimes a student poster may receive the overall highest score!

## **Recycle Your Poster**

What should you do with your poster when the meeting is over? Why not donate it to a museum? Many small town, county, and other local museums have very limited budgets for creating new exhibits. Most curators would welcome the opportunity to have a professional exhibit on display in their museum, and it helps promote archaeology to the public as well!

## **For Further Reading**

Two articles that describe how to make an effective scientific poster and provide extremely valuable advice are:

Connor, Carol Waite

1988 The Poster Session: A Guide for Preparation. USGS Open File Report 88-667. U.S. Geological Survey. Washington, D.C.

Matthews, Diane

1990 The Scientific Poster: Guidelines for Effective Visual Communication, *Technical Communication*, Third Quarter.

*Jane Eva Baxter is a member of the Student Affairs Committee.*

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# Archaeology Education Coordinator Pilot Project Enters Second Year

*Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass*

SAA is soliciting proposals for calendar year 1997 as part of a multiyear project to assess the potential activities and costs for a nationwide network of archaeology education coordinators. Two \$12,500 grants will be awarded to nonprofit organizations or state agencies to support coordination and development of archaeology education programs and materials at the state level.

This project, developed by SAA's Public Education Committee and made possible by grants from the Bureau of Land Management's Cultural Resources Program, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Park Service Archeology and Education Program, is based on the conviction that public education is an important way to increase understanding and appreciation for the past and to engage the public in the preservation of archaeological resources. As described at the 1994 Save the Past for the Future conference, public education includes a broad range of activities and target audiences. The current request for proposals (RFP) focuses on one particular aspect of public education -- archaeology in precollegiate education.

Last year the project awarded a grant to the Friends of the Pennsylvania State Museum and Historical Commission to fund initiatives at the state level during 1996. Funding is supporting the introduction of the Bureau of Land Management's Project Archaeology curriculum into the state's schools by training archaeologists and educators who will, in turn, present workshops for teachers. In addition, educators and technicians are adapting Project Archaeology material for use in the museum's new interactive television network that will enable archaeologists and museum personnel to interact with classrooms in remote sections of the state. Pennsylvania's archaeology education coordinator, Beverly Mitchum Chiarulli, continues to be involved in planning and coordinating the state's Archaeology Week, as well as working with the annual Archaeology Essay Contest committee and overseeing the production of a state-specific handbook for educators.

The grants for 1997 will fund model programs in states in which the archaeological and educational contexts for undertaking education projects are different from one another and from Pennsylvania's. In particular, SAA seeks to fund at least one project in a state with a high proportion of publicly owned lands. Final reports on the activities undertaken and the lessons learned from these three different settings will guide other states working toward more coherent statewide efforts. They will also demonstrate to potential sponsors the effectiveness of pooling resources in support of a coordinator who can reduce redundancy and competition among programs.

For the 1997 pilot project, SAA and its federal partners will fund an individual or agency who will be actively involved in precollegiate archaeology public education in each state. Each grantee will receive funding of \$12,500 to cover salary and expenses; the position may be full-time or part-time. Coordinators will work to broaden the reach of successful materials and programs and expand the exchange of information in their states.

The RFP, which was sent to the historic preservation officer in each U.S. state and territory, elaborates on the rationale for the pilot project, defines project goals, provides criteria for selecting grant recipients and evaluating their success, and furnishes the overall project timetable. Because major funding for the pilot project has been provided by U.S. government agencies, participation is limited to the states and territories. The RFP has also been sent to current coordinators of the SAA Public Education Network (see the Education section of SAA's Web page at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)), which links local and regional educators and archaeologists through state and provincial coordinators.

SAA members interested in archaeology education should take this opportunity to work with their SHPO to produce a proposal. If you are not in a position to use this grant yourself, please encourage the appropriate individuals in your state to develop a response. To encourage statewide partnerships and cooperative efforts, SAA requests that only one proposal be generated from each state or territory.

Proposals are due in the SAA office by November 18, 1996, with notification of grant awards to be made by December 20, 1996. If you would like a copy of the RFP or have any questions about the grant process or the pilot project in general, please contact Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass at the Washington office or via email at [public\\_edu@saa.org](mailto:public_edu@saa.org).

*Dorothy Schlotthauer Krass is the SAA public education manager.*

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## Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis 1903 - 1996



Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis, 93, died of heart failure on July 4, 1996, in Winter Haven, Florida. Madeline Kneberg and Thomas M. N. Lewis were a team synonymous with Tennessee archaeology.

Madeline was born in Moline, Illinois, one of three daughters of Charles and Ann Kneberg. Her father, an artist and interior decorator, encouraged Madeline to draw -- a skill that would manifest itself in her later archaeological career. At 21, as an aspiring singer, she went to Italy and lived in Florence for four years where she explored art and music. During this period she decided not to become a singer and returned to Chicago in 1928 to enroll in the school of nursing at Presbyterian Hospital. After graduation, she continued her studies at the University of Chicago, majoring in sociology and minoring in psychology. It was here that she met Fay-Cooper Cole who encouraged her to pursue physical anthropology, ultimately taking her from a planned career in medicine to one in anthropology. Under Cole, Madeline completed all but her dissertation.

One of the largest archaeological projects to take place in this country was initiated with the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. From 1934 to 1942, federal relief crews under the supervision of archaeologists from the universities of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama conducted excavations on hundreds of sites in the Tennessee River valley and its tributaries. Thomas M. N. Lewis was hired to head the Tennessee operations, and in 1938 he hired Madeline Kneberg to supervise the archaeology lab at the University of Tennessee.

Until the Works Progress Administration was dissolved in 1942, Madeline managed 30-40 individuals involved in processing and analyzing enormous quantities of archaeological materials. She and Tom developed and published a detailed laboratory procedures manual that included an attribute-based classification system, techniques for pottery reconstruction, and a system for collections management. As a physical anthropologist, Kneberg examined and classified over 2,000 skeletal remains.

A draft version of the excavations in the Chick-amauga Reservoir was completed in the early 1940s, but funds were not available to publish the entire report. Consequently, Tom and Madeline chose one site, Hiwassee Island, to publish, and *Hiwassee Island: An Archaeological Account of Four Tennessee Indian Peoples* was produced by the University of Tennessee Press in 1946. This landmark archaeological report exhibited the excellent scholarship of both authors, and it also contained illustrations of prehistoric life drawn by Madeline. This commitment to making the past accessible to the layperson is a hallmark of both Madeline and Tom.

In 1940, with some hesitancy over the lingering consequences of the Scopes trial, Madeline began teaching courses in anthropology. She and Tom comprised the Division of Anthropology, which became a full-fledged department in 1947. In 1950 Madeline became the first female full professor outside of the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee. Madeline was also elected a fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

The concern by Madeline and Tom for educating the layperson about archaeology is best manifested in the creation of the Tennessee Archaeological Society in 1944. The Society's journal, *Tennessee Archaeologist*, was to be "instrumental in arousing a new interest in the state's prehistory, and in encouraging a state-wide cooperation." Society meetings and journal articles presented the culture history of the state and encouraged proper recovery and recording of archaeological materials. Madeline and Tom were always available to identify objects, visit sites, and work with avocational archaeologists.

In the 1950s Madeline was especially active in the planning and construction of the Oconoluftee Indian Village in Cherokee, North Carolina. The reconstructed 18th-century Cherokee village employed many Cherokee craftspeople in the revival and promotion of traditional arts and crafts.

The culmination of the efforts of Madeline and Tom to interpret the Native American history of Tennessee came in 1958 with the publication of *Tribes That Slumber: Indian Times in the Tennessee Region*. Profusely illustrated with drawings by Madeline, the book has been among the 10 best sellers for the University of Tennessee Press with almost 18,000 copies sold to date. Another passion of Kneberg and Lewis was the creation of a museum on the University of Tennessee campus. Finally, in 1955, a bequest from Judge John and Ellen McClung Green in memory of her father made a museum possible, and the Frank H. McClung Museum was completed in 1961.

The same year, at age 65, Tom Lewis decided to retire, and after what Madeline called the longest courtship on record, they married. Their final contribution to Tennessee archaeology, published that year as Lewis and Lewis, was *Eva: An Archaic Site*. They retired to Winter Haven, Florida, where after an intensive 23 years of archaeology, they pursued other activities.

In 1995 at the 52nd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Madeline was appropriately honored: "...WHEREAS the breadth of her endeavors clearly demonstrate that Madeline Kneberg Lewis is indeed a 'complete archaeologist,' a 'founding mother' of southeastern archaeology, and a role model for all archaeologists; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN TO ALL that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference confers on Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, and thanks her for her enduring contributions to southeastern archaeology, including her groundbreaking work to instill in the public an appreciation and understanding of the diverse and rich archaeological heritage of the Tennessee Valley."

*Acknowledgments.* I am indebted to and appreciate the recent biographical work on Madeline Kneberg Lewis by Hester Davis, Rochelle Marrinan, Lynette Nyman, Lynne Sullivan, and Nancy White.

*Jefferson Chapman, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.*

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- 1952d Comparison of Certain Mexican and Tennessee Shell Ornaments (with T. M. N. Lewis). *Tennessee Archaeologist* 8(2):42-46.
- 1953 The Cherokee "Hothouse" (with T. M. N. Lewis). *Tennessee Archaeologist* 9(1):2-5.
- 1954a *Oconoluftee Indian Village: An Interpretation of a Cherokee Community of 1750* (with T. M. N. Lewis). Cherokee Historical Association. Cherokee, North Carolina.
- 1954b *Ten Years of the Tennessee Archaeologist, Selected Subjects* (editor, with T. M. N. Lewis). J. B. Graham, Chattanooga.
- 1954c The Duration of the Archaic Tradition in the Lower Tennessee Valley. *Southern Indian Studies* 5:40-44.
- 1955 The A. L. LeCroy Collection (with T. M. N. Lewis). *Tennessee Archaeologist* 11(2):75-82.
- 1956a The Paleo-Indian Complex on the LeCroy Site (with T. M. N. Lewis). *Tennessee Archaeologist* 12(1):5-11.
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## *In Memory of Tedd McCann*

Loretta Neumann, former government affairs consultant for the Society for American Archaeology, recently suffered the tragic loss of her husband, Tedd McCann, as a result of a heart attack. Neumann is known to many SAA members through her work on behalf of archaeology and historic preservation. She heads CEHP Incorporated, 1627 K Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006.

Memorials can be sent in memory of Theodore McCann to Plan Tacoma, 528 Cedar Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20012. McCann was a well-known urban park planner. Contributions received in McCann's memory will be used for landscaping, benches, and plantings in a small urban pocket park that has been purchased by Plan Tacoma, a community action group in Neumann's neighborhood.

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## SAA Obituary Policy and Procedures

In September 1994 the Society for American Archaeology's Executive Board decided that obituaries would appear in *SAA Bulletin* rather than *American Antiquity* or *Latin American Antiquity*. The decision recognized that journal pages are fixed in number and should focus on articles and reports, and that *SAA Bulletin*, which is printed on archival paper and distributed to all members and institutional journal subscribers, is the most timely medium for publishing such material. The following procedures became effective on July 1, 1996.

**Death Notices** will be published in *SAA Bulletin* in a timely manner and consist of short, two-to-three sentence statements about the deceased.

**Obituaries** will be published in *SAA Bulletin* and consist of up to 500 words. Ordinarily, obituaries will be accepted from family members or close colleagues. The *Bulletin* editor, or his/her designate, is charged with contacting close colleagues (or, in some circumstances, family members) of the deceased to remind them that an obituary may be published if received; however, in no sense is the preparation of the obituary mandatory. Obituary content is a matter best left to the author, but generally the obituary should contain a brief review of the deceased's professional activities, a synthesis of his/her major contributions to the field, and perhaps a more personal statement about the kind of person the deceased was. Authors should be given substantial discretion as to what they choose to emphasize. The *Bulletin* will publish a photograph of the deceased with the obituary.

**Bibliographies** accompanying obituaries will not necessarily be published in *SAA Bulletin*, but SAA may instead make them available on SAAweb (<http://www.saa.org/>), where they will be housed in a section accessible to the public. Bibliographies must be submitted in electronic form and must conform to SAA publication style.

The editor of the *SAA Bulletin* may appoint an associate editor for obituaries, who will have the primary responsibility for preparing death notices, requesting obituaries from colleagues or family members of the deceased, coordinating the submission of bibliographies, and editing these materials. The *Bulletin* editor will have final control of the disposition of death notices, obituaries, and bibliographies.

SAA has long had a strong interest in publishing articles on the history of Americanist archaeology, and it therefore encourages the preparation of article-length papers on how especially well-known archaeologists and their intellectual circles have influenced the field. Ordinarily these articles would be submitted to the journals by their authors, but in some instances, the editors may solicit them. In either instance, these papers would be peer-reviewed and subject to the same treatment as other submissions to the journals. These papers should be seen as essays in the history of archaeology, and in this sense they should be considered as syntheses of intellectual trends, discussions of critical ideas or concepts, or evaluations of major innovations in technique, method, and theory upon which the subject(s) has had a major influence.

## Interface--



# Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts

*Mark Gilberg*

## Archaeology and Technology

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### Introduction

Regardless of the medium of distribution, it is generally agreed that the dissemination of information is critical to advances in historic preservation. Improved methods of sharing information and coordinating its distribution are needed, including new information databases and searching capabilities. Preservation professionals need to gain both intellectual and technological control over the existing knowledge base. Unfortunately, this has become increasingly difficult as the knowledge base expands. Nonetheless, it is essential to keep pace to avoid reinventing the wheel and to take advantage of the benefits of technology transfer.

One of the most effective means of staying abreast of current developments in historic preservation is through the use of abstracts such as *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA)*. *AATA* is an extremely effective resource. Unfortunately, few archaeologists are aware of its merits.

### Coverage and Content

First published in 1955, *AATA* is the only comprehensive, international bibliographic publication for the technical literature on archaeology and the fine arts. It is also the only abstract source that literally brings together all disciplines that are active in historic preservation -- architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and archaeology.

*ATA* abstracts periodicals, reports, newspapers, books, and other publications as well as audiovisual and machine-readable media. Each year approximately 1,300 periodicals and some 500 new monographs, selected essays, conference pre-prints and proceedings, bibliographies, textbooks, patent documents, technical reports, doctoral and master's theses, films, videos, and other "gray" literature are surveyed. Last year alone more than 3,000 abstracts were published.

The sources cited deal specifically with the technical examination, investigation, analysis, restoration, preservation, and technical documentation of works of art and monuments having historic or artistic significance. Also abstracted is technical literature that reports data on the physical and chemical composition of artistic and historic works as well as on the substances used in their treatment, repair, and preservation. Articles of general interest, or those concerned with the technical aspects of art and archaeology, are also abstracted. Reports of the progress of archaeological excavations, notices of objects and works of art newly discovered or authenticated, and art historical studies are included if they shed light on the nature or techniques of construction of objects.

In recent years a special effort has been made to abstract works that are indirectly related to the study and treatment of art works or archaeological materials. This is an attempt to facilitate the transfer of new technologies from disciplines outside the immediate sphere of historic preservation.

## **Subject Headings and Searches**

The abstracts are divided into the following eight main subject headings:

- examination and documentation methods
- conservation practice
- archaeology
- architectural conservation
- conservation education and training
- production techniques and history of technology
- analysis, treatment, and techniques of specific materials and objects
- audiovisual source materials

Under each subject heading are subsections that address specific issues. For example, under the heading of archaeology are subsections on archaeological conservation, archaeometry, site location and documentation, excavation and processing techniques and field conservation, site preservation and management, geoarchaeology, environmental archaeology, experimental archaeology, archaeobotany, and archaeozoology.

These subject groupings make combing the literature easy and convenient and serve as a framework for simple browsing. More systematic searches can be conducted by using the author, subject, or source indexes provided as appendices to each annual volume. *ATA* uses more than 6,000 key words and proper names for more specific topical searches in the subject index, which also includes the full titles in English as well as cross-references to related terms when appropriate. Each issue contains an author index and a combined index/directory that lists the citations for each source and includes the publisher's address and ISBN/ISSN reference numbers to simplify library requests.

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## **Abstracts**

The bibliographic information in each abstract cites figures and illustrations, references, indexes, and bibliography, as well as source language(s) and published summaries. The sample abstract of a periodical article in Figure 1 illustrates the range of information provided.

**Abstract number** → **32-39.**  
**Authors** → **Eighmy, Jeffrey L.; and Mitchell, Douglas R.**  
**Article title** → **Archaeomagnetic dating at Pueblo Grande.**  
**First author's affiliation** → Affl: Colorado State University Department of Anthropology, CSU Archaeometric Lab, Fort Collins, CO, USA.

	- Volume number
	Issue number
	Page numbers
	Language of text

**Periodical title** → *Journal of archaeological science*, 21, no. 4, pp. 445-453, (1994). [Eng w Eng summary]. 6 figs., 1 table, 24 refs.  
**Publication data** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Number of references**      A data set of 174 archaeomagnetic samples from burned features, collected at Pueblo Grande Hohokam site in Phoenix, Arizona, provides an opportunity to evaluate the potential contribution of archaeomagnetism to solving chronometric problems. . . . A.A. ← **Abstractor (author's abstract)**

## Archaeology and AATA

The range and breadth of publications abstracted by *AATA* is impressive and reflects a strong international perspective. Regional editors worldwide ensure the coverage of pertinent foreign language journals and books. Many of these publications are directly relevant to archaeologists. The following periodicals, for example, were abstracted in Volume 33 (1996), and this list is by no means complete.

*AARG News: Newsletter of the Aerial Archaeology Research Group*

*Acta archaeologica*

*Acta praehistorica et archaeologica*

*American Antiquity*

*American Journal of Archaeology*

*Antiquity*

*Archaeological Journal*

*Archaeological Prospection*

*Archaeological Review from Cambridge*

*Archaeological Textile Newsletter*

*Archaeology*

*Archaeology Ireland*

*Archaeometry*

*Archäologie in Deutschland*

*Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*

*Archeologia e Calcolatori*

*Archeologicke rozhledy*

*Archaeomaterials*

*Australian Archaeology*

*Biblical Archaeologist*

*Cambridge Archaeological Journal*

*Circaea: Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology*

*Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites*

*CRM: Cultural Resources Management*

*Current Archaeology*

*Dendrochronologia*

*European Archaeologist*

*Field Archaeologist*

*Geoarchaeology*

*Historical Archaeology*

*Historical Metallurgy*

*Industrial Archaeology Review*  
*International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*  
*Journal of Archaeological Science*  
*Journal of Field Archaeology*  
*Journal of Ethnobiology*  
*Journal of Imaging Science and Technology*  
*Journal of Irish Archaeology*  
*Journal of Theoretical Archaeology*  
*Levant*  
*Lithic Technology*  
*London Archaeologist*  
*MAW: Museum Archaeologists News*  
*Manchester Archaeological Bulletin*  
*MASCA Research Papers in Science and Archaeology*  
*Medieval Archaeology*  
*Radiocarbon*  
*Science and Technology for Cultural Heritage*

Not all journals are covered or covered comprehensively. The editors of *AATA* recognize this deficiency and are constantly seeking to expand coverage. *AATA* is a highly collaborative publication that depends on the efforts of nearly 120 volunteers worldwide who contribute abstracts. To stay current and to fill gaps in coverage, *AATA* is always looking for additional volunteers. As an inducement, a free subscription is offered to each volunteer. Serving as an abstracter is a rewarding exercise and a great way to stay current with the published literature. At the same time, it provides an opportunity to ensure coverage of important gray literature that might otherwise go unnoticed. *AATA* also has one very strong selling point that subscribers always appreciate: it appears regularly and promptly and has done so for 40 years.

*AATA* is published semi-annually by the Getty Conservation Institute in association with the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, London. Subscriptions may be purchased through the J. Paul Getty Trust, Book Distribution Center, P.O. Box 2112, Santa Monica, CA 90407, (818) 778-6943. *AATA* is also available on-line through the bibliographic database (BCIN) of the Conservation Information Network, a joint project of the Getty Conservation Institute and the Department of Canadian Heritage, Canada. For more information, contact User Services, Conservation Information Network, Canadian Heritage Information Network, 365 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C8, Canada.

*Mark Gilberg is the research coordinator for the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.*

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## Working Together



# The Archaeological Field School in the 1990s: Collaboration in Research and Training

*Barbara J. Mills*

What is the role of the archaeological field school in the 1990s? How does it contribute to training archaeologists for conducting research in the multifaceted settings we now find ourselves in? Can an archaeological field school conduct research, provide training in field and lab techniques, *and* interact with the many different publics interested in our work?

When I first took over the directorship of the University of Arizona's Archaeological Field School in 1992, I had a chance to think about these questions in the design of my own field program. Over the past four years, I have had several positive experiences in aspects of both research and training that have involved working together with Native American groups, their employees, advisory groups, and tribal members. Some of these experiences were formalized from the outset of the project, some were fortuitous, and still others were planned and carried out after our project had been well underway. Each of these experiences has brought home the fact that research, teaching, and collaboration are not separate tracks, but necessary components for field schools in the 1990s.

My interest in the archaeology of prehistoric Western Pueblos led me to choose the Sitgreaves National Forest in east-central Arizona as the location for my field project. It was an area that had not seen much excavation in the past 50 years, yet was surrounded by areas that had been well studied -- including the Grasshopper area to the south, where the University of Arizona had conducted a field school for 30 years, and the Homol'ovi pueblos to the north, where the Arizona State Museum, also of the University of Arizona, continues to work.

Our research design includes the study of the changing social, economic, and political organization of prehistoric pueblos in the Silver Creek area, a tributary of the Little Colorado River. Three sites spanning the period of about A.D. 1100 to 1400 are being excavated. The earliest site was constructed within 100 years of a major migration into the area and has a circular masonry great kiva similar to great kivas found at Chaco outliers. The latest site, a 200-room pueblo known as the Bailey Ruin, was also occupied after an archaeologically recognizable migration into the area from the Colorado Plateau dating to the late 1200s. Our research is currently being funded by the University of Arizona, the National Science Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and the U.S. Forest Service.

The U.S. Forest Service has been very supportive of the project and has worked hard to help us with the logistics of setting up a field camp at a former ranger station and arranging for special use permits. Although the excavations and camp are on Forest Service land, the project area falls within the traditional use areas of four southwestern tribes: Hopi, Zuni, White Mountain Apache, and Navajo. Before our ARPA permit could be issued, each one of these tribes was consulted by the Forest Service archaeologist. Our research design was submitted to each of the tribes, and we received constructive comments back from their representatives.



*Figure 1: The Zuni Cultural Advisory Team at Hough's Great Kiva site.*

Explicit from the outset was our intention to avoid the excavation of human remains. If burials are encountered, our policy is to stop excavations in that unit and leave the remains in situ along with all of the associated artifacts. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed at the beginning of the project by a representative of each tribe, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. A formal procedure for review and research dissemination was set up in the memorandum: we submit our annual field report to the U.S. Forest Service archaeologist each fall, who then sends it out for review to each of the tribes.

Although formalized from the beginning of the project, the process of the review of our annual reports through the stipulations of the MOU has brought only indirect interaction over the past three years. As the Forest Service is the agency responsible for the administration of the permit, feedback has been filtered through the federal agency. In the past two years we have gotten very few comments back from the tribes. While this is an advantage for bureaucratic reasons, it is not satisfying as a collaborative experience. Instead, we have looked to other avenues of communication to supplement the one now legally required by our permit to provide us with more direct interactions.

One alternative is to present the results of our research in the context of meetings of tribal cultural advisory committees. Of the four tribes that signed the MOU, only one of them has a regularly scheduled meeting of their cultural advisors that is open to researchers to present their work and to receive feedback -- the Hopi Tribe. However, we were fortunate in having scheduled a trip to Hopi in the spring of 1995 that coincided with a joint meeting between the cultural advisory committees of both the Hopi and Zuni tribes. I discussed our research goals and described our future plans with the representatives of both tribes. From my perspective, the most important result of this meeting was that the cultural advisors got visual images of the sites we are working at and, more importantly, personal contacts were made and/or renewed. I already knew several of the Zuni tribal representatives from five years of employment at the Zuni Archaeology Program. This gave former colleagues a chance to see me in my new role, that of the university professor. I extended invitations to the tribal representatives to visit the project in the field the following summer.





Figure 2: The Zuni Cultural Advisory Team and the author at Pinedale.

The second alternative we have turned to is to have members of the cultural advisory committees of their respective tribes visit us in the field to discuss our research. The goal of these visits has been to promote a discussion of common interests in the research we are conducting in the area. Migration, ritual integration, aggregation, and changes in craft and subsistence production are major topics in our research design. These topics are also of great interest to the Native American groups in the Southwest.

I wrote a grant proposal to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research that specifically asked for funding to support travel by members of the tribal cultural advisory groups to our field project. This research design explicitly does not assume that oral histories will provide a direct match to the archaeological record. Instead, we emphasize thematic parallels with archaeological interpretations that we can use to construct a dialog about forms of integration following migration that are of interest to archaeologists and non-archaeologists alike. We received our grant last summer and arranged for visits on the part of representatives of two of the four tribes who regularly review our reports: Zuni and White Mountain Apache tribes. This coming summer we hope to have representatives from the other two tribes' cultural advisory committees.

Last summer's visits by the White Mountain Apache and Zuni cultural advisory teams were very positive experiences for the tribal representatives, as well as the students and staff of the field school. At the outset of each visit, we stressed that any information gained through the visits would be reviewed before use in our research. An outline of topics of interest to us was given to each group.

The styles of interaction for each of the groups was very different. The Zuni used their visit to educate themselves about ancestral sites in the area. They pointed out the similarity of the great kiva we were testing to Village of the Great Kivas on the Zuni Reservation. This visit was tape-recorded and photo-documented by both parties. They were clearly using the visit to educate themselves about their ancestral sites as much as we were learning from them.

The White Mountain Apache group was also keenly interested in the archaeological sites, but for other reasons. They made it clear that the sites we were investigating were not their ancestral sites, but that the area in general was one that they had used for centuries. They described hunting, plant collecting, and other resource procurement in the area, giving us a window into recent environmental changes. We looked at an historic saw mill that many Apache people had worked in and discussed trails that led from the reservation to Anglo communities along the Little Colorado River. Because the White Mountain Apache were starting their own heritage center, they regarded the visit as a model for how members could conduct future trips to research sites. Their visit was publicized in *The Fort Apache Scout*, the White Mountain Apache tribal newspaper, in the context of new directions for their small museum and related activities of their advisory council.

These visits have had several important outcomes. First, they have demonstrated a willingness on the part of both the tribes and the university to establish a dialogue about common themes of interest. Second, the visits have shown the enrolled field school students how actively interested the tribes are in the archaeology of the area -- whether descendants of the prehistoric Western Pueblos, as in the case of the Zuni, or as more recent occupants of the same area, as in the case of the White Mountain Apache. Most of our students are not from the Southwest, and while a few have participated in constructing NAGPRA inventories in their respective home institutions, most have not had an active role in describing their activities to tribal members.

One of our enrolled students last summer was a tribal member from the Gila River Community, a southern Arizona tribe. She was able to see how other tribes were organized in providing archaeological input. The advisory team members, in turn, expressed an interest in having members of their own tribes participate in the field school.

One of the comments that I have heard from tribal representatives in the past is: What does archaeology do for us? The visitors we had last summer expressed a sincere interest in our work, but I know we could be doing more and doing it more effectively. Every year adds another dimension to collaboration. In the future we need several fully supported Native American students at the field school each year. Indeed, this might be a role for field schools in North America in years to come. We have been very fortunate to have two Native American students. One was recommended to us through academic channels, an undergraduate from the University of Pennsylvania who is now in graduate school at Harvard University. The other is the woman from Gila River Community, who is a full-time employee of her tribe's cultural resources program. Both of these students received full funding to attend the field school through scholarships in their home institutions. Funding for both of these students was key in allowing them the flexibility to attend the field school.

My strategy has been to maximize the diversity of students enrolled and to expose the students to issues through the visits described above as well as guest lectures by American Indian scholars and nontribal members employed by tribes in cultural and historic preservation. The feedback I have gotten from the tribes has been very positive. However, they would not have been able to participate in these visits without funding. As budgets are continually being slashed, it is more and more difficult for the tribes to fund their own travel. The funding we supplied was not major, but it made a difference in whether a tribal vehicle could be taken and whether the representatives could afford to miss a day of work.

After this stage of the project is completed, we will be working on a final interpretive report. The information we learned from our brief visits will have to be supplemented with more in-depth interviews. To the extent that we are able to publish the results, we will be able to integrate the varying types of information -- environmental, historical, and social -- into a narrative of the archaeology of Silver Creek that we hope will be of interest to all who have provided input.

*Barbara J. Mills is at the University of Arizona.*

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## INSIGHTS



### THE MANY FACES OF CRM

# The Business of Archaeology: Planning the Work of Cultural Resource Compliance

*Janet L. Friedman*

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## Introduction

For many, "the business of archaeology" is an oxymoron. But, increasingly, archaeologists are finding their way into the business of cultural resource management. If we are indeed committed to protecting archaeological sites and ensuring that the federal, state, and local laws established to protect those sites are used well, we must become increasingly knowledgeable about the business end of our business. Whether we act as the client, working for a federal or state agency that is contracting with a cultural resource management firm to conduct an archaeological survey, or as the consultant, working for the firm or university that is competing for the contract and accomplishing the task, we need to look beyond our shovel test pits and surface scatters to contracts, estimates, and scopes of work.

Certainly, we need to understand the significance of a rhyolite biface or an American brown stoneware rim sherd. But we also need to learn a range of business skills. We need to manage projects, personnel, budgets, and schedules; we must understand contracts and client relations; and we have to implement the historic preservation, archaeology, and environmental laws and regulations. These are skills that our schools rarely teach us, skills that we usually must learn by trial and error -- much too much error.

## **Writing the Scope of Work: The Client**

Writing the Scope of Work (or scope) is an important key to a successful job. The scope is that section of the request for proposals that describes the tasks to be completed by the contract. It is written by the client -- a federal or state agency representative, for example, or a developer who must comply with a local ordinance or zoning proffer, or a private environmental firm that needs a subconsultant to complete the archaeological component of an environmental assessment. The scope is used by the consultant in developing the proposal and cost estimate. Most importantly, it is attached to the contract and becomes part of the requirement for the job and is the measure against which satisfactory completion of the task is evaluated.

The quality and usefulness of the scope of work are directly related to the familiarity of its author with the subject matter, the specific requirements of the job, and just what needs to be accomplished. And that varies considerably. Sometimes, the author is a contract specialist who writes a scope to "perform a Phase I cultural resource survey." Other times, it is an archaeologist who lays out in loving and excruciating detail the culture history of the region, as well as the number and size of excavation units and the number of palynology samples required.

No matter who is responsible for writing it, a good and useful scope requires hard work, thought, experience, and knowledge. A client cannot simply turn over the thinking to the consultant and expect to come out with a product that meets the agency's needs. The valuable scope is clear, reasonable, and fair. It is written with the goal of receiving the best possible product, not the goal of tricking the consultant. It is written to provide the maximum amount of information, not to force the consultant to find it out or make it up.

The more careful, thoughtful, and complete the client is in completing this task, the more likelihood there is for success -- a project that focuses on the client's real needs, not the archaeologist's research interest; a project that is cost-effective and efficient at the same time that it is scientifically valid; and one that meets the regulatory requirements and provides information about human history.

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## **Responding to the Scope of Work: The Consultant**

The consultant is the individual, university, or firm that responds to the scope of work, writes the proposal, and agrees to produce an acceptable product that meets the agency's requirements. When the consultant responds to the scope of work in the request for proposals, he or she must recognize that they might actually win the job and have to do the work described for the agreed cost. With that constantly in mind, one must establish parameters, lay out assumptions, and be very clear about what will be delivered for the cost -- and what will not.

First and foremost, the proposal must be responsive. It must answer all of the questions posed by the client. If the consultant does not address the scope of work laid out in the request for proposals, the proposal might well be discarded as nonresponsive. One could as well have spent the time and money on a trip to the beach for all the good the proposal will do. However, there generally is sufficient room within the request for proposals to allow for creativity of approach, economical and efficient mechanisms for satisfying the requirements, and enough specificity to protect both the consultant and the client.

One can -- and should -- respond to the given scope by providing greater detail and specificity than called for. This approach demonstrates knowledge of the subject, understanding of the requirements, and ability to

accomplish the work. It also sets the parameters within which the work will be done and for which the check will be paid.

The practiced consultant understands the variety of unknowns involved in any archaeology project and writes a sensible proposal to address those variables. We do have expectations of what we will find based on our knowledge of archaeology, our familiarity with the area, and our extensive experience. We can establish expectations at the beginning, clearly and in writing. We can make those assumptions up front and explain that they formed the basis for our costs; if the assumptions change, the costs may need to change, too. Then, if what we find deviates from what we expected, we have a basis for discussion with the client. The client does not feel ripped off; we do not feel that we are paying for the opportunity to do work.

For example, it is fine to agree that some of the tasks to be accomplished are washing, labeling, and analyzing the artifacts recovered during excavation. But what if you happen to dig up the proverbial "golden goddess with the ruby eyes?" And what if she was buried with enough grave goods to see her and all of her friends safely into the next world? That cache could shoot the budget. How much better to state up front that the estimate is based on the assumption that no more than 200 or 2,000 or 20,000 artifacts will be recovered (depending on our scientific knowledge of the popularity of the goddess and distance to the next world). Any more than that would be cause for discussion and possible renegotiation of project costs. If the client knows up front not only what the project will cost but the basis for those costs, he or she will be more likely to understand when changes in scope result in changes in cost.

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## **Working Together: The Client and the Consultant**

The first line of defense for the scope of work is the client who is knowledgeable, has thought about the project, and knows exactly what is needed. The second, and equally important, line of defense is the consultant who is thoughtful, careful, and specific, understands the client's responsibilities and requirements, knows what it takes to get the job done, and makes it clear up front.

But the third, and perhaps most important, defense occurs when the two can establish a working relationship of mutual respect and trust. If both are honest and fair and maintain ongoing communication, they can arrive at a product that satisfies their needs. So many difficult situations can be avoided or relieved if we can learn to think at the earliest stages of project planning what the client really needs to reach a satisfactory outcome. These contingencies can all come together in a well-conceived and well-executed scope of work.

## **Writing a Successful Scope of Work**

The keys to successful writing that are also critical in developing useful scopes of work include:

- Be clear. Make certain that the reader understands why, who, what, where, when, how, and how much.
- Don't play games. Remember that the proposer's firm is not being paid for writing the proposal, so don't make it harder than it has to be. In many firms, proposals are a weekend and evening activity; work hours are billable hours.
- Be straightforward. Put the important information up front and label it appropriately. Provide specifications clearly and early so the person writing the proposal can focus on writing a good proposal, rather than trying to figure out how many copies to send.
- Be simple. Don't use lots of words where one is adequate, don't use big words when simple ones will do just as well. This is not to say that technical terms should be excluded; the language must be appropriate to the readership. If the reader is expected to excavate an Archaic site, it is important that he or she understands what Archaic means.

- Be specific. Avoid words that have more than one meaning or that could be interpreted differently by different readers. Avoid "should" or "desired" if you mean "shall" or "required."
- Be consistent in using terminology and giving instructions throughout the document.
- Avoid redundancy. By giving similar instructions in two different places, you run the risk of expressing yourself differently and confusing the issue.
- Eliminate unnecessary information. Do not include discussion that does not add to the scope of work and that will not enhance the outcome. Do not make the proposal long just so everyone will know how hard you worked or how smart you are. Do not copy information from a previous scope of work just because it was there.
- Mean what you say. Do not request a proposal unless you really intend to follow through. Things do change and contracts anticipated sometimes become contracts not funded. However, do not go on fishing expeditions unless you intend to follow through.
- Plan for success. Remember that the client and the contractor must be on the same team if either is going to be successful. When you write a scope of work, provide as much information as will be useful to write a good proposal.

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## **National Preservation Institute**

A new course in developing scopes of work for cultural resource managers is being offered this year by the National Preservation Institute (NPI). *Scope it Out: Developing a Scope of Work* focuses on the importance of developing a useful scope to help ensure that the product is satisfactory for both the client and the archaeologist. The course is team-taught by an archaeologist and an architectural historian, both of whom have experience in the private sector and the federal government. Both bring to the course a variety of specializations, frustrations, anecdotes, and solutions. The students are professionals who come with their own stories and expertise to share with the group. As federal and state regulators and land managers who want to learn how to get the best work done and as consultants, academicians, and contractors who want to improve their products, the participants are an important component of what makes the course work.

NPI is a nonprofit organization established in 1980 by a group of seasoned archaeologists and architectural historians to provide training in essential job performance skills for professionals in historic preservation and cultural resource management. NPI's instructors are experts in various cultural resource management skills who teach one- or two-day seminars to people who need to know.

National Preservation Institute is eager to serve the historic preservation and archaeological communities. Check it out at <http://www.npi.org> or at their email address: [info@npi.org](mailto:info@npi.org). You could even telephone: (202) 393-0038.

*Janet L. Friedman is with Dames & Moore, Bethesda, Md.*

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# Spirited Debate and Southern Hospitality in Nashville

*David G. Anderson and Kevin Smith*

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Get ready for the 1997 SAA Annual Meeting in Nashville, April 2-6. It promises to be one of the largest in SAA history -- second only to the New Orleans meeting last year. More than 1,200 sessions, including some 850 symposium papers (in almost 90 sessions) and another 400 contributed papers, join the usual wide array of workshops, forums, working groups, and roundtable luncheons that make the meeting so interesting.

The sessions this year focus on a broad variety of topics, including migration and colonization, craft specialization, the Terminal Classic Maya collapse, repatriation, landscape archaeology, Hopewellian archaeology, early Holocene European hunter-gatherers, political boundaries in Mesoamerica, phytolith analysis, rock art studies, seriation, the Glen Canyon dam project in retrospective, Mycenaean palaces, obsidian craft production, relationships between residential mobility and social organization, the archaeology of Indus cities, textile research, Mayan causeways, the Upper and Lower Creek archaeology and ethnohistory, curation concerns, Southeast Ceremonial Complex iconography, new directions in Caribbean prehistory, Mogollon pithouse variability, archaeological dating in the Americas, city-state archaeology, early medieval European archaeology, public money/public heritage, cave archaeology, archaeomalacology, zooarchaeology, sex roles and gender hierarchies in southwestern prehistory, Eurasian steppe cultures, preservation vs. reconstruction, burned rock studies, prehistoric quarries, chemical sourcing of ceramics, human response to natural disasters, and archaeology and volcanoes.

In addition, contributed papers and posters cover a wide range of regional, theoretical, and methodological topics. This will be an action-packed, highly diverse meeting, with lots of interesting sessions to attend!

The theme, "Celebrating National Commitments to Archaeology," will be the subject of the plenary session, organized by Don Fowler. The accomplishments of archaeological programs throughout the Americas will be discussed in this session, and it will be further augmented by a number of papers and symposia focusing on national programs in specific countries in the Americas. In addition, the SAA Committee on the Americas will hold a special symposium on protecting the archaeological heritage of the Americas. The opening session, organized by Kurt Dongoske, Roger Anyon, and Nina Swidler, focuses on relationships between archaeologists and Native Americans.

Major forums will cover such subjects as Washington politics and archaeology, pathways to successful public outreach programs, issues in paleoethnobotanical analysis, and agency theory in archaeology. The Student Affairs Committee is hosting workshops on ethics, designing a large field project, funding graduate school, the CRM hiring process, and mastering the curriculum vitae.

Appropriately enough, given our Nashville setting, the public session will examine southeastern archaeological themes such as the De Soto expedition, the mound builders, and cave archaeology, with presentations by Charles Hudson, Bruce Smith, and Patty Jo Watson. And again this year, organizations that have created exceptional posters to honor an archaeology week or month will be recognized. Watch for details about the poster contest in the next *SAA Bulletin*.

Roundtable luncheons will be held each day, allowing folks to meet and discuss topics of interest. Thursday and Friday luncheon themes will focus on a number of regional, methodological, and theoretical subjects, while on Saturday the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology will sponsor luncheons addressing specific topics of concern to professional women in archaeology.

An array of local excursions is planned, including visits to the Hermitage, the fabled home of Andrew Jackson; the spectacular Middle Woodland Pinson mound group; the enigmatic Old Stone Fort; and Fort Negley, a Civil War site. In addition, the Grand Old Opry and Opryland Themepark are right next door, and plans call for a driving tour of downtown Nashville, including a visit to the Country Music Hall of Fame, tour and shopping on Music Row, and luncheon in Centennial Park beneath a full-scale replica of the Parthenon! The setting for the meetings -- the Opryland Hotel -- will be particularly memorable for those attending, given its multi-acre enclosed gardens, fountains, waterways, and entertainment, restaurant, and bar venues.

Finally, for those interested in statistics, the following very preliminary figures give some indication about the character of the meeting. By region, Mesoamerica wins hands down, with more than 250 papers, followed by the American Southwest with just under 200. Almost 200 papers cover Old World themes, while more than 100 papers address southeastern United States archaeology. About 100 papers look at facets of South American archaeology, while between 50 and 100 papers each look at Plains/Far West and midwestern U.S./Canada archaeology themes.

So join us, and don't miss out on this valuable opportunity to take part in a lively and interesting meeting, both in and outside the technical sessions!

*David G. Anderson is chair of the 1997 Annual Meeting Program Committee and Kevin Smith is chair of the local advisory committee.*

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## SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

### Fiscal Year--Financial Statement

#### REVENUE

##### Member Programs and Services

Ethics in Archaeology Conference	.00
Committee on the Americas	.00
Task Force on Curation	.00
Bankcard Program	1,029.09
Air Express Program	12.58
Merchandise	<u>6,932.65</u>
Total Member Programs and Services	\$7,974.32

##### Professional Development

Site Discovery/Evaluation Workshops	<u>.00</u>
Total Professional Development	\$.00

##### Public Programs and Services

Public Education Program	.00
Archaeology and Public Education	5,690.96
Public Education Publications	854.62
Archaeology Education Coordinator Pilot Project	29,471.67
Public Education Committee	.00
Save the Past for the Future II Conference	61.00
Foundation for American Archaeology	225.00
Public Benefits of Archaeology	4,940.15
Renewing Our National Archaeology Program	7,008.98
National Historic Landmarks Committee	1,091.60
Council of Affiliated Societies	<u>.00</u>
Total Public Programs and Services	\$49,343.98

##### Publications

American Antiquity	148,580.31
Latin American Antiquity	47,660.13

Bulletin	7,742.00
Archaeologists of the Americas	4,782.55
Other Publications	<u>7,151.34</u>
Total Publications	\$215,916.33

### **Annual Meeting**

General	251,148.42
SAA Sessions	12,957.52
Program Book	9,250.00
Abstracts Book	22,718.50
Exhibits	37,540.00
Private Lands Meeting	<u>805.72</u>
Total Annual Meeting	\$334,420.16

### **Awards**

Fryxell Award Fund	.00
Crabtree Award Fund	<u>.00</u>
Total Awards	\$0.00

### **Membership**

Membership Support	412,359.08
Mailing List	<u>9,636.98</u>
Total Membership	\$421,996.06

### **Organization and Administration**

General Office	<u>19,646.57</u>
Total Organization and Administration	\$19,646.57

TOTAL REVENUE \$1,049,297.42

## **EXPENSE**

### **Governance**

President	2,527.10
President-elect	.00
Secretary	42.71
Secretary-elect	.00
Treasurer	.55
Treasurer-elect	.00
Executive Committee	2,537.41

Executive Board	13,372.37
Finance Committee	.00
Budget and Planning Committee	641.55
Nominating Committee	70.12
Bylaws Committee	.00
Fundraising Committee	.00
Strategic Planning Task Force	.00
Elections	5,351.25
Bylaws	.00
Legal	.00
Department Overhead	11,066.03
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>24,305.95</u>
Total Governance	\$59,915.04

### **Member Programs and Services**

History of Archaeology Committee	213.60
Ethics in Archaeology Committee	.00
Certification Program	62.58
Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology	38.52
Committee on the Americas	203.09
Student Affairs Committee	.00
Task Force on Curation	.00
Task Force on Ecosystem Management	.00
Task Force on Consulting Archaeology	.00
Task Force on Federal/State Agency Archaeology	.00
Task Force on Information Technology	50.95
Online Services	6,977.35
Bankcard Program	.79
Air Express Program	.00
Merchandise	3,548.70
Department Overhead	7,276.88
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>16,266.06</u>
Total Member Program and Services	\$34,638.52

### **Professional Development**

Site Discovery/Evaluation Workshops	<u>.00</u>
Total Professional Development	\$ .00

### **Public Programs and Services**

Public Education Program	1,928.66
Archaeology and Public Education	29,112.31
Public Education Publications	6,196.87
Archaeology Education Coordinator Pilot Project	29,471.67

Public Education Committee	3,733.55
Save the Past for the Future II Conference	.00
Career Information	136.90
Foundation for American Archaeology	225.00
Public Relations Committee	3.53
Public Relations Program	174.10
Government Affairs Program	5,566.06
Government Affairs Committee	1,877.63
Public Benefits Conference	4,940.15
Renewing Our National Archaeological Program	7,008.98
Committee on Repatriation	31.16
National Historic Landmarks Committee	1,365.41
Professional Relations	.00
Committee on Native American Relations	80.75
Council on Affiliated Societies	397.79
Allied Organizations	3.96
Department Overhead	34,865.84
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>91,565.80</u>
Total Public Programs and Services	\$218,686.12

### **Publications**

Publishing Program	14.93
Publications Committee	.00
American Antiquity	95,431.82
Latin American Antiquity	32,561.75
Bulletin	41,179.72
Archaeology and You	5.45
Archaeologists of the Americas	17,582.46
Other Publications	3,374.74
Copyright	.00
Advertising Promotion	1,297.04
Publications Promotion	283.79
Subscriber Services	310.34
Claims Processing	738.42
Department Overhead	30,617.30
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>70,488.78</u>
Total Publications	\$293,886.54

### **Annual Meeting**

Task Force on Meetings Development	.59
General	109,169.70
SAA Sessions	12,957.52
Local Advisory Committee	.40

Program Committee	3,671.53
Call for Submissions	3,567.66
Preliminary Program	15,992.05
Program Book	6,277.56
Abstracts Book	6,496.25
Exhibits	8,073.66
Mid-year Meeting	.00
INAH Meeting	232.22
Private Lands Meeting	805.72
Department Overhead	37,118.78
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>86,850.32</u>
Total Annual Meeting	\$291,213.96

### Awards

Awards Program	95.22
Awards Coordinator	30.06
Fryxell Award Committee	.00
Fryxell Award	64.36
Distinguished Service Award Committee	.00
Distinguished Service Award	59.66
Dissertation Award Committee	.00
Dissertation Award	57.00
Crabtree Award Committee	.00
Crabtree Award	60.93
Book Award Committee	.00
Book Award	57.00
Public Service Award Committee	57.00
Fred Plog Award	.00
CRM Award Committee	.00
CRM Award	57.00
Ceramic Studies Award Committee	57.00
Ceramic Studies Award	.00
Lithic Studies Award Committee	.00
Lithic Studies Award	57.61
Poster Award Committee	.00
Poster Award	33.17
Gene S. Stuart Award Committee	.00
Gene S. Stuart Award	57.00
Presidential Recognition Award	94.08
Public Education Recognition Award	57.00
Department Overhead	1,827.93
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>4,054.37</u>
Total Awards	\$6,776.39

## Membership

Membership Committee	.00
Membership Support	12,286.18
Membership Development	8,269.23
Membership Database Maintenance	7.02
Mailing List Rentals	154.83
Membership Surveys	1,712.00
Department Overhead	24,399.00
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>56,642.64</u>
Total Membership	\$103,470.90

## Organization and Administration

General Office	15,014.39
Accounting	51.03
Executive Director Search Committee	9,386.89
Department Overhead	31,455.45
Department Salaries and Benefits	<u>70,031.98</u>
Total Organization and Administration	\$125,939.74

TOTAL EXPENSES \$1,134,527.21

NET EXCESS (DEFICIT) \$(85,229.79)

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## NEWS AND NOTES

**The Curtiss T. & Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces a pilot program of grants to support Precolumbian archaeological field research in Andean South America.** Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of a proposed project and the feasibility of carrying it to completion, or to fund an ancillary portion of an existing project important to the understanding of the project as a whole. Application must be made by the sponsoring institution through the principal investigator. Individuals are not eligible, and dissertation research does not qualify. Application may be made throughout the calendar year, with deadlines of April 15, 1997, and October 15, 1997. For guidelines and application materials, contact The Curtiss T. & Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 535 Cordova Road, Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

**The Sainsbury Research Unit for the arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas, University of East Anglia,** offers scholarships, grants, and fellowships. The three-year **Robert Sainsbury Scholarship** is for a candidate undertaking doctoral research tenable at the SRU from 1997 and covers fees and maintenance, including a stipend to fund travel and fieldwork. Applicants should have a strong academic record and a background in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. In addition, full and part **grants are offered for the 1997/98 master's course** in Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas. The course combines anthropological, art historical and archaeological approaches and is intended for students who wish to pursue research and academic/museum related careers. Facilities in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts include a major research library and personal study space with PCs. Applicants should have, or be about to attain, a good undergraduate degree in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. Finally, the institution invites applications for **two visiting research fellowships**, tenable during 1998. Fellowship tenure is preferred during the periods January-April and September-December. Holders of a doctorate who are undertaking research for publication in the field of the arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas are eligible to apply. In exceptional cases, advanced doctoral candidates may be considered. The value of the fellowship is [[sterling]]3,750 sterling plus one return fare to and from the University of East Anglia, to a maximum of [[sterling]]500. Contact the Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK, phone (01603) 592498, fax (01603) 259401, e-mail [f.hunt@uea.ac.uk](mailto:f.hunt@uea.ac.uk). The application deadline for the first two programs is March 1, 1997, while the deadline for visiting research fellowship applications is April 1, 1997.

**The Smithsonian Institution** announces the availability of two programs. **Smithsonian Fellowships** in the fields of history of science and technology, social and cultural history, history of art, anthropology, biological sciences, earth sciences, and materials analysis are awarded to support independent research in residence at the Smithsonian in association with the research staff and using the institution's resources. Postdoctoral fellowships are offered to scholars who have held the degree or equivalent for less than seven years. Senior fellowships are offered to scholars who have held the degree or equivalent for seven years or more. Both fellowships offer a stipend of \$25,000 per year plus allowances. Predoctoral fellowships are offered to doctoral candidates who

have completed preliminary course work and examinations. The stipend is \$14,000 per year plus allowances. The terms for all three fellowships are three to 12 months, and stipends are prorated accordingly. Graduate student fellowships are offered to students formally enrolled in a graduate program of study, who have completed at least one semester and not yet have been advanced to candidacy if in a Ph.D. program. The term is 10 weeks with a stipend of \$3,000. The deadline for Smithsonian Fellowship applications is January 15, 1997. The **Smithsonian Minority Internship Program** allows students to participate in research and museum-related activities for periods of 10 weeks during the summer, fall, and spring. U.S. minority undergraduate and beginning graduate students are invited to apply. The appointment carries a stipend of \$250 per week for undergraduate and \$300 per week for graduate students, and may provide a travel allowance. The deadline for applications to this program is February 15, 1997. For more information on either program, write to the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Fellowships and Grants, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7000, Washington, DC 20560, email [siofg@sivm.si.edu](mailto:siofg@sivm.si.edu). For the Smithsonian Fellowships, please indicate the particular area in which you propose to conduct research and give the dates of degrees received or expected.

**The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** announces its 1997 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The center is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archaeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, and interpretation. Grants will be awarded in three program areas: research, training, and information management. All proposals that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources will be considered. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, pending the availability of funds. Only government agencies and not-for-profit institutions may apply. The proposal deadline is December 20, 1996. The complete 1997 PTTGrants announcement, including the request for proposals and instructions on how to prepare and submit applications, is available exclusively via NCPTT's fax-on-demand computer at (318) 357-3214, web page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/>, and Internet gopher at <gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov>.

**The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission** invites applications for its 1997-1998 Scholars in Residence Program. The program provides support for full-time research and study at any commission facility, including the State Archives, the State Museum, and 26 historical sites and museums. Residencies are available for four to 12 consecutive weeks between May 1, 1997, and April 30, 1998, at the rate of \$1,200 per month. The program is open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, writers, filmmakers, and others. For further information and application materials, please contact Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108, (717) 787-3034. The deadline for applications is January 17, 1997.

**The National Preservation Institute** announces a series of professional development seminars on the management and stewardship of cultural and historical resources. These one- and two-day seminars bring distinguished faculty to highlight state-of-the-art professional practice in important areas of historic preservation and cultural resource management. Seminars focus on enhancing the skills of professionals responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of historic, archaeological, and cultural resources. The National Preservation Institute, a nonprofit organization, also will customize seminars or workshops to focus on the needs of a particular organization. For further information, contact Frances Lumbard, Director of Program Development, P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313, (202) 393-0038, email [info@npi.org](mailto:info@npi.org), web <http://www.npi.org>.

**The Archaeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association** offers travel awards up to \$100 for any student member of the division who presents a paper at the AAA annual meeting in San Francisco. To qualify, students must submit the following: paper title and author(s) as listed in the AAA meeting program, photocopies of both a current student identification card and a name badge from the meeting, Social Security number, and mailing address. Submit these materials by December 31, 1996, to William H. Doelle, AD Treasurer, Desert Archaeology, 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716. Actual reimbursement depends on the number of qualified applicants.



**The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies** in the Department of History at Southern Methodist University in Dallas welcomes applications for two research fellowships: (1) the Clements Research Fellowship in Southwestern Studies, in any field in the humanities or social sciences, from individuals doing research on southwestern America, and (2) the Summerlee Research Fellowship, specifically in the field of Texas history. Fellowship holders would be expected to spend the 1997-1998 academic year at SMU as research fellows of the Clements Center, teaching one course and participating in center activities. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to complete book-length manuscripts. Each fellow receives the support of the center, access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGoyler Library, and a subvention toward publication. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$30,000 and modest allowance for research and travel expenses. Applicants should send a vita, a description of their research project, a sample chapter or extract, and three letters of reference from persons who can assess the significance of the proposal and the scholarship record of the proposer. Send applications to David J. Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Department of History, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275. Applications must be received by January 15, 1997.

**US/ICOMOS (the United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites) is seeking U.S.-citizen graduate students or young professionals** for paid internships in Australia, France, Great Britain, Lithuania, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Turkey, Ghana, and other countries in summer 1997. Participants work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and agencies under the direction of professionals for a period of three months. Internships in the past have required training in architecture, materials conservation, history, archaeology, interpretation, museum studies, and cultural tourism. In countries with convertible currency, interns will be paid a stipend equivalent to \$4,000 for the 12-week internship. In other cases, the stipend is based on local wages. Exchanges offer partial or full travel grants. Applicants must have a minimum of a bachelor's degree and be 22 to 35 years old, and they should be able to demonstrate their qualifications in preservation through a combination of academic and work experience. Applications are due no later than March 1, 1997. For more information, contact Ellen Delage, Program Director, US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street NW, Room 331, Washington, DC 20001-2728, (202) 842-1862, fax (202) 842-1861.

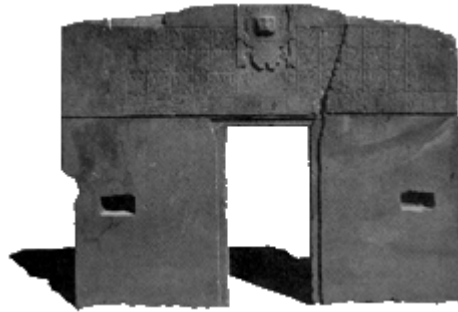
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## POSITIONS OPEN

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University of Washington (Seattle) seeks a Ph.D. archaeologist for a tenure-track assistant professor position, beginning September 1997. The successful candidate will have a primary research focus on archaeological theory, education closely tied to the rigorous scientific analysis of archaeological data, and technical skills in the analysis of archaeological material. Theoretical orientation and technical skills must be demonstrated by publications. Geographical area of focus is open. Responsibilities will include teaching a minimum of four courses per year (including at least one senior/graduate level seminar on archaeological method and theory, and occasional teaching in the Evening Degree Program) and maintaining an active program of field research. Only applications received before 1 December 1996 are assured of consideration. Send letter of interest, curriculum vitae and names of three referees to Dr. Angela E. Close, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195-3100. The University of Washington is building a culturally diverse faculty and strongly encourages applications from female and minority candidates. The university is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

The Pueblo of Zuni, Heritage and Historic Preservation Office, seeks a Cultural Resources Specialist. Candidates should have demonstrable experience and working knowledge of CRM, especially Section 106, NAGPRA, ARPA, and NEPA with at least a Masters in Anthropology or closely related field. Previous success in acquiring grants and contracts preferred. The Cultural Resources Specialist provides technical expertise in CRM to the Director. Ability to work in multicultural situations is useful as is previous experience working for a tribe. Send a letter of interest and current vita to: Cordelia T. Cooyate, Personnel Technician, Personnel Office, P.O. Box 339, Zuni, New Mexico 87327.

Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville invites applications for tenure-track assistant professorship in prehistoric or historic North American archaeology beginning August 25, 1997. Ph.D. at time of application is required. Persons who have not completed all degree requirements may be considered with proof of completion by August 1997. Three-course undergraduate teaching load per semester. Expectations of research and service. Commitment to general education and evidence of quality undergraduate teaching. Preferred teaching areas include Introductory General Anthropology, World Prehistory, Human Origins with osteology lab, Museology, and Archaeological Field Schools. Applications close January 1, 1997. Submit vita, transcripts, names/addresses/phone #s of three references, and separate one-page statements of teaching interests, teaching philosophy, and research interests to: Chair, Department of Anthropology, Box 1451a, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL 62026. AA/EEO.

Harvard University, Department of Anthropology, seeks to appoint an Assistant Professor of East Asian/Chinese archaeology starting July 1997. The successful candidate shall have a completed Ph.D. and evidence of ongoing,

significant research. Harvard particularly encourages applications from women minorities. Applications will be accepted until January 15, 1997, and should be directed to Professor C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Peabody Museum, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. EEO/AAE.

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# CALENDAR



*November 15, 1996  
is 1,866,118 days since  
the Maya zero date*

December 2 - 6, 1996

THE 5TH SYMPOSIUM ON MATERIALS ISSUES IN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY will be held in Boston as part of the fall meeting of the Materials Research Society. Content questions should be addressed to Pamela Vandiver, CAL, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560, (301) 238-3700 x162, fax (301) 238-3709, email [pbv@cal.si.edu](mailto:pbv@cal.si.edu).

December 5 - 7, 1996

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 1996 will be held at the Dzintari Camp, Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia. For information, contact Colin Pardoe, South Australian Museum, University of South Australia, North Terrace, Adelaide, S.A. 5000, (08) 207-7611, email [pardoe@ozemail.com.au](mailto:pardoe@ozemail.com.au).

February 10 - 13, 1997

6TH AUSTRALASIAN ARCHAEO-METRY CONFERENCE will be held at the Australian Museum in Sydney. The organizing committee invites contributions in the form of major reviews of dating methods and other archaeometric techniques, papers summarizing recent advances in the development and application of archaeometric techniques and analysis, and papers addressing specific case studies and themes in which archaeometry has played a vital role. For information, contact Robin Torrence, (02) 339-8238, email [robint@amsg.austmus.oz.au](mailto:robint@amsg.austmus.oz.au).

March 21 - 22, 1997

THE 14TH ANNUAL VISITING SCHOLAR'S CONFERENCE, sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University, will be held in Carbondale, Ill. The 1997 conference, entitled Hierarchies in Action, will examine the evolution of social hierarchies by asking the question "Who benefits (and how) from the operation of the hierarchy?" Contributors are asked to specifically address one of the following questions: In the hierarchy that you study: (1) What are the costs and benefits that accrue to those of high status? (2) What are the costs and benefits that accrue to those of low status? (3) In general, to what extent may it be said that the hierarchy is beneficial for all whom it encompasses? Abstracts of approximately 150 words must be received by January 3, 1997. For further information or to submit an abstract, contact Michael Diehl, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, (618) 453-5031/453-5057, email [mdiehl@siu.edu](mailto:mdiehl@siu.edu).

March 26 - 29, 1997

THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY will be held at the University of Georgia, Athens. For information, contact LaBau Bryan, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619, (719) 542-1433.

April 1 - 6, 1997

THE CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ARTE RUPESTRE will be held in Cochabamba, Bolivia. For more information, contact Matthias Strecker, Secretario General SIARB, Casilla de Correo 3091, La Paz, Bolivia, fax (+59 1) 2711809.

April 2 - 5, 1997

THE 66TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS will be held at the Adam's Mark Hotel, downtown St. Louis, Mo. For program information, contact Clark Larsen, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Alumni Building, CB#3120, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120, (919) 962-3844, email [clsarsen@email.unc.edu](mailto:clsarsen@email.unc.edu). For local arrangements, contact Charles Hildebolt, Department of Radiology, 510 South Kingshighway Blvd., Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO 63110, (314) 362-8410, email [hildebolt@mirlink.wustl.edu](mailto:hildebolt@mirlink.wustl.edu).



April 2 - 6, 1997

THE 62ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Opryland Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

April 16 - 18, 1997

THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL SPACE SYNTAX SYMPOSIUM will be held at the University College London. The symposium will bring together researchers and designers currently using space syntax techniques to discuss theoretical and methodological issues. For information, contact Mark David Major, Symposium Organizer, Space Syntax Laboratory, Bartlett School of Graduate Studies, 1-19 Torrington Place, University College London, Gower St., London WC1E 6BT, email [mark.major@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:mark.major@ucl.ac.uk), web <http://doric.bar.ucl.ac.uk/web/slab/slabhome.html>.

April 20 - 24, 1997

ANATOLIAN PREHISTORY: ON THE CROSSROADS OF EURASIA AND AFRICA, an international symposium, will be held at Liège University, Belgium. Abstracts should be sent to Marcel Otte, Université de Liège, Service de Préhistoria, 7 place du XX Août, Bât A1, 4000 Liège, Belgium.

June 4 - 7, 1997

SYMPOSIUM ON BISON ECOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, Mont., to provide a forum on utilizing various disciplines to understand and manage bison in North America. Sessions explore how disease, genetics, ecology, management, prehistory, and tribal concerns affect bison. For information, contact Bison Symposium, Montana State University, 235 Linfield Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717, (406) 994-3414.

June 7 - 8, 1997

THE 18TH MID-SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will meet at the Arkansas State University Museum in Jonesboro, Ark. Topics are "Native American Reaction to Archaeology," "History of Archaeology," and "Current Research in the Mid-South." For more information, please contact Dan or Phyllis Morse, email [dmorse@osage.astate.edu](mailto:dmorse@osage.astate.edu).

July 21 - 25, 1997

THE 17TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS will be held at the Bahamian Field Station, San Salvador Island, Bahamas. For more information, contact John Winter, Program Chair, Molloy College, 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, NY 11570, (516) 678-5000, fax (516) 678-7295, email [winjo01@molloy.edu](mailto:winjo01@molloy.edu).

August 5 - 9, 1997

SOUTH SEAS SYMPOSIUM: EASTER ISLAND IN PACIFIC CONTEXT. The Easter Island Foundation and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, are cosponsoring a conference on Easter Island and the Pacific region. Papers on Polynesian social organization, prehistoric adaptation, linguistics, paleoenvironments, and the archaeology of stone architecture are especially encouraged. For information, contact Christopher Stevenson, ASC Group, 4620 Indianola Ave., Columbus, OH 43214, (614) 268-2514, fax (614) 268-7881, email [obsidlab@aol.com](mailto:obsidlab@aol.com).

September 18 - 21, 1997

THE 3RD BIENNIAL ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE will be held at the Holiday Inn in Bozeman, Mont. Deadline for proposals is March 15, 1997. For information, contact Ken Cannon, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Bldg., Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall N., Lincoln, NE 68508-3873, (402) 437-5392 x139, fax (402) 437-5098, email [ken\\_cannon@nps.gov](mailto:ken_cannon@nps.gov); or Jack Fisher, Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717-0238, (406) 994-6879, email [isjif@msu.oscs.montana.edu](mailto:isjif@msu.oscs.montana.edu).

September 22 - 26, 1997

THE XII CONGRESO NACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGIA ARGENTINA will be held at the Facultad de Cs. Naturales, Universidad de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque S/N, 1900, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The deadline for abstracts is April 15, 1997. For more information, call (+54 21) 256134, fax (+54 21) 257527, or email [museo@isis.unlp.edu.ar](mailto:museo@isis.unlp.edu.ar).

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