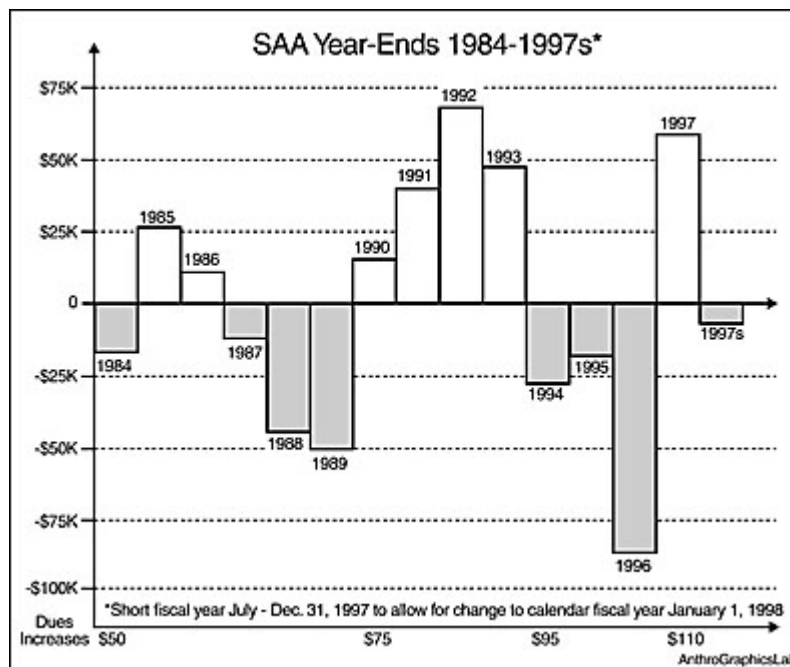


# Society for American Archaeology 16(5)



November 1998



*Click on image to go to article*

**"Regardless of our accounting procedures, we cannot expect to solve our current financial situation and restore the society's reserves by staying on the same course. The society's income streams have not changed significantly over the last decade . . . we need to think creatively about new income streams."**

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The *SAA Bulletin* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year (January, March, June, September, and November) and is edited by [Mark Aldenderfer](#), with editorial assistance from Karen Doehner and Dirk Brandts. Please send all materials to the the editor as follows: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); sent to *SAA Bulletin*, Dept. of Anthropology, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For further information, please call (805) 893-8604, (805) 893-8152, fax(805)893-8707, or email [saanews@sscf.ucsb.edu](mailto:saanews@sscf.ucsb.edu). Contributors are strongly encouraged to submit manuscripts via email or by disk

using any word processing software. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002, (202) 789-8200. Associate Editor for the Insights column is [Kevin Pape](#), (513) 287-7700, and for the Working Together column, Kurt Dongoske, (520) 734-2441. Inquiries about these columns and submissions should be addressed directly to them. The *SAA Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. *SAA Bulletin* can be found in [gopher at alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:gopher@alishaw.ucsb.edu), and on WWW at <http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin/>. Items published reflect the views of the authors and publication does not imply SAA endorsement.

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## Editor's Corner

You've noticed (I hope) that the [September issue](#) of the *SAA Bulletin* arrived on your desk somewhat later than usual. Although it would be easy to pass the buck and blame the Postal Service, the truth is more prosaic. When the *Bulletin* arrives, it will be accompanied by the *1998 Administrative and Member Directory*. Having the two sent together saved SAA some mailing costs. We do apologize, though, for the delay, and we assure you that future issues will arrive on schedule.



Educational issues dominate this *Bulletin*. An informed and interested public is one of our field's greatest assets, and we should do everything possible within our own areas of expertise to foster a more comprehensive understanding of archaeology among the various publics we serve. We're running the first installment of a report on the Wakulla Springs conference, in part sponsored by SAA, and three others will appear through the March 1999 issue. This conference took a hard look at graduate, undergraduate, and post-graduate training, and its participants have made a number of thought-provoking recommendations for teaching our students. Some may find the recommendations controversial, but regardless of your opinion, give them serious thought, since they create a vision for the future of archaeological education.

## 1999 Chicago Update

As I write, we are in the midst of a blizzard of paper and poster abstracts. The hardest part of this job is its many distractions; the abstracts invite attendance to papers and posters that will not be assembled until March.

What can you look forward to in Chicago, besides blues, pizza, Sammy Sosa, and Michael Jordan? We will have a moveable feast of archaeology from Antigua to Zanzibar. Of course, there will be numerous sessions devoted Midwest and Great Lakes archaeology but also on the archaeology from the rest of the world. In addition to sessions on mounds, pots, and projectile points, expect sessions on textiles, labor, and cosmology. And, at least four "festschrift" symposia--honoring James Brown, George Cowgill, Hester Davis, and James Stoltman--will be featured.

The Opening Session, on Wednesday evening, will highlight some of the spectacular archaeology from the Great Lakes and Midwest. Be here for the latest on Paleoindian mammoth exploitation, Archaic social organization, Hopewell mound-builders, and Mississippian political organization.

Chicago has been the seat of many intellectual revolutions--conceptual, methodological, and even institutional--within Americanist archaeology. Here, the thinking of Fay-Cooper Cole, Paul Martin, Robert Braidwood, Lewis Binford and others initiated cascades in novel approaches to archaeological interpretation. And the New Archeology, among other movements, was born here. The Plenary Session on Friday evening, organized by Kathleen Morrison and Mark Lycett, will offer an examination of the legacy of these and other important moments by architects of the revolutions themselves. (Black berets and tie-dyed attire optional.) The meeting site of Chicago affords an opportunity to explore these historic debates and their consequences, which continue to resonate in contemporary archaeology.

*LuAnn Wandsnider is associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska.*

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## European Association of Archaeologists Annual Meeting

*Janet Levy*

The European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) held its fourth annual meeting in Göteborg, southwestern Sweden, on September 23-27, 1998. More than 500 people attended the meeting, which was held on the campus of the University of Göteborg under the direction of Kristian Kristiansen, professor of archaeology at the university and outgoing president of EAA. The local arrangements were directed by Anna-Carin Andersson and the program chair was Per Cornell, both assisted by numerous staff and students from the University of Göteborg. I was one of about eight Americans present at the meetings, arriving from Finland, where I am spending the 1998-1999 academic year as a Fulbright scholar at the University of Oulu.

EAA was founded at a meeting in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 1994, to create the first organization that formally convenes archaeologists from all over Europe. The founders explicitly recognized the disappearance of earlier political obstacles, the growing economic integration of Europe, and the growing threats to Europe's rich archaeological heritage. EAA was created to develop an integrated and cooperative European archaeology, promote the exchange of archaeological information and effective management and interpretation of European archaeological heritage, and to create effective ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work. The current membership is just over 1,000.

Göteborg is a bustling, attractive city, built across several inlets and canals, with a wealth of bridges, fountains, museums, shopping, and historic buildings. The weather, I am afraid, is not as attractive as the city. It reminded me of Seattle; the sun came out for about four hours during the five days I was there. Luckily, papers and social events kept us extremely busy and one could generally ignore the constant grayness.

About 350 papers and posters were presented, with significant student participation. As might be expected, the biggest national contingent was from Sweden, with strong representation from Norway and Britain. In addition, there were many participants from Russia, the Baltic Republics, and other parts of the former East Bloc. This joint participation from the former west and east blocs meets one of the key goals of the organization's founders. The language of the meeting was English.

The meeting opened with greetings by representatives of the university, the city of Göteborg, the county, and the Swedish National Heritage Board, all sponsors of the meeting (along with Wenner-Gren Foundation, local museums, and local businesses). Then the EAA Annual Lecture, "Imagine Archaeology: On the Importance of Images in Archaeological Presentations," was presented by Jarl Nordbladh of the Department of Archaeology, Göteborg University, focusing on the engravings of the 17th and 18th centuries as evidence of contemporary attitudes toward prehistory. The opening program concluded with a short lecture by Ulf Bertilsson on the current status of rescue archaeology (CRM) in Sweden, followed by a wine reception for all attendees.

One group of sessions was devoted to managing the archaeological heritage, with contributions from both Western and Eastern Europe. A second group of sessions focused on methodological and theoretical issues, while the third block, "Archaeology and Material Culture: Interpreting the Archaeological Record," included a variety of cultural-historical and theoretical presentations. These included, among many others, "Archaeology of Cult," "Maritime Archaeology," "Migrations in Prehistory" (chaired by Dean Snow, Penn State University), "The Prehistory and Early History of Atlantic Europe," "The Baltic Sea in the Bronze Age," and "Social Life in the Stone Age."

Discussion times were built into every session and, in general, the chairs were successful in keeping these open for discussion. In addition to Snow, presentations from Americans included Anne Pyburn (Indiana University),

Rob Schmidt (UC-Berkeley), Jeannine Davis-Kimball (Center for the Study of Eurasian Nomads, Berkeley), Stephanie Koerner (University of Pittsburgh), Harrison Eiteljorg (Center for the Study of Architecture, Bryn Mawr), and myself. Archaeologists from Argentina and Canada also presented. My presentation about NAGPRA was received with a great deal of interest by Scandinavian archaeologists who are just beginning to grapple with similar issues in their relationships with the Sami (Lapps).

The annual business meeting was held on Saturday afternoon, at the end of all other sessions. The usual reports on membership, finances, and plans for the future were delivered. The incoming president, Willem Willems of the Netherlands, was introduced. Roger Thomas, of English Heritage, presented the results of a working group that had developed a code of conduct for contract archaeologists. This code was adopted by a vote of the members present and seems to represent the first pan-European set of standards for CRM work. A general code of archaeological conduct had been adopted by EAA at the 1997 meeting.

Particularly enjoyable was the Saturday evening sit-down dinner for more than 300 people in the banquet room of one of Göteborg's finest restaurants. Salmon paté was served with beer, filet of venison was accompanied by red wine, and cloudberry parfait on almond meringue was accompanied by liqueurs--a class act!

Early Sunday morning, we met again for excursions to local sites and museums. I chose an excursion to the classic Bronze Age rock art sites of Bohuslän, western Sweden, which was a stupendous trip. After viewing pictures of these rock carvings for 20 years, it was thrilling to see the real thing. Unlike most rock art in the United States, these are on slightly sloping horizontal exposures rather than on vertical cliff faces. They are adjacent to agricultural land, although they would have been closer to the sea in the Bronze Age because of isostatic land rise. They are dominated by images of boats and human or humanoid figures, often brandishing weapons or standing in apparent processions. We also visited the newly-opened museum devoted to rock art at Vitlycke, Tanum. The museum emphasized an atmospheric and emotionally-evocative presentation of the rock art, downplaying culture-historical information. Video is a central part of the exhibits, but almost no artifacts are on display. I found this unappealing, but it remains to be seen how the general public will respond.

EAA is a young organization trying to grow at a time when the political and economic structures of Europe are experiencing significant change. It seems clear that the organization will have to struggle to bridge cultural differences in the practice of archaeology in these countries, particularly across the former East-West divide. The political role of archaeology is a central concern of the organization and was discussed from several perspectives in numerous presentations. An overarching topic is the way that archaeology and symbols from prehistory and early history are used--or misused--in various nationalist and ethnic political struggles. In addition, the growing role of CRM archaeology concerns the membership, especially the recent development of private commercial CRM firms. The development of completely free trade and a single currency within the European Union means that CRM firms will be able to bid on projects outside of their home countries. This idea is completely new in Europe and generated a great deal of discussion at a roundtable devoted to the future of CRM. Finally, attention is being devoted to the conservation and management of the archaeological and historical heritage in the face of economic development, military conflict, and/or neglect.

It is my impression that EAA members are among the most outward- and forward-looking archaeologists in Europe, who are eager to develop a transnational approach to archaeology. The next EAE Annual Meeting will be held in September 1999, at Bournemouth, England. More information about the organization can be found on its web page [www.molas.org.uk/ea.html](http://www.molas.org.uk/ea.html).

*Janet Levy is associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte.*

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## Archaeopolitics:

*Donald Forsyth Craib*

The second session of the 105th Congress has been dominated by reelection politics along with rumblings concerning the potential impeachment of President Clinton. Despite these distractions, the 105th Congress has acted on several pieces of legislation that are important to the archaeological community.

**Fiscal Year 1998 Appropriations**--The appropriation bill for programs crucial to the protection, conservation, and interpretation of this nation's archaeological heritage originates in the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. In March, SAA testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee. The Society for Historical Archaeology and the American Anthropological Association signed on to SAA's testimony, which was presented to the subcommittee by SHA board member Julie King. The House has passed its version of the bill and the Senate continues to debate the matter. With only a few days remaining in the 105th Congress, a continuing resolution was signed into law to keep programs funded until October 9. Because of election-year politics, the appropriation bill is unlikely to be signed into law before the end of the session and so Congress will have to pass another continuing resolution to fund programs into early 1999.

**Amendments to NAGPRA**--H.R. 2893, introduced by Rep. Doc Hastings (R-WA), would increase opportunity for scientific study of human remains and cultural items; remove a provision for the return of cultural items to tribes lacking cultural affiliation, based only on recent land use; and clarify NAGPRA's language concerning the treatment of inadvertent discoveries of human remains and objects. In June, the full House Resources Committee held a one-day hearing on the legislation. SAA president Vin Steponaitis testified on behalf of SAA and SHA in support of the legislation. Other organizations that publicly supported the bill included NCSHPO, AAA's Archeology Division, and AAAS' Anthropology Division. H.R. 2893 is unlikely to pass this Congress.

**Reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)**--Established in 1991, ISTEA is a federal program that deploys federal transportation dollars according to local needs. ISTEA authorized \$155 billion over six years of which \$24 billion was allocated to the Surface Transportation Program (STP). STP funds are granted to states to meet a wide variety of transportation needs including a 10 percent set-aside for 10 categories of enhancements. These enhancements include historic preservation and archaeological planning and research. After several months of bitter fighting between the House and the Senate, legislation was finally passed and signed into law (PL 105-178) The law reauthorizes ISTEA programs for five years.

**Reauthorization of the National Science Foundation**--In July, a three-year, \$11.2 billion reauthorization for NSF was signed into law by the president (PL 105-207). The law authorizes \$3.5 billion in the current fiscal year, \$3.8 billion in FY1999, and \$3.9 billion in FY2000. The law included a controversial provision that prevents any NSF spending on the "U.S. Man and Biosphere Program," a U.N.-sponsored environmental program that the Clinton administration had previously supported.

**Reauthorization of the Historic Preservation Fund**--The reauthorization of the HPF is critical to the continued success of the country's commitment to its national historic preservation program. Appropriations from the HPF support the programs of the state historic preservation offices, Tribal historic preservation offices, and the preservation activities of historically Black colleges. H.R. 1522, introduced by Rep. Joel Hefley (R-CO), has already passed the House. Among other things, it extends HPF authorization through FY2002 and also reauthorizes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for five years. Recently the Senate Energy and





Natural Resources Committee marked up legislation that would reauthorize both the HPF and ACHP. Some form of reauthorization is likely to pass before Congress adjourns.

**Legislation to Adjust Boundary of Petroglyph National Monument**--Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) introduced legislation that would remove land from the Petroglyph National Monument in New Mexico to enable construction of a highway through the monument. Created in 1990, the monument protects thousands of petroglyphs, many of which would be destroyed if road construction is authorized. Aware that the president would veto a stand-alone bill, Domenici attached his bill to an must-pass emergency supplemental appropriations bill that was signed into law in spring 1998 by the president.

The end of a Congressional session is an extremely busy time in Washington as legislation moves in swift and often mysterious ways. The above bills are not the only ones that SAA has been following for the past two years. For a complete summary of the 105th Congress, refer to the government affairs page on SAAweb.

*Donald Forsyth Craib is manager, government affairs, and counsel for the Society for American Archaeology.*

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## In Brief..

*Tobi Brimsek*



**Get Ready For Chicago, March 24-28, 1999 . . .** Based on the number of submissions, it looks like lots of networking at the Chicago meeting--possibly vying for the second largest? If you haven't already consulted the meetings section of the SAA website, please note that SAA's 64th Annual Meeting 1999 is at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers, 301 East North Water St., Chicago, IL 60611. If you'd like to deal promptly with your room reservation, there is a hotel reservation form in the meetings section on SAAweb or you may phone the Sheraton at 1 (800) 233-4100 or 1 (312) 329-7000 and mention that you are with the Society for American Archaeology meeting. The deadline for SAA reservations at the Sheraton is February 23, 1999. Reservations received after this cut-off date will be based on availability. SAA meeting rates are \$145/single; \$165/double; \$185/triple/quad. A limited number of rooms at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers has been blocked for government attendees at the prevailing government rate. Government guests must present a government ID to qualify for this rate.

**Student Member Housing at the Chicago Annual Meeting . . .** SAA has arranged a special student accommodation and rate in Chicago at the Motel 6, 162 East Ontario St., Chicago, IL 60611. A student ID is required to reserve a room for the SAA meeting at the student rate of \$85 for single-quad. These rooms are limited and are available on a first-come, first-served basis. A reservation form for these student accommodations is available on SAAweb or you can call (312) 787-3580 and mention that you are a student member of SAA. The deadline for requests for student-rate rooms is January 21, 1999.

**Getting to Chicago . . .** American Airlines has been selected by SAA as the official airline for the 1999 Annual Meeting in Chicago. American is offering SAA Annual Meeting attendees special discounted fares to Chicago. You can receive a **bonus discount of 5 percent** by purchasing **60 days in advance!** To take advantage of American's discounted fares, call +1 (800) 433-1790 for reservations. Refer to **Star File Number: S0739UD**. Remember to reserve your flights early and save even more!!

**December 23, 1998 . . .** This is our target mailing date for the Chicago Preliminary Program. Watch your mail box during the first few weeks in January for this power-packed program and mark your calendars for March 24-28, 1999 in Chicago!

**Are You Connected? . . .** As you may be aware, SAA launched its "Get Connected" campaign last year to encourage members to report email addresses to SAA to enable the Society to increase its capability to communicate with you via email. Currently 63 percent, or 4,146 of our 6,563 members, are online! If you have an email address, please let us know in one of three ways: send an email to [membership@saa.org](mailto:membership@saa.org), fax your email address to (202) 789-0284, or call the Membership Department at (202) 789-8200. Please let us know if you've had an email address change as well. Help us strengthen our communication with you . . . get connected!

**Staff Transitions . . .** A few new voices may greet you when you call the SAA office. In July, Elizabeth Foxwell joined the staff as Manager, Publications. Beth brings over 13 years of publications and editing expertise to SAA. Ireti Akinola became Coordinator, Membership Services, in September. Ireti brings association experience and knowledge of our in-house database system along with a new degree in art history. In May, Rick Peterson was promoted from Coordinator, Membership Services to Manager, Membership and Marketing.

**Communicating with SAA . . .** If you are trying to reach SAA electronically and know a staff person's name, all staff emails are structured similarly: [firstname\\_lastname@saa.org](mailto:firstname_lastname@saa.org). You may also want to reach one of our five email boxes: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org); [membership@saa.org](mailto:membership@saa.org); [info@saa.org](mailto:info@saa.org); [headquarters@saa.org](mailto:headquarters@saa.org); [publications@saa.org](mailto:publications@saa.org); and [public\\_edu@saa.org](mailto:public_edu@saa.org). We look forward to hearing from you.

*Tobi Brimsek is executive director of the Society for American Archaeology.*

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# MONEY MATTERS

*Jeffrey H. Altschul*

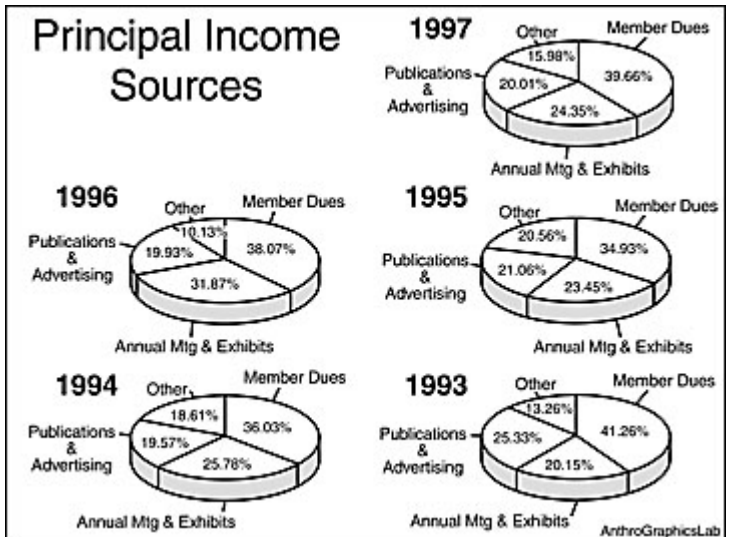
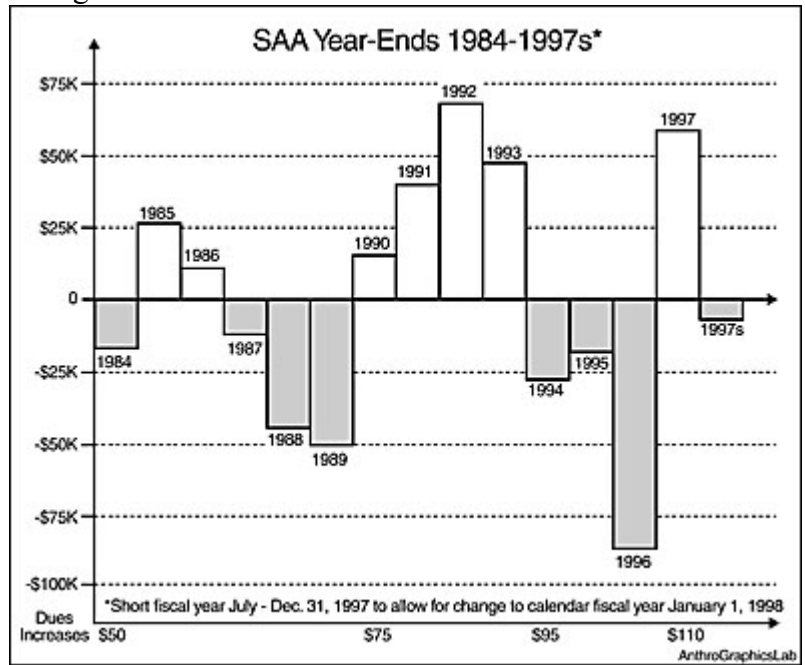
Over the next few years, one of the key challenges facing SAA is to restore our reserves. These were drawn down in the mid-1990s in the wake of three particularly bad years (1994 to 1996). This task is formidable because the sources of income for the society are relatively fixed and have been so for some time. In this column, I present an historical perspective on the financial state of SAA: How we got here and what it will take to put us back on track.

Figure 1 presents the year-end net surplus/deficit for the period between 1984 and 1997. For much of the late 1980s and early 1990s, SAA's finances followed a cycle of boom and bust. Dues increases, among other factors, played a major role in this recurrent cycle of surpluses and deficits. Regardless of the exact causes, it is clear that the Board had little ability to predict impending deficits, and thus try to prevent them.

The problem was that 25 percent of SAA's income typically came from the Annual Meeting (Figure 2), and the meeting typically occurred at the tail end of the fiscal year. As a result, revenue and expenses for the Annual Meeting would not be reconciled until the fiscal year was nearly over, thus precluding the Board from compensating for unexpected shortfalls. The best illustration is FY1996, when prior to the meeting, the SAA Board actually anticipated a surplus, only to have a unsuccessful meeting from a financial perspective that required SAA to dip into reserves. This problem was further exacerbated because Annual Meeting registration is directly related to membership (in other words, meeting attendees generally become members, so a large meeting increases our membership, and a small meeting decreases membership numbers).

To resolve the timing issue, last year the Board decided to change the society's fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year. Thus, in Figure 1, you will note the last column is designated "1997s." This six-month financial year allowed us to change over to a calendar-year basis.

Regardless of our accounting procedures, we cannot expect to solve our current financial situation and restore the society's reserves by staying on the same course. The society's income streams have not changed significantly over the last decade. We rely too heavily on our Annual Meeting and membership dues. Registration or membership increases take on monumental importance, and a decline in membership or Annual Meeting attendance could be disastrous.



Therefore, we need to think creatively about new income streams. Publications are one such avenue. Courses in continuing education for federal and consulting archaeologists and partnership arrangements may be others. The Board will be discussing a number of directions. Please consider these issues, and, if you have a suggestion, contact me. You may reach me through the SAA office or by email via the executive director, [tobi\\_brimsek@saa.org](mailto:tobi_brimsek@saa.org).

*Jeffrey H. Altschul, SAA's treasurer, is president of Statistical Research, Inc., a CRM consulting firm with offices in Tucson, Arizona, and Redlands, California.*

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# STUDENT AFFAIRS

## Annual Meetings Can Be Affordable

*Clarence H. Gifford*

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### Budget: Plan an Expense Allowance

The single most important key to making the meeting affordable is planning ahead. If you begin now, you can secure travel and lodging arrangements at significant discounts--or skip lodging expenses altogether by staying with friends or colleagues in the Chicago area. Planning ahead also means setting aside funds now to ensure the fulfillment of your budgetary goals.

Here's an example of a budget, based on a student traveling from the East Coast to Chicago:

Drive with friends, share gas and toll expenses \$ 40

Split \$85/night hotel room among 4 people for 4 nights \$ 85

Food allowance \$25 per day \$100

Total: \$225

This budget is certainly ideal, but not impossible. Incidental expenses can be avoided if you can create a similar budget for yourself with greater or lesser amounts that are more realistic for your own situation.

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### Travel: Drive if You Can, Fly if You Must

The cost of traveling obviously depends on the distance traveled. As the site of the meeting moves from year to year, students within range have found that driving to the meeting is the most economical means of getting there. This is especially true when several people agree to share the driving responsibilities and the cost of gas. Compare the cost of bus or rail travel, and be sure to contact American Airlines, SAA's official airline to the Annual Meeting, which is offering special discounted fares plus a bonus discount of 5 percent when purchasing a ticket 60 days in advance.

Are you presenting a paper at the meeting? Many colleges and universities offer student travel grants for conference participants. You may have to provide some evidence of participation, such as a photocopy of your SAA notification indicating session acceptance. While these grants typically cover travel expenses, they also might allow for lodging, dining, and even a stipend. Check with your department administrators and ask other students who have presented papers for tips about locating small travel grants.

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## **Lodging: Bunking Together**

SAA always arranges special student-rate rooms near the official Annual Meeting hotel. In 1999, it is Motel 6, 162 East Ontario St., Chicago, IL 60611, (312) 787-3580. A student ID is required to reserve a room at the student rate of \$85 for single to quad. These rooms are limited and are available on a first-come, first-served basis, so call immediately or download the reservations form for student accommodations from the SAA web site ([www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)).

Organize friends or colleagues and arrange to share a room. When contacting the hotel, be sure to request two double beds and then make an agreement with your friends to split room charges fairly.

If your budget is especially tight, stay with friends or consult with universities in the host city which may have lists of locals willing to host students from out of town. Contact department administrators by phone or email to learn about these opportunities.

## **Dining: There's No Such Thing as a Free Lunch**

Of all the expenses typically incurred at the Annual Meeting, dining out is the most unavoidable and most potentially expensive.

Set some daily limits for your food budget and bring some snacks from home for those between-meal munchie attacks. Breakfasts at a local diner or similar establishment can fill you up without emptying your wallet. But because it's no fun to be a monastic meeting attendee, be prepared for that spontaneous night out with an armada of archaeologists by keeping some emergency food money tucked away.

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## **Shopping: A Major Temptation**

Remember that this is a work trip, not a vacation, so don't feel compelled to buy trinkets and gifts for everyone back home.

A major temptation are the wealth of books and other materials displayed by the Annual Meeting exhibitors. Most exhibitors offer discounts for meeting attendees that often extend a few weeks after the meeting, in case you missed that essential purchase when browsing in the exhibit area. Be sure to pick up their catalogues or promotional flyers and review them carefully for special offers. The exhibitors also may permit you to buy their display copies at a deep discount. Frequently, you can write your name in a display copy to reserve its sale, then pick it up on the last day of the meeting.

These tips are only a starting point to make your Annual Meeting attendance affordable. With some forethought, you can fully enjoy the meeting without going broke from the experience. See you in Chicago!

*Chad Gifford, a member of the Student Affairs Committee, is a graduate student at Columbia University.*

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## Public Education Committee

# An Update

*Teresa L. Hoffman, Jon Czaplicki, and Dan Haas*



Among the many activities of the Public Education Committee (PEC), those of two subcommittees are highlighted in this issue. With its focus on long-term and ongoing opportunities for partnerships among SAA and Native Americans, the Native American Education subcommittee recently completed the second in a series of workshops for Native American educators. The Archaeology Week subcommittee encourages state involvement in archaeology education programs, and facilitates this through printed guides and a web page for state coordinators, as well as sponsorship of a poster contest at the Annual Meeting. PEC also is pleased to offer the first in a short series of thematic articles that explore issues related to the use of "simulated digs" or real excavations in public archaeology programs on [page 9](#). For more information on the SAA PEC and its activities, contact committee chair Shereen Lerner via email at [lerner@mc.maricopa.edu](mailto:lerner@mc.maricopa.edu).

### **The SAA 1998 Native American Educators Workshop Teaching with Archaeology: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges**

A second archaeology education workshop designed specifically for Native American educators was held from August 2-6, 1998, in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. Sponsored by SAA, the workshop was cohosted by Western Carolina University and the Cherokee Tribal Museum on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee reservation. Financial support was provided by the Bureau of Reclamation's Washington, D.C., Native American Affairs Office (NAAO), the Lower Colorado Region NAAO, the Phoenix Area NAAO, Reclamation's Denver Programs and Analysis Office, and the National Park Service (NPS) Archeology and Ethnography Program.

"Teaching With Archaeology: Building Curriculum, Building Bridges" was designed for Native American educators in grades K-12, with an emphasis on grades 4 through 12. Sixteen educators, the majority Native American, spent five days

### **Archaeology Week Subcommittee Offers Support for State Coordinators and Event Sponsors**

In 1998, 43 states held an archaeology week or month celebration, reflecting the tremendous popularity of this outreach program in bringing archaeology to the public. The Archaeology Week subcommittee was created to raise awareness and provide guidance and support to states challenged with initiating and sustaining a program.

A major activity of the subcommittee is to coordinate the archaeology week or month poster contest at the SAA Annual Meeting. The contest is cosponsored with the State Network subcommittee and the Council of Affiliated Societies and highlights the important contributions of states in informing and educating the public about preserving and protecting archaeological resources. State participants are recognized by the SAA president at the award ceremony during the business meeting. The 64th SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago will be the fourth year for the contest. More than 30 states

working with three archaeologists/educators, Jeanne Moe, Margie Connolly, and Rebecca Hawkins, from the SAA PEC. Moving between the classroom and the field, instructors and teachers reviewed existing archaeology curriculum materials that dealt with the scientific methods of archaeology. They explored ways to adapt these materials to meet their classroom needs for teaching math, science, art, deductive reasoning, and other skills. Visits to the Cherokee Tribal Museum and an archaeological site provided opportunities for discussions on museums and their roles in archaeology education, treatment of human remains, and why archaeology is done.

The Cherokee workshop is the second of what SAA PEC envisions to be a multi-year series of workshops for Native American educators. A pilot workshop was held in 1997 at Haskell Indian Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas. The Haskell and Cherokee workshops are based on proven archaeology education materials developed by the Bureau of Land Management (*Intrigue of the Past*) that foster give-and-take discussion between instructors and participants. This format encourages consideration of sensitive issues related to teaching archaeology in Native American classrooms and provides opportunities to explore differing views and ideas.

For more information on the workshops and activities of the Native American Education subcommittee, contact chair Jon Czaplicki, (602) 216-3862, email [jczaplicki-ibr32hq@ibr8gw80.usbr.gov](mailto:jczaplicki-ibr32hq@ibr8gw80.usbr.gov).

participated in Seattle; the first-place prize was awarded to Wyoming.

The subcommittee continues to work in partnership with the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the NPS in sharing information with state coordinators and maintaining a web page. NPS recently updated the publication, *State Archaeology Weeks: Interpreting Archaeology for the Public*, which incorporates recent information about state programs and recommended improvements. This information was shared with the state coordinators and will be used by the subcommittee to identify future actions. The NPS website [www.cr.nps.gov/aad/public/statearc.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/public/statearc.htm) displays the winning posters from the contest, presents a special feature on the first-prize state, and lists state archaeology week or month schedules and contacts with links to the state web site.

Finally, members are working on a guide for state coordinators that will outline how to create and implement a program best suited to a state's unique situation. Topics will include organization, sponsorship, publicity, events, and ethics. The guide also will be useful to local sponsors in planning events. It is anticipated that a series of forums or workshops will be offered at appropriate professional meetings based on these topics.

The Archaeology Week subcommittee will continue to explore ways to better serve states in carrying out their programs. Four issues in particular that are currently being addressed include (1) developing strategies to fund a coordinator position, (2) finding long-term financing, (3) expanding publicity, and (4) offering more diverse and creative events. Contact chair Dan Haas to let the subcommittee know of your issues and concerns. He can be reached at National Park Service, Archeology and Ethnography Program (2275), 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 343-1058, email [dan\\_haas@nps.gov](mailto:dan_haas@nps.gov).

*Teresa L. Hoffman is with Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe, Arizona; Jon Czaplicki is with the Bureau of Reclamation-Phoenix Area Office, and Dan Haas is with the National Park Service.*

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## Public Education Committee

# Should Kids Dig?

*Joella G. Clark*

### Teaching Archaeology Using Scientific Inquiry Methods

Many classroom educators want to use simulated excavations to teach archaeology. Simulations can provide experiential learning and can develop higher-order thinking skills if embedded within an archaeological research design, and consideration of archaeological context, regulations, and ethics. Students participating in archaeological simulations should be engaged in the scientific investigation of what archaeology is, how it is conducted, and how results are interpreted and published. The following is a firsthand account of the design of an archaeological course for upper elementary and middle school teachers and their students that uses a simulated excavation.

### The Challenge

In September 1995, an administrator for a southern Arizona county school district asked if I could help their Gifted Consortia to develop an archaeological project. She had always loved archaeology and was fascinated by Egypt. I became intrigued by the nature of the project and agreed to meet the following week with her and the students and teachers of the Gifted Consortia.

The Gifted Consortia pools their schools' resources in the gifted education program. They had planned a three-year archaeology course that would culminate in the students digging at an archaeological site on an adjacent tribal reservation. In my naivete, I thought, "Great, they are consulting with someone from the tribe and now want me to help over the next two years to prepare their students with the information, skills, and concepts they'll need to participate in this excavation." As I learned more about the project, I realized that no such consultation had occurred, primarily because many educators do not understand the protocol and process of archaeological research. Instead of acting on the instinctive urge to escape, I viewed this as a perfect learning opportunity to show these educators how archaeological research is done.

I wanted to help the teachers develop a course that would meet their current curriculum, instruction, and assessment standards for science education. This interface with the goals of science education and archaeological research is natural. Science education goals are (1) to develop knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values of science; (2) to promote scientific literacy; and (3) to emphasize the personal and social use of science and scientific inquiry (American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1989, Project 2061: *Science for All Americans*. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C., 1993, *Benchmarks for Scientific Literacy*. Oxford University Press, New York; R. W. Bybee, C. E. Buchwald, S.

*Note from Teresa L. Hoffman and Megg Heath: This is the first in a series of thematic articles that focus on issues related to precollegiate archaeology education programs and the use of simulated or actual excavation experiences. The articles were selected from the SAA Public Education Committee-sponsored symposium, "Should Kids Dig? The Ethics of Children Digging in Real or Sand Box Sites," organized by Megg Heath for the 61st Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Although focused on precollegiate education, these studies raise a host of relevant issues for those who are asked to work with a teacher or*

*children's groups, present a program at a school, conduct a hands-on program for an Archaeology Week session, or work with a statewide or regional professional organization in developing educational materials and programs for use by educators. Presenting a range of perspectives and approaches, the articles reinforce the idea that as professionals we must be prepared to support teachers in their instructional efforts, especially where simulated or real excavations are involved. The Public Education Committee can be an important resource for advice and information to SAA members on existing educational tools and guidance in developing new materials, as well as on a range of other issues related to public involvement in archaeology. This first article offers the experiences of one archaeologist and educator in designing an archaeology study*

Crissman, D. R. Heil, P. J. Kuerbis, C. Matsumoto, and J. D. McInerney, 1989, *Science and Technology Education for the Elementary Years: Frameworks for Curriculum and Instruction*. National Center for Improving Science Education, Washington, D.C. and Colorado Springs; National Research Council, 1996, *National Science Education Standards*. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.). The goals of archaeological education are (1) to help students understand and learn from the past; (2) to teach the importance of cultural context and processes; (3) to create an appreciation for the preservation of cultural resources; and (4) to illustrate the relevance of the discipline of archaeology in our society.

My intent was to design a course that did not require memorization of facts, but, instead, would allow teachers and their students to experience an ancient culture and understand how archaeology is used to investigate that culture. The course would give them an opportunity to ask and investigate questions of their own design.

## **The Process**

The first step was to host a two-day, intensive archaeological workshop for the teachers. Its purpose was to establish a foundation of archaeological concepts, research design and process, and ethics. Before delving into the ambitious workshop agenda, I needed to understand the teachers' prior knowledge about archaeology. In educational terms, this is a constructivist approach to education--learning what the learner knows about a concept, discovering what the learner is interested in knowing, and helping the learner acquire new knowledge while changing any misconceptions. In responding to a series of questions about their ideas, knowledge, and beliefs about archaeology and how archaeological research is conducted, it was clear the teachers knew more than they thought they did about archaeology, but still had some misconceptions (e.g., archaeologists dig to look for bones and to provide collections for museums).

Using the *Intrigue of the Past* materials (S. J. Smith, J. M. Moe, K. A. Letts, and D. M. Patterson, 1993, *The Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Anasazi Heritage Center, Dolores, Colorado), the teachers learned basic concepts, processes, and laws pertaining to archaeological research. With this knowledge, they planned and discussed how to approach the three-year archaeological study project with their students. After some debate, they decided to conduct archaeological research at one-room schoolhouses in southern Arizona dating from the 1920s to 1940s. Through our partnership, the instructors would teach students about basic archaeological concepts and ethics, while I would facilitate data gathering, analysis, and reporting. We jointly decided to incorporate the simulated excavation of a one-room schoolhouse in a sand box area, with students assembling the salted artifacts based on their historical investigations of the schoolhouses.

## **The Result**

The students began their study of one-room schoolhouses in Arizona by basing their investigative questions on their own interests or family history. Prior to fieldwork, students were required to complete a research design including hypotheses, methods, and expected outcomes. They also were required to submit a mock archaeological research permit for review.

The fieldwork consisted of learning proper mapping techniques, conducting an actual survey of an historic schoolhouse, participating in the simulated excavation of the

*course for upper elementary and middle school teachers and their gifted students. As this article demonstrates, the active involvement and support of a professional archaeologist is the key to success for such programs.*

one-room schoolhouse, and analyzing and curating the information and artifacts discovered in the process. At each point in the process, there were built-in reflection periods that allowed the students to regroup, review, process, and report their thoughts and findings about their research. As a final step, the student groups submitted reports on their research. The second year of the will project integrate new students into the process, with the experienced students acting as peer instructors. In addition, during the second and third years, students will begin to develop a multimedia component to communicate their research findings.

## **A Recommended Outline of an Archaeological Course Design Using the Inquiry Process**

The design of an archaeology course for precollegiate students should be driven by an inquiry process using student questions and simulated experiences, as appropriate, to create a relevant context for the student. This step allows students to make connections between core subject areas and their own or other cultural backgrounds. The following is an outline that may be used for developing such an archaeological course.

- (1) Assess students' prior experiences and knowledge of archaeological research. By doing so, any misconceptions can be addressed and reconstructed during the process.
- (2) Engage students in archaeological issues and concepts. This can be done through watching films, conducting field trips, or reading relevant books or articles.
- (3) Encourage students to work in cooperative groups to propose several questions and hypotheses that they wish to investigate.
- (4) Require students to write a plan for investigation.
- (5) Teach students basic skills of measurement, mapping, and field identification of environmental and cultural evidence.
- (6) Plan a simulated excavation, with careful attention to accurate details of culture, time, and process. Teach different excavation and sampling techniques. Students should consider how the artifacts, field notes, and maps will be curated.
- (7) Require students to examine, organize, classify, and interpret their findings. They should determine in what ways this information helps them to answer their questions and address their hypotheses. They should be aware of any anomalies or surprises in their data and how those should be interpreted.
- (8) Require students to write a research report or communicate in some fashion the results of their research.

## **Summary**

In meeting the challenge to weave together the goals of reform in science education and of archaeological education, archaeologists need to work with educators. Merriman's survey of public archaeological and historical perceptions in Great Britain illustrates the need for involving students in research (N. Merriman, 1991, *Beyond the Glass Case: The Past, the Heritage, and the Public in Britain*. Leicester University Press, Leicester). His study indicated that most people associate archaeology with the excavation of objects rather than with the research of cultural processes. Beyond

excavation, people had no clear understanding of what constituted archaeological research. Thus, one of the significant challenges we face as archaeological educators is to convey an entire archaeological research process while simultaneously addressing the needs of science education reform.

Simulated experiences can demonstrate the rigor of archaeological investigation and take the glamor out of digging for artifacts. Because simulations allow students to experience reality, they develop a deeper understanding of the concepts, processes, and intricacies represented in archaeological research. More importantly, learning with simulations can be more interesting and exciting than such traditional approaches as memorizing terminology and completing activity sheets.

*Joelle G. Clark is with the Science and Mathematics Learning Center, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona.*

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## **SAA's Workshop on Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century: Promoting a National Dialogue on Curricula Reform**

*Susan J. Bender and George S. Smith*

On February 5-8, 1998, a group of 24 professional archaeologists met at Wakulla Springs, Florida, to explore and discuss the skills, knowledge, and abilities required for archaeologists to meet the challenges of the 21st century. This workshop was conceptualized, organized, and directed by SAA's Public Education Committee and was sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Archeological Center and Archeology and Ethnography Program, Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Association of State Archaeologists, with additional support from the American Anthropological Association (AAA), Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). The workshop built upon discussions and recommendations from the 1989 (SAA 1990) and 1994 (SAA 1995) Society for American Archaeology "Save the Past for the Future" working conferences; the 1995 SAA forum on "Restructuring American Archaeology" and the resulting conference on "Renewing our National Archaeological Program" (Lipe and Redman 1996); the 1995 "Professional Choice, Public Responsibility" symposium held at the Chacmool Conference in Calgary, Alberta (Bender 1995), and the 1997 conference, "Changing Career Paths and Archaeological Training" sponsored by the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (Schuldenrein 1998a, 1998b). The consensus from these meetings was that archaeology has changed considerably in the latter half of the 20th century and that many students have not received the education and training needed to attain and perform successfully many of the jobs currently available to archaeologists.

As a result, many government agencies and private archaeological firms have called for improved education and training. They report that students are not prepared for jobs that require understanding and application of historic preservation laws, ethics, cultural resource management field strategies, resource evaluation, National Register evaluations, proposal writing, personnel management, and business practices (Blanton 1995). Others have stressed the need for instruction in public relations; writing for the public; working with landowners, developers, governmental officials, teachers and students in grades K-12; promoting cultural diversity; understanding current educational methods and trends; protecting archaeological resources; stabilizing sites; and working with both Native Americans and avocational archaeologists to prepare our students to interact effectively with a changing professional context (Fagan 1994; Lynott and Wylie 1995; McManamon 1991; SAA 1995; Smith et al. 1995; White and Weisman 1995). Therefore, it is critical to the profession that academic departments develop curricula that meet the requirements of the profession and reflect current career opportunities.

It is abundantly clear that professional archaeologists today--and for the foreseeable future--will be interacting with many publics. Archaeology majors must take courses that introduce them to the business, legal, and ethical contexts of contemporary archaeology. With this rationale in mind, the workshop on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" was convened.

As originally conceived, the workshop was to concentrate on how to enhance undergraduate and graduate education and training in public archaeology and cultural resource management. While keeping these concerns central to our discussions, workshop participants soon realized that these issues are embedded in a larger disciplinary agenda. While the social, political, and employment contexts of practicing archaeology have changed enormously over the last 20 years, curricular structure and content have remained relatively unaltered.

SAA's ethics statement (Lynott and Wylie 1995; Lynott 1997) was used as a basis for discussion because it provides a succinct summary of curricular reform. The following summarizes the most important findings of the workshop.



The Professional Involvement workgroup at the "Save the Past for the Future II" Working Conference (SAA 1995) first identified the need for a workshop to address national curricular reform in archaeology. Its participants envisioned it as the first in a series of initiatives that would encourage academic departments to include training in public archaeology and cultural resource management in their curricula. The participants reasoned that not only are more archaeology graduates employed in applied rather than academic positions, but systematic education in these areas would surely go far toward creating a cohort of educated citizens sensitive to the need for protecting the nation's threatened archaeological resources. Planning for the Wakulla Springs Workshop thus began in 1996, and from the beginning, one of the major concerns was to assemble a group of archaeologists that would be representative of the wide diversity of teachers and future employers of our students.

Conference participants were thus drawn from community colleges, four-year liberal arts colleges, and both public and private university departments of anthropology. Similarly, potential employers were represented by professionals practicing archaeology in federal, state, and local agencies, as well as in for-profit and university-sponsored consulting firms. Moreover, representatives from the AAA, AIA, SHA, and the American Cultural Resources Association were invited to encourage dialogue beyond the boundaries of the SAA membership. We were sure that meaningful reform could proceed only from a dialogue in which the wide variety of practicing archaeologists could see their concerns represented.

Our discussions at Wakulla Springs were focused on the review of position papers circulated in advance of the workshop. These papers tended to suggest that our first task would be to reach agreement on the core principles for curricular reform. Moreover, they revealed that the task must be accomplished in a format that responded to the needs and constraints of a diverse profession, without privileging or stereotyping any one sector. Our second pre-workshop initiative was to survey departments of anthropology to assess levels of interest in and impediments to the type of curricular reform contemplated.

Perhaps the most important result of this survey was that it indicated a majority of the responding departments (about one-third of those listed in the AAA Guide to Departments of Anthropology) were interested in integrating training in applied archaeology into their curricula if they did not already do so. Workshop discussions thus began by defining principles for curricular reform. The following statement prepared by the Undergraduate Education Work Group provides an explicit rationale for the principles we adopted:

During the past two decades, archaeological practice has been transformed by forces both internal and external to the profession. These transformations include a blurring of the distinction between prehistoric and historic archaeology, a growth of the market in antiquities accompanied by unprecedented site destruction, the threatening of our archaeological heritage by construction and development activities, the implementation of cultural resource legislation and the subsequent growth of the cultural resource management profession, the passage of legislation regulating access to human burials and artifact collections, and heightened popular interest in archaeology including the growing interest of descendant communities in their archaeological pasts.

These forces have required archaeologists to develop new skills and ethical principles for professional practice. The aims of this document [and the workshop as a whole] are to identify these new skills and principles and to suggest how they might be included in a modified undergraduate [graduate and post graduate/professional development] curriculum in archaeology.

Having reached agreement on a rationale for change, we identified specific principles for curricular reform, based on a restatement of SAA's ethical principles. In addition, workshop participants recognized that a number of the skills that should be fostered through curricular reform were clearly imbedded in the traditions of liberal arts education (e.g., written and oral education and values clarification), and we sought to emphasize them. These are the principles for curricular reform developed by the workshop:

- **Stewardship:** An archaeology curriculum should foster stewardship by making it clear that archaeological resources are nonrenewable and must have complete and substantial documentation.

- **Diverse Pasts:** An archaeology curriculum should make students aware that archaeologists no longer have exclusive rights to the past, but that various publics have a stake in the past. Diverse groups--such as descendant communities, state, local, and federal agencies, and others--compete for and have vested interests in the nonrenewable resources of the past.
- **Social Relevance:** If archaeology is to be justified as a discipline, in terms of both public support and interest, then we must effectively articulate the ways in which we can use the past to help students think productively about the present and the future.
- **Ethics and Values:** The articulation of ethics and values are seen as the sign of growth and maturation in the profession. The eight SAA Principles of Archaeological Ethics are fundamental to how archaeologists should conduct themselves with regard to archaeological resources, data, colleagues, and the public. The linkage of these principles to specific points within the curriculum will provide students with a basic foundation for the study of cultural resources.
- **Written and Oral Communication:** Archaeology depends on the understanding and support of the public. For this to occur, archaeologists must communicate their goals, results, and recommendations clearly and effectively. Archaeology students must have frequent practice in logical thinking as well as written and oral presentation.
- **Basic Archaeological Skills:** Students planning on a career in archaeology must have mastered a set of basic cognitive and methodological skills that will enable them to operate effectively in the field and laboratory contexts. These skills must include excavation, analysis, report writing, and long-term curation.

Having agreed on these principles, workshop participants separated into three workgroups, each charged with envisioning how the principles might be implemented in the curriculum to create a new learning environment for students. Each group was charged with a discrete area of reform: undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate education and professional development. The latter group was impaneled because we recognized that at least two sectors of the profession would need to be served as a result of the contemplated reform: The faculty who will teach the new curricular elements and professionals currently practicing in applied jobs who may need programs to keep abreast of the rapidly changing sociopolitical and technological contexts of our field. Each group outlined a revised curriculum and each statement was reviewed by all workshop participants to ensure a consistent approach and representative content.

During our closing session, workshop participants turned their attention to strategies for encouraging discipline-wide engagement for curricular reform, now conceptualized as "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century." A critical feature of this process would be to foster discussion among practicing archaeologists and to encourage feedback on our comments. This report is a first step in that process. Workgroup reports dealing with undergraduate and graduate education and postgraduate education and professional development will appear in forthcoming issues of the *Bulletin*. In addition, we plan to make presentations and reports to the governing bodies of those organizations supporting the workshop, as well as place other articles in their communications to their memberships. We hope to obtain feedback on these reports through electronic communication and a forum on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" scheduled for the 1999 SAA Annual Meeting.

In the meantime, SAA's Board has created an oversight group for all of these activities, "Task Force on Curriculum." You can review the task force's membership on SAA's web site. We encourage everyone to communicate your ideas about the work we've undertaken, either directly to members of the task force, via our soon-to-be posted electronic bulletin board, or at the forum scheduled for the SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago.

After the February session, several participants in the Wakulla Springs Workshop remarked that our initiative and efforts have the potential to change the contours of archaeological practice in the United States. We hope that this remark was not hyperbole born of the excitement of three remarkably productive days of discussion. We hope, rather, that it is predictive and that we will all contribute to reshaping our educational and, ultimately, disciplinary practice. This can only occur within the context of a national dialogue.

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*Susan J. Bender is associate dean of faculty at Skidmore College and George S. Smith is head of the Investigation and Evaluation Division at the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service. They are cochairs of the SAA Task Force on Curriculum and cochaired the "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" workshop.*

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## Public Relations Committee

# Gene S. Stuart Award

*Alan P. Brew*

Five years ago, as part of its efforts to enhance the visibility of archaeology in the media, SAA's Public Relations Committee established a press award. My purpose here is to present a history of our effort and to call upon you to help in fostering the award.

In 1993, the society instituted the Gene S. Stuart Award to be presented annually to a journalist who had written an outstanding article or series of articles on an archaeological topic in a large-circulation, daily newspaper. Although intended to be a national, even international, award, practical considerations compelled us to restrict potential entrants to the region of the Annual Meeting.

The award is named to honor the late Gene Stuart, a prolific author and managing editor of National Geographic Books, who was devoted to presenting archaeology in high-quality, popular books. Among the books she coauthored with George E. Stuart are *Discovering Man's Past in the Americas* (1969) and *The Mysterious Maya* (1977).

To date, recipients of the Stuart Award have been from central and western states. The 1996 honoree (New Orleans meeting), Matt Crenson, then of the *Dallas Morning News*, moved on to become science editor for Associated Press and is now a producer for Discovery T.V. The 1998 recipient (Seattle meeting) was Diedra Henderson of the *Seattle Times*. She continues to cover archaeological and related topics, notably "Kennewick Man," the subject of her award-winning article.

At the Annual Meeting, the region for the next year's award is defined, based upon proximity to the meeting site. In the fall, letters inviting entries are mailed to the managing and appropriate special-assignment editors of all daily newspapers with circulations of 25,000 or higher in the region. Entries are rank-ordered by the Award Committee members and I tabulate the results and forward material (citations and so on) to SAA's office. The SAA president invites the recipient to the Annual Meeting where he or she is recognized at the business meeting and receives an engraved plaque.

The "invitation" procedure does not always produce a torrent of entrants, although this year the Award Committee was treated to numerous accounts of Kennewick Man. Therefore, we are asking SAA members to help us increase the number of participants by noting well-written archaeological articles and encouraging their authors to submit them to the committee. We emphasize that the writer or newspaper editor must submit the entry.

In terms of content, the criteria for the Stuart Award are straightforward and open-ended. A writer or editor may submit up to five single articles or a series of a maximum of five related articles on any archaeological topic without any geographic or temporal restrictions. Award-winning stories have focused upon such topics as the looting of sites, cultural and climatological evidence used to reconstruct the emergence of food-production in four regions of the world, and ethical issues surrounding the recovery and investigation of human remains. Subjects should be presented so that they foster public understanding of, and appreciation for, the goals of archaeology.

Procedural criteria for the 1999 award are as follows: the story must appear during calendar year 1998, in a daily newspaper with circulation of at least 25,000, published within the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin; the entrant must submit six copies of each article or series to the address below by January 15, 1999.

The Award Committee, composed of David Pendergast, chair, Public Relations Committee; Antoinette Moore, member, SAA Public Relations Committee; Roy Blackwood, professor of journalism, Bemidji State University; and Alan P. Brew, professor of anthropology, Bemidji State University, asks for your help in recognizing and generating high-quality, general-interest writing about archaeology.

Entries and all inquiries should be sent to Alan P. Brew, Anthropology Program, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 56601-2699, (218) 755-3778, fax (218) 755-2822, email [albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu](mailto:albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu).

*Alan P. Brew is professor of anthropology at Bemidji State University.*

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# **The Bedfellows are Less Strange These Days: The Changing Relationship Between Archaeologists and the Media**

*David Pendergast*

"It doesn't matter what they say about you, as long as they spell your name right" is one of the maxims of the film industry, but its message was never true; ask Fatty Arbuckle. The trouble is that, in times past, many archaeologists seemed to have accepted Hollywood's viewpoint unquestionably. For a long time, we generally acted as if we were beholden to the media, and as if a reporter were doing us a great favor in noticing our insignificant endeavors, let alone gracing us with a few questions and possibly giving a column inch of coverage. But times, thankfully, have changed.

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It has always been true that reporters have reaped considerable benefit from archaeological work--they are constantly in need of news and we have provided reams of it over the past century. Until recently, however, it has been equally true that a reporter who found our news insufficient as an attention-grabber felt no compunctions about "giving the piece a focus," usually one that we would have avoided at all cost. It is from the belief that major field discoveries and striking new insights into the past weren't newsworthy enough in themselves that such perdurable plagues as "The Curse of King Tut's Tomb" were born, and unfortunately, neither this nor the other curses of the "hot item" approach to the news is likely to disappear in the foreseeable future.

## **Adventures with Reporters**

The headache-inducing headline "Mayas Liked their Women Cross-eyed," glared from the newspaper pages after my first press conference on excavations at Altun Ha, Belize, because of my response to a reporter's question about the use of a string of beads to produce crossed eyes. That line became the "focus" for a piece on the season's discoveries. The only comfort I could draw was that a few of the reporters spelled my name correctly.

Today's reporters, armed with a broader knowledge of the world and its myriad issues than their predecessors, often come to an interview with equally good or better questions than emanate from the average undergraduate student. They also come with the perception that their work in concert with us is not about stimulating research funding, but rather about stimulating fact-based interest. In today's world, a spectacular discovery still gets broad news coverage, but so do issues. Looting, complicity of academics in shady art world transactions, native peoples' views of archaeological work, and a host of other non-discovery matters also receive regular exposure in newspapers and magazines, and frequently, on radio, television, and the Internet as well.



Today's media coverage of archaeology is notable for its variety, which is nothing more than a product of the proliferation of media sources. Where there are more outlets, there is a greater need for "different" news items to keep more reporters busy, and a greater likelihood of wide coverage. Yet even with the proliferation of communication avenues, the places in which archaeonews appears often are surprising.

Witness the archaeological reportage in a recent issue of *Antiques and the Arts Weekly*, a 200+-page newspaper in Newtown, Connecticut, packed with information on antique shows and estate auctions. Amid the typical pieces on auction results and antique-show successes appears a report about an anthropology professor convicted for excavating without a permit, with a commentary by a local native spokesperson. Hardly the stuff to interest antique collectors and dealers, but the incident received almost 16 column inches of coverage. The lesson here is double-edged: With wider coverage, the public will know more about archaeologists' work than ever before, but not all of what they "know" will be good.

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## **The Impact of Television**

The cause of the more positive side of today's coverage--its greater accuracy and improved intellectual quality--can be found in the increased hunger for knowledge, fed by television. In a medium dominated by drivel (see Jeff MacGregor's "What's Wrong With TV? Just Do The Math" in the August 9, 1998, *New York Times* for a piercing analysis of the problem), coverage of world cultures, ancient and modern, stands out as a real contribution to the interested public.

Obviously, the old derring-do programming with its fake slashing through the jungle that reveals fully restored ancient temples surrounded by manicured grass has not yet disappeared, but the viewing population is a more critical one, with an increased ability to recognize the fakery. Television series, particularly those of the past 25 years enlisting real-life archaeologists, may not have measurably increased our funding but they have created an informed public, instructed in what we know, how we acquired the knowledge, and why the augmentation of such information and the protection of the sites that are its source are so important to all of us.

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## **Benefits of Wider Coverage**

Is the picture of today's archaeology-media relationship entirely rosy, then? Are we linked arm-in-arm with reporters in a crusade against the forces of darkness? Of course not. It is still incumbent on all of us to take care in how we present our work and its results to the media. We will still encounter the occasional obtuse or obstinate questioners, but the overall condition in which we operate has undeniably been greatly improved. One visible outcome is SAA's annual Gene Stuart Award, that recognizes outstanding media cooperation with archaeology.

The message is clear: The reporting of archaeology has attained a level of quality far beyond our starry-eyed dreams of a few decades ago. Whether the locale is Belize or Bangkok, Lima or London, our voice is being transmitted by the media with ever greater force and clarity. Archaeologists are now sought not only for the latest splashy news item, but also for our solid experience on issues and areas that have international impact. As we savor the change, our version of the Hollywood maxim should be, "It matters a great deal what they say about your work, even if they don't spell your name right."

*David Pendergast, chair of SAA's Public Relations Committee, is vice president of Collections and Research at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.*

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## COSWA Corner

### *Mary Ann Levine and Rita Wright*

In their 1997 review article for the *Annual Review of Anthropology*, Margaret Conkey and Joan Gero report a recent explosion in interest in gender in the archaeological literature. As it has become increasingly difficult to keep up with the steadily growing corpus of literature on gender issues in archaeology, we would like to alert our readers to some recent scholarly publications that appeared after their review and call attention to some recent international studies on the status of women in archaeology. We also include information on two upcoming conferences.

**New Publications on Gender and Archaeology**--In 1996, *Invisible People and Processes: Writing Gender and Childhood in European Archaeology* (edited by Jenny Moore and Eleanor Scott) was published. In 1997 alone, at least four volumes devoted to the archaeological interpretation of gender were published. These include: *Gender in Archaeology: Analyzing Power and Prestige* (by Sarah Nelson), *Gender in African Prehistory* (edited by Susan Kent), *Our Gendered Past: Archaeological Studies of Gender in Southern Africa* (edited by Lyn Wadley), and *Women in Human Evolution* (edited by Lori Hager). In 1998, Routledge inaugurated a new series (Routledge Readers in Archaeology) with the volume, *Reader in Gender Archaeology* (edited by David S. Whitley and Kelley Hays-Gilpin). The text is a collection of 19 influential articles that have shaped feminist-inspired archaeology.

**New Publications on the Status of Women in Archaeology:** Research on the status and history of women in archaeology has been the focus of an increasing number of international studies. In 1995, the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* featured two articles which addressed status issues. Kathryn Bernick and Sandra K. Zacharias prepared "The Status of Women in British Columbia Archaeology" and Martin James Handly wrote "A Gendered Review of the *Canadian Archaeological Association Bulletin* (1969-1976) and the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* (1977-1993)." Four articles on the status of women archaeologists in Australian, Cypriot, and Greek archaeology were published in *Gendered Archaeology* (edited by Jane Balme and Wendy Beck, 1995). These papers were originally presented at the Second Australian Women in Archaeology Conference. The book also includes articles on archaeological interpretations of gender. In addition, several papers have been presented at the annual meetings of the Canadian Archaeological Association. In 1995, Eva Linklater presented "History of Native Woman in Archaeology" while Martha A. Latta, Holly Martelle-Hayter, and P. Reed presented "Women and Ontario Archaeology." At the 1997 meetings, Cindy O'Driscoll delivered "Women in Newfoundland Archaeology." And finally, *Excavating Women: A History of Women in European Archaeology* (edited by Margarita Díaz-Andreu García and Marie Louise Stig Sorensen) was published in 1998.

**Conferences**--Two upcoming conferences promise to significantly advance the field of feminist-inspired archaeology. "From the Ground Up: Beyond Gender Theory in Archaeology," the 5th Annual Gender and Archaeology Conference, was held from October 9-10, 1998, at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. This conference featured 39 papers that provide concrete examples from both the Old and New Worlds on how gender theory can be applied in archaeological praxis. Contact Bettina Arnold ([barnold@csd.uwm.edu](mailto:barnold@csd.uwm.edu)) for more information. In addition, "Engendering Material Culture", the 5th Australian Women in Archaeology Conference will take place in Sydney, Australia, from July 2-4, 1999. Contact Laurajane Smith ([lj.smith@unsw.edu.au](mailto:lj.smith@unsw.edu.au)) for more information.



*Mary Ann Levine, a member of COSWA, is assistant professor at Franklin and Marshall College. Rita Wright, chair of COSWA, is associate professor at New York University.*

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## The Online Lab Manual: Reference Collections on the Web

*John W. Hoopes*

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### Online Type Collections

So you've returned from the excavation with a huge collection of materials: projectile points, potsherds, bones, and soil samples. Your laboratory is well-stocked with monographs, manuals, and even a few dissertations that have always been helpful for identifying objects you can't recognize immediately. If you're working with historic materials, compilations of makers' marks, and even some vintage Sears Roebuck catalogues might come in handy. If you're near a museum, you can look at collections of objects from related contexts. Is there any reason to think it might be worthwhile to surf the Web, too?

One of the most challenging aspects of laboratory analysis has been tracking down comparative material not only for initial identifications, but for confirmation and interpretation. Any archaeologist who has spent time sorting lithics or ceramics knows just how helpful published descriptions and illustrations can be. However, one also is all too familiar with the experience of peering at the details of a poorly-reproduced, third-generation photocopy of an indispensable, out-of-print, classic monograph or dissertation--often the only resource besides an actual type collection--where one can find definitive examples of the item to be identified.

The following are some examples of Web sites that have already been created to facilitate the identification of archaeological materials. Surprisingly few sites exist. Each is an excellent example of what is possible and all are examples to follow. Nevertheless, all could be improved!

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### Lithics

The most common Web sites on lithics currently available are essentially amateurs' guides to the identification of projectile points. The best is LITHICS-Net (see below), which will undoubtedly grow as its author receives more encouragement and assistance. It would be nice to see this site expanded by a network of regional contributors. An additional improvement would be a guide to the identification of lithic raw materials, both through images and detailed descriptions. At present, the site is dedicated to projectile points. The addition of

other tool types would be extremely helpful, especially for making comparisons across broad regions like the Great Plains.

### **ArchNet--Lithics**

A helpful list of online catalogues of lithic materials can be found at ArchNet, [archnet.uconn.edu/topical/lithic/](http://archnet.uconn.edu/topical/lithic/). A simple example of an identification-by-image database is "A Catalogue of Lithic Types" at [archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/lithic/tools/tools.html](http://archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/lithic/tools/tools.html), with online illustrations of tool types from southern New England. There is only one example of each. However, each category could easily include the whole range of type variation, with illustrations of specific subcategories (as has been done at SARC, see below). Another ArchNet page, [archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/lithic/types/typedate.html](http://archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/lithic/types/typedate.html), created and maintained by Tara Prindle, provides an illustrated, online catalogue of major aboriginal projectile points in southern New England. These are organized by type (corner-notched, side-notched, stemmed, and triangular/lanceolate), and chronology. At present, there are 34 different point types illustrated, with more to be added.

### **SARC--Stone Age Reference Collection**

The Stone Age Reference Collection (SARC), [www.hf.uio.no/iakn/roger/lithic/sarc.html](http://www.hf.uio.no/iakn/roger/lithic/sarc.html), has been developed by Roger Grace for the teaching department of the Institute of Archaeology, Art History, and Numismatics at the University of Oslo, Norway. It has a number of attractive and useful features, including an illustrated stone tool typology with descriptions and illustrations of dozens of categories, as well as pages on reduction technology, raw material resources, and analytical techniques including typology, use-wear analysis, refitting, chaîne opératoire, expert systems, and residue analysis. While largely intended for instruction, this site can readily be expanded to assist with more detailed analysis.

### **The Folsom Point**

The Folsom Point Web site, [www.ele.net/~ebaker/folsom.htm](http://www.ele.net/~ebaker/folsom.htm), created by Tony Baker in 1996 (but last revised in mid-August 1998), is an excellent and well-designed resource that merits imitation. It offers a detailed, illustrated, step-by-step description of the manufacture of a Folsom point. For example, the page on channel flake removal is accompanied by seven color photographs represented by both thumbnails and high-resolution, close-up views (with scales) of ventral and dorsal views of relevant artifacts. Altogether, Baker provides 30 photographs of Folsom points and point fragments, all at scales large enough for careful examination. Another excellent site of Baker's is The Paleo End Scraper [www.ele.net/~ebaker/pes/pesintro.htm](http://www.ele.net/~ebaker/pes/pesintro.htm).

### **Chipped Stone Projectile Points of Western Wisconsin**

The Chipped Stone Projectile Points of Western Wisconsin site, [www.uwlax.edu/Colleges/mvac/point/point.htm](http://www.uwlax.edu/Colleges/mvac/point/point.htm), created by Jeremy L. Neinow and Robert F. Boszhardt, is the result of a long-term cooperative project based at the Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center. It provides detailed descriptions and illustrations of more than two dozen projectile point types together with information for both collectors and professionals on responsible documentation. One of its features is a downloadable site recording form that can be printed for recording important data about collected points. There also is a useful discussion of local raw material sources and an annotated research bibliography.

### **Southern Ontario Projectile Points**

The London chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society maintains a Web site on Southern Ontario Projectile Points [yoda.socl.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/points/sopoints.html](http://yoda.socl.uwo.ca:80/assoc/oas/points/sopoints.html) that stands as an example of the kind of resource that could be assembled by just about any local archaeological society. There are descriptions and multiple illustrations of 25 different projectile point types, arranged by chronological period. These are formatted in such a way that each page could be printed for inclusion in a field manual.

### **LITHICS-Net**



Perhaps the largest (and most current) online resource for lithic artifact identification is the prize-winning site LITHICS-Net, [members.aol.com/artgumbus/lithic.html](http://members.aol.com/artgumbus/lithic.html), created and maintained by Art Gumbus. As of February 1998, it featured information on 113 different projectile points. The LITHICS-Net site is part of both the Archaeology Ring and the Paleo Ring Web "rings," which are collections of sites on related themes that are linked sequentially. The site is dedicated to projectile point identification, with points indexed both by name and by shape. Gumbus' color photographs of artifacts are superb. Each illustrated point is accompanied by a detailed description of its size, features, and provenience. Points also are cross-indexed (and their descriptive pages cross-linked) so as to facilitate comparisons of similar point styles. LITHICS-Net also provides a list of books on projectile points, with information about where to obtain them, and a link to Michael Pfeiffer's enormous online bibliography [wings.buffalo.edu/anthropology/Documents/pointbib](http://wings.buffalo.edu/anthropology/Documents/pointbib). Its growing list of other sites devoted to prehistoric lithic artifacts is a good place to find other resources on the Web.

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## **Ceramics**

At present, Web sites for the identification of archaeological ceramics are surprisingly rare. Given the huge amount of time that one can spend tracking down worthwhile descriptions and illustrations of ceramic types in the existing literature, there is no doubt that online resources would be a tremendous contribution to scholarship. The Web is an ideal medium for the publication of this information, that, to do well in paper media, is notoriously expensive. There are relatively few publishers willing to commit resources to extensive illustrations of potsherds and profiles. Rarely does one devote sufficient space to the publication of a representative collection (which would probably consist of a dozen or more sherds and profiles) of an individual type. For one thing, full-color digital images cost no more than black-and-white ones, and for another, linked images and hypertext can make cross-comparisons much easier than page flipping. Perhaps the biggest advantage of the Web is that pages anywhere on the network can be linked to one another, enabling archaeologists working in several different states or regions to pool their resources and organize cooperative collections of information.

The following two sites represent pioneering efforts to exploit the value of the Web for ceramic identification. Still, there is so much more that could be done!

### **The Windsor Tradition: A Virtual Catalogue of Prehistoric Ceramics from Southern New England**

This Web site, [archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/ceramic/windsor/windsor](http://archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/ceramic/windsor/windsor), compiled by Jonathan Lizee at ArchNet, is another example of a well-designed online type collection. It features descriptions and illustrations of 13 different Woodland types from southern New England, as well as guides to vessel morphology. For each type, there are images of both whole vessels and sherds, the latter providing close-up views of specific types of plastic decorations. Sherds are reproduced at roughly life-size (though a precise scale would be helpful).

### **The Internet Index of Banassac Figure Types**

Assembled by Allard Mees at the University of Leiden, this ambitious site, [archweb.leidenuniv.nl/anadecom/punzenka.htm](http://archweb.leidenuniv.nl/anadecom/punzenka.htm), provides an excellent example of the possibilities of archaeology on the Web. It is devoted to the identification of Samian Ware figures from Banassac in southern France, a manufacturing center of mold-made ceramics dating from the first half of the 2nd century A.D. Samian Ware from Banassac is found across southern Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary, occasionally appearing in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Great Britain. The online type collection consists of more than 100 thumbnail images of Samian Ware pottery, with figures classified into groups of human figures, animals, plants, and ornaments. With a computer screen configured to 1024 x 768 pixels, the images are displayed at actual (1:1) size, facilitating comparisons in the laboratory. One of the chief advantages of placing this type of resource on the Web is that it is a living, growing document. Mees uses the site to solicit additional images of unrecorded figure types. Presumably, this type collection will grow to become a worldwide, master index of all known Banassac figure types, and possibly expand to include other manufacturing loci of Samian Ware pottery.

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## Floral and Faunal Remains

Not surprisingly, the majority of resources for the identification of faunal and floral remains have been put online by zoologists and botanists. While expert identification will always require comparisons with actual specimens, it is not difficult to imagine the utility of good photographs, especially ones that could be displayed on a monitor at scale, for basic identification. Among the approaches that might prove useful would be the development of image libraries of specific vertebrate bone elements, with keys for the identification of specific species and subspecies. While it would be ideal to have complete reference collections, online images could be especially useful for supplementing collections with information on rare or highly regional species, endangered species, fetal and juvenile specimens, and examples of human alteration through cutting, boiling, or reworking.

There are several links to useful resources at the Zooarchaeology Web page, [home.sprynet.com/sprynet/fdirrigl/](http://home.sprynet.com/sprynet/fdirrigl/), maintained by Frank J. Dirrigl Jr. and Barry W. Baker. Unfortunately, there are not yet many resources that could be considered as type collections for archaeological analysis. There are several online catalogues of faunal materials ranging from vertebrate specimens to seashells, but none with a specific archaeological orientation. The University of California-Berkeley Museum of Paleontology offers searchable online catalogues of over 25,000 type specimens of vertebrates, invertebrates, microfossils, and paleobotanical specimens. Only a portion of these, mostly microfossils, are accompanied by images.

The Histological Thin-Section Gallery, [archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/faunal/catalog.html](http://archnet.uconn.edu/archnet/topical/faunal/catalog.html), was conceived as a resource for providing histological images to aid in the identification of bone specimens too small for accurate faunal classification. However, it provides only eight images of thin sections of bone from cow, white-tailed deer, red fox, Canada goose, human, opossum, gray squirrel, and snapping turtle. Hopefully, research along these lines will lead to larger and more comprehensive online resources.

I have not yet been able to identify any resources for the identification of botanical remains that have been created specifically by or for archaeologists, although one can readily imagine the potential use of a "live" and growing database of images of macrobotanical specimens, pollen grains, or diagnostic phytoliths. One example of an online resource for the identification of floral specimens is the site managed by the Department of Plant Sciences at the University of Cambridge, [www-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/](http://www-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/), which offers a page on paleoecology and evolutionary biology with links to online catalogues of pollen types from Great Britain, the Juan Fernández Islands of the eastern Pacific, and from southern Chile. While there are only a few online images, there is a searchable text database of about 4,000 specimens at [www-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/chile/pollen.html](http://www-palecol.plantsci.cam.ac.uk/chile/pollen.html).

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## Getting More Information Online

Despite the enormous potential of the medium, current online resources for the identification of archaeological materials are meager at best. I believe that the production of useful, Web-based guides to the identification of archaeological materials should become a new directive of standard archaeological practice. Currently available technology (that is not expensive) is learned relatively easily. The basics include a computer with an Internet connection and browser software, a flatbed scanner, and image-processing software. Web-site hosting is now something that is offered for free by hundreds of internet service providers and commercial enterprises like Geocities ([www.geocities.com](http://www.geocities.com)), Yahoo ([www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)), Netscape ([www.netscape.com](http://www.netscape.com)), and Excite! ([www.excite.com](http://www.excite.com)). With either a word processor and a basic knowledge of HTML, or--better yet--a web page-authoring program like Netscape Composer or Microsoft FrontPage, anyone can publish a resource accessible to the world. Images can be created either by scanning existing photographs or drawings or creating new ones. However, web page composition does not require the purchase of an expensive digital camera. High-quality, color images of potsherds, projectile points, bones, shells, metal objects, makers' marks, and other archaeological materials can be produced by placing these objects directly onto a flatbed scanner--a piece of



equipment that can be found at most office supply stores, sometimes for less than \$100. (A tip: Use a sheet of clear acetate or plastic to keep from scratching the glass.) Most scanners now come with basic software packages that permit the creation of files in GIF or JPEG format for use on the Web. For more advanced manipulation of the color, contrast, and size of image files, a package such as Adobe Photoshop can be indispensable. This type of software allows for the inclusion of text, arrows, and other information to aid with the interpretation of a given image [see B. A. Houk and B. K. Moses, 1998, Scanning Artifacts: Using a Flatbed Scanner to Image Three-Dimensional Objects, *SAA Bulletin* 16(3):36-39].

The best pages with images are those that provide "thumbnail" (small, quickly loaded) versions of images that are linked to higher-resolution ones. These allow for at least two levels of interpretation: a quick, general identification and a detailed examination or comparison. The level of resolution allowed by digital images is virtually unlimited. A photograph of the object as a whole can be linked to images of specific details (most effectively through image-mapping) down to the level of photomicrographs and even SEM images. As with any good artifact photographs, these should always include a scale. Given the problems with color reproduction with different brands of monitors, it also would be useful to include a standardized color reference (such as a Munsell chip).

Ideally, online type collections should provide (1) color images of objects that have only been published in black-and-white, (2) multiple views of three-dimensional objects, (3) side-by-side comparisons of objects that can be hard to distinguish from one another, (4) enlargements of critical details, (5) links that provide cross-references to other objects, descriptions, or bibliographic citations, (6) keywords and alternative descriptions to facilitate location of objects through online search engines. Another helpful strategy would be the creation of online classification keys constructed with logical decision trees that would help one to sort through a variety of possibilities.

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## **Good Things Yet To Come**

With the explosion in free Web site hosting, ready availability of easy-to-use Web page scripting and management software, inexpensive scanners, and image-processing software, I have high hopes that archaeologists will recognize the potential of the medium to greatly facilitate the labor- and time-intensive aspects of artifact identification. The Web should go a long way toward moving many analyses beyond the basic work of classification and description and further into rigorous interpretation. There is no reason, other than time and commitment, that we cannot, as a profession, work on the creation of online type collections of the objects repeatedly encountered in archaeological fieldwork. Rather than running to the library to track down a few murky photographs of "Sebonac Stamped," one could simply type the phrase into a search engine and come up with a digital facimile of sherds on the laboratory table. With multiple laboratories contributing to the same effort (perhaps via a single Web site), countless hours of searching through well-thumbed monographs and lab manuals could be saved.

There is a great deal to be said for the ability to cite paper references, some of which have been around for a century or more. However, these references are only as useful as one's ability to obtain the cited work. Doctoral-level students are not always close enough to their home institutions to be able to consult key monographs on short notice while writing their dissertations. What if the publication is not available at a local library or is deemed too rare to be exchanged via interlibrary loan? Archaeologists working for private or government agencies do not always have access to university libraries with comprehensive collections of articles and monographs. Foreign archaeologists, especially those in Latin America and developing nations, are often unable to obtain copies of references considered to be fundamental to the analysis of materials in their own countries. Equally problematic is the enormous amount of useful data generated by CRM programs; while they submit reports to clients and government agencies, their budgets do not permit publication for a wider distribution.

The Web presents us with opportunities to surmount these problems, and I hope that we will realize its potential and consider contributing to the further development of online resources for data analysis.

*John W. Hoopes, associate editor for the "Networks" column, is associate professor at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas.*

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## **New Initiatives in the Bilateral Protection of Cultural Heritage along the Borderlands: Mexico and the United States**

*Clemency Coggins*

In October 1997, the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) and the Mexican Embassy cosponsored a three-day workshop on antiquities trafficking between Mexico and the United States, "Bilateral Protection of Cultural Heritage along the Borderlands: Mexico and the United States. A Conference on Antiquities Trafficking." Susan Morton, archaeologist and specialist in law enforcement in the NPS and Clemency Coggins, a specialist in Latin American cultural property matters and an archaeologist and art historian in the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, attended and represented SAA. The following report outlines some of the international and national subjects covered in the 10 sessions of the conference.

This ambitious bilingual conference, hosted and facilitated by the Mexican Consulate in San Antonio, included 53 invited participants, 32 from the United States and 21 representing Mexico. The United States was principally represented by law enforcement, conservation and land management agencies, and especially, by the organizing NPS. Mexico also was represented by law enforcement, but the big difference between the two countries was evident in the presence of nine archaeologists from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), which specifically oversees the protection and conservation of all Mexican archaeological and historic sites and monuments, in contrast to the historical, archaeological, and environmental issues that are more the focus the departments of the Interior and Agriculture.

The workshop explored significant dimensions of trafficking from both U.S. and Mexican perspectives in 10 sessions of three presentations each, followed by discussion. The first session, "The Scope of the Problem along the Borderlands: International Trafficking in Our Nation's Heritage," presented by INTERPOL analyst Angela Meadows, exemplified what may have been an overall problem with the presentations--a very broad range of backgrounds and interests. Because many participants had no experience of international trafficking or of archaeology, the talks often told more than was necessary for this audience, allowing little time for practical information. However, a valuable, comprehensive notebook provided each participant with an outline of the proceedings, a list of attendees, summaries or texts of some presentations, as well as the texts of all relevant legislation for both countries, in English and Spanish.

The first session included presentations by José Perea of INAH on the Chihuahua frontier and the return of objects to Mexico, and José Cisneros of Big Bend National Park, where drug trafficking is a bigger priority than antiquities.

In the second session, "Legal Authorities," Mexican, U.S., and bilateral cultural property laws were surveyed, while in the third and fourth sessions, "Basic Requirements for Effective Investigations and Prosecutions," were presented in the context of cases in the two countries. The fifth, seventh, and ninth sessions on "The Effectiveness of International Control: What Works and What Doesn't" were presented primarily by Arturo Dager (then legal counsel of the Mexican Embassy), and Nelly Robles García (director of INAH, Oaxaca), as well as various Americans. These sessions described the seizures and returns of material to Mexico and explained the 1979 McClain Decision (that prohibits the movement of stolen property across state borders within the United States and the importation of cultural property known to belong to Mexico, and valued at more than

\$5,000), discussed the legal and illegal possession of cultural property and the role of experts, and examined the possibilities for bilateral Heritage Site management.

Perhaps the most interesting session involved Oaxacan archaeology. Although the preservation and protection of archaeological materials is a major problem in the state of Oaxaca, as elsewhere in Mexico, looting and trafficking are not its main problems. The remote, more indigenous and less urban nature of Oaxaca has tended to protect the state, and has facilitated a successful system of 12 local and regional museums where site protection is generated by the communities that create, organize, and run them as expressions of local identity and culture, within INAH's newly loose and benevolent control. Presented by INAH archaeologist Teresa Morales Lersch, this model of decentralization, also developed in many other community museums in Mexico, was especially interesting and valuable. Otherwise, the strict centralization of Mexican authority--cultural and legal--was in such dramatic contrast with the multiplicity of U.S. philosophies and jurisdictions that it was hard to see how the two countries could cooperate, although the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) provides new avenues of cooperation. With the solid foundation established by this first meeting, plans for another bilateral workshop suggest that the machinery for cooperation may yet be forged.

In April 1998, a second, more practical approach to the same problem of trafficking antiquities across the border was addressed in a workshop, "An Assessment of the Illegal Importation of Artifacts from Mexico into Texas: Economic and Legal Implications." This topic had long concerned Thomas Hester of the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at Austin, and in 1997 he proposed a study to explore the character and volume of the illegal traffic into the United States and to determine what effect NAFTA may have had upon it. Hester and Harry Iceland (now, adjunct professor of anthropology at Florida Atlantic University) arranged with U.S. Customs for a two-day workshop to be held in Laredo, Texas. Designed to acquaint U.S. customs inspectors with Mexican artifacts, this workshop consisted of three, four-part training sessions for the customs inspectors (on the front line at border crossings) and customs brokers (who handle imports for businesses). In each three-hour session, Hester introduced the subject of the illegal traffic of Paleoindian through 19th-century artifacts from Mexico into the United States. Coggins presented slides of Olmec to Postclassic artifacts, highlighting the kinds of objects most likely to be smuggled. Judy Reed of the NPS gave an overview of the relevant laws and legal history of archaeological looting in the United States, and Tim Pertula, of the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory (TARL), concluded with a presentation of the destruction of Paleoindian and historic sites at Falcon Reservoir and along the Texas border, near Laredo. The talks were reinforced by a hands-on exhibit in which archaeological objects from most Mexican cultures and periods, generously supplied by the Texas Memorial Museum, University of Texas at Austin and by TARL, were available for inspection. These objects startled customs inspectors, who recognized objects they had often seen imported from Mexico, without realizing they were illegal. These workshops were enthusiastically supported and received by the U.S. Customs Service, as well as reported by the local television stations and newspapers.

While the workshops could not equip customs inspectors to distinguish between authentic and replicated objects, the teaching sessions nonetheless sensitized them to the character and illegality of the traffic. Ideally, Immigration and Border Patrol agents should have been included as well, since they also are often on the front line. A brochure, "Facts about the Importation of Artifacts from Mexico," was prepared by the organizers and may be obtained from TARL at the University of Texas at Austin, (512) 471-5959, email [t.r.hester@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:t.r.hester@mail.utexas.edu).

It was especially interesting to see the reactions of the customs inspectors--their ignorance of the illegal status of certain materials, as well as their recognition that much of it is being transported. It was clear that as a result of this experience, the inspectors will be more cautious. An important, if discouraging, lesson for the "educators" was realizing that the customs inspectors are only one of three possible official interceptors at the border: immigration officials and the Border Patrol (controlled by the Treasury and Justice departments, respectively, and equipped with different computer systems) must be made aware of these problems as well.

The San Antonio and Laredo workshops, both dedicated to exploring the problems of the illegal traffic in Mexican cultural property into the United States, complemented each other in educational scope and practicality. At San Antonio, American and Mexican government officials presented their legal backgrounds and experiences to each other, whereas the Laredo sessions provided U.S. Customs enforcers on the front line with some

understanding of the legal and cultural significance of their expanded role, and, it is hoped, the will to deploy them.

*Clemency Coggins is professor of archaeology and art history at Boston University.*

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## Working Together



### **NAGPRA, the Conflict between Science and Religion, and the Political Consequences**

*G. A. Clark*

I am a paleoanthropologist and Old World prehistorian interested in epistemology--how we know what we think we know about the remote human past. More precisely, I am interested in the logic of inference in what I call "deep time"--the Plio-Pleistocene archaeopaleontological records of Africa and western Eurasia. So I am a different "kind" of archaeologist from those who deal with NAGPRA issues on a daily basis and believe the kind of archaeology one practices has implications for the perception of NAGPRA's ability or inability to redress historical wrongs. In terms of my biases, I am a committed evolutionist and, like most evolutionists, a materialist to the very core of my being. In turn, these philosophical considerations affect how I view archaeology, and my construal of the place of archaeology within the broader context of Western science.

While I readily acknowledge its defects, I am a staunch and unapologetic admirer of Western science. Despite its unparalleled success in achieving the modern world, however, Western science is currently under assault by various pseudo- and anti-science constituencies which attack the materialism that is the central ontological bias of the scientific worldview. Usually considered a "science-like" endeavor, archaeology is caught up in this controversy. Laws like NAGPRA strike at the heart of a scientific archaeology because they elevate the

### **Native Americans, Western Science, and NAGPRA**

*Joe Watkins*

Geoffrey Clark presents a well-reasoned presentation of the view of a "paleoanthropologist" (a snazzier term than "archaeologist") regarding the place of science in Western culture and the way that the scientific study of humanity has and will "suffer" under NAGPRA. In fact, he has received a wide audience for his views: his paper in this exchange has been presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association (in the public policy forum, "NAGPRA Revisited: Where Do We Go From Here?") and the SAA Annual Meeting (in the symposium, "The Impacts of Repatriation: International Perspectives"), as well as published in the April 1998 *Anthropology Newsletter* (pp. 24-25).

Clark's perception of the conflict between science and the Native American is well presented. But the keyword here is "perception." As with most scientific writings aimed at the rather specialized population of scientists studying Native American human remains, one of the paper's fundamental flaws is its failure to deal with the differing perceptions of the scientific and Native American communities. While it is extremely difficult to offer a single "Native American perspective" on anything, I will proceed to offer a generalization as if it were possible to do so.



cultural traditions and religious beliefs of Indians to the level of science as a paradigm for describing or explaining reality. Political considerations thus take precedence over disinterested evaluation of knowledge claims, with tragic and irreversible results [G. A. Clark, 1996, NAGPRA and the Demon-Haunted World. *SAA Bulletin* 14(5):3; 15(2):4].

Because of my preconceptions about the place of humans in the natural world, I subscribe to what might be called "the materialist view" on NAGPRA. I think archaeology is, or should be, a "science-like" endeavor--as opposed to a political enterprise, an industry, a platform for promoting a social agenda, or a public relations exercise. Archaeologists, whether or not they acknowledge it publicly, subscribe to the same kinds of materialist biases and assumptions about the nature of the world, and the place of humans in it, that underlie all of Western science. The problem is that they are forced to compromise their beliefs for the sake of political expediency.

### **A Few Definitions**

Science can be defined as a collection of methods for evaluating the credibility of knowledge claims about the experiential world. Science does not pretend to certainty; it only seeks better and better approximations of it. Scientific conclusions are continuously subjected to critical scrutiny. Science is, therefore, self-correcting. No topic or question is "off-limits" to science. The only thing that is antithetical to the scientific worldview is dogma. Dogma is the stuff of religious belief. From the standpoint of science, the illusion of absolute, unchanging truth is the most pernicious of vanities.

There are, of course, many views of humans and of the place of humans in the natural world. I would argue, however, that there is only one scientific view--that of neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory. As the most powerful explanatory framework that humans have ever devised to account for the origins and diversity of life on earth, evolution is central to Western science, and subscribes to the same materialist biases and assumptions that underlie all science.

Materialism is the idea that only matter exists, and that what we regard as "mind" or "spirit" consists exclusively of matter arranged in complex ways. More precisely, mind is a consequence of brain evolution and, since our brains have evolved over

### **Passion versus Dispassion**

Logically, Clark's arguments make sense: NAGPRA should not hinder science's quest for answers which explain the natural world and humanity's place within it. But, unfortunately (or perhaps, happily?), we humans are not logical creatures. We are emotional beings, given to outbreaks of whimsy and passion. Maybe American Indians and scientists are doomed to operate on opposite ends of the emotional spectrum--passion versus dispassion. Where scientists feel drawn to cold facts, American Indians feel drawn to those things outside of the demonstrable world (Clark's "epiphenomena"). Perhaps scientists should stop being so dispassionate, stop trying to step outside humanity, and join the rest of the world. I don't trust a person who has no passion!

Clark's comment that ". . . one cannot simultaneously understand and accept evolution and sustain a belief in the nonmaterial" reminds me of a joke: "What do you get if you cross a scientist with the Ku Klux Klan? Someone who burns question marks on the lawn." I believe science and religion are remarkably intertwined, a double helix spiraling across time and space. Neither should exist without the other, for each one gives us different information and different perceptions on the human condition. I argue, unlike my materialist colleague, that it is the very fact that we are aware of such things (rather than blindly accepting of them) that places us at the top of the intellectual pyramid. The very fact that we recognize the difference between life and death, that we cannot quantify "life" as it exists the corporeal materialist mass but only the resultant "death," sets us apart from those lesser animals that recognize only an inanimate form in their midst, perhaps only as a source of food.

Perhaps some American Indians place an apparent undue emphasis on human remains--the last material reminder of a person's life--but the uncertainty with which we all face the afterworld imbues in us an obligation to see that those remains are protected from unnecessary and unwanted disturbance. If the disturbance and study of human remains is deemed unnecessary by American Indians, then the entire process is seen as an affront to American Indian cultural beliefs. Anthropologists should be among the first to realize that messing around with a culture's belief system is asking for trouble. But if a disturbance is seen as accidental or unavoidable, then the chance of compromise is greater. The



the 5 million years for which we can document the existence of the Hominidae, what constitutes "mind" also has evolved. From this perspective, humans are only animals (albeit highly intelligent, technologically sophisticated, socially complex ones). Religious views of humans and their place in nature, dependent as they are on concepts that have no reality outside the mind, are epiphenomena (and-for a materialist--absurd). In other words, one cannot simultaneously understand and accept evolution and sustain a belief in the nonmaterial. From the standpoint of science, religious beliefs are curious survivals of earlier cognitive evolution. What probably happened is that, as our cognitive capacities expanded slowly over the Pleistocene millennia, we came to imagine more and more complex realities, and populated them with the gods, demons, and spirits that are the stuff of conventional religious belief. The question science would put to religion is: Why do humans have religious beliefs at all, since there is absolutely no empirical support for them?

My view, then, is that (1) philosophical and methodological materialism underlie the scientific worldview, (2) the scientific worldview, with respect to humans, is grounded in Darwinian evolutionary theory, (3) archaeology is "science-like" in terms of the preconceptions that underlie its logic of inference and its knowledge claims, and (4) this worldview puts those archaeologists who worry about such things at odds with the anti-materialist belief systems of Indians (and those of Americans in general). NAGPRA is, therefore, only a very small part of a much larger controversy that extends to many aspects of modern American life. That controversy turns on the conflict between the worldviews of religion and science. The late Carl Sagan summarized the issues underlying this debate in *The Demon-Haunted World*--recommended reading for archaeologists of all persuasions, regardless of their views on NAGPRA (C. Sagan, 1996, *The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark*. Ballantine Books, New York).

### Science and NAGPRA

NAGPRA is basically about the repatriation to Native American claimants of human remains and funerary objects from museum or federal agency collections, and/or those recovered from Indian lands. These remains, and their counterparts elsewhere, are perceived by Western science to pertain to a generalized human past, as part of a

second word, "unwanted," is perhaps more loaded than "unnecessary," because it implies a lack of power, a helplessness of American Indians, to control--or at least participate--in determining their own destiny. Many projects dealing with human remains are unwanted by American Indians. This is plain truth. But there are some American Indian groups who can be persuaded to allow studies when they see the utility for them. The utility must be real to them, not just to the researcher.

### NAGPRA: Equal Protection

Perhaps certain portions of NAGPRA are aimed at "redressing historic wrongs," as Clark comments, but NAGPRA itself is, more importantly, a piece of human rights legislation designed to provide Native American human remains equal protection under the law. Timothy McKeown, program leader for the National Park Service, says that NAGPRA ". . . formally reaffirms the rights of lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to have custody of Native American human remains, funerary objects, and objects of cultural patrimony" (C. T. McKeown, 1995, Overview of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. *The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990: Compliance Workshop Proceedings*. Haskell Indian Nations University, pp. 15). J. Trope and W. Echo-Hawk [1992, The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: Background and Legislative History. *Arizona State Law Journal* 24(1): 35-78, pp. 47-52] present five sources of existent law (other than NAGPRA) that ". . . can provide the underpinning for tribal grave protection efforts and repatriation claims" (1992: 47). R. Tsosie (1997, Indigenous Rights and Archaeology. In *Native Americans and Archaeologists: Stepping Stones to Common Ground*. Edited by N. Swidler, K. Dongoske, R. Anyon, and A. Downer, pp. 64-76, pp. 71. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek) notes that NAGPRA does not go far enough toward protecting all Native American remains, since it covers only those items found on federal or tribal property or which reside in federally funded institutions. If NAGPRA is human rights legislation, as these authors assert, it does not matter whether there is a Native American political agenda at work here. Anthropologists must stop taking NAGPRA personally! The law was not created to make their lives miserable, but to take another's belief system into consideration and to provide equal treatment for all human remains. Anthropologists also have forgotten that, although

universal heritage not circumscribed by ethnic or cultural boundaries. However, legislation enacted in recent years has given the cultural traditions and religious beliefs of Indians greater weight under the law than the universalist perspective that underlies scientific inquiry. Motivated by political expediency, and the kind of anti-science sentiment to which I have just alluded, 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 human remains and funerary objects, sometimes including those not affiliated with any known or recognized Native American group.

NAGPRA creates both short-term opportunities and long-term problems for archaeologists, bioarchaeologists, and physical anthropologists concerned with the study of human skeletal remains. It creates opportunities because the NAGPRA-mandated inventories (1) employ many archaeologists and physical anthropologists (albeit temporarily); (2) it forces the profession to "clean up its act" in regard to curation and record keeping, and (3) applies minimum descriptive standards to the human skeletal collections (J. Rose, T. Green, and V. Green, 1996, NAGPRA is Forever: Osteology and the Repatriation of Skeletons. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 25:81-103). It creates problems because NAGPRA places 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 and ethnicity; the government does not. Federal agencies and state legislatures, which have often gone far beyond NAGPRA in their zeal to be politically correct, don't want to be bothered with such subtleties (after all, anthropologists are an even weaker political constituency than Indians), 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 process thus becomes entirely political, with Western science, represented by archaeology, the inevitable loser.

Archaeology is admittedly a "small science," with a weakly developed conception that lacks the powerful, law-like generalizations that underlie the

NAGPRA is a national law, it is not applied nationally. Each American Indian tribe or nation can choose to apply the law as it sees fit. Consultation is a face-to-face and person-to-person business.

Contrary to what Clark feels, I do not think that, under NAGPRA, "[p]olitical considerations thus take precedence over disinterested evaluation of knowledge claims." While Clark thinks archaeology should be ". . . a 'science-like' endeavor--as opposed to a political enterprise, an industry, a platform for promoting a social agenda or a public relations exercise", I find it difficult to believe that science has ever presented a "disinterested evaluation of knowledge claims . . .," or that science is not ". . . a platform for promoting a social agenda or a public relations exercise." Science is never above nor outside of the society or political system in which it exists. Society not only influences science, it actively molds it--from the topics scientists study and the levels of freedom they have to study touchy topics, to the ways in which the society punishes those who do not work within its system. As an example of perhaps science at its worst, Nazis did "science." It is not the results of Nazi science which the world finds unacceptable but rather the political enterprise behind it, the "industry" it created, its platform for promoting a social agenda, and its exercise in public relations. Science in the modern world also has political and social agendas that often go unrecognized.

Clark also congratulates archaeology for its achievements by stating: "It is a fact that most of the precontact 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)." Like the philosophical tree in the forest, if "a precontact aboriginal culture of the New World vanishes without a trace," and there is no "Western observer there to record information about them," do they make a sound? Moreover, I suppose we "precontact aboriginal cultures in the New World" should be happy that we weren't in the presence of Western observers like those who helped record information about the Tasmanians!

### **An Anthropology of All Americans**

I agree with Clark, however, when he states "NAGPRA creates both short-term opportunities and long-term problems for archaeologists, bioarchaeologists and/or physical anthropologists

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 a fact that most of the precontact 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 all lose if, for reasons of political expediency, Indians rebury their past. One of the many ironies in the situation is that many Native American groups who favor the preservation and study of archaeological and skeletal collections are being co-opted by the actions of small, but vocal, activist minorities in cahoots with ignorant legislators willing to sell the profession down the pike for the sake of short-term political gains.

The problems in operationalizing NAGPRA are thrown into sharp relief by the ridiculous situation surrounding Kennewick man. NAGPRA is predicated on the assumption that archaeologists can, in fact, identify prehistoric antecedents to extant identity-conscious social groups. However, I don't believe they can do that reliably, consistently, or, usually, at all. Race and ethnicity are fleeting, transient things--written on the wind. They do not partake of the timeless "essences" the public (in its ignorance of biology), would impart to them [G. A. Clark, 1997, *Race from the Perspective of Western Science. Anthropology Newsletter* 38(7):54; and 1997, *Pernicious Vanities. Anthropology Newsletter* 38(7):54, 56]. There is no scientific basis for the existence of present-day ethnic groups as recently as 400 or 500 years ago, much less in more remote time ranges. The notion of fixed, enduring, bounded ethnicity is positively quaint from the perspective of modern population biology. Nevertheless, it is endorsed and reified by the simple-minded, essentialist, typological thinking institutionalized in public policy by our own government. For example, take a look at the absurd racial and ethnic categories concocted by the U.S. census and replicated on application forms throughout the land. The point is simply that popular conceptions of race and ethnicity, as discrete or bounded entities, have no basis in modern science. Consequently, efforts by archaeologists to trace them into the past are likely doomed to failure.

who study human skeletal remains." It is indeed a fact that some anthropologists will lose their primary research focus, but there are too many options available to begin making arrangements for the discipline's funeral. We may be too shortsighted to comprehend the opportunities we may have been given, but we can make American anthropology an anthropology of all Americans, not just white Americans. By working with American Indians instead of in spite of them, we might actually develop programs that have meaning outside of the ivory tower of academe, programs that impact the human condition and provide useable information beyond The Learning Channel or PBS, programs that will provide answers to everyone about what happens when humans enter an unknown world without an idea of food or raw material sources, or even whether the sun will rise the next morning. We must earn the right to wear the mantle bestowed on us as chroniclers of the vast store of knowledge about what it is to be human.

We, as anthropologists, are standing on the edge of a forest with an almost impenetrable growth in front of us. We can try to bulldoze our way through it, but we will destroy all that might be ahead of us; we can try to circumvent the forest, and run the risk of losing our collective lives in the resultant uncharted wilderness; or we can look for the path between the trees, moving carefully, taking the journey one step (and roadblock) at a time. An army does not pass through a forest as a single body, but rather as an allied group of individuals. We must be an army on a common campaign--an army of individuals working to reach a common goal.

*Joe Watkins is with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Oklahoma.*

## **Wreaking Vengeance on History?**

In closing, I question the advisability of wreaking vengeance on history--for that is exactly what NAGPRA tries to do. *Not a good idea.* No one disputes that Indians have suffered mightily at the hands of the European colonists who have come to dominate U.S. society. No one is claiming that scientists have always acted responsibly with respect to human skeletal material under their curation. No one is suggesting that if we can just "decode" nature correctly, moral truth will be revealed. I am saying, however, that the loss of prehistoric skeletal material to science is incalculable, and that that consideration takes precedence, or should take precedence, over the religious concerns of Native Americans. The worldviews of science and religion are fundamentally incommensurate and cannot be reconciled. Science is not "about" religion, however. It is not about moral truth, although it can sometimes help us in our struggle to reach appropriate moral decisions. Clearly, humans did not evolve in this hemisphere. Indians haven't always been here, regardless of what their origin myths might say. I am curious as to how they came to be here, and what happened to them subsequent to their arrival. The best way to answer these questions is through the analysis of prehistoric human skeletal material. The idea that we should spend a bundle now to study it "completely," before we give it back, is ridiculous. This presupposes that science will not advance, and that new avenues of inquiry will not be opened to us later. It also assumes that data exist independent of the conceptual frameworks that define and contextualize them, which, from an epistemological standpoint, is terminally naïve. A direct consequence of the national paroxysm of guilt surrounding the quincentenary, NAGPRA is bad law. It is in the interests of Indians and anglos alike that it be repealed.

NAGPRA clearly has implications for the future of archaeology as a "science-like" endeavor. It also speaks volumes about the status of Western science in general, and the role that reasoned inquiry plays in U.S. society. The worldview of Western science is under serious and sustained assault, and 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 the believers in the paranormal combine with postmodernist academics to attack the critical realism and mitigated objectivity which are the central epistemological biases of the scientific

worldview. The political climate also has become increasingly problematic 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 anti-scientific 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. These threats to rational behavior even have the potential to undermine the democratic process itself, since it depends upon the capacity of an educated citizenry to make reasonable decisions in the face of uncertainty.

*G. A. Clark is a professor in the Department of Anthropology at Arizona State University in Tempe.*

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## Jean Carl Harrington 1901-1998



C. "Pinky" Harrington, widely regarded as "the father of historical archaeology," passed away in Richmond, Virginia on April 19, 1998, in his 97th year. His name is perpetuated in the Society for Historical Archaeology's preeminent award for contributions to historical archaeology, the J. C. Harrington Medal.

Born in Millbrook, Michigan, on October 25, 1901, the son of teachers, Harrington received a B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Michigan in 1924. For his senior architecture project in 1923, he made scale drawings of several Spanish mission churches in New Mexico, including Gran Quivira, where he met Edgar Hewett and Anna Shepard. While working in New Mexico at non-architecture jobs over the next few years, he met several archaeologists.

Eventually Harrington found work with an architectural firm in South Bend, Indiana, but the firm dissolved with the Great Depression. Inspired by his experiences in New Mexico, Pinky enrolled in the University of Chicago's

graduate school in 1932 to study anthropology under the tutelage of Fay-Cooper Cole and Robert Redfield. In 1936, he had just passed his doctoral exams when the National Park Service, seeking someone with a background in both archaeology and architecture, offered Harrington a job to direct excavations at the site of 17th-century Jamestown in Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia. Although dubious about working for the government--and at a site only 300 years old--Pinky accepted the job. He never wrote a dissertation to complete a doctorate.

Virginia Hall Sutton, a classmate of Pinky's at University of Chicago, became the Park Service's first female ranger in 1937 when she was employed as a ranger historian at Jamestown. She married Pinky the following year. With her strong background in history and archaeology, Virginia became an essential member of the Harrington team--as an active collaborator or as an equally valuable behind-the-scenes consultant.

In 1942, when World War II brought the Jamestown excavations to a halt, Harrington became superintendent of Colonial Park, a position he held until 1946 when he was promoted to regional archaeologist for the Park Service's southeast region, in Richmond. From 1954 until his retirement in 1965, he was regional chief of interpretation.

Harrington's significant contributions to historical archaeology are legion. In addition to his work at Jamestown, some of his major excavations were at Fort Raleigh in North Carolina; George Washington's Fort Mifflin of 1754 in Pennsylvania; Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia; Arkansas Post; Appomattox Courthouse; Constitution Island at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point; and several 19th-century Mormon structures at Nauvoo, Illinois.

Until well after World War II, archaeology in North America was primarily concerned with Native American cultures. But recognizing that archaeological methods could also be effectively adapted to studying recent Euroamerican sites, Harrington became an early outspoken advocate of historical archaeology as a legitimate subdiscipline. He expressed his advocacy eloquently in several papers, most notably "Historic Site Archaeology in the United States" (1952, in *Archaeology of Eastern United States*, edited by J. B. Griffin, pp. 335-344) and

"Archaeology as an Auxiliary Science to American History" [1955, *American Anthropologist*, 57(6, pt. 1):1121-1130]. These and other papers that Harrington published in the 1950s and 1960s were a major stimulus in convincing the archaeological community of the important gains to be made by the study of historic sites. His booklet, *Archaeology and the Historical Society* (1965, American Association for State and Local History) informed historians how archaeology could augment historical research.

As archaeological resource management became more integral to the historic preservation movement in the 1960s and 1970s, there was initial resistance among archaeologists to spend the limited funds available for field studies at Euroamerican sites--especially those dating as late as the 19th and 20th centuries--rather than on Native American sites. The groundwork laid by Harrington and others attracted more converts and ultimately led to the current policy of including both prehistoric and historic sites in cultural resource management programs.

Harrington was scrupulous about making all of his field data and interpretations available to other researchers in either published or file reports. His keen interest in material culture was disseminated in a number of published papers [e.g., "17th-Century Brickmaking and Tilemaking at Jamestown, Virginia" 1950, *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 58(1):16-37, and "The Manufacture and Use of Bricks at the Raleigh Settlement on Roanoke Island" 1967, *The North Carolina Historical Review* 44(1):1-17].

Having observed that the holes in colonial clay pipe-stem fragments decreased gradually in diameter through time, he published a statistical study, "Dating Stem Fragments of 17th- and 18th-Century Clay Tobacco Pipes" [1954, *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia* 9(1):10-14] which established an accurate dating technique that has been widely used ever since.

Those who knew Pinky Harrington will treasure his memory; others missed knowing a singular gentleman, scholar, and judge of fine single-malt Scotch whiskey.

*Edward B. Jelks is professor emeritus at Illinois State University in Normal, Illinois.*

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## Wesley R. Hurt 1917-1997



Wesley R. Hurt, 80, professor emeritus at Indiana University, Bloomington, died November 3, 1997 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he had lived since 1989. He is survived by his wife Mary and their children Stephen Hurt, Rosalind Sterling, and Teresa Hurt, (the latter is completing her Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of New Mexico).

He was born in Albuquerque on September 20, 1917. Like many of his generation, Hurt's more than 60-year career began with W.P.A. projects and the River Basin Surveys. Yet his early interests in archaeology were encouraged by his mother, who maintained a keen interest in prehistory, and by his cousin Reginald Fisher, a professional archaeologist. As a high school freshman, he was employed on the staff of the Jemez Archaeological Project and two years later on the staff of the Chaco Canyon Field School, where he served as chauffeur for Edgar Hewett. During his undergraduate years, he worked on many archaeological projects as a staff archaeologist for the Museum of New Mexico and between 1938 and 1940 he served as Archaeological W.P.A. Supervisor at Quarai State Monument. Hurt received

his B.A. (1938) and M.A. (1942) from the University of New Mexico and served briefly as National Park Service summer ranger at Canyon de Chelly National Monument before beginning service in 1942 as a special agent of the Counter-Intelligence Corps with the U.S. Army in the European theater.

Following discharge from the army in 1945, he entered the graduate program at the University of Chicago but shortly after he transferred to the University of Michigan where he became a member of its first Ph.D. class. Mary, whom he had met and married in Chicago in 1948, worked as Jimmy Griffin's secretary while Hurt completed his studies. In 1949, he served as a field assistant on the University of Michigan Expedition to the Aleutian Islands, writing a report on recovered artifacts the following year. Upon his return from the Aleutians he accepted a position as director of the University of South Dakota Museum (now W. H. Over Museum), and assumed responsibility for the museum's involvement in the Missouri Valley River Basin Project. Over the next five years, Hurt would conduct important excavations at the Swanson, Scalp Creek, and Thomas Riggs sites, among others. Many of his findings were published in the *Archaeological Circular Series*, which he founded.

Hurt's early work on the Plains of San Augustin of New Mexico, as well as the preparation of his dissertation, "A Comparative Study of Preceramic Occupations of North America" (1952), fostered a career-long interest in early lithic assemblages and occupations in the New World. In 1956, Hurt led a joint University of South Dakota-Museu Nacional do Brasil expedition to investigate sites in the Lagoa Santa region of Brazil. In 1958-1959, Hurt taught at the University of Parana in Brazil and conducted collaborative investigations of *sambaquis* with Oldemar Blasi, with whom he would publish *O Sambaqui do Macedo* (1960) and which marks the beginning of Hurt's common practice of working and publishing with international scholars.

Returning to South Dakota, Hurt served as director of the Institute of Indian Studies at the University of South Dakota, and in 1957, as chair of the South Dakota Archaeological Commission. During this time, he continued his early practice of publishing in cultural anthropology and ethnology. In 1963, after 14 productive years at USD, Hurt accepted a position as professor of anthropology and director of the Museum of Anthropology, History, and Folklore (now William Hammond Mathers Museum), at Indiana University. With this move, Hurt

would shift his research focus to South America, conducting projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. In 1966, Hurt directed under NSF sponsorship a joint Indiana University-Universidade de Santa Catarina expedition to Brazil's southern coast. These investigations focused on the use of coastal *sambaquis* and their relationship to environmental change and were published in 1974 as "The Interrelationships Between the Natural Environment and Four Sambaquis, Coast of Santa Catarina, Brazil" as first in the series *Occasional Papers and Monographs*, Indiana University Museum. In 1966, and again in 1967, Hurt conducted surveys of Paleo-Indian sites in northern Colombia. This work would lead to his 1969 excavations at the El Abra Rockshelters. The report of the excavations published as "Preceramic Sequences in the El Abra Rockshelters, Colombia" in *Science* (1976) would document evidence of early lithic assemblages dating from 12,500 B.P. and form the basis for the definition of the "Edge-Trimmed Tool Tradition." Hurt's continued work in Brazil and investigation of Paleo-Indian sites along the Río Uruguay in Uruguay contributed greatly to a growing awareness of the variability between Andean and eastern South American Paleo-Indian occupations.

Upon his retirement in 1986, Hurt was named professor emeritus of anthropology at Indiana University and research associate at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. In recognition of his extensive regional field research, publications, and general contributions to American archaeology, he was awarded the SAA 50th Anniversary Award for Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology.

*Mark G. Plew is professor of archaeology in the Department of Anthropology at Boise State University.*

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## INSIGHTS



### CRM at the World Archaeological Conference, Number 4

*Tom Wheaton*

#### THE MANY FACES OF CRM

Since its first meeting in Southampton in 1986, the World Archaeological Conference (WAC) has held major conferences every four years as well as numerous regional interconferences. Many SAA members no doubt attended the last meeting in New Delhi in 1994. The next conference, WAC4, will be held at the University of Capetown, South Africa, on January 10-14, 1999.

While the members of WAC study the past, they have their feet firmly planted in the global politics of the present. WAC was founded, in part, to express opposition to apartheid. As such, it seems appropriate for the next WAC meeting to be held in the "new" South Africa, a sort of archaeological "coming-out party." As Martin Hall, the conference organizer, states in his welcoming message about South Africa and the conference, "Much remains inequitable, but we are now able to tackle racism, poverty, ignorance, and prejudice from within a legitimate society." To further enhance this new image, President Nelson Mandela is the patron of the conference. This is clearly an exciting time to be in South Africa and the conference should reflect that excitement.

The conference will have over 1,000 attendees from 50 different countries. Virtually all papers will be delivered in English, and 75 percent of presenters will be from English-speaking countries. While this should make it easy for Americans to attend, it does show a decided bias which, hopefully, will be corrected in the future.

The organization of the conference is unusual and should be stimulating--papers will be posted on the Internet several months before the conference, sessions will discuss the papers at the conference, and daily workshops will be held on overriding themes. There also is a wide range of topics for discussion. Among these, African-American archaeology and cultural resource management may be of particular interest to American archaeologists. For more information on the conference, visit [www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac/](http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac/).

Cultural resource management has clearly had a great impact on archaeology in North America since the National Historic Preservation Act of 1968 and Executive Order 11593 in the early 1970s. CRM archaeology has given significant impetus to new research topics, such as African-American and urban archaeology. It has developed new approaches and methods and has, in effect, taken archaeology out of the ivory tower. The road has been, and continues to be, bumpy, but CRM is here to stay. Under various names, it is beginning to do the same thing in the international arena.

As a measure of its growing influence, WAC4 will devote several sessions to CRM. In keeping with other archaeological forums, sessions will range in complexity from site or project reports to broader issues of theory and project research potential, and from technical issues about standards and techniques of resource preservation to cross-cultural questions about how to deal with the sociopolitical aspects of CRM.

I was asked to give a workshop on the practical aspects of CRM. As the idea for the workshop progressed, the WAC4 organizers, recognizing the increasing volume of CRM-related work on an international scale, decided they would really prefer a series of workshops on CRM and wanted help in developing a CRM "thread" for the conference. With Kate Clark (United Kingdom) and Melanie Atwell (Zambia), we are trying to integrate a series of workshops into a cohesive whole. Our role is still somewhat vague but this has been the source of spirited interactions among members of our steering committee from Botswana, Great Britain, Kenya, New Zealand, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

For some, this dialogue has demonstrated a need and desire for the development of practical approaches to common CRM problems. Others feel that the practical issues of preserving and managing resources are minimally important and that developing archaeological theory through the use of CRM projects for research should be a primary goal. Not surprisingly, advocates of practical matters tend to be resource managers and private consultants with day-to-day responsibility for balancing economic, political, and social issues, while those emphasizing theory are academically oriented. Whatever the orientation, the legacy of colonialism, the newness of "managing" resources within various legal systems, the chronic lack of adequate funding, and lack of enforcement of World Bank and other regulations, cultural and linguistic differences (even the difference between American and British English) are manifest in miscommunication and mistrust about standards, guidelines, and motives.

It is easy to draw parallels between U.S. institutions and the international scene: The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and its committees can be seen as an analog for the Advisory Council and Department of Interior; the various national programs taking the SHPO role; and the World Bank as federal funding and enforcement authority. In reality, the complexities and differences on the international stage are of another order altogether. However, the multifaceted nature of the U.S. CRM system and its ability to adapt to regional and local concerns in the 50 states and territories, and its track record of 30 years' experience with CRM issues, do provide a laboratory that the rest of the world can learn from and use to avoid making the same mistakes. Our experience should provide choices and suggest courses of action that others can accept, reject, or modify.

In a review of a one-week workshop for West African museologists and archaeologists in Abidjan, Ann Stahl raised many of these issues and stated, "A common litany of concerns emerges: inadequate training and resources; the low priority of museums and archaeological research on national agendas . . ." She goes on, "A common theme is the inadequacy of a law-based approach to heritage issues that fails to communicate the importance of archaeological heritage to a broad local constituency in accessible terms and languages" (A. Stahl, 1998, *Review of Museums and Archaeology in West Africa*, by C. D. Ardouin. *American Antiquity* 63:515-516).

Despite what some of our panelists feel, Stahl shows that there are indeed some practical issues that CRM must address everywhere. How these issues are addressed and prioritized are, of course, greatly dependent on the culture, politics, economy, and geography of the country in question. The need for standards and standardization is one such issue. Other issues of concern are:

- the role and interplay of various sectors in CRM (academic, governmental, nongovernmental organizations [NGOs], even private firms, although the latter is more of a U.S. concept);
- how to finance the work (international development banks, multinational engineering or construction firms, national governments);
- enforcement of international treaties and national laws and regulations;
- the role of international organizations (ICOMOS, WAC, World Bank, UNESCO);

- how to disseminate the information and preserve it for future generations;
- staffing and student preparation;
- international cooperation; and
- how to involve the local population in the decision-making process at some level.

One of the concluding CRM workshops at WAC4 will be devoted to organizing an international network of CRM practitioners. Part of this effort will most likely involve the organization of an international Internet mailing list to carry the discussions beyond WAC4, maintain contacts and friendships, and provide a resource base for mutual support of CRM practitioners and other interested parties.

*Tom Wheaton is vice president of New South Associates, Inc., a CRM consulting firm in Stone Mountain, Georgia.*

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## Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

# Archaeological Training in Uruguay

*José María López Mazz*



Although official Uruguayan history scarcely remembers its Precolumbian ancestry, the scientific study of archaeology actually had a relatively early development. In 1878, Clemente Barrial Posada, a Spanish land surveyor, recognized the prehistoric origins of some rupestral art. The following decade saw the excavation of burial mounds in the Tierras Bajas del Este by Bauza Figueira Arechevaleta and paleontological work on the coast of Montevideo Bay by the Argentine paleontologist Florentino Ameghino. The 20th century would see the development of the Sociedad de Amigos de la Arqueología de Uruguay, which would undertake a number of important investigations and publish a regular periodical. A degree in classical archaeology would appear briefly in the Department of Architecture in Montevideo. Later, through the work of Eugenio Petit Muñoz, the first degree in prehistory of the Río Uruguay would be created in the university's Department of Humanities and Sciences.

Despite these promising beginnings, the organization of a curriculum for a B.A. degree in archaeology would require further effort. The intellectual climate of Uruguay was strongly affected by the visits of the French anthropologist Paul Ribet in 1957, and of the Brazilian political exile, Darcy Ribeiro in 1967, who both contributed to the debate over the role of social sciences in education. The origin of scientific investigation and academic anthropology and archaeology will always be associated with their influence and the ensuing debate over the Uruguayan cultural identity.

During the 1960s and the early 1970s, the Centro de Estudios Arqueológicos (CEA) was established under the guidance of Antonio Taddei, in cooperation with academic archaeologists from Argentina, Brazil, and the Smithsonian Institute. In 1976, as a result of CEA activities and archaeological conferences, the Department of Humanities and Sciences-Montevideo created an undergraduate program for the study of anthropological sciences with a specialization in archaeology, modeled after a program at the Universidad de Buenos Aires.

From 1976 to 1980, a UNESCO-coordinated archaeological salvage program for the Salto Grande dam enlisted American, Brazilian, Canadian, French, and German archaeological crews, creating an unparalleled learning opportunity for the first generation of Uruguayan students of archaeology. Annette Laming-Emperaire's colleagues and students facilitated the project--a critical role under the military dictatorship that controlled the university system.

In 1984, the end of the military regime stimulated much debate about education and change in academic programs. As a result, anthropology and archaeology benefited from greater administrative support and the creation of new jobs related to the increase of archaeological salvage projects. The 1971 legislation to protect cultural patrimony represented a significant victory for archaeology, both in terms of providing protection for

sites and creating more work and student training opportunities. However, despite the solid, existing legislation, the government has been negligent in enforcing protective measures.

The Department of Archaeology practices an applied archaeological approach in conducting salvage projects and assessing environmental impacts, particularly in urban projects in Montevideo, Colonia, and Rocha. The research also has developed a thematic approach, such as coastal archaeology, landscape archaeology, and historical archaeology. Ethnohistoric and bioanthropological studies have been incorporated into the academic context. Analyses of human remains is beginning to contribute important prehistoric data. A growing interest in Afro-Uruguayan studies is further expanding the range of archaeological research.

The eight-semester B.A. curriculum is directed toward providing the student with a broad experience in research, conservation, data publication, and teaching, as well as in environmental impacts and management of cultural resources. This broad perspective responds to the demands of the profession in Uruguay, and to the lack of availability of training in museology.

During the past 10 years, the professional requirements to practice archaeology have been the subject of serious discussion. The problem of looters and underwater treasure hunters also has been addressed in this context. While postgraduate studies must be undertaken outside the country at the moment, a Master's degree program is being planned for 2000.

Traditionally, the Consejo de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnológicas del Uruguay, a government branch that works closely with the Universidad Central, has not embraced the social sciences. But for the first time, it has recognized the competence of archaeologists in conducting paleoenvironmental studies. In 1996, it funded a project by the Comisión Nacional de Arqueología (Ministerio de Educación y Cultura) in the Tierras Bajas of the Laguna Merín. However, it is still too early to judge whether this action will set a precedent for future support. The Sistema Nacional de Investigadores, an organization designed to facilitate research and provide the archaeologist with some level of economic security, does not appear to be effective.

The existence of a B.A. degree in Anthropological Sciences is now 23 years old. The program has grown considerably, since the fall of the dictatorship resulted in university enrollment free of charge. The consolidation of anthropological and archaeological studies in Uruguayan universities is firmly established. Teaching positions, financial support for projects, research opportunities, professional conferences, publications, and especially, the number of graduates, have all increased substantially. The Asociación de Arqueología Uruguaya, composed of university archaeologists, has guided this growth and development, mediating problems and helping the university system to shape its future.

*José María López Mazz is director of the Department of Archaeology in the Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, in Montevideo, Uruguay.*

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## Book List

*Editor's Note: Periodically we will publish books received for review by our two journals, American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity*

It is the editorial policy of *American Antiquity* not to accept reviewers' solicitations to review particular books. However, if you are interested in becoming a reviewer for the journal, please send a letter of interest and your curriculum vitae to the review editor Carla Sinopoli, University of Michigan, Department of Anthropology, 1109 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079

### ***Books Under Review by American Antiquity, 1998***

*Archaeological Chronometry: Radiocarbon and Tree-Ring Models and Applications from Black Mesa, Arizona.* F. E. Smiley and R. V. N. Ahlstrom. 1998. Occasional Paper No. 16, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL. \$40 (paper).

*Archaeological Obsidian Studies: Method and Theory.* M. S. Shackley (editor). 1998. Advances in Archaeological and Museum Science, Vol. 3. Plenum Press, New York. \$49.50 (cloth).

*Archaeology and the Capitalist World System: A Study from Russian America.* A. L. Crowell. 1997. Plenum Publishing, New York. \$49.50 (cloth).

*Archeology of the Mammoth Cave Area.* P. J. Watson (editor). 1998 (originally published 1974). Cave Books, Dayton. \$24.95 (paper).

*The Archaeology of Social Boundaries.* M. T. Stark (editor). 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$45 (cloth).

*An Archaeology of Social Space: Analyzing Coffee Plantations in Jamaica's Blue Mountains.* J. A. Delle. 1998. Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology. Plenum Press, New York. \$39.50 (cloth).

*At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada.* G. P. N. and T. D. Andrews (editors). 1998. Publication 24, Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia. \$37 (paper).

### ***Books Received by American Antiquity, 1998 (But Not Reviewed)***

*Administering the National Forests of Colorado: An Assessment of the Architectural and Cultural Significance of Historical Administrative Properties.* R. Hartley and J. Schneck. 1996. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Neb.

*The Apalachee Indians and Mission San Luis.* J. H. Hann and B. G. McEwan. 1998. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. \$49.95 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper).

*Annapolis Past: Historical Archaeology in Annapolis, Maryland.* P. A. Shackel, P. R. Mullins, and M. S. Warner. 1998. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. \$50 (cloth).

*Anthropology Explored: The Best of Smithsonian Anthro Notes.* R. O. Selig and M. R. London (editors). 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$35 (cloth), \$17.95 (paper).

*Archaeological Heritage Management in the Netherlands: Fifty Years of State Service for Archaeological Investigations.* W. J. H. Willems, H. Kars, and D. P. Hallewas (editors). 1997. Van Gorcum, Assen, The Netherlands. \$37.50 (paper).

*Archaeological Survey in the Juli-Desaguadero Region of Lake Titicaca Basin, Southern Peru.* C. Stanish, E. de la Vega, L. Steadman, C. Chávez Justo, K. L. Frye, L. Onofre Mamani, M. T. Seddon, and P. Calisaya Chuquimia. 1997. Fieldiana Anthropology, New Series, No. 29. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Price unknown. (paper).

- Bahamian Archaeology: Life in the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos before Columbus.* W. F. Keegan. 1997. Bullen Research Library and Media Publishing, University of Florida, Gainesville. \$17.95 (cloth).
- Between Artifacts and Texts: Historical Archaeology in Global Perspective.* A. Andr n. 1998. Plenum Press, New York. \$39.50 (cloth).
- Bioarchaeology: Interpreting Behavior from the Human Skeleton.* C. S. Larsen. 1997. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. \$85 (cloth).
- The Calvert Site: An Interpretive Framework for the Early Iroquoian Village.* P. A. Timmins. 1998. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 156. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Distributed by University of Washington Press, Seattle. \$29.95 (paper).
- The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Paleopathology.* A. F. Aufderhede and C. Rodriguez-Martin, including a dental chapter by O. Langsjoen. 1998. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. \$100 (cloth).
- The Cambridge Illustrated History of Prehistoric Art.* P. G. Bahn. 1998. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. \$39.95 (cloth).
- Ceramics, Lithics, and Ornaments of Chaco Canyon: Analysis of Artifacts from the Chaco Project, 1971-1978.* Vol. 1: Ceramics; Vol. 2, lithics. F. J. Mathien (editor). 1997. National Park Service, Santa Fe. Available upon request.
- Changing Perspectives on the Archaeology of the Central Mississippi Valley.* M. J. O'Brien and R. C. Dunnell (editors). 1998. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. \$29.95 (paper).
- The Danish Storeb lt Since the Ice Age.* L. Pedersen, A. Fischer, and B. Aaby. 1997. A/S Storeb lt Fixed Link, Copenhagen, distributed by Oxbow Books, London. \$60 (cloth).
- Gender in African Prehistory.* S. Kent (editor). 1997. \$49 (cloth), \$24.95 (paper).
- Geological Methods for Archaeology.* N. Herz and E. G. Garrison. 1998. Oxford University Press, Oxford. \$75 (cloth).
- Geophysical Surveys at Two Earthen Mound Sites, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.* M. J. Lynott. 1997. Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Neb. Available upon request.
- Hardaway Revisited: Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeast.* I. R. Daniel, Jr. 1998. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. \$29.95 (paper).
- Hot Rock Cooking on the Greater Edwards Plateau: Four Burned Rock Midden Sites in West Central Texas* (2 volumes). S. L. Black, L. W. Ellis, D. G. Creel, and G. T. Goode. 1997. Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Department of Transportation, Austin.
- Archaeology in Herbert Hoover's Neighborhood: 1989 Excavations at the L.Miles and E.S. Hayhurst Houses, West Branch, Iowa.* J. J. Richner. 1997. Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Neb.
- Being There: The Necessity of Fieldwork.* D. Bradburd. 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$32.50 (cloth); \$15.95 (paper).
- Beyond the Tigris and Euphrates: Bronze Age Civilizations.* C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky. 1996. Beer-Sheva, Vol. IX, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Jerusalem.
- Bones in the Basement: Postmortem Racism in Nineteenth-Century Medical Training.* R. L. Blakely and J. M. Harrington (editors). 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$45 (cloth).
- Cheyenne Memories.* J. Stands in Timber and M. Liberty. 1998. Yale University Press, New Haven. \$16 (paper).
- The Chumash and Their Predecessors: An Annotated Bibliography.* M. S. Holmes and J. R. Johnson (compilers). 1998. Contributions in Anthropology, No. 1, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, Calif. \$32.50 (paper).
- Clash of Cultures.* Second Edition. B. Fagan. 1997. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek. \$42 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper).
- Classic Anthropology: Critical Essays 1944-1996.* J. W. Bennett (editor), with contributions by L. A. Despres and M. Nagai. 1998. Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, N.J. \$49.85 (cloth).
- The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Mediterranean Region.* M. de la Torre (editor). 1998. Getty Trust Publications, Los Angeles. \$50 (paper).
- Darwin's Black Box: The Biochemical Challenge to Evolution.* M. J. Behe. 1998. Touchstone Books, New York.
- Delivering Views: Distant Cultures in Early Postcards.* C. M. Geary and V. Lee-Webb (editors). 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$55 (cloth).
- Dilmun and its Gulf Neighbors.* H. Crawford. 1998. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. \$59.95 (cloth), \$22.95 (paper).
- Erect Men Undulating Women: The Visual Imagery of Gender, "Race" and Progress in Reconstructive Illustrations of Human Evolution.* M. G. Wiber. 1998. Wilfrid Laurier University Press, Waterloo, Ontario. \$44.95 (cloth).
- Every Living Thing: Daily Use of Animals in Ancient Israel.* O. Borowski. 1998. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek. \$42 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper).
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- Maritime Archaeology: A Reader of Substantive and Theoretical Contributions.* L. E. Babits and H. Van Tilburg (editors). 1998. Plenum Publishing, New York. \$95 (cloth), \$49.50 (paper).
- The Origins of Agriculture in the Lowland Neotropics.* D. R. Piperno and D. M. Pearsall. 1998. Academic Press, San Diego. \$99 (cloth).
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- Prehistoric Land-Use and Settlement of the Middle Little Colorado River Valley. The Survey of Homolovi Ruins State Park, Winslow, Arizona.* R. C. Lange. 1998. Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series 189, University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$17.95 (paper).
- Prehistoric Long-distance Interaction in Oceania: An Interdisciplinary Approach.* M. I. Weisler (editor). 1997. New Zealand Archaeological Association, Otago. \$45 (paper).
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- Sociocultural Evolution.* B. G. Trigger. 1998. Blackwell Publishers, Malden. \$26.95 (paper).
- Stonehenge: Making Space.* B. Bender. 1998. Berg Publishers, London. \$55 (cloth), \$19.50 (paper).
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- Homo Americanus: The Discovery of a Unique Early Man in North America.* D. E. Tyler. 1998. Discovery Books, Ontario. \$29.95 (paper).
- Learning from Things: Method and Theory of Material Culture Studies.* D. Kingery (editor). 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$14.95 (paper).
- Making English Landscapes.* K. Barker and T. Darvill (editors). 1997. Occasional Paper 3, Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences, Oxbow Monograph 93, Oxford. Price unknown.
- Mande Potters and Leatherworkers: Art and Heritage in West Africa.* B. E. Frank. 1998. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$45 (cloth).
- Material Cultures: Why Some Things Matter.* D. Miller (editor). 1998. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$45 (cloth), \$22 (paper).
- Maya Stone Tools of Dzibilchatu'n, Yucatán, and Becán and Chicanná, Campeche.* I. Rovner and S. M. Lewenstein. 1998. The Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, New Orleans. \$42.
- Mummies, Disease, and Ancient Cultures,* second edition. A. Cockburn, E. Cockburn, and T. A. Reyman (editors). 1998. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Native Resistance and the Pax Colonial in New Spain.* S. Schroeder (editor). 1998. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. \$45 (cloth), \$19.95 (paper).
- Olmec to Aztec: Settlement Patterns in the Ancient Gulf Lowlands.* B. L. Stark and P. J. Arnold, Jr. (editors). 1997. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$50 (cloth).
- On the Trail of Spider Woman: Petroglyphs, Pictographs and Myths.* C. Patterson-Rudolph. 1997. Ancient City Press, Santa Fe, N.M. \$29.95 (cloth), \$16.95 (paper).
- Osteological Analysis of Human Skeletons Excavated from the Custer National Cemetery.* P. Willey. 1997. Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Neb.
- Pagan Celtic Ireland: The Enigma of the Irish Iron Age.* B. Raftery. 1998. Thames and Hudson, New York. \$29.95 (paper).
- Papers on the Madrid Codex.* V. R. Bricker and G. Vail (editors). 1998. The Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, New Orleans. \$42 (cloth).
- La Résidence Aristocratique de Montmartin (Oise) du III<sup>e</sup> au II<sup>e</sup> s. av. J.C.* J. L. Brunaux and P. Méniel. 1997. Documents d'Archeologie Française, Paris. 270 FF (paper).
- Rio Bec, Chenes, and Puuc Styles in Maya Architecture.* P. Gendrop. 1998. Labyrinthos, Lancaster, Calif. \$60 (cloth).

*Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology.* J. G. Cusick (editor). 1998. Occasional Paper No. 25, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale. \$40 (paper).

*Surface Archaeology.* A. P. Sullivan III (editor). 1998. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. \$50 (cloth).

*Unit Issues in Archaeology: Measuring Time, Space, and Material.* A. F. Ramenofsky and A. Steffen. 1998. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$55 (cloth); \$25 (paper).

*Vanishing River, Landscapes, and Lives of the Lower Verde Valley: The Lower Verde Archaeological Project.* S. M. Whittlesey, R. Ciolek-Torello, and J. H. Altschul. 1997. Bureau of Reclamation and SRI Press, Tucson. \$60 (cloth).

*The View from Madisonville: Prehistoric Western Fort Ancient Interaction Patterns.* P. Ballard Drooker. 1997. Memoir 31, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. \$28 (paper).

*The Whiskey Trade of the Northwestern Plains: A Multidisciplinary Study.* M. A. Kennedy. 1998. Peter Lang Publishing, New York. \$39.95 (cloth).

*Thomas Varker Keam: Indian Trader.* L. Graves. 1998. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. \$28.95 (cloth). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. \$150 (cloth).

*What the Bones Tell Us.* J. H. Schwartz. 1998. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. \$17.95 (paper).

*White Goats, White Lies: The Abuse of Science in Olympic National Park.* R. L. Lyman. 1998. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. \$29.95 (cloth).

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## NEWS AND NOTES

**Lewis R. Binford (Southern Methodist University), 1997, Norman Hammond (Boston University), 1998, and Marshall D. Sahlins (University of Chicago), 1998,** have been elected Corresponding Fellows of the British Academy. The academy, the British equivalent of the National Academy of Sciences (together with the Royal Society, which covers the "hard" sciences), describes Corresponding Fellowship as "the greatest honor the Academy can bestow in recognition of scholarly distinction." Earlier elections inducted Richard S. MacNeish and Gordon R. Willey.

**The National Academy of Sciences announced that Craig Morris,** curator in the Department of Anthropology and dean of science at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, was among the 60 new members elected to the Academy this year. The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for general welfare. Election to membership in the Academy, which recognizes distinguished and continuing achievements in original research, is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded a U.S. scientist or engineer. Morris is one of three American Museum of Natural History curators who are members of the National Academy of Sciences. David Hurst Thomas, also a curator in the Department of Anthropology, was elected to the organization in 1989; Norman D. Newell, curator emeritus in the Museum's Department of Invertebrates, also is a member. Earlier this month, Morris also was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, another of the country's most prestigious professional organizations. For more than two centuries, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences has brought together the country's leading figures from universities, government, business, and the creative arts to exchange ideas and promote knowledge for the public interest. Morris's field research has extensively studied the Inka Empire, and he has ongoing projects to further document Inka expansion. Morris's efforts in making science more approachable to the public have resulted in several exhibitions at the American Museum of Natural History, including the archaeology section of its Hall of South American Peoples and the 1996 temporary exhibition, "Leonardo's Codex Leicester: A Masterpiece of Science." His latest book, *The Cities of the Ancient Andes*, coauthored with Adriana von Hagen, was published by Thames and Hudson in March. Morris received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1967. In addition to his membership in the National Academy of Sciences, he is the vice-president of the Institute of Andean Research, serves on several editorial and advisory boards, and is an adjunct professor at Columbia University. For additional information, contact Elizabeth Chapman, Department of Communications, American Museum of Natural History, (212) 769-5762.

**The Foundation for Exploration and Research on Cultural Origins (FERCO) announces its 1999 grant program** for research on cultural origins, with particular focus on long-distance interaction in prehistory and on the ancient use of the world's oceans. Proposals in the fields of prehistoric, classical and historic archaeology, ethnohistory, art history, and other relevant fields will be considered. Interdisciplinary research is strongly encouraged. Projects are expected to include a significant field, archive, or museum component. The competition is open to individual scholars, including those without institutional affiliation. Most grants will not

exceed \$10,000; larger requests will be considered only upon prior consultation. Proposals must be in English and must be postmarked by January 15, 1999; decisions will be announced by May 1, 1999. For proposal guidelines, contact Dan Sandweiss, President, FERCO Scientific Committee, Department of Anthropology, S. Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469, email [dan\\_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu](mailto:dan_sandweiss@umit.maine.edu), fax (207) 581-1823, web [www.ferco.org/](http://www.ferco.org/).

**The John W. Griffin Student Grant, awarded by the Florida Archaeological Council**, will award a maximum of \$500 per year to graduate students (M.A. or Ph.D.) who are currently enrolled in a Florida university and conducting archaeological research in Florida. Grant funds can be used to cover the costs associated with archaeological fieldwork, special analyses (e.g., radiocarbon dates, faunal or botanical analyses, soils analysis, or travel expenses associated with presenting a paper based on the student's research at a professional meeting. At the discretion of the FAC's Grant Committee, the entire amount may be given to a single individual or may be divided up among several applicants. Interested students should submit a two-page letter describing the project to be funded, the research question(s) or problem(s) to be addressed; the way the funds will be applied to these problems; additional funds, if any, to be used to accomplish the research; and the contribution of the research to Florida archaeology. A budget indicating the amount requested and describing how the money will be spent should accompany the letter, along with a letter of recommendation. Applications may be sent to Robert Austin, FAC Griffin Student Grant, P.O. Box 2818, Riverview, FL 33568-2818. The deadline for applications is May 1, 1999.

**The Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation announces two pilot programs of grants to support archaeological field research in (1) early civilizations in the Mediterranean world**, including Egypt and the Near East and Bronze Age Greece, Aegean, and the Levant, and **(2) Andean South America**. Funds are available to a maximum of \$5,000 to support research designed to establish the significance of proposed projects and the feasibility of carrying them to completion, or to fund ancillary portions of ongoing projects important to an 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 and October 15. For guidelines and application materials, contact the Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation, 551 W. Cordova Rd., Suite 426, Santa Fe, NM 87501, fax (505) 983-5120, email [BrenFdn@compuserve.com](mailto:BrenFdn@compuserve.com).

**The Sainsbury Research Unit for the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas is offering full- and part-time grants** for the 1999-2000 M.A. course in Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas and for research leading to a Ph.D. **The M.A. course** combines anthropological, art historical, and archaeological approaches, and is intended for students who wish to pursue research and academic or 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 obtain, an undergraduate degree in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. Application deadline is March 10, 1999. The Research Unit also invites applications for 2 three-month **Visiting Research Fellowships**, tenable during the calendar year 2000. Fellowship tenure is preferred during the January to April and September to December periods. Ph.D. recipients who are undertaking research for publication in the arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas also are eligible to apply. In exceptional cases, advanced doctoral candidates may be considered. The value of the Fellowship is [sterling]3,750 (about U.S. \$6,400) plus one return fare to the University of East Anglia to a maximum of [sterling]600. Application deadline is April 1, 1999. For further details and application information, contact the Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, U.K., (160) 359-2198, fax (160) 325-9401, email [admin.sru@uea.ac.uk](mailto:admin.sru@uea.ac.uk).

**The George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is initiating two new grant programs--**one that fosters research into **faunal materials** and the other into the **Paleoindian period**. The grants are designed to support pilot studies of extensive Paleoindian and faunal collections held at the University of Wyoming or to contribute to ongoing investigations if the proposed studies are critical to their completion. The George C. Frison Institute is dedicated to enhancing research into questions of Paleoindian period and peopling of the western hemisphere, especially as Wyoming data bears on these significant research topics. Each grant will provide up to \$500 to the principal investigator. For more information and an application, contact Director,

George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; email [anpro1@uwyo.edu](mailto:anpro1@uwyo.edu), web [www.uwyo.edu/A&S/ANTH/webdoc3.htm](http://www.uwyo.edu/A&S/ANTH/webdoc3.htm).

**In 1997, the Executive Committee of the Archeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) established the Gordon R. Willey Award** to recognize an outstanding contribution to archaeology published in the *American Anthropologist*. The first award was given in 1997. Recipients of the 1998 award are Patty Crown and Suzanne Fish for their 1996 examination of the relationship between social stratification and gender status differences in "Gender and Status in the Hohokam Pre-Classic to Classic Transition." In this article, Crown and Fish use changes in artifact frequencies, domestic architecture, the organization of ritual space, and mortuary data to argue that greater social status differentiation after A.D. 1150 in the Hohokam region of the Southwest was accompanied by an increase in women's workloads and an increase in status differentiation among women. Women had their own routes to prestige and during the Classic period, a status hierarchy parallel to that of men arose for women. The article was recognized for its use of a variety of data, its integration of ethnographic analyses and attention to an issue of widespread anthropological interest. The Willey Award--a \$1000 prize--will be presented at the AAA AD Annual Business Meeting in December 1998.



**The Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts**, a part of the National Gallery of Art, announces a program for the Samuel H. Kress/Ailsa Mellon Bruce Paired Fellowships for Research in Conservation and Art History/Archaeology. Applications are invited from teams consisting of two scholars: one in the field of art history, archaeology, or another related discipline in the humanities or social sciences; and one in the field of conservation or materials science. The fellowship includes a two-month period for field, collections, and/or laboratory research, followed by a two-month residency period at the Center for Advanced Study, National Gallery of Art. This fellowship is supported by funds from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation and from endowed funds for Visiting Senior Fellowships from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Applications will be considered for study in the history and conservation of the visual arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, landscape architecture, urbanism, graphics, film, photography, decorative arts, industrial design, and other arts) of any geographical area and any period. A focus on National Gallery collections is not required. These fellowships are open to those who have held the appropriate terminal degree for five years or more and who possess a record of professional accomplishment at the time of application. Awards will be made without regard to the age or nationality of the applicants. Each team is required to submit an application for the Samuel H. Kress Paired Fellowship. Seven sets of all materials, including application form; proposal; a tentative schedule of travel indicating the site(s), collection(s), or institution(s) most valuable for the proposed research project; and copies of selected pertinent publications must be forwarded by the application deadline. In addition, each team member must ask two individuals to write letters of recommendation in support of the application. Applications are due by March 21, 1999. For information and application forms, write to the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565, (202) 842-6482, fax (202) 842-6733. Information on this fellowship program and other fellowship programs at the center is available on the web at [www.nga.gov/resources/casva.htm](http://www.nga.gov/resources/casva.htm).

**The Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts awards approximately six Senior Fellowships and 12 Visiting Senior Fellowships** each year for study of the history, theory, and criticism of art, architecture, and urbanism of any geographical area and of any period. Applicants should have held a Ph.D. for five years or more or possess a record of professional accomplishment. Scholars are expected to reside in Washington throughout their fellowship period and participate in the activities of the center. All grants are based on individual need. Fellows are provided with a study and subsidized luncheon privileges. The center will consider appointment of associates who have obtained awards for full-time research from other granting institutions and would like to be affiliated with the center. Qualifications are the same as for Senior Fellows. The deadline for Senior Fellowship and Associate Appointments for academic year 1999-2000 has already past. However, deadlines for Visiting Senior Fellowships and Associate Appointments (maximum 60 days) are as follows: For the award period September 1, 1999 to February 28, 2000, March 21, 1999; award period March 1 to August 31, 2000, September 21, 1999. For further information and application forms, contact the Center for Advanced Study in the Visual



Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 20565, (202) 842-6482, fax (202) 842-6733, email [advstudy@nga.gov](mailto:advstudy@nga.gov), web [www.nga.gov/resources/casva](http://www.nga.gov/resources/casva).

**The United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) is seeking U.S.-citizen graduate students or young professionals for paid internships** in Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, France, Ghana, Great Britain, India, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Transylvania, Turkey, and other countries in summer 1999. Participants work for public and private nonprofit historic preservation organizations and agencies, under the direction of professionals, for a period of three months. In the past, internships have required training in architecture, architectural history, landscape architecture, materials conservation, history, archaeology, interpretation, museum studies, and cultural tourism. In some countries with convertible currency, interns will be paid a stipend equivalent to \$4,000 for the 12-week working internship. In other cases, the stipend is based on local wages. Exchanges offer partial or full travel grants. Applicants must be graduate students or young professionals with a minimum B.A. degree (M.A. preferred), 22 to 35 years old. Applicants should be able to demonstrate their qualifications in preservation through a combination of academic and work experience. The program is intended for those with a *career commitment* in the field. Speaking ability in the national language is desirable. Attendance at the orientation and final debriefing programs is obligatory. Applications are due by February 1, 1999. For further information and to receive application forms, contact Ellen Delage, Program Director, US/ICOMOS, 401 F St. NW, Rm. 331, Washington, DC 20001-2728, (202) 842-1862, fax (202) 842-1861, email [edelage@erols.com](mailto:edelage@erols.com), web [www.icomos.org/usicomos](http://www.icomos.org/usicomos).

**The coeditors for book reviews for the *American Journal of Archaeology* are changing**, effective immediately. Books for review should now be sent to Paul Rehak and John G. Younger, Book Review Coeditors, *American Journal of Archaeology*, Department of Classical Studies, P.O. Box 90103, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706-0103, (919) 684-5076, fax (919) 681-4262, email [aja.reviews@duke.edu](mailto:aja.reviews@duke.edu).

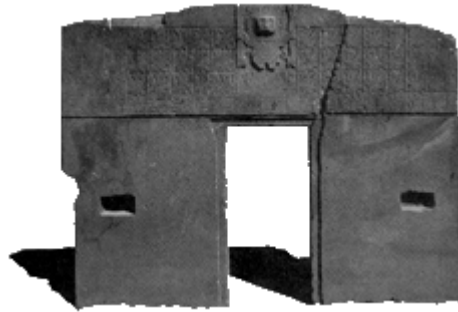
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## POSITIONS OPEN

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**The American School of Classical Studies at Athens seeks a director for the Wiener Laboratory**, for a term from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002, with eligibility for renewal. Salary will be commensurate with rank and experience. Required qualifications: Area of expertise in archaeological science (for example, geoarchaeology, human skeletal analysis, zooarchaeology) with an established publication record and demonstrated administrative and fundraising experience. A strong background in natural science, experience in collaborating with archaeological scholars in fieldwork, and a commitment to Mediterranean archaeology is required. Duties will include: Under supervision of the director of the School, the director of the lab is responsible for developing and administering the research and workshop programs, collections, and facilities of the lab, as well as maintaining and enlarging established networks with other laboratories and institutions. In addition, he/she is an ex-officio member of the Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, a Standing Committee of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. These duties require full-time residency in Athens. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1998. Applicants should provide a letter of application, a curriculum vitae, and the names and addresses of three references. Application materials should be sent to the chair of the Committee on the Wiener Laboratory, Nancy C. Wilkie, Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057, (507) 646-4231, fax (507) 646-4223, email [nwilkie@carleton.edu](mailto:nwilkie@carleton.edu). Note that preliminary interviews of finalists will be held during the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, December 27-30, 1998, in Washington, D.C. The American School of Classical Studies at Athens does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, sex, sexual orientation, color, religion, national or ethnic origin, or disability when considering admission to any form of membership or application for employment.

***Archaeology Magazine* seeks an Assistant Editor for an entry-level position.** Background in archaeology required. Editing experience, familiarity with desktop publishing (ideally Quark for Mac), and foreign-language skills are important assets. Job includes tracking text and art, proofreading, copy editing, travel guide research, some writing, and assorted editorial chores. Send letter and résumé to Peter A. Young, Editor-in-Chief, *Archaeology Magazine*, 135 William St., New York, NY 10038.

**Baylor University Department of Sociology and Anthropology seeks an archaeologist** trained broadly in anthropology for a tenure-track assistant professor position. A Ph.D. in anthropology, excellent teaching skills, and active research/publications are required. Develop and teach a field school, introductory anthropology, archaeological methods and theory, and archaeology of your geographic region(s) of specialization. Applications will be reviewed beginning November 1, 1998, and will be accepted until the position is filled. To ensure full consideration, your application should be completed by January 30, 1999. Baylor is a Baptist university affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas. As an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, Baylor encourages minorities, women, veterans, and persons with disabilities to apply.

**California State University, Bakersfield Department of Sociology/Anthropology invites applicants** for a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level in anthropology beginning September 1999, pending budgetary approval. A Ph.D. in anthropology at time of appointment is required. A highly qualified ABD may be considered; however, appointment to a permanent position will be contingent on completing the doctorate. A specialty in the archaeology of western North America and an ability to teach biological anthropology is required. Familiarity with several of the following is also required: forensic anthropology, computer analysis and instruction, cultural resource management, lithic analysis, faunal analysis, and archaeological information centers. CSUB has an active M.A. program to which the applicant must be able to contribute as a researcher, committee member, and mentor of our ethnically diverse student population. Application review begins January 4, 1999, until position is filled. Send vita, letter of application, and three letters of reference to Mark Sutton, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, CSUB, Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099. CSU, Bakersfield is an AA/EOE. Applications from women, ethnic minorities, veterans, and individuals with disabilities are welcome.

**California State University, Northridge, Department of Anthropology, announces a tenure-track position in Mesoamerican archaeology**, at the assistant professor level, starting fall 1999. The department seeks an archaeologist with an active program of field research in Mesoamerica, Mexico preferred. Evidence of teaching excellence and ongoing field research potential is required. A Ph.D. is required. The candidate will be expected to involve students in fieldwork, teach courses in archaeology in both our undergraduate and graduate (M.A.) program, and supervise graduate thesis research. Responsibilities include a commitment to teaching a diverse student population and a willingness to actively participate in university service. Normal teaching load is 12 units. California State University, Northridge is located in the western San Fernando Valley, about 21 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. The third largest university in the Los Angeles area, we serve a student body of over 27,000 students. We are an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Application review begins December 15, 1998. Send vita, statement, and names of three references to Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, Northridge, CA 91330-8244.

**The Department of Anthropology at California State University, Sacramento, invites applications for an entry-level assistant professor tenure-track position in archaeology** to begin fall semester 1999. Applicants must have Ph.D. in anthropology in hand by August 1, 1999. Specialization including research in California and Great Basin prehistory and extensive cultural resource management experience in the region is required. Candidates should be able to teach lower- and upper-division archaeology in their area of specialization as well as North America. Applicants with a background in hunter-gatherer systems, some expertise in ecological and evolutionary theory, and quantitative methods are preferred. The successful candidate will also supervise Master's theses, teach method and theory courses, and develop anthropology courses that will serve the College's interdisciplinary focus. Evidence of teaching excellence is desired, as is the ability to address the needs of ethnically diverse students in course materials, teaching strategies, and advising. Mail letter of interest, vita, evidence of teaching and research experience, and names of three references with telephone numbers to Jerald J. Johnson, Chair, Search Committee for Archaeology Position, Department of Anthropology, CSUS, Sacramento, CA 95819-6106. Review of applications will begin January 4, 1999; position will remain open until filled. CSUS is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity employer.

**The University of Colorado at Boulder, Department of Anthropology seeks a Mesoamerican archaeologist for a tenure-track** position beginning fall 1999. The Department anticipates hiring at the assistant professor level. Applications at all levels may also be considered from those who would strengthen the Department's diversity. Candidates should be strong in theory and must have proven excellence in teaching and in research in complex societies of northern Mesoamerica. Preferences given to candidates complementary to our focus on human ecology, and relating to, but not duplicating, our strengths in the U.S. Southwest, southern Mesoamerica, and lower Central America. The University of Colorado at Boulder is committed to diversity and equality in education and employment. The deadline for applications is December 15, 1998. Applications should include a cover letter, vita, and addresses of four references. Send application to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0233.

**The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Department of Anthropology**, intends to hire an archaeologist specializing in research on foragers or pastoralists. This person will contribute to the Department's Concentration in Ecology and Evolution and Program in Archaeology. Area is open, methodological skills in lithics or zooarchaeology are preferred, and interest in and ability to use information technology in teaching is required. The position is tenure-track, with expectation of hiring at the assistant professor level starting fall semester 1999. Please send a narrative statement of teaching and research interests, a curriculum vitae, and the names of four referees by December 11, 1998, to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, CB #3115, Alumni Building, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. EOE/AAE.

**The University of North Texas, Department of Geography and Center for Environmental Archaeology** is offering a tenure-track assistant professorship in environmental archaeology, beginning January 1999. To complement existing program in geoarchaeology, candidates need a Ph.D. and teaching experience; fields preferred are zooarchaeology, paleoecology, spatial, or quantitative analysis. Teaching will include introductory archaeology, regional survey, and upper division/graduate specialty courses. UNT is an AA/EEO employer; minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Applications will be reviewed beginning October 31, 1998, and will be accepted until the position is filled. Send letter, vita, and names of three references to Reid Ferring, Department of Geography, P.O. Box 305279, University of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203.

**SUNY-Geneseo Department of Anthropology seeks to hire anthropological archaeologist:** entry-level, tenure-track, assistant professorship for fall 1999. Qualifications required: Anthropology Ph.D. by September 1999; teaching experience; field, archival, and/or lab research; specialty areas in archaeological field methods and lab analysis, quantitative methods, and cultural resources management; archaeological fieldwork in North America. Fieldwork in Northeastern U.S. archaeology will be considered a plus to our program. We are looking for candidates who are committed to teaching undergraduates. Send letter of application, vita, three letters of recommendation, and graduate transcript to: E. R. Kintz, Chair, Department of Anthropology, One College Circle, SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, NY 14454. Apply by November 30, 1998. Position will remain open until filled. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. SUNY Geneseo is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

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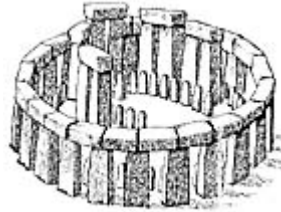
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# CALENDAR



November 19, 1998

**The Council for British Archaeology/British Universities Film and Video Council Working Party (CBA/BUFVC)** will collectively celebrate its 21st anniversary this year with an award ceremony at the House of Lords, sponsored by Britain's Channel 4 Television. Departing from standard procedures on this occasion, overall winners will be selected in each film category from among previous winning films. Productions released from 1996 to the present will be eligible for consideration. For additional information, contact Cathy Grant, 55 Greek St., London W1V 5LR England, (+44-171) 734-3687, fax (+44-171) 287-3914, email [bufvc@open.ac.uk](mailto:bufvc@open.ac.uk), web [www.bufvc.ac.uk](http://www.bufvc.ac.uk).

November 19-22, 1998

**The Inter-Congress Meeting of UISPP Commission for Data Management and Mathematical Methods in Archaeology** will be held in Scottsdale, Arizona. For more information, consult our web page [archaeology.la.asu.edu/uispp](http://archaeology.la.asu.edu/uispp), or contact George Cowgill, [cowgill@asu.edu](mailto:cowgill@asu.edu), or Keith Kintigh, [kintigh@asu.edu](mailto:kintigh@asu.edu), Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 872402, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402.

January 5-10, 1999

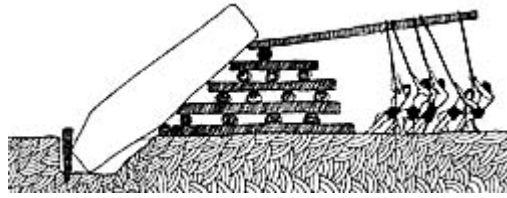
**The 1999 Society for Historical Archaeology** conference on historical and underwater archaeology will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. The theme is "Crossroads of the West: 19th-Century Transportation, Mining, and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West" (including emigrant trails, stagecoach routes, the Pony Express, the Transcontinental Railroad, telegraph lines, and highways). For further information, contact Don Southworth, program coordinator, or Michael R. Polk, conference chair, Sagebrush Consultants, 3670 Quincy Ave., Suite 203, Ogden, UT 84403, (801) 394-0013, fax (801) 394-0032, email [sageb@aol.com](mailto:sageb@aol.com).

January 7-14, 1999

**Second International Conference on The Inspiration of Astronomical Phenomena ("INSAP II")**, will be held in Malta. Scholars from various disciplines will meet to discuss the impacts of astronomical phenomena on mankind. Presentations will be grouped under four main topics: art, literature, myth and religion, and history and prehistory. The presentations will be published. For information, contact R. E. White, Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, (520) 621-6528, email [rwhite@as.arizona.edu](mailto:rwhite@as.arizona.edu), web [ethel.as.arizona.edu/~white/insap.htm](http://ethel.as.arizona.edu/~white/insap.htm).

January 10-14, 1999

**World Archaeology Congress 4** will be held in Cape Town, South Africa. The theme is "Global Archaeology at the Turn of the Millennium." For information, contact Carolyn Ackermann, WAC4 Congress Secretariat, P.O. Box 44503, Claremont, 7735, South Africa, +27 (21) 762-8600, fax +27 (21) 762-8606, email [wac4@globalconf.co.za](mailto:wac4@globalconf.co.za), web [www.globalconf.co.za/wac4](http://www.globalconf.co.za/wac4).



February 24-27, 1999

**The North Carolina Archaeological Council is sponsoring the Uwharries Lithics Research Conference**, a three-day conference/workshop in Asheboro, North Carolina, for archaeologists interested in the prehistoric utilization of rhyolites and other lithic resources from the Uwharrie Mountains of the North Carolina Piedmont. The conference will include tours of quarry and lithic workshop sites (and visits to sites such as Morrow Mountain, Hardaway, and Town Creek), hands-on workshops with lithic samples, knapping demonstrations, and presentations by leading archaeologists and geologists on topics such as sourcing, typology, analytical strategies, and resource management. The conference will conclude with a forum discussion and commentary by nationally recognized lithic technologist George Odell. There will be a registration fee and space may be limited. Assistance for this conference is being provided by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Forests of North Carolina, among others. For further information, contact (preferably by email) Kenneth W. Robinson, Chair, North Carolina Archaeological Council, Director of Public Archaeology, Wake Forest University, (336) 758-5117, [robinskw@wfu.edu](mailto:robinskw@wfu.edu).

March 12-13, 1999

**The National Council for Preservation Education**, in partnership with the National Park Service and Goucher College, will hold its second national forum, "Multiple Views; Multiple Meanings," at Goucher College, Towson, Maryland. For further information, contact Michael A. Tomlan, Project Director, National Council for Preservation Education, 210 W. Sibley Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, (607) 255-7261, fax (607) 255-1971, email [mat4@cornell.edu](mailto:mat4@cornell.edu).

March 24-28, 1999

**The 64th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology** will be held in Chicago at the Sheraton Chicago Hotel and Towers. For information, contact LuAnn Wandsnider, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 126 Bessey Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0368, (402) 472-8873, email [lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu](mailto:lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu).

April 20-25, 1999

**The Society for Applied Anthropology will convene the 58th Annual Meeting** in Tucson, Arizona, with the theme "Constructing Common Ground: Human and Environmental Imperatives." For additional information, contact the Offices of the Society, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124, (405) 843-5113, fax (405) 843-8553, email [sfaa@telepath.com](mailto:sfaa@telepath.com). For pre-registration forms, visit our webpage [www.telepath.com/sfaa](http://www.telepath.com/sfaa).

April 28-May 1, 1999

**The 1999 Canadian Archaeological Association Conference will be hosted by the Government of Yukon Heritage Branch.** A web page with more details about the upcoming conference and other important information will be available by the end of October. The conference web page address will be posted on the Canadian Archaeological Association web page [www.canadianarchaeology.com](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com). For additional information, contact Ruth Gotthardt, Program Coordinator, (867) 667-5983, (867) 667-5377, email [Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca](mailto:Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca).

April 28-May 1, 1999

**The 68th Annual Meeting for the American Association of Physical Anthropologists** will be held at the Hyatt Regency Columbus in downtown Columbus, Ohio. For program information, contact Mark Teaford, Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 725 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD 21205, (410) 955-7034, email [mteaford@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu](mailto:mteaford@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu). For local arrangements information, contact Douglas Crew, Department of Anthropology and School of Public Health, 113B Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1316, (614) 292-1329/4149, email [crews.8@osu.edu](mailto:crews.8@osu.edu).

October 4-8, 1999

**XIII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina** will be held at Cabildo Municipal, Córdoba, Argentina. For information, write Casilla de Correo 1082, Correo Central 5000, Córdoba, Argentina, fax (+ 54 51) 68-0689, email [13cnaa@ffyh.unc.edu.ar](mailto:13cnaa@ffyh.unc.edu.ar), web [www.filosofia.uncor.edu](http://www.filosofia.uncor.edu).

November 7-11, 1999

**The Departments of Conservation and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation** announce a multidisciplinary conference designed to convene conservators, archaeologists, and forensic anthropologists to discuss the unique problems faced when working with human remains. For additional information and/or to be placed on the mailing list, contact Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg Institute, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, (800) 603-0948, (757) 220-7182, fax (757) 565-8630, email [dchapman@cwf.org](mailto:dchapman@cwf.org).

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