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# the SAA archaeological record

MAY 2002 • VOLUME 2 • NUMBER 3

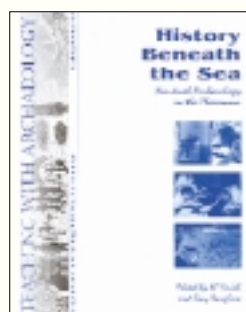
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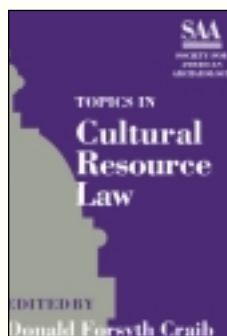
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# the SAA Archaeological record

*The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology*

Volume 2, no. 3

May 2002



*Cover photo: Rimstone ponds near the entrance chamber of a cave used for Maya ritual practice, Belize, Central America. Photo credit: Patricia A. McAnany, Department of Archaeology, Boston University.*

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The *SAA Archaeological Record* (ISSN 1532-7299) is published five times a year and is edited by John Kantner with assistance from Ronald Hobgood.

Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Department of Anthropology and Geography, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer St., Atlanta, GA 30303-3083. For information, call (404) 651-1761; fax (404) 651-3235, or email: kantner@gsu.edu.

Manuscript submission via email or by disk is encouraged. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200.

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[www.saa.org/publications/  
thesaaarchrec/index.html](http://www.saa.org/publications/thesaaarchrec/index.html).

Past issues of the *SAA Bulletin* can be found at

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Manager, Publications:  
John Neikirk

Design: Victoria Russell  
Papertiger Studio • Washington, DC

Production: Peter Lindeman  
Oakland Street Publishing • Arlington, VA



## EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

*John Kantner is an assistant professor of anthropology at Georgia State University.*

### New Insights Editor

When Lynne Sebastian was elected to be the next SAA President, *The SAA Archaeological Record* lost the Associate Editor for the Insights column. Lynne decided that with her new responsibilities, which began immediately at the annual meeting in Denver, she would not also be able to continue her editorial duties. I am very thankful for Lynne's service to *The SAA Archaeological Record*, but in her new position she will certainly be better able to focus on the CRM-related issues reported in the Insights column under her tutelage. Appropriately, in this issue, Lynne is the author of her last Insights column, titled "SAA, CRM, and the Future," in which she affirms her intent to continue as an advocate for the CRM community in her new role as SAA president.

I am very pleased to announce that Cory Breternitz will take over as Associate Editor of Insights. Cory is President of Soil Systems, Inc., a CRM firm located in Phoenix, Arizona. He has served as the editor of the *Arizona Archaeological Council Newsletter* and was editor of the *ACRA Edition* during its first two years. With service on a number of SAA committees and a term as president of ACRA, Cory has extensive experience and contacts in SAA, ACRA, academia, and the CRM world. He is the perfect person to ensure that *The SAA Archaeological Record* continues to represent the interests of all areas of archaeological practice. Interested contributors to the Insights column should contact Cory Breternitz directly at Soil Systems, Inc., 1121 North Second Street, Phoenix, AZ 85004; voice: (602) 253-4938; fax: (602) 253-0107; email: COBRDSSI@aol.com.

### Issue on Gender and Ethnic Equity

As previously announced, the September 2002 issue will be dedicated to the theme, "Gender and Ethnic Equity in Archaeology." This issue only has room for one or two additional contributions, so if you would like to participate, please contact me at kantner@gsu.edu. I am also considering special themes for future issues, and I'd be happy to entertain any suggestions.

### Thanks to Editorial Assistant

Over the past year, Ron Hobgood has ably assisted me with editorial responsibilities, reading and copy-editing virtually everything that has been printed in *The SAA Archaeological Record*. He will be graduating this summer, and all SAA members should be thankful for his dedicated service. ☺

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**A**lthough I was pleased to read the paper by Ambos and Larson (*The SAA Archaeological Record*, 2002, 2[1]:32–38) on the use of geophysical techniques in archaeology, I feel that their choice of example undermines their argument, especially with respect to the target audience, namely North American archaeologists.

In Europe, the utility of geophysical survey is undoubted, and it is standard in many archaeology departments and projects. This is particularly true in Great Britain. The work is performed by archaeologists (not teams of archaeologists and geophysicists) and is not necessarily the domain of specialists. English Heritage has even issued specific guidelines that proscribe how geophysical surveys of various types should be performed and interpreted (Andrew David, 1995, *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Research & Professional Services Guideline No. 1, Ancient Monuments Laboratory, English Heritage Society, London).

Ambos and Larson insinuate that North American archaeologists doubt whether geophysical methods work. In North America, however, this perception is often valid; geophysical survey is not always useful. This is due in part to the transient and often nonarchitectural remains associated with prehistoric sites, especially hunter-gatherer sites. Having performed many magnetometer surveys on such sites (e.g., C. D. Frederick and J. T. Abbott, 1992, *Magnetic Prospection of Prehistoric Sites in an Alluvial Environment: Examples from Northwest and West-central Texas*, *The Journal of Field Archaeology* 19[2]:139–153), I can state unequivocal-

ly that in a significant number of sites, the methods yield less-than-satisfactory results owing to background noise, low signal strength, or lack of target features capable of yielding a detectable anomaly. Geophysical techniques are most applicable to sites with some sort of architectural feature (walls, ditches, hearths, etc.).

I also disagree with Ambos and Larson's conclusion that lack of adoption of geophysical methods is a sign of a deep divide between industrial and academic archaeologists. My experience in cultural resource management (CRM) and academic projects leads me to believe that there are two sources for this discrepancy: (1) high cost of equipment and survey, and (2) the low frequency of successful surveys. In the first case, there are few anthropology and/or archaeology departments in the U.S. that are sufficiently well-funded to afford a cesium magnetometer, resistivity meter, or a GPR, much less all three. If the equipment is not there, rarely will the subject be taught, and geology departments are not well known for their attempts to cater to archaeologists. Recognition of science-based archaeology by U.S. universities in the form of enhanced equipment funding would help tremendously to improve this situation. Furthermore, it has been my experience that U.S.-based CRM companies employing geophysical surveys often had the equipment for other purposes (such as hazardous waste surveys) rather than an inherent desire to perform "team-oriented, multidisciplinary, and holistic" archaeological projects. Second, and more salient to the paper by Ambos and Larson, if encouraging more North American archaeologists to employ geophysical techniques is their true goal, perhaps they should attempt to demonstrate their "virtual excavation" approach on a typical hunter-gatherer site rather than a run-of-the-mill northern European site where there are hundreds (if not actual-thousands) of examples of successful

surveys. It has been known for quite some time that there is a good correlation between geophysical surveys and certain forms of archaeological features, even using older equipment. Their paper draws glaring attention to their (and by insinuation, North American archaeologists') ignorance of the European literature, a vast amount of which is in English.

I agree that geophysical techniques have a lot to offer archaeologists, but there is a more direct way of demonstrating this to the home audience.

Charles D. Frederick  
Department of Archaeology and Prehistory  
University of Sheffield

### Response by Ambos and Larson:

**W**e are pleased to have the opportunity to respond to Charles Frederick's letter concerning our recent paper. Our response allows us to highlight some of the other successes that we and other North American archaeologists have experienced with geophysical techniques, as well as to dispel some of the misinformation provided by Dr. Frederick in his letter.

In Larson and Ambos (New Developments in Geophysical Prospecting and Archaeological Research: an Example from the Navan Complex, County Armagh, Northern Ireland, *SAA Bulletin*, 1997, 15(1):10–39), we acknowledged and acclaimed our European colleagues for their pioneering and innovative work in geophysical archaeology. We are thus well aware of the European geophysical practice to which Dr. Frederick refers. If Dr. Frederick had found the opportunity to read our previous article, he might have found more acknowledgment of the extensive geophysical European literature, although possibly not exhaustive references to the "hundreds (if not actually thousands) of example surveys."

First, we take particular issue with Frederick's statement that "geophysical survey is not always useful (in North America). This is due in part to the transient and often nonarchitectural remains associated with prehistoric sites, especially hunter-gatherer sites." This statement is at best misleading and at worst betrays Frederick's lack of knowledge of the complexity and diversity of North American archaeological sites. Although some sites are indeed difficult to define with either geophysical or surface sampling and excavation strategies (e.g., seasonal hunting camps), most can be defined with a range of overlapping and complementary remote sensing techniques. For example, the work of Arnold, Ambos, and Larson (Geophysical Surveys of Stratigraphically Complex Island California Sites, New Implications for Household Archaeology, *Antiquity*, 1997, 71:157–168) on Chumash sites on Santa Cruz Island clearly delineates house floor, midden, hearths, and other features using magnetometer and ground penetrating radar data. A helpful guide to archaeological and geophysical practice in the U.S. may be found at: <http://www.cast.uark.edu/nadag/>. This website, in fact, includes reference to a recently completed geophysical survey at an archaeological site in Texas by Dr. Ken Kvamme.

We find it interesting that Dr. Frederick assumes that most archaeological evidence of "hunters and gatherers" in North America reflects limited activities. It is well known that the archaeology throughout North America reflects great elaboration of cultural complexity, including long houses from the Great Plains, redwood plank houses of the Northwest Coast, villages of pre-agriculturalists in the American Southwest, and large community structures from the Southeastern United States. These are the kinds of archaeological features that predominate, and the small lithic

scatters and isolated hearths are only a portion of that record.

Second, we find alarming his comments that geophysical methods are often not useful in American archaeology at a time when advances in geophysical instrumentation and data analysis can bring the value of geophysics into better focus in the U.S. The idea that geophysics methods, at best, are only capable of locating architectural features, including wall, ditches, and hearths, misinforms the readers with respect to the state-of-the-art instrumentation now available. We note that the technologies of our multiple methods are advancing at a significant pace with higher detection limits and resolution to access a wide array of archaeological features. The problems that Dr. Frederick encountered in previous work in Texas in the early 1990s may have been related to his choice of geophysical method (sole use of a magnetometer), his selected equipment/instrumentation, field methods, sample level, and data analysis and interpretation. Or, it may in fact be a problematic area that requires a different kind of field study. Perhaps alternative methods should be employed before we pass judgement and dismiss the use of all geophysics methods for archaeological sites in Texas?

Third, Dr. Frederick's comment that the use of geophysics is expensive is true. We argue, however, that the costs are recouped by efficiently targeting features that are important to particular research questions. After all, both academic and CRM archaeology are both focused on research problems and this is an issue that we thought clear in our 1997 article in the *SAA Bulletin*. A particularly specious contention is that "geology departments are not well known for their attempts to cater to archaeologists." Setting aside the negativity towards an entire discipline and its practitioners implied by this remark, perhaps the key principle that needs to

be embraced is that collaborative, interdisciplinary research is not just possible, but preferred, when all those involved benefit professionally. There is no "catering" of one discipline to another involved; what are at stake are hypotheses to be tested that necessitate application of a wide range of disciplines. Relationships between archaeologists and other research practitioners in earth-related sciences are currently evolving rapidly. Certainly at the national level, geologists and other earth science professionals are crossing disciplinary boundaries, equipment in hand as the need arises, to address questions concerning the ancient record of natural-human system interactions.

In summary, we have the opportunity in the U.S. to design more comprehensive research programs that involve multiple methods of geophysical exploration and that integrate research priorities, field survey and excavation activities, and site management in efficient ways. It is our prediction that geophysical archaeology will play an increasingly important role in future research and management programs in the U.S. We also note a particular irony: we chose our work at Navan as the topic for our recent article precisely because it represents a fairly difficult site from a geophysical survey standpoint, with overlapping structures characterized by few artifacts, extensive reworking, and relatively thin deposits of archaeological materials! Achieving success using geophysical techniques at Navan was a much more daunting task than for many of the sites we have investigated in North America. The fact that we were able to achieve the success we did should serve as further confirmation of the utility of geophysical surveys, even in difficult field areas.

*Elizabeth L. Ambos*  
Professor, Geological Sciences  
*Daniel O. Larson*  
Professor, Anthropology  
California State University at Long Beach

I wish to protest the fact that every year, SAA members gather in small rooms, turn out the lights, and engage in behavior of the most questionable kind. I refer (of course) to “presenting papers.” I’ve attended SAA meetings off and on for 30 years, and the more papers I sit through, the more I wonder why. About 90 percent of those presentations consist of an archaeologist reading in a monotone while showing underexposed slides of artifacts or holes in the ground (plus a few tables of itty-bitty numbers). As presenters stumble past their time limit despite increasingly frantic signals from the session chair, half the audience is nodding off or gasping for oxygen. The bulk of that audience often consists of fellow presenters, who know that if they don’t stick around to listen to each other, there may be no one listening at all.

Meanwhile, out in the hallway, the real business of archaeology is getting done. It certainly won’t get done in the presentations. Like spontaneous combustion of the human body, time for questions after papers is reported to be possible, but can’t be verified through first-hand observation.

Even as the verbal onslaught continues, other archaeologists have gathered in large, well-lit, and well-ventilated rooms, examining each others’ poster presentations. Each presenter has not 15 minutes, but 4 hours, to make his or her point. And the audience is not waiting in the dark for a paper that should have been read 40 minutes ago, but actively browsing a buffet line of ideas. If some intellectual dish seems especially tasty, people linger and engage in a dialogue with the presenter. Afterwards they go away with a handout, or

references jotted on a bit of paper, or the names and email addresses of people who share their interest. It’s the best of both worlds: the intellectual content of the paper presentations, combined with the focus and productivity of those discussions in the hallway.

If reading papers is inefficient and boring, and if doing posters is efficient and often rewarding, why do we keep turning off the lights? Part of the answer is, “We’ve Always Done It That Way.” A century ago, archaeologists bored each other while showing magic lantern images; since then we’ve progressed to 35-mm slides or even PowerPoint presentations, but we still think that we should lecture each other into submission, while showing the occasional

 *LETTERS, continued on page 14*

**AD**

**1/2 PAGE HORIZONTAL**



# COMMITTEE ON CURATION UPDATE

## IMPLEMENTING SAA ETHIC #7, RECORDS AND PRESERVATION


S. Terry Childs

*Terry Childs is the Chair of the SAA Committee on Curation.*

**S**AA Ethic #7, Records and Preservation, provides a firm foundation to support the preservation, access, and use of archaeological collections and associated records. The SAA Advisory Committee on Curation, in collaboration with the SAA Standing Committee on Ethics, developed the following guidelines to help implement Ethic #7. The SAA Board of Directors approved these guidelines by electronic vote, which was ratified at the 2002 SAA meetings in Denver. The SAA Committee on Curation also sponsored a session at the 2002 SAA meetings, called "Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics of Archaeological Collections Stewardship," to further expand on these guidelines:

- The same ethic of stewardship applies to collections and associated records as to *in situ* sites or other phenomena comprising the archaeological record.
- The integrity of collections, including their associated records, should be preserved and maintained. Field records are an integral part of a collection and are not the permanent property of an individual researcher or contractor.
- Field notes, photographs, maps, laboratory notes and data, and other records require the same levels of management, care, and preservation as artifacts and other recovered items. Records generated during collections research and treatment should be deposited with the collection. Data and records created or stored in electronic formats are fragile and require specialized long-term care and management.
- Archaeological excavation is a destructive process, and the resulting collections are finite, nonrenewable resources. Efforts should be made to employ existing collections and databases to address research questions whenever possible, and prior to initiating new excavations or other destructive techniques.
- Archaeological projects should explicitly provide for the permanent curation of resulting collections at an appropriate repository. Collections and associated records—including all necessary permits and deeds of gift—should be deposited in a timely manner. The location, accessibility to, and any

restrictions on the collections should be provided in research and compliance reports.

- Access to archaeological collections and associated records should be provided to qualified users for scientific, educational, and heritage uses. Under the rare circumstances in which access restrictions may be imposed due to issues such as applicable law, sovereignty, and cultural sensitivity, appropriate levels of access should be established in advance and clearly communicated to all parties.
- As part of their training, professional archaeologists should understand the need for and basic principles related to the long-term preservation of archaeological collections, including curation, collections and archives management, and conservation. Elementary training in these areas should be part of undergraduate and graduate level curricula in archaeology. 

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# COMMITTEE ON ETHICS UPDATE

## ANTIQUITIES ON EBAY: PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Karen D. Vitelli

*Karen D. Vitelli is the former chair of the SAA Committee on Ethics.*

In December 2001, the SAA Board requested that the Committee on Ethics assemble some preliminary data on e-auctions of antiquities to provide an idea of the number and range of objects being offered electronically, how many were actually selling, and for what kind of prices.

The following is a brief summary of this preliminary tracking of e-auction sales. The tracking was done primarily by 10 students in my archaeological ethics class, each of whom spent about 1–3 hours per week from late January to early March recording data on a specific category of items listed on eBay/Antiquities. This proved to be a time-consuming job, and our records do not cover all the items (on the ca. 80-plus pages listed daily on eBay/Antiquities), nor are the records complete for each item. But we can suggest some patterns.

eBay/Antiquities generally lists approximately 4,000 items on any given day. Of those, 60–65 percent are immediately obvious as not antiquities/not of archaeological origin. They include books on ancient art, tourist items (“Nefertiti coffee cup”) and reproductions, antiques, and collectibles (old Coke glasses, sewing machines and the like). So perhaps 1,400–1,600 items on any given day are potentially of archaeological origin. Closer examination reveals that some of these are, in fact, offered as reproductions. How many of the remainder are “authentic” is anyone’s guess. Many items appear to be listed more than once, with near-identical information given on different pages.

Major categories are as follows:

Greek/Roman/Etruscan	20–25%
Mayan/Pre-Columbian	20%
Egyptian	12–15%
Near Eastern	8–10%
Chinese	5–7%
French (Paleolithic)	4–5%
North American	3–5%
Indian (Gandharan)	1%
Afghan	1%

It is worth noting that the Greek/Roman/Etruscan category includes a number of items said to be from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe, areas of recent political unrest, which is also true for the source of the Afghan items. The Chinese items may include a number of relatively recent, nonarchaeological materials, although the Three Gorges Dam project could be a major factor in the frequency of Chinese materials. North American materials included here are only those listed under the Antiquities category. Many more objects that belong in this category are listed under other sections of the eBay auctions and on other websites devoted exclusively to North American prehistoric materials.

Most items are listed for 7–10 days, after which, if they have not sold (or met the minimum, reserve price), many are relisted, often repeatedly, sometimes at a slightly reduced price. Thus it is difficult to know how long items actually take to sell. Of the items we tracked through to final sale, just under 50 percent sold. Prices range from \$0.50–1.00 (usually for a Roman coin) to upwards of \$2,000 (a “Quimbara slab figure, Middle Caucasus region,” an “Apulian hydra”). Most sales are for under \$100, although quite a few items (especially Pre-Columbian and Greek pots) sell for \$300–500.

Most of the higher-priced items are offered by dealers, who provide a link to their own Web pages. Some of us have been waiting for a lawsuit that might test some of the potential legal issues of selling antiquities internationally when laws governing such sales vary from country to country. The relatively low prices being paid through the auction sites, however, seem unlikely to make such a case worth the expense. The dealers may well see eBay as a form of cheap advertising, rather than a significant source of sales, and a way to get new clients hooked on collecting by starting with inexpensive items. Major dealers are said to employ “runners” who watch the e-auctions for “good” items the dealer might want to add to his/her own inventory. Buyers on eBay are not identified except by code names, but we noted multiple sales to the same individual, perhaps a “runner.”

*ETHICS, continued on page 41*



# POINT-COUNTERPOINT: ARCHAEOLOGY VS. ANTHROPOLOGY

## POINT: ARCHAEOLOGY AS AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

James Wiseman

*James Wiseman is a Professor in and former Chairman of Boston University's Department of Archaeology, which he cofounded with Creighton Gable. He is also Founding Editor of the Journal of Field Archaeology.*

**I**t is long past time for archaeologists in the United States to assert their own professional standing and their own academic discipline. Archaeologists make their living by teaching and doing archaeology: they teach archaeology with the expectation that some of their students will become professional archaeologists; they conduct archaeological research, including fieldwork, in this country or another; they study archaeological data generated by their own and others' investigations and make interpretations based on those data and their knowledge and experience; and they write about archaeology for a variety of readers. They may also be fine geologists, historians, anthropologists, philosophers, and classicists, and they may perform their archaeological activities while based in a college unit that represents one or more other disciplines or work for a corporation or agency that also employs other kinds of professionals. But they are still, and usually foremost, archaeologists.

They have created national, international, regional, and topical archaeological organizations, and they support them with their funds, time, and thoughtful participation. The SAA, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Archaeological Institute of America (the earliest, founded in 1879), to name the three largest such organizations, have since their founding influenced archaeological thinking, teaching, ethics, and research, as well as public—and governmental—perception of archaeology. Numerous archaeological scholarly journals and several popular magazines flourish across an even greater intellectual, geographical, and topical range, and ensure interaction among archaeologists and scholars in related disciplines, as well as with the public. Professional archaeologists have been active in the academy for almost 150 years, since 1855 when Jens J. A. Worsaae was appointed Professor of Archaeology at the University of Copenhagen, the first such position in history. Besides holding teaching appointments in most major colleges and universities in the world, professional archaeologists now find posi-

tions in government agencies, museums, and private corporations.

What is more, archaeology is an undertaking of importance to human society. A recent Harris poll showed that Americans have a keen awareness of the value of archaeology for understanding the human past, and 90 percent of those polled believe archaeology should be taught. Nonprofessionals, therefore, and archaeologists from outside the U.S., often express surprise when they discover that an independent archaeology program is a rarity at the American university. After all, in most other countries of the world, archaeology is taught in its own department, institute, or school. In the U.S., archaeology is so fragmented among various departments that entering students are bewildered and frustrated in their efforts just to find out where archaeology might be listed—anthropology, history, classics, art history, area studies programs, or all of them. And yet, once familiar with the peculiarities of the particular institution, students are attracted in significant numbers to archaeology courses, wherever they might be found. They are the mainstay of many departments who point to student enrollments in archaeology to justify their own faculty expansion—and often hiring in fields other than archaeology.

The worst aspect of this situation is that archaeology as a discipline is poorly served by its fragmentation and subordination to other disciplines in the academic world. An archaeological curriculum is an obvious necessity for the profession. But how is a curriculum to be prepared, or offered, in a department devoted to another discipline, especially one in which the majority of its faculty by definition must belong to other fields of study? Readers of this essay might reflect for a moment on their own experiences involving archaeological education and training: was there ever the opportunity to formulate an archaeological curriculum in your department? I mean, a curriculum that

responds to the evolving needs of professional archaeologists working in the field, laboratory, or wherever they conduct research, as well as to fundamental conceptual and historical concerns ranging from the intellectual history of archaeology to methods and theory. If so, chances are you are at one of the institutions where new independent archaeology programs have recently been developed, such as at UCLA and Stanford, or where they are developing, such as at Berkeley.

These and other issues related to autonomy for archaeology in the American academy were taken up at a forum entitled "Archaeology is Archaeology" at the 2001 SAA meetings in New Orleans. T. Douglas Price, professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, was the organizer and a member of the forum-panel of archaeologists representing several different kinds of academic institutions. In his opening remarks on the subject, Price commented particularly on changes in anthropology that in his view (and, as it became clear, that of all members of the panel) make it less suitable to house archaeology than it once had seemed. In referring to the "four-field myth," he pointed out that linguistics "is barely represented, if at all, in most departments" and that the scientists who supposedly make up the biological anthropology subfield studied mainly in other departments when they were students, and as professionals "frequently do not teach or do anthropology during their career." Furthermore, he noted, even the AAA has recognized that "specialization and the intellectual flux in cultural anthropology" has fragmented anthropology departments, which have been the settings for ferocious academic warfare over the past 15 years. George Gumerman, director of the Arizona State Museum, added that four-field education had never been practiced in many small departments, and, following the changes in anthropology in recent years, is no longer the case in many larger programs. Lewis Binford, now at Southern Methodist University, also spoke movingly of the changes in anthropology in the nearly four decades since he wrote the classic 1962 article, "Archaeology as Anthropology," so that anthropology has become, in his view, no longer essential to archaeology, which should now be autonomous in higher education.

Other members of the panel, as well as speakers from the large and very lively audience, commented that there had always been a large number of archaeologists who did not get their degrees in an anthropology department, but in one of the several other departments or programs that for more than a century have housed archaeology of various kinds (classical, Near Eastern, Asian, and others). This point of clarification, often overlooked

by anthropologists in the past, is helpful in understanding a related, crucial component of the argument in favor of independent archaeology programs. That is, the movement by many archaeologists toward autonomy is not an attack on anthropology or any other discipline: it is a response to the need for archaeology to establish its own academic curriculum, professional standards, and criteria and priorities for research, practice, and teaching. And the structural change envisioned, which would place archaeology on an equal footing with other academic programs, will not lead to intellectual isolation. As I have pointed out elsewhere (Wiseman 2001:12), "The potential for easy communication and interaction of archaeologists with anthropologists, classicists, art historians, and faculty of other departments or programs will continue to exist. Indeed, the ease of communication might even be enhanced, especially where disagreements about curriculum and programmatic aims have developed into bitter professional hostilities."

I want to emphasize that in writing about an archaeological curriculum, I am not arguing for a single curriculum that will work for all facets of archaeology. Archaeology is an extraordinarily

*NONPROFESSIONALS, THEREFORE, AND  
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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.*

broad discipline, embracing the natural and social sciences as well as the humanities. Indeed, there is a growing tendency among many scholars to speak of "archaeologies," which have proliferated far beyond such former standards as prehistoric, classical, or historical to include social, behavioral, world, theoretical, and several

other "archaeologies." The list is certain to change and perhaps lengthen as the discipline continues to evolve. Another curricular problem to resolve arises from the fact that archaeology has many subfields, from archaeometry to zooarchaeology, and many of these require a series of learning experiences, each building on the previous study in classroom, laboratory, or field. No single curriculum is ever likely to meet all the diverse needs of the profession. I suspect that as more archaeology programs emerge, some will favor certain approaches over others, and some surely will focus on particular subfields of archaeology, as Gumerman has suggested, or offer a limited range of geographical/chronological concentrations.

Different models of autonomous programs in archaeology were discussed by several participants in the forum, including Meg Conkey, director of the Archaeological Research Facility at the University of California, Berkeley; James Gallagher, professor of archaeology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; and Richard Leventhal, then director of the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, in addition to the author of this paper. The models ranged from within-department autonomy to inter-

departmental programs to full-fledged departments. I comment here only on the program at Boston University, along with some observations on how it grew into a department.

The program began with a loose affiliation of archaeologists of several departments (mainly anthropology and classics) who began offering joint archaeology courses in 1974. The favorable response by students and other faculty led to the creation in 1979 of an interdepartmental program for the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in archaeology, with a curriculum designed entirely by the archaeologists. The need for program parity with other academic units immediately became evident to the faculty of the interdepartmental program since all faculty still had their budget lines in their original departments, thereby affecting the planning of archaeology course offerings, budgets, and determining both faculty tenure and recruitment. The result was that in the fall of 1980, following a spirited debate on the intellectual and academic justifications for creating a new academic department, the College of Liberal Arts approved by an overwhelmingly favorable vote the proposal of the archaeologists to create a fully independent Department of Archaeology. Administrative approval followed, and the department became a reality in spring 1982. A historical note: the most recently created department before archaeology was anthropology, which had separated from sociology some years earlier.

From the beginning, the program has encompassed a holistic view of archaeology, and the faculty have tried to convey to students the historical development of the discipline, its significance, and the methods and theoretical frameworks by which archaeologists study the human past, from human origins to complex societies. The department has grown from a handful of faculty to 16 faculty lines, and the number of students taught per year ranges between 1,500 and 1,900. In recent years, undergraduate majors number more than 100 and graduate students 45–50. To the scholars who have questioned whether or not graduates of archaeology programs will find jobs, I offer some comfort at least from Boston University: a large majority of the 92 people who earned an M.A. or Ph.D. now have archaeological jobs in museums, government agencies, heritage management, private firms doing CRM, research facilities, and colleges and universities.

The Department of Archaeology at Boston University expects to continue its growth. After 20 years of flourishing existence, it is no longer an experiment. I offer it here as an example of a model of archaeological autonomy that works, and I have no doubt that other examples, and other models, can also be successful. ☐

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# POINT-COUNTERPOINT: ARCHAEOLOGY VS. ANTHROPOLOGY

## COUNTERPOINT: SEPARATION VERSUS A LARGER VISION

Susan Lees

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**A**s incoming coeditor of *American Anthropologist*, I am dismayed to hear proposals that archaeologists separate themselves from the broad discipline of anthropology and move into specialized departments of archaeology. I believe that the discipline as a whole, and archaeology as a subfield, will suffer intellectually as a consequence.

If we look at behavior, archaeologists appear to be, in practice, true generalists of the discipline. A recent survey conducted by the AAA on journal readership indicates that proportionately, archaeologists rated *American Anthropologist*, the association's cross-disciplinary journal, as highly important even more frequently than other subdisciplines and claimed more frequently to read it; when it was optional, archaeologists subscribed more frequently to this general anthropology journal. And the converse is true: a very large proportion of the total number of papers submitted to (and published by) *American Anthropologist* is from archaeologists wanting to address the discipline as a whole. It is a great mistake to think that we have little or nothing to say to one another any more, even though we have become more specialized in some of our techniques of research.

It may be true that technological development has led to demands for proficiency in some areas of the discipline that require specialized training, and that at times we need to talk directly with those who share either our regional or methodological interests. There are specialized meetings and journals that meet this need. But when it comes to the "big" questions about who humans are and where we came from and what processes have led to the world's becoming what it has become, we share a common interest across the field and want to know what our colleagues' research can bring to bear on these questions.

While our common journals like *American Anthropologist* and *Current Anthropology* help us to stay informed, day-to-day give-and-take at the department level is essential to keep us constantly aware of new developments in fields beyond our own little corners. Sharing students is one of the most important avenues of academic communication.

This sharing, like competition over resources, also provides an opportunity for fracture and conflict, of course. This occurs not only between subfields, but over many points of difference. Sharp differences arise continually in some departments, exacerbated by issues of personality and occasionally politics. One hopes these will be overcome by collegiality, but in any case, they must not be mistaken for an increasing irrelevance of the subfields to one another. We are not all in agreement *within* our subdisciplines. We need to live with our differences, not obliterate them. We need archaeologists, ethnologists, biological anthropologists, and linguists as close colleagues, not across the campus in some other building constructing a separate curriculum.

As a student, I identified with archaeology, and in some respects, I still feel this way. My undergraduate mentor was Lew Binford, in whose lab I worked as an assistant—weighing fire-cracked rock. It was his teaching that drew me to ecological anthropology when I went on to the University of Michigan. The chair of my doctoral thesis committee was Kent Flannery, with whose Oaxaca Project I worked as an ethnoarchaeologist because it was clear that there were certain questions that could benefit from ethnographic methods. Nonetheless, I continued to think "like an archaeologist," if by that we mean being pre-occupied mainly with explaining *behavior* and its *material* implications. One concern I have with the proposal that archaeologists separate from departments of anthropology is that, if archaeology defines as its domain the very approaches and interpretations of reality that I favor, people like myself, who might "think like an archaeologist" but do not use a trowel as an instrument of research, will become isolated in our reduced departments.

Anyone can see that at least part of the motivation for separation is anger at colleagues whose interest at times seems remote from archaeology. During the latter part of the twentieth century, wide-ranging theoretical critiques of the discipline were not only challenging, but sometimes sorely trying, and not all of us are happy with every outcome of these critiques. But some cri-

tiques, face it, were healthy ones. The feminist critique, for example, has resulted in new insights, discoveries, and interpretations of the archaeological record. We are all the better for it. And increasing responsibility to local populations, also a product of these critiques, has also led to certain changes that, I think most of us agree, are for the better.

Most problematic for people who think as I do is the prospect that archaeologists, once isolated in departments that might share methodology but not “big questions,” will drift away from the major objectives, values, and issues that were once the central focus of anthropology as a discipline. American archaeology has traditionally placed our reconstructions of the past in a much larger and more theoretical framework, even while we are conscious of the “local-ness” of archaeological accounts. Our

objectives have been to apply general theories and test hypotheses, to explain trends in the past that might be observed elsewhere on earth and at different times.

In any case, the tendency to specialize and then fail to communicate within departments is unfortunate. In many graduate programs, the integration of the subfields has been undermined by assigning responsibility for training specialized students to subfield faculty, a process which I, for one, deplore. We are at our best when we do try, at least, to make sure that what we have to say is relevant across the discipline. It is then that we think most deeply and substantially. Why should we agree to give this up? Our present departmental and disciplinary quarrels can be serious and upsetting, but they are insufficient rationale for giving up our larger vision. 📷

**AD**

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# POINT-COUNTERPOINT: ARCHAEOLOGY VS. ANTHROPOLOGY

## COUNTERPOINT: ARCHAEOLOGY IS ANTHROPOLOGY

Robert L. Kelly

*Robert L. Kelly is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wyoming and President of the Society for American Archaeology. These comments reflect his personal opinion.*

**R**ecently, several distinguished archaeologists called for archaeology to separate from anthropology departments. Even Lewis Binford, who issued a clarion call with his 1962 article "Archaeology as Anthropology," argued that socio-cultural anthropology had become irrelevant to archaeology. Should archaeology separate from anthropology?

In some departments, archaeology does face considerable troubles in terms of control over curricula and faculty lines, to the detriment of archaeology educational programs. Some think such problems can only be solved through the creation of departments of archaeology, or by splitting into "scientific" and "cultural" anthropology departments.

But such splits are only possible for well-endowed institutions; smaller schools will have to find other ways to handle their differences. Archaeologists could migrate to departments such as geology or geography, but here they would always be poor cousins. Or they could form an interdisciplinary program, as Boston University did, but that would probably transform anthropological archaeology into classics or art history.

Sometimes divorce is the only solution. But I'd like to speak against it and encourage those considering it to think carefully about it.

Archaeology has long been the most integrative of the subfields. Archaeologists must appreciate linguistics to study population movements, biological anthropology for when human skeletal remains are encountered, and cultural anthropology when trying to interpret remains and consult with descendant communities. For example, research into the Pleistocene colonization of the Americas draws upon archaeology, linguistics, genetics, and skeletal biology; and no one can ignore its meaning for Native American communities—Kennewick has made that plain. Other examples of archaeology's obligatory holism

include the colonization of Pacific islands, the Numic expansion in the Great Basin, or the appearance of Indo-Europeans in Europe.

It seems that archaeology is the branch of anthropology that is most like the field's ancestral days, when Boas, Kroeber, Steward, de Laguna, and others could conduct substantive research into several of anthropology's subfields. One could say that it was easy to be all things back when excavation meant little more than driving off in a Model T with a shovel and grub. Archaeology is more complex now (to say the least) and requires more in-depth study than four-field departments can provide. True, but solving this problem through separation would be shortsighted.

The breadth of anthropology has always been its strength. Of all the sciences, anthropology alone sees humans as biological, social, cultural, speaking beings rooted in a primate lineage. It alone sees the range of human experience, from hunter-gatherers to corporations, from before humans were human, to the dawn of lunar communities. This is not just a good thing, it is a necessary thing. So why weaken ourselves? If we want to understand the Maya "collapse," gender roles in the U.S. Southwest, the colonization of Pacific islands, or the symbols of Neolithic tombs, aren't we intellectually strengthened by bringing the diversity of anthropology to a research question? We should not allow archaeologists' need to specialize lead to intellectual myopia. I fear a divorce from anthropology would do exactly that.

Although archaeology students will have to squeeze more into their educations in anthropology departments, removing archaeology from anthropology would not serve our students well for practical reasons. Most U.S. archaeology students go into CRM and federal archaeology. Although it may seem that these are the students who least need the rest of anthropology, the opposite is in fact true. These professional archaeologists

must consult with tribes and other communities, and such consultative ability is enhanced by a background in sociocultural and linguistic anthropology. Additionally, a growing part of CRM and federal archaeology entails ethnohistory—an area requiring archival and ethnographic training that most archaeologists do not receive.

Perhaps the best compromise and most pragmatic approach is to form a joint department of anthropology and archaeology, so that archaeology lines and curricula could be protected. But what message does this approach send?

The desire to separate archaeology from anthropology is largely motivated by “irreconcilable differences” with postmodernists, who see scientific, materialist, and evolutionary approaches as anthropology’s bogey-men. I admit that postmodernism bores and angers me when it inflates the trivial and when it hypocritically muzzles science while extolling the virtue of multiple voices.

But anthropology, all of it, is worth keeping together. Anthropology’s central message is that there is value in other ways of looking at the world; that we gain by trying to see things as Palestinians, Pitjandjara, French, Malagasy, or Tsembaga see them. If so, then there is also value in seeing the world from both humanistic and scientific points of view; from evolutionary and postmodern views. If a department splits because the members decide that others’ ways of looking at the world are worthless, how can they continue to call themselves anthropologists? This does not mean that everyone is right; it means that there are some productive and some unproductive angles in most paradigms. Eventually, we have to own up to that fact.

I agree that much of sociocultural anthropology has become irrelevant to archaeology. But much of archaeology has also become irrelevant to sociocultural anthropology. Each subfield has by necessity had to focus on matters that may seem incomprehensible and irrelevant to those in the other three—stone tool use-wear analysis, Y-chromosome variation, verb structure, images of women on German TV. But we seem to have forgotten that while these small things may be part of what anthropologists do, they are not the goals of anthropology.

While anthropologists bemoaned the colonial construction of the “other,” it was Jared Diamond who tackled a really important question—why was Europe the colonizing power?—in his Pulitzer-Prize winning book, *Guns, Germs and Steel*, a book that treads ground familiar to every anthropologist and archaeologist. One could argue that Diamond’s book is simplistic, or even wrong—but you have to admit that he took on a big question and drew upon all of anthropology’s subfields to do so. Why aren’t we writing large books about big questions? Are we so timid that we seek shelter in small questions of small matters on which our small authority cannot be questioned?

American anthropology was built on the denial of unilineal evolutionism—the intellectual foundation of slavery, racism, and global injustice. American anthropology did a good thing there, a thing that was relevant to the rest of the world. We should not squander this heritage. Anthropology is the only field out there with the holistic, long-term vision needed to see large, important goals and to achieve them. I, for one, want archaeology to be part of that. ☐

#### LETTERS, from page 5

image to prevent unconsciousness. I’ll continue to abuse my peers when it’s not my choice to make, but my first choice is to do posters. If I stand up to read in the dark, I never know if even one person in the audience gets the point I’m trying to make. When I stand at my poster and someone drills me about it for the next quarter-hour, I know a connection has been made.

I therefore beg my fellow SAA presenters: if you really want to reach your audience—and if you want more of your audience to reach you—get out of those little rooms and do a poster.

As the Marxists among us would be quick to point out, this lingering love of the dark has economic underpinnings. For academics and even CRM-ers, it’s often easier to get travel sup-

port to read a paper than to do a poster. I therefore add a plea to the department heads, deans, and senior managers reading this letter: allow, nay, encourage, your staffs to present posters in return for your munificence. Your reward will be a product that can be hung in your institution’s hallways, enlightening the many individuals who did not make it to the meetings.

If you are not convinced of the inherent superiority of posters over academic seances, I offer one final argument for making the switch. Every year I hear grumbling about how the SAA meetings take place only at a few big, expensive hotels in a few big, expensive cities. One reason is our simultaneous use of dozens of little rooms. Most convention facilities were built on the assumption that when people convene, they actually want to *convene*—in a few large rooms—so our peculiar habits force the SAA to choose from a narrow range of venues. The

☞ LETTERS, continued on page 36



# NASA REMOTE SENSING RESEARCH AS APPLIED TO ARCHAEOLOGY

Marco J. Giardino and Michael R. Thomas

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The use of remotely sensed images is not new to archaeology. Ever since balloons and airplanes first flew cameras over archaeological sites, researchers have taken advantage of the elevated observation platforms to understand sites better. When viewed from above, crop marks, soil anomalies, and buried features revealed new information that was not readily visible from ground level.

Since 1974, and initially under the leadership of Dr. Tom Sever, NASA's Stennis Space Center, located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, pioneered and expanded the application of remote sensing to archaeological topics, including cultural resource management. Building on remote sensing activities initiated by the National Park Service (Lyons and Avery 1977), archaeologists increasingly used this technology to study the past in greater depth. By the early 1980s, there were sufficient accomplishments in the application of remote sensing to anthropology and archaeology that a chapter on the subject was included in fundamental remote sensing references (Ebert and Lyons 1983). Limp's 1993 review of remote sensing approaches to archaeology in the Southeastern United States documented the increasingly sophisticated application of the technology. These applications focus primarily on refining sampling strategies and on testing predictive models of site location, often based on environmental characteristics associated with specific site types.

Remote sensing technology and image analysis are currently undergoing a profound shift in emphasis from broad classification to detection, identification, and condition of specific materials, both organic and inorganic. In the last few years, remote sensing platforms have grown increasingly capable and sophisticated. Sensors currently in use, or nearing deployment, offer significantly finer spatial and spectral resolutions than were previously available. Paired with new techniques of image analysis, this technology may make the direct detection of archaeological sites a realistic goal (Jones and Giardino 1997).

Facilitating the application of remote sensing digital image analysis are improvements in both hardware and commercially available software. Just during the last five years, computers capable of processing and storing the very large data sets that normally result from remote sensing missions (commonly, hundreds of megabytes to a few gigabytes) have become widely available and relatively affordable. Similarly, commercial software such as ERDAS's Imagine, RSI's ENVI, and ESRI's ArcView provide the tools necessary to conduct even the most quantitative remote sensing analysis. A fully operational setup costs less than \$5,000, a fivefold decrease from just a decade ago. Similarly, the cost and accessibility to relevant data sets have improved considerably as new commercial vendors have entered a market that was once serviced almost exclusively by federal agencies.

A final obstacle to the broad application of remote sensing techniques has been the availability of an educated and trained workforce. Several academic departments, including many in archaeology, are offering courses in remote sensing. For example, the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss), in cooperation with NASA's Earth Science Applications Directorate at Stennis, is developing online coursework in remote sensing that leads to college degrees in the field. Additionally, NASA and Ole Miss have investigated numerous uses of remote sensing methods, particularly geophysical surveying and multispectral

imagery, for addressing archaeological research issues.

### Spatial, Spectral, and Temporal Resolution

Essential to the proper use of remotely sensed digital data is recognition of spatial, spectral, and temporal resolutions of specific sensors as they apply to project requirements. Until most recently, high-resolution data (less than 1-m to 5-m pixels or ground resolution element) were available only from airborne platforms. With the advent of the SPOT sensor and the industry-owned IKONOS and QuickBird instruments (the first by Space Imaging, Inc., and the other by Digital-

Globe, Inc.), high-resolution data are now routinely available. IKONOS and Quick Bird data are accurate to 1 meter or less from orbit. Under ideal conditions, one could see the standard 2-meter square archaeological test unit from space. When combined with GIS methods, these data serve numerous archaeological applications, such as site identification, delineation and exploration. Once properly processed, these images (as well as those taken from airborne platforms) provide highly detailed maps that serve as site baselines and can be used to test settlement pattern models.

### NASA's Scientific Data Purchase Program

The availability of high-resolution imagery for archaeological research has increased significantly because of NASA's Scientific Data Purchase (SDP) program. Instituted two years ago with Congressional assistance, the main objective of this project was to supply the science community's data needs through commercial vendors. Among the researchers served by this program were several archaeologists. As a result, high-resolution multispectral data were collected over numerous sites, including Cumae in Campania, Koobi Fora in Kenya, ancient Troy in Asia Minor, and Aksum in Ethiopia (see Figure 1). Reports from the scientists document a wide range of benefits derived from these data sets. Although this NASA program ends in October 2002, the data will continue to be available through commercial sources.

### Co-registering Historic Maps and Modern Digital Data

Another application of high-resolution multispectral data to archaeology involves the co-registration of historic plats and maps to modern imagery. This approach provides precise location of historic sites and produces very accurate site maps, particularly when the data are registered to them from active sensors like RADARs and LIDARs (Light Detection and Ranging). Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) that are developed with the use of active sensors, when utilized in combination with X and Y coordinates derived from high-resolution imagery, produce accurate 3-D renderings of sites and the surrounding environment.



*Figure 1: Space Imaging Inc., IKONOS 1-m panchromatic image of Cumae, Italy showing archaeological zone. Image acquired as part of a cooperative project between NASA/Stennis and UCLA.*

As part of the ongoing effort in support of the Lewis and Clark expedition bicentennial, remote sensing scientists at Stennis Space Center employ satellite imagery enhanced with elevation models to project the historic Clark maps onto the current topography, as imaged by LANDSAT and the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) instruments. William Clark produced the vast majority of the maps collected during the Corps of Discovery Expedition (1804–1806). Co-registration of modern images with his historic maps, including the renderings of bluffs and other elevations, narrows the search for related historic localities, thus saving time, lessening subsoil disturbance, and avoiding excessive transit through private lands.

NASA's current development of more accurate co-registration algorithms is being refined at the site of Gainesville, Mississippi, county seat of Hancock County during the mid-nineteenth century. Gainesville was one of five historic towns that became part of the NASA Stennis Space Center Buffer Zone and Fee area in 1962 with the advent of the Saturn rocket program that launched the Apollo spacecrafts to the Moon. Gainesville, nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, is being studied and preserved through use of a wide range of remote sensing techniques. Maps of the site, developed through co-registration of historic maps to modern imagery, allow site development without impacting historic areas. Further, the products from this technique provide the base maps for planning surveys and rapidly evaluating fieldwork results (Figure 2).

Spectral analysis of remotely sensed data offers the possibility of efficiently identifying significant sites and features for testing and excavation. NASA is testing the effectiveness of new, passive hyperspectral instruments in archaeological research and applications. Hyperspectral sensors, whether flown in orbit (HYDICE, MODIS) or from airplanes (AVIRIS), segment energy into hundreds of narrow bands, dramatically increasing the spectral resolution of the digital data. Where multispectral instruments like Landsat's Thematic Mapper (TM) and Multispectral Scanner (MSS) sensors collect data in 10-micrometer wide bands, hyperspectral sensors dissect the incoming energy into numerous narrow bands, often as narrow as 10 nanometers.

In this way, hyperspectral sensors (most still being perfected) increase the potential for identifying plant species as well as plant vigor (or lack thereof). Research in plant physiology indicates that variations in plant health can be detected in vegetation reflectance curves in specific regions of the red and near-infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS). Organically enriched midden soils potentially promote vigorous plant growth. Differences in plant vigor that are not visually apparent can be detected with digital sensors, particularly in agricultural fields where most variation in plant reflectance should be due to soil and moisture conditions.

To test the efficacy of hyperspectral sensors to locate buried archaeological sites, researchers and engineers at NASA/ Stennis are studying several locations in the marshes of southeast Louisiana. Here, large *Rangia* shell middens

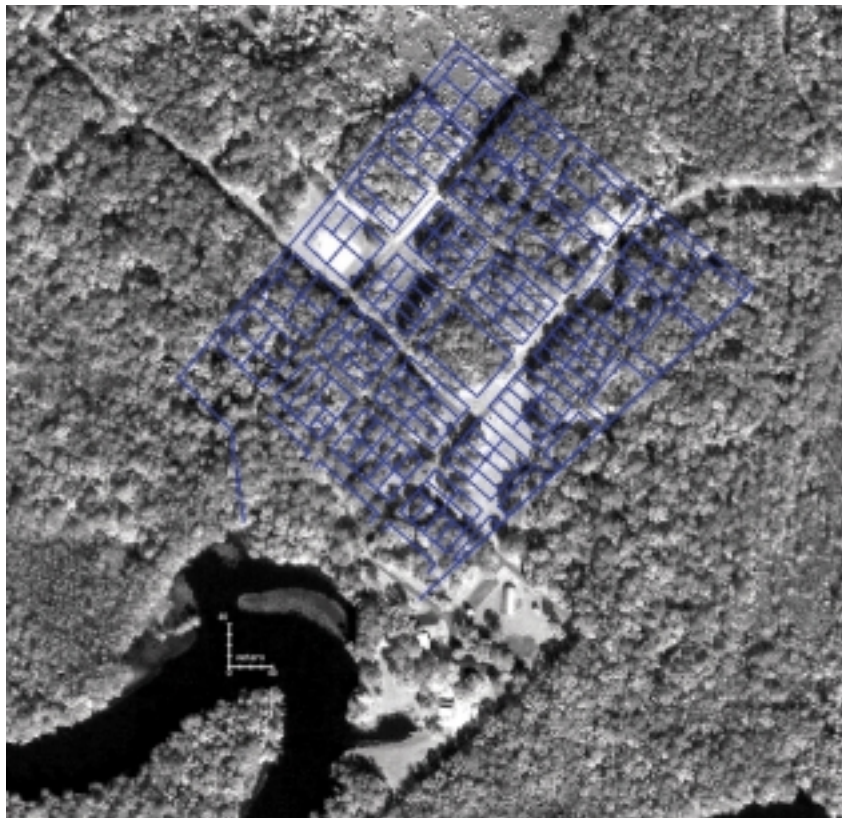


Figure 2: Space Imaging, Inc., IKONOS 1-m panchromatic image of the Gainesville, Mississippi site, showing original 1837 plat co-registered over modern landscape.



are covered with marsh grass and other vegetation. Shell mounds support a variety of shrubs and woody vines and a number of herbs and grasses that are not found in the marsh. Eleuterius and Otvos (1979) argue that red mulberry, coral bean, and buckeye are consistently associated with sites both in the marshes and in other parts of the coastal zone. Although this is partially due to the site's increased elevation, these authors report that several of these species are calciphiles, whose presence is "favored and determined by the large amount of calcium" in clam shells (see also Limp 1993:194).

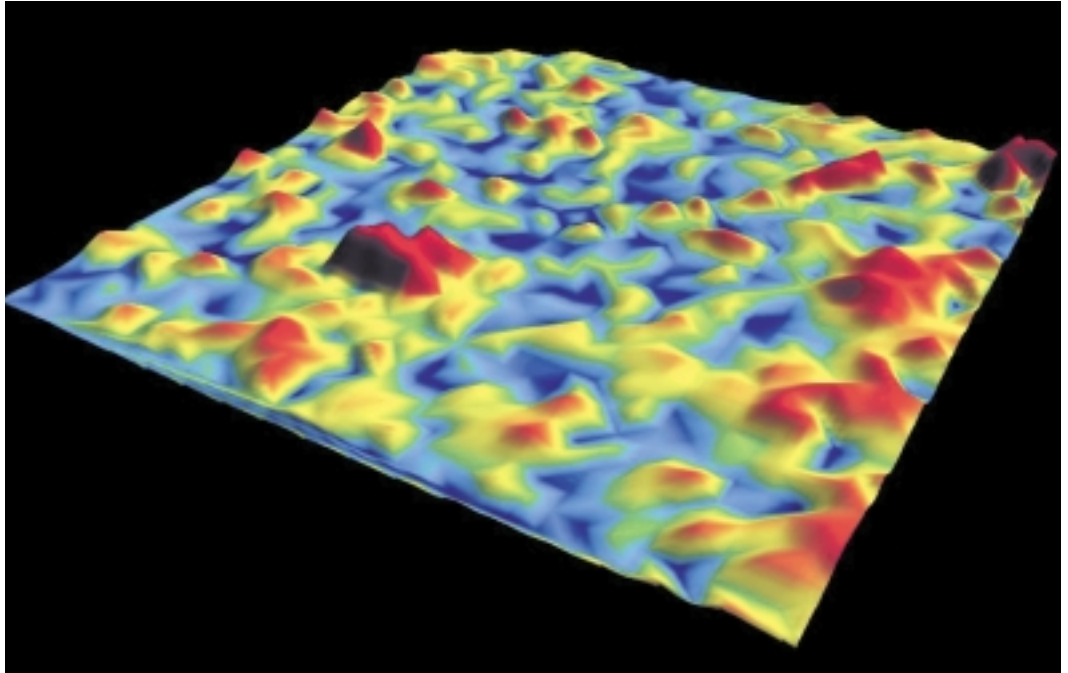


Figure 3 Ground-penetrating RADAR data imported into ERDAS Imagine and processed with the 3-D module. Data from the historic Andrew Jackson Jr., plantation in Waveland, Mississippi, collected with a 500-MHZ antenna. Red areas showing highest amplitude returns related to brick pylons and a possible well.

Imagery over shell middens covered by a single species of plant (i.e., *Spartina sp.*) is being studied to assess whether plants growing on these sites differ from those growing off the site, by either growing more vigorously due to the increased organic content or not growing as well due to the hard substrate. It may be possible to associate spectral variability in homogenous plant stands like *Spartina* with the nature of the substrate. If these conditions can be resolved spectrally, then large regions can be examined using classification algorithms and digital processing.

Even in imagery with high spatial resolution, most pixels will actually be a mixture of several different materials on the ground. For example, grasses such as *Juncus* or *Spartina* dominate a typical marsh pixel. However, the pixel may also contain water, soil, and perhaps other plant species. This means that the spectral values of any particular pixel are really composite values for each of the materials present in the pixel. It is important to realize that a pixel's values are simply the average of the reflectance of that pixel's constituents, weighted by the relative abundance of each material in the pixel. This fact has an exciting consequence; if the reflectance curves for the imaged materials are known, then the pixel's reflectance can be mathematically decomposed into the reflectance of its constituents. This provides a direct estimate of the abundance of each material on the ground (Jones and Giardino 1997).

A similar application is being tried at the Gainesville site. Here spectral response curves derived both in the laboratory and from airborne hyperspectral instruments are collected to identify domesticated, decorative, or border vegetation. The distribution of these plants provides important clues to the past location of house sites and land boundaries. During this project, hyperspectral data is merged with RADAR or LIDAR data to better define site elevations, a technique that will also be applied in the Louisiana marshes.

#### Geophysical Remote Sensing

The employment of geophysical remote sensing techniques (conductivity, resistivity, magnetometry, and



Ground Penetrating RADAR [GPR]) has deep roots in archaeology. NASA, in cooperation with the University of Mississippi, is testing the correlation between these data and data acquired from airborne and orbiting platforms. Particularly promising is the apparent correlation between GPR and thermal data (Weil and Graf 1994:117–126). There appears to be a significant correlation between the ability of these two approaches to identify the same features, making the use of one over the other a strategic decision. As in other types of archaeological work using remote sensing, the area that can be investigated in a thorough and timely fashion increases exponentially over standard surveying techniques.

Much of the work conducted to date using this approach has focused on the Hollywood site in De Soto County, Mississippi. Other sites that have been investigated using both geophysical and thermal methods include the presidio at Los Adeas; the site of the Andrew Jackson, Jr., plantation in Waveland, Mississippi; and the Broussard Mounds in Louisiana. Once again, advanced methods for fusing these types of data are being tested at the Gainesville site located within the boundaries of the Stennis Space Center (Figure 3).

The primary mission of the NASA Earth Science Applications Directorate is to develop applications that employ remote sensing for a client group that includes state, local, tribal, and federal project managers. NASA's successful prototypes result in operational applications that make each recipient's job more effective and efficient. Those agencies and organizations that implement new remote sensing approaches to meet their objectives have an increasingly large pool of commercial data and software to successfully complete their work. ☐

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# SAA, CRM, AND THE FUTURE

Lynne Sebastian

*Lynne Sebastian is President-elect of SAA.*

I am about to date myself by referring to an “old” TV show. Of course, in the world of television, which lives in the frenetic *NOW*, that term refers to anything that went off the air prior to last season. In any case, the *Tonight Show* once starred a man named Johnny Carson, and one of his recurring sketches was called “Carnac the Magnificent.” In these sketches, Carson wore a long black cape and an enormous bejeweled turban, and in the character of the famous seer, he would “divine” the answers to questions in sealed envelopes by holding the envelop against his forehead. Carnac would give the answer, then open the envelop and read the question. In one of my favorite bits, the answer was “Joe Namath, Big Ben, and political campaign promises.” The question? “Name a jock, a clock, and a crock.”

In this, my last column as the associate editor of the Insights column, I would like to expand upon one of the “campaign promises” that I outlined in my candidate statement for the recent SAA election: “I want to change the perception among some archaeologists in cultural resource management that SAA doesn’t represent their interests or provide the benefits that they want.” On the very day that the ballots began arriving in mailboxes, a well-known theoretician in the CRM world emailed me a long, detailed list of some things I should do if I were serious about making good on that “campaign promise.” I printed the message and started a file.

I am, indeed, serious about this goal. In the past few years, SAA has been working toward meeting the needs of the CRM segment of our profession. The Task Force on Curriculum was specifically charged with developing an undergraduate curriculum to prepare students for the job market of today. The publication that you are holding was redesigned to be more effective in covering time-sensitive information and fostering discussion and information exchange. The CRM Expo at the Denver annual meeting was sponsored by SAA and the American Cultural Resources Association as a networking opportunity for the CRM community. But much remains to be done. As the first SAA president from the CRM component of our profession, I will have both the opportunity and the responsibility to continue this positive trend.

Over the next year, I will ask the SAA Board, many of our committees, and outside CRM organizations to help me devise ways of polling the profession to find out what member services the CRM community values and what needs are not being met. I am particularly interested in expanding the opportunities for professional development and information exchange at the annual meeting. In addition, our government affairs, publications, and public education programs have much to offer to and much to gain from stronger ties with the CRM community.

Although it is critically important that SAA respond to the needs identified by its members and potential members, I also think that SAA has an important opportunity to provide leadership for the future of CRM. In 1974, Bill Lipe published a paper entitled “A Conservation Model for American Archaeology” (*The Kiva* 39[3–42]:213–245). Reading this paper again recently, I was struck by the degree to which it reads like a roadmap for the directions that public archaeology and CRM have taken in the intervening quarter century. Our profession has changed enormously since 1974, and today we face not only many of the same challenges that Lipe identified, but many others as well. Over the next three years, I would like to see SAA provide the opportunities and the structure for a dialog about the future of CRM archaeology in this country. Where do we want to go and what do we need to do in order to get there?

If you have ever said, “SAA should . . .” or “I wish SAA would . . .”, this is your chance. Let me know your ideas about what SAA could do to be more useful and relevant to the CRM community; I have the “campaign promise” folder open and ready to receive suggestions (please email them to lsebastian@srifoundation.org). I also would like to know what you think the big issues are that the CRM profession will be facing in the future. Lipe’s conservation model proved to be very prescient over the past 25 years; I would like to see SAA provide the leadership needed to develop a model to direct our efforts over the next quarter century. ☐

# COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC PART IV

## TIPS FOR WRITING A TOUR GUIDE

Mary L. Kwas

*Mary L. Kwas is editor of Archaeology and Public Education, the newsletter of the SAA Public Education Committee, which is published on SAAWeb. She also serves as education specialist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville, Arkansas.*

**O**ccasionally an archaeologist may be called upon to write a tour guide or booklet for an archaeological park or a site with public access. The information provided in such a booklet must be tailored both to the interests and physical limitations of the audience. The tips below are aimed at producing a printed tour booklet, but most of them work just as well for trail signs.

**BEGIN BY IDENTIFYING THE SITE'S HIGHLIGHTS.** Many areas of a site may be scrutinized through archaeological testing, but not all of them will provide information that is interesting to the public. If the most you can say about a particular area is that it was tested, but nothing was found or the material has not yet been analyzed, then don't include it in the tour. Choose only areas about which there is something interesting to say.

**MAKE YOUR GUIDE A HANDY SIZE.** An 8.5 x 11-inch size paper is too large for a tour guide; it is cumbersome to hold and tempting to fill with too much information. But fold it in half, and you have a nice booklet size that can still easily be produced on a computer and copy machine—and even be folded into a pocket or handbag.

**KEEP IT SHORT.** On a tour, the visitor will be *standing* at each station to read the booklet, perhaps out loud to other family members. One or two short paragraphs will be the most anyone will tolerate. Write succinctly.

**DIVIDE THEMES.** If a site or park is large, interpretation may cover diverse topics, such as a nature trail in addition to the archaeological trail. Consider producing more than one booklet if the themes vary or a complete tour would be too long.

**START WITH A TRAIL MAP, NOT A TOPO MAP.** It is important to orient your visitors and provide them with a map that they can easily follow. The map should be positioned in the direction the visitors will be heading as they leave the visitor center or entrance to the site, and should show the actual path they will follow. Prominent features, such as buildings, mounds, or lakes, should appear on the map, as should the interpretive stations. *Never use a topo map as a substitute for a trail map; a topo map is not easy to read and the public will not be able to follow it.*

**BRING LIFE TO DRY FACTS.** In one minute, what do you want your visitor to know about this place on the tour? The information you provide at each station should not read like a technical report. Remember to highlight the most interesting things at each stop, put people in the past, and fill your words with enthusiasm. Tell what you know about the site, not what you don't. For example, in the interpretation of a house floor, instead of saying "We don't know exactly what this house looked like," say "This house was probably oval in shape, with a single entrance and a central hearth." Use archaeological terms sparingly, and, when used, always define them.

**A PICTURE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS.** Adding some illustrations to your tour guide can help visitors make connections and understand complicated descriptions. Key artifacts and features can be illustrated with simple line drawings. If there is a site museum that displays artifacts, a line drawing can tie the object to its location. Drawings of features, houses, floor plans, etc., can help visitors see what is not readily visible. However, don't use archaeological profiles or plan drawings for your illustrations; they are meaningless to the public.

**CONSIDER INCLUDING SENSITIVE ISSUES.** When a site has been opened to the public for a long time, older visitors may be disappointed by changes. Provide a brief history of the site's public development in your tour guide and use the opportunity to explain changes in management philosophy. Don't necessarily avoid sensitive issues. For example, a number of older archaeological parks used to have burial exhibits that have now been removed. Rather than ignoring what visitors may remember, look at it as an opportunity to explain cultural viewpoints. Sensitive topics might include site vandalism and conservation and preservation issues. Carefully handled, these topics provide the opportunity to educate the public about the wider issues of archaeology.

For more information on the skills and techniques of interpretation that can be applied to interpreting archaeological parks and sites, archaeologists should review the literature on park interpretation and heritage tourism. ☐



# PRIVATE CONTRACTING IN CULTURAL RESOURCES: A MATURING BUSINESS

Michael R. Polk

*Michael R. Polk is Principal Archaeologist and Owner of Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C. in Ogden, Utah.*

**U**nless one has been regularly and intensely involved in private-sector contracting in cultural resources over the last several years, the profile of this business may not be recognizable. Cultural resource management (CRM) contracting has matured enormously since the days of simple clearance surveys for highway projects, oil wells, pipelines, and government construction projects. Not that these projects still do not provide considerable work for the increasingly visible CRM “industry,” but the field has become far more diversified and sophisticated than it was 20 years ago. In fact, the vast majority of CRM firms in this country have been in business less than 20 years, most less than 10-to-15 years.

## CRM’s 40-Year Growth

Early in the history of CRM, only 40 years ago, it was not really a business per se but rather an extension of academic archaeology and anthropology, with input on selected projects from historians and architectural historians. It was often called “salvage archaeology” for the simple reason that most projects, requiring the services of archaeologists involved “salvaging” what data was possible, usually in hurried circumstances. These projects were undertaken so that agencies would comply with legislative directives, most prominently the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), and the regulations derived from them. In the 1960s and early 1970s, most of the projects were done directly by or for government agencies whose responsibility it was to comply with regulations governing protection of prehistoric and historic resources under their care or affected by their projects. During the 1970s and well into the 1980s, academic institutions with anthropology departments were most often called upon to carry out various “clearances” and mitigation projects so that construction projects could proceed. At the time, these institutions were the best prepared with the most skilled personnel to undertake such work.

Though there were a few private-sector cultural resource companies in existence as early as 1962 (the first was apparently Roger Desautels’s company, Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.,

located in Costa Mesa, California), the emergence of private contracting as a force in the CRM field did not occur until toward the end of the 1970s and into the early 1980s (Phillips 2001). It was also during this same time that government agencies, particularly land management agencies, began to hire preservation specialists (usually archaeologists) to help them comply with legislative mandates. This was particularly true when private development proponents were tasked with completing more and more of this work, rather than the agencies themselves. As these agencies became cognizant of their responsibilities for compliance work under legislative mandate, work began to increase dramatically. The increase in work resulted in the emergence of individuals, and then small companies, to help meet the need for cultural resource investigations.

By the late 1980s, there were literally thousands of archaeologists, along with lesser numbers of historians and architectural historians and other support field professionals, undertaking millions of dollars worth of work. Academic institutions and individuals carried out less and less of this type of work. The field matured dramatically through the 1990s, becoming more structured and coherent. Communication between individuals and companies in CRM increased significantly and the field also took on a more businesslike atmosphere. One of the indications of this maturity was the creation of a trade association of CRM companies, begun in 1995, called the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA). The organization includes more than 100 member companies spread across the United States, which together employ as many as a thousand cultural resource practitioners.

Today, thousands of archaeologists are working across the country in a myriad of private sector settings. There are hundreds of environmental and engineering companies that support cultural resource divisions employing many of these professionals. There are even more professionals employed by privately owned companies specializing in archaeology, cultural anthropology, ethnography, history, architectural history, geomorphology, and many other subdisciplines and cross-disciplines related to his-



toric preservation. These companies are largely in business to meet the needs of private, state, and federal government clients who must comply with both state and federal environmental and historic regulations.

Another relatively recent change for local, state, and federal agencies dealing with cultural resource issues is a shift away from simply reacting to projects to the more proactive incorporation of cultural resource issues into the planning process, which has also become more environmentally sensitive. This change has resulted in the creation of many new consulting projects in the NEPA process as well as other areas of general planning and management, such as the preparation of overviews, cultural resource management plans, and other documents related to future planning.

### Regional Variability in Private Contracting

Beginning in the late 1970s and accelerating during the 1980s and into the 1990s, a significant shift occurred in the way in which preservation compliance issues were handled by government agencies. Permit holders working on federal lands or under federal jurisdiction took on more of the responsibility for cultural resource compliance, and private contracting in the CRM field increased dramatically. At the same time, the role of academic institutions in the CRM field lessened considerably. This shift was not smooth and did not occur concurrently in agencies or throughout the country; in some agencies and in some areas of the country, this shift is still in progress. Nevertheless, today, private CRM contracting in many forms is active throughout the country. Following are profiles of types of clients and projects undertaken by several companies scattered around the nation.

In some parts of the country, companies work almost exclusively for private developers. This is particularly true in the West where there is so much federal and state land. One company in the Southwest lists the following types of projects that are typically undertaken in a year, most of them private:

- small overviews, surveys, and construction monitoring across state and federal lands
- overviews for school sites and cellular telephone towers
- small on-call contracts for various city, county, and state agencies
- large archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery projects on very large housing and commercial development projects (largely driven by wetlands requirements of the Army Corps of Engineers [COE]). Such development projects can be as large as 2,000 to 10,000 acres.
- occasional contracts for the National Park Service (NPS) and other agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), and other smaller agencies

In the southern part of the country, contracting has a slightly different slant, especially because there is less federal land. One company in the South provided this list of projects and information regarding their work. They said that they work for:

- private developers who are required to do work by 404 permits
- engineering/construction firms who either have permit requirements or have projects with federal dollars
- state agencies and utilities such as departments of transportation (DOTs), gas pipelines, power transmission companies, and water departments who are applying for various federal permits
- federal agencies such as the COE districts on private and military land
- U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on forest land
- directly for the Department of Defense (DOD) on military bases
- Government Service Agency (GSA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other agencies on construction projects

About a third of this company's work is done directly for federal agencies, a third for transportation projects, and a third for engineering/construction companies. As is common throughout the country, they do both prehistoric and historic archaeological surveys, evaluations, and data recoveries. They also conduct historic research for a variety of clients and do architectural history surveys and Historic American Building Surveys and Historic American Engineering Record studies (HABS/HAER). In addition, this company does public outreach work, such as displays, tours, and presentations, as well as preservation planning for military and other federal agencies. Other work includes subsistence, rock art, and conservation studies. Occasionally, international archaeology projects have been undertaken.

One prominent Midwestern company is also diversified but tends to specialize in larger projects. Clients include large utilities, pipeline companies, independent power producers, state departments of transportation, large highway design companies, small engineering companies, cell tower developers, city and county governments, the federal government and agencies, Native American Tribes, and individuals.

The range of projects carried out for these clients include historic land-use reconstruction, background and literature searches, surveys, testing and mitigation projects, cultural resources management plans, cultural and historic landscape assessments, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) structure assessments, HABS/HAER studies, NRHP individual and multiple property nominations, and expert testimony and legal case support.

Yet other companies, particularly those in many Eastern states,

tend to focus much of their businesses toward government contracting. While private industry work tends to be variable in both volume and type, state and federal government projects are often longer term and can provide more stability for a private company. Highway projects generated by state departments of transportation are a mainstay for many companies, as are COE, NPS, and GSA indefinite-quantity contracts. Other agencies also provide substantial work, including the BOR and DOD. There are many companies who depend upon contracts from these agencies to exist.

Regional variability is an important component in the types of projects as well as clients, but equally important is company size. Smaller companies—those with 2 to 5 persons—can obviously take on far fewer clients and projects than can a large company with 15, 20, 30, or even more employees. The types of projects will also vary, with larger companies able to take on the burden of multistate, multiple-task oriented indefinite-quantity contracts that smaller companies would struggle to fulfill. Conversely, larger companies usually maintain too large an overhead to successfully bid against smaller companies on small, single-task projects. While these are general statements, they help illustrate some of the dynamics in existence within the contracting community and why some companies specialize in particular kinds of work and others do not.

#### Perspective

The variability that exists in CRM companies locally, regionally, and nationally can be tied to many factors. These include the

types of clients and projects available in a particular region, the size of the company, and choices made by the owners of companies. The latter is probably the most important and interesting of those reasons. The private-sector CRM field is unique in the larger world of anthropological archaeology, architectural history, and history. While many of the paradigms used in academic settings are applied, while the same tools and methods are used, and while many of the same research designs are employed, it remains distinct because of its very nature. CRM is client- and project-driven and, in many ways, operates as much as a business as the engineering company down the street. For most companies, profit is and must be a major motivating factor in pursuing and maintaining the business. If not, a business will likely fail within a few years. But, unlike business in general, the business of CRM allows its practitioners to combine their love of the field of historic preservation (in whatever sense they love it) with that of a profit-generating business. The most difficult part of successfully undertaking this venture is balancing the two, often contradictory, matters. Enough of us have found the balance, at least for a time, to make it work and to be able to contribute to the larger field of historic preservation. ☐

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## SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY SEEKS ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Richard Wilk

*Richard Wilk is President of the Society for Economic Anthropology.*

The Society for Economic Anthropology (SEA) is an unusual scholarly organization. We are not affiliated with AAA or any other larger association. We hold our own annual meetings; we have one topic chosen well in advance, and we review paper proposals, so the final program is a coherent group of papers. We have one session; everyone listens to all the papers, and we have ample time for discussion. The best papers are collected into a topical edited book that is published by Altamira Press. Recent topics have included property, gender, exchange, development, commodities, and globalization.

Probably the most unusual thing about us is that our membership has always included large numbers of archaeologists, as well as sociocultural anthropologists, applied anthropologists, economists, and a few historians and geographers. What draws us together is our shared interest in the comparative and long-term study of the economy—production, exchange, and consumption. There are really no spatial or temporal limits on these topics, and we especially value the input of archaeologists.

We realize everyone has multiple scholarly commitments these days—but it is also increasingly rare that scholars get a chance to meet in a relatively small group for extended discussion and debate on focused topics. SEA would like to invite all SAA members to join. We are always looking for new members to serve on our board, submit papers for meetings, and send in proposals for meeting topics. Our 2003 meetings will be in Monterrey, Mexico. Membership and other information is on the web at <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/anth/sea/>.

# STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

## FINDING AND FUNDING YOUR FIRST OVERSEAS FIELD EXPERIENCE

Elizabeth de Grummond

*Elizabeth de Grummond, a member of the Student Affairs Committee, is a doctoral student in the Interdepartmental Program in Classical Art and Archaeology at the University of Michigan.*

**M**any of us aspire to do research abroad, but taking that first step—arranging and financing a first overseas field experience—can be daunting. How do you know which field project is right for you? And if you are responsible for your travel and living expenses, as is usually the case, how do you pay for it all?

### Choosing A Project

You should ask yourself first what you most want to get out of the experience. Is it, for instance, more important for you to learn excavation techniques, to learn about the archaeology of the region in which you will be working, or to get the chance to work on an excavation team that includes or is run by local archaeologists? Is receiving academic credit as a part of your experience a priority? Do you want to be able to travel on weekends and days off, or would you prefer a more intense excavation schedule? You should also give serious consideration to how well you think you will be able to function abroad. Have you traveled abroad before? How well do you know the local language? Are you used to handling culturally sensitive or stressful situations? Will you find primitive living conditions acceptable, or would you prefer more comfortable accommodations? Do you have specific dietary needs or concerns that may cause difficulties abroad?

There is a range of different types of summer field projects that will accept students, and establishing your own priorities for the field experience will help you choose from among the possibilities. Different types of projects include local digs that accept volunteers; international digs that accept volunteers; and true field schools, designed to train diggers.

In countries in which local archaeological initiatives exist, it is often possible to volunteer to work on a local university- or government-sponsored dig. Prior field experience is often not required, but you will probably need to be able to communicate in the local language, and you will most likely be responsible for arranging and financing your transportation to the site. You will probably also have to pay at least some, if not all, of your living expenses while there, but these may be minimal (if, for

instance, you are living in a tent in a rural area). Participating in this type of project will require a lot of motivation on your part, and there is no guarantee that you will receive adequate or useful training in archaeological techniques. (On the one dig of this type in which I have participated, however, the local archaeologist was keenly aware of how important volunteer help was to his work, and he took the time to give detailed answers to every archaeological question I asked.) The advantages of local volunteer projects are that they generally cost the least, you will be much more immersed in the local culture and language, and you can usually select the dates and length of time for which you wish to volunteer.

International projects that accept volunteers are often sponsored by nonprofit organizations or by universities. Some are similar to local volunteer digs—except, of course, with a field crew that consists of archaeologists who are not nationals of the country in which the project takes place—while others are closer in spirit to field school projects. Thus, the advantages and disadvantages of international volunteer projects vary in relation to the way in which the project is run. (So, if you are interested in participating in this type of dig, be sure to ask many questions up front about what will be expected of you and what you can expect in return.) Generally speaking, participation in international volunteer projects does tend to cost more than joining a locally run dig, as the accommodations are often better, and, whether they admit it or not, the project directors are much more likely to depend on your “volunteer fee,” not just to finance your individual participation in the project but also to finance the venture as a whole.

Finally, there is the true field school, a field project that is research-oriented but also expressly intended to teach archaeological techniques to students and, often, to acquaint students with the archaeology of the region. Traditionally, overseas field schools are university-sponsored expeditions led in foreign countries by professors from a home (American, Canadian, etc.) institution. The advantages of participating in such a project are obvious: the project is designed with you, the student, in mind and is intended specifically to teach you about archaeology and to help



*A lighter moment among the students at the University of Michigan–University of Minnesota excavations at Tel Kedesh in Galilee, Israel.*

you get the most out of the overseas experience as a whole. Therefore, in addition to instruction in archaeological techniques, field schools may include a lecture course about local archaeology or organized visits and tours of local sites and museums.

True field schools also often feature the option of academic credit from the sponsoring university or institution. For those hesitant about traveling or living in a foreign country for the first time, this type of project tends to provide a more supportive environment than volunteer projects. The disadvantage of a field school is, of course, the cost, as you will most likely have to pay for all of your travel expenses, a field school fee (which usually includes room and board), and, in some cases, tuition as well. Also, those interested in having extensive contacts with locals may find participating in an organized field school somewhat restrictive. Finally, field schools tend to be more selective, and the project director will be looking for someone who can contribute to as well as learn from the project and who can conduct him- or herself maturely in stressful situations.

Once you have an idea of what kind of project you want to join, where do you look to find the specific project that is right for you? Start by asking your professors and other students in your department. You will get the most useful information by talking to people you know, trust, and who are familiar with a project firsthand and know the archaeologist who runs the project. You may also find that your own university sponsors an excavation; this situation is ideal because it often increases your chances of obtaining academic credit as well as financial aid for participation. You should also look at the *Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin* published annually by the Archaeological Institute of America (information at <http://www.archaeological.org/Publications/Publications.html#Anchor-200-40048>), as this is the most comprehensive

listing of excavation opportunities available. The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Server (<http://www.cincpac.com/afos/testpit.html>) and the “dig” listing on K. Kris Hirst’s About.com archaeology page (<http://archaeology.about.com/cs/currentdigs/index.htm>) are also useful.

### Paying For It All

When you have found a project and made arrangements to participate, the next big question is, how do you pay for it? If the old-fashioned way—earning the money yourself or begging it off your parents—is not an option for you, again start by asking your academic adviser, professors, and classmates for ideas. Also ask the secretary or staff assistant in your department, as he or she will likely know more than anyone else in your department about the financial ins and outs of your university and may know of scholarships or research money for which you are eligible. If you are a graduate student, your university probably has competitive grants for summer research for which you can apply. Increasingly, such grants are also available for undergraduate students (usually with a name like “undergraduate research opportunities program”): ask your adviser or your departmental secretary if these programs exist at your university. You may have better luck obtaining such grants if you include a true research project as a part of your plans for your time overseas: research at museums or sites abroad to follow up on a term paper you have written, similar research for an undergraduate honors thesis, or even a masters thesis. Indeed, many grants can only be used for research and not for “educational expenses” such as a for-academic-credit field school. In this case, the grant money can cover your travel and research expenses, and then you can stay on overseas for the field project.

You should also inquire at your university’s study abroad office about financial aid possibilities. The study abroad staff will probably only be able to help if you are participating in a field school for which transferable academic credit is given, but if this is in fact the case, the staff should be able to give you information about summer scholarships and loans for what is effectively study abroad. For more information on archaeology and study abroad in general, see “A World of Possibilities: Study Abroad for Archaeology,” a Student Affairs Committee column written by Jarrod Burks (*SAA Bulletin* 18[1], <http://www.saa.org/publications/saabulletin/18-1/saa14.html>).

Participating in an overseas dig can be a wonderful experience. It can also, however, be a terrible one. And your own persistence and patience can make all of the difference. Choose your project carefully, ask questions up front about what will be expected of you and what you can expect in return, and be persistent in your search for funding. When you are finally abroad, be tenacious in following up on the things that are important to you and be patient with the unexpected circumstances that will inevitably arise. And have fun! ☺



# REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Susan J. Bender

*Susan J. Bender is Secretary for the Society of American Archaeology.*

**O**n March 20 and 23, 2002, the Board met at the annual meeting venue in Denver, CO. This report highlights the Society's new initiatives and continuing progress in arenas important to its membership. The Board seeks, as always, to ensure that the Society's activities and programming support the diverse interests of the profession.

The 2002 meeting was a healthy one, with 3,286 registered participants. The Board received a report from the 2002 Annual Program Chair, Catherine Cameron. They thanked Cameron for her excellent work in organizing this sizable and complex undertaking and discussed with her how best to respond to increasingly frequent requests to support Powerpoint presentations at the annual meeting. The Board was particularly pleased with the very positive response to the addition of a CRM Expo at this year's annual meeting.

The Board carefully reviewed the Society's fiscal position in light of the climate of financial uncertainty following the events of September 11, 2001 and were happy to learn from Treasurer Minnis that the income generated by our hugely successful 2001 meeting, together with a conservative investment plan, has left SAA fiscally healthy. Moreover, the unusual success of SAA fundraising efforts over the last two years have enabled the Society to sustain and develop its work in support of public education, Native American Scholarships, and professional development through roundtable discussions at annual meetings.

A continuing agenda item for the Board is to monitor carefully SAA's government affairs activities. Reports were received from President Kelly, Government Affairs Committee Chair Lynne Sebastian, and Repatriation Committee Co-Chair Vincas Steponaitis. Their reports confirmed that SAA carefully monitors legislation affecting the preservation of cultural resources both nationally and increasingly internationally, and that the

Society's positions are regularly solicited in legislative and legal decisions that affect the profession and the resource. SAA's involvement with the Kennewick lawsuit and the implementation of NAGPRA legislation are but two such examples.

The Board discussed and approved several new SAA initiatives. First, it adopted a nondiscrimination policy for the Society that states:

The Society for American Archaeology is committed to working toward increased representation of diversity in the profession of archaeology and to representing the diversity of its membership in all programs and activities. This commitment is necessary to achieving SAA's goals as described in its mission statement. Therefore, SAA declares discrimination on the grounds of race, color, marital status, sexual orientation, or disability is prohibited in its programs, activities, services and employment.

Moreover, the Board received a report from the Task Force on Diversity and has moved to implement a second Task Force on Diversity Initiatives to develop a prioritized action plan based on this initial report.

Finally, in concert with the Publications Committee, the Board has decided to move forward aggressively in the arena of digital publications. After receiving a report from John Hoopes and Larry Conyers, the Board decided to move forward with a digital publication series, appointing John Hoopes as its editor and requesting submission of style and editorial guidelines to the President. President Kelly has also committed the Society to making its print journals available online, beginning with electronic access to back issues through JSTOR this summer.

Please look for more detailed information on current SAA activities in the President's and Treasurer's reports. ☐

# SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## 67TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING

**P**resident Robert Kelly called the Society for American Archaeology's 67th Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:35 P.M. on March 22, 2002 in Denver, Colorado. The president noted that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 66th Annual Business Meeting held in New Orleans, Louisiana [these minutes were published in *SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 1, number 3]. It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

President Kelly then delivered his report and noted that the annual meeting attendance as of noon Friday was 3,134. He reported that the Society is in a sound position both financially and programmatically. He remarked upon highlights of government affairs, publications, public education, diversity initiatives, and fundraising among the array of SAA programs.

Treasurer Paul Minnis reported that, due to a conservative investment strategy, the Society is financially secure. There is every reason to believe that the Society will remain strong financially and therefore able to retain its active advocacy for archaeology.

Secretary Susan Bender reported the results of the election. The following will serve: President-Elect: Lynne Sebastian; Secretary-Elect: Dean Snow; Directors: Patricia Gilman and Nelly Robles Garcia; Members of the Nominating Committee: Julie Francis and Barbara Roth

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported on the many new initiatives in the Society's programs. The major development in SAA office activity has been the implementation of new accounting software, to be followed by implementation of a new state-of-the art, web-based association management system. This upgrade will enable efficient transactions between the SAA office and membership.

*The SAA Archaeological Record* editor, John Kantner, reported on his efforts to develop the *The SAA Archaeological Record* as a central trade magazine. He is trying to develop the magazine



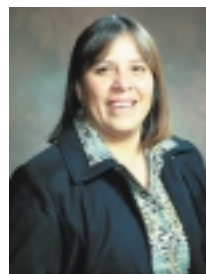
Lynne Sebastian



Dean Snow



Patricia Gilman



Nelly Robles Garcia

along three trajectories: 1) clear up the modest backlog of contributions waiting to appear in the publications, while (2) balancing the magazine's function as a newsletter for Society business with (3) his goal of developing special thematic issues of broad interest.

The editor of *American Antiquity* Timothy Kohler reported on recent developments aimed at providing members with e-

access to the journal. JSTOR will begin to provide e-access this coming summer, and plans are afoot to provide similar access for the more recent issues not available through JSTOR. Kohler encouraged members to submit articles for review to the journal. Current acceptance rate hovers around 50 percent. There is a small backlog of articles waiting to be published, and Kohler is able to maintain 90-day turnaround on article review. Kohler concluded his remarks by thanking contributing authors, reviewers, and the journal's loyal readership.

*Latin American Antiquity* coeditors Kathy Schreiber and Patricia Fournier gave their last editorial report. Submissions to the journal have been active, resulting in an acceptance rate of 26 percent for first-time submissions, and a 50 percent+ acceptance on resubmitted articles—generating an overall acceptance rate of 38 percent. They thanked the many reviewers for their detailed and careful work. The coeditors announced Suzanne

Fish and Maria Gaspar as incoming coeditors. They thanked Michael Smith for his excellent work on the journal's book review section and recognized the important contributions of members of the editorial Board. John Neikirk and SAA staff received special thanks for their support of the journal's production process.

After these reports, President Kelly welcomed the newly elected members of the Board and the Nominating Committee and thanked the Nominating Committee, chaired by Vin Steponaitis.

He also thanked the Program Committee chaired by Catherine Cameron, the Local Advisory Committee headed by Tammy Stone, and Workshop Coordinator Robert Jackson for organizing such an excellent meeting.

He offered special thanks to those who chaired and served on other SAA committees this past year, noting that SAA could not function without them.

He extended the Society's appreciation to Treasurer Paul Minnis, and Board members, Kenneth Ames and Janet Levy, all of whom completed their terms at this annual meeting.

The President expressed the Society's thanks as well to our staff at the headquarters in Washington, DC and particularly to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek.

After the reports the President recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's awards.

After the awards, there was no new Business, and the Ceremonial Resolutions were offered.

President Kelly called for a motion to adjourn and the 67th annual business meeting was adjourned at 6:25 P.M.

*Respectfully Submitted,  
Susan J. Bender, Secretary*

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

**W**hen I took on this position a year ago, I told my colleagues, in terms that only those in a rodeo-prone state would understand, that my goal was just "to stay on for the whole 8 seconds." Well, the first 4 seconds are up. And it's been a heck of a ride. It's been a good year for SAA, but a busy one. I'll just mention some of the key events.

**FINANCE.** In brief, we are fine. Reserves are at nearly 40 percent of operating budget, closing in on our goal of 50 percent. We've recovered from the September market decline, and we've been able to add value to the Technology, Legal Contingency, Special Projects, and Digital Technology Funds.

**FUND RAISING.** In December 1999, the combined assets of the

General, Public Education Endowment, and Native American Scholarships Endowment were \$61,000. It is now \$203,000—an increase of \$142,000 in three years. SAA received another 5-year grant (\$9,000/yr) from NSF to continue providing supplemental funds for the Native American Scholarship Program. Last year the scholarship's silent auction raised \$5,500 at the SAA meeting and \$2,000 at the Pecos Conference. I'll remind you that a high level of participation by our members in SAA fund-raising efforts is essential to attracting outside donations and foundation grants. Fred Wendorf has led a fund-raising effort over the last several years that has resulted in tens of thousands of dollars in donations to the Society's endowments. SAA deeply appreciates Dr. Wendorf's efforts.

**GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.** SAA continues to be active in Government Affairs both publicly and behind the scenes. Almost a year after the hearing, we still await a decision in the Kennewick case. The National Park Service has reorganized its national NAGPRA office and begun to write regulations on Culturally Unidentified Human Remains. Through our superb legal counsel, SAA has sent NPS a letter detailing why we believe that NPS does not have the statutory authority under NAGPRA to promulgate these regulations. We await the park service's response.

In other matters, the good guys have been winning this year. SAA was an intervener in a case brought against the office of the U.S. President, which argued that the Antiquities Act was unconstitutional. That case was dismissed in Federal court this past fall. We joined an AIA brief concerning the illegal importing of Egyptian artifacts in New York; the defendant in that case was recently convicted. We have likewise joined with SHA and ACRA in a case concerning how the Army Corps of Engineers defines the area of project effects. We've helped strengthen ARPA sentences, endorsed a re-authorization of a Bilateral Agreement to protect against the illegal importing of cultural materials from Canada to the U.S., and we are trying to rectify a situation in New Mexico involving excessive fees for research permits. We are working toward placing an archaeologist, for the first time, onto the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. Most recently, SAA has been accepted as a consulting party on an issue involving the Texas Army COE and section 106 compliance in a case concerning a nearly 7,000-year-old cemetery in Texas.

This past January, I, along with Repatriation Committee co-chair Vin Steponaitis and Government Affairs Chair Lynne Sebastian, visited D.C. and spoke with the National Park Service about various NAGPRA-related issues, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and ICOMOS. We also spoke with staff members from Wyoming's Representative about proposed legislation to sell a national register site to a private interest who claimed the site as sacred land.

**PUBLICATIONS.** Unless you're not paying attention, you should

have noticed that the journals have new covers and more pages. Tim Kohler has agreed to remain on as editor of *American Antiquity* for an additional year, and *Latin American Antiquity* will have two new editors, Suzanne Fish (Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona) and Maria Dulce Gaspar (Museu Nacional, Brazil). The books program, under Garth Bawden, is active, and *Delivering Archaeological Information Electronically*, edited by Mary Carroll, has just appeared. At this meeting, I have held a discussion group devoted to the issue of electronic publishing by SAA. This concerns not only the journals, but larger matters as well, such as report and data archiving. Minimally, my goal is to have the journals simultaneously available in print and electronic formats in another year or so. As reported last year, back issues of *American Antiquity* will be available electronically through JSTOR, to which many university libraries subscribe, and will also be available for a fee to SAA members. (Note: at the Saturday Board meeting the Board approved a new all-digital publication to be edited by John Hoopes [U Kansas]. It should appear on SAA's website by September of this year).

MEETINGS. As of noon on Friday, attendance at the Denver meeting was 3,134, a very healthy showing, with over 1,600 submissions. Program Chair Cathy Cameron has done an excellent job of organizing the meeting and has improved the excellent meetings software developed under Barbara Mills's direction last year. For the third year, we have the Grad School Expo in addition to the CRM Expo. I want to thank the Local Advisory Committee headed by Tammy Stone and the Workshop Coordinator Robert Jackson for their assistance in assembling this meeting.

Upcoming meetings will be Milwaukee, Montreal, Salt Lake City, and, in 2006, Puerto Rico.

MEMBERSHIP. At the end of 2001, membership stood at 7,019, a record high. Nonetheless, the rate of growth is so low that membership is essentially stable. Last year I asked all of you to go out and find just one more member to join SAA. Some of you took me up on that challenge, but others are apparently procrastinating. For those, I ask that you add to your list of New Year's resolutions that you get one more member to join SAA. We've done a lot, but our potential to do even more is hampered by the fact that there are many practicing archaeologists out there who are not SAA members. We know that we need them, but they apparently don't know how much they need us. I need you to help with this problem.

Last year the board established a Task Force on Diversity chaired by Antonio Curet. That Task Force has reported to the Board and the Board has now established a second Task Force that will prioritize the first Task Force's recommendations and devise a specific action plan for their implementation.

PUBLIC EDUCATION. The Public Education Committee has had a

very active year. They have held a number of retreats to discuss initiatives in the SAA website, the Native American Educator Workshops, and the Bureau of Land Management's Project Archaeology. They've organized two workshops for this meeting, taken the SAA's education booth to several teachers' conferences, and published a series of useful articles in *The SAA Archaeological Record*. There is also a plethora of activities going on at the state level.

CONCLUSION. So, we have all been busy. In this regard, I would like to thank the 300-plus members who serve on our 40-plus committees and task forces. I'd like to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Vin Steponaitis, for a fine slate of candidates, and the candidates themselves for agreeing to stand for election. I'd like to recognize the three Board members who are stepping down after this Business Meeting. I will miss Treasurer Paul Minnis, whose synapses-bending wit made executive committee meetings fun and was matched only by his level-headed thinking. And I thank Janet Levy and Ken Ames for their responsiveness, their attention to detail, and their ability to help me stay focused on the important things.

(At the Business Meeting I inadvertently neglected to thank outgoing editors of *Latin American Antiquity*, Kathy Schreiber and Patricia Fournier. I sincerely apologize for that oversight. The Board is grateful for their three years of service and excellent stewardship of the journal. Links between North, Central, and South American members are stronger for their efforts.)

Finally, I wish to thank our executive director, Tobi Brimsek, and our Washington, D.C. staff. Tobi is always looking to the future and makes the extra effort to insure that things run smoothly. The Board deeply appreciates this. And the staff's skill and dedication continue to make me, the Board, and, in fact, all of us look good. On behalf of all the members, I'd like to express our deepest thanks to Tobi and her staff.

While I hope that you are pleased with the state of the Society, I also hope that you will always feel free to contact the board, the SAA staff, or committee chairs if you think there is anything that we can do better.

**Bob Kelly**  
President

The following reports from the annual business meeting can be viewed on SAAweb at <http://www.saa.org/About-saa/reports.html>:

Report of the Treasurer  
Report of the Executive Director  
Report of the Editor, *The SAA Archaeological Record*  
Report of the Editor, *American Antiquity*  
Report of the Coeditors, *Latin American Antiquity*



## 2002 AWARD RECIPIENTS

### Presidential Recognition Awards

MICHAEL J. FANELLI

An attorney with the Washington, D.C. law firm Covington and Burling, Michael Fanelli has provided SAA with critical and insightful pro bono legal advice and services. Most recently, he worked long hours in helping SAA prepare its amicus curiae brief in the Kennewick case. This legal brief was exceptionally important as the Kennewick case has the potential to set crucial case law concerning NAGPRA. It was essential that SAA's brief be accurate and thoroughly grounded in the law. SAA could not have done this without Michael's expertise and assistance.

DONALD FORSYTH CRAIB

The 2002 Society for American Archaeology Presidential Recognition Award is presented to Donald Forsyth Craib for his 6 years of outstanding service as SAA's Manager, Government Affairs. Donald's tireless efforts to build a presence for the Society on Capitol Hill and with the Executive Branch have been vital to the Society's successes in addressing critical issues and in pursuing sustained initiatives. With professional skill, an unfailing sense of humor, and an increasingly sophisticated grasp of obscure archaeological issues, Donald has ably assisted SAA's leaders in effectively promoting the public policy interests of American archaeology in Washington. Donald's well-known affability was an important asset to SAA. He maintained important lines of communication with diverse groups and reached out to build valuable partnerships with other organizations. His publications and participation in professional meetings have advanced scholarship on important public policy issues. The Society and the archaeological community are deeply indebted to Donald Craib for his many years of dedicated service.



JOHNA HUTIRA

Johna Hutira has amply demonstrated that the success of any SAA venture depends on committed volunteers. She demonstrated this through her work on the Native American Scholarship Committee. She has volunteered countless hours of time to make the Silent Auction run smoothly, encouraged numerous people to increase donations to the

Native American Scholarship Fund, and recruited others to the committee. She was also responsible for several marketing ideas—you can thank her for that brightly colored sticker on your SAA name badge to show that you've bid on an item at the silent auction. She "encouraged" her employer, Northland

Research, to pay for their secretary to attend the SAAs and help run the auction booth, and is a fountain of new fund-raising ideas. More recently, she has turned her talent to COSWA, helping to raise funds to pay for their breakfast meeting this year. Hutira serves as a shining example of what makes SAA work.

### Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis



ROBIN TORRENCE

Robin Torrence's contributions to the field of archaeology, specifically lithic studies, have been remarkable. From Greek quarries she showed how lithic data can be employed to answer questions of craft specialization, social complexity, and centralized control of resources. Her research involving the sourcing, through PIXE/PIGME and

density analyses, of obsidian from Oceania led to new insights concerning the production and distribution of the resource. This research dovetailed with considerations of landscape use in Oceania, which she has shown to have changed drastically through time. Her theoretical work on time stress among hunter-gatherers has illustrated how lithic technology represents not just mundane responses to everyday situations, but solutions to the management of risk. In addition, her promotion of lithic use-wear, combined with phytolith and starch residue studies, has opened up innovative lines of endeavor in Australian research. Robin has initiated important projects, coordinated disparate expertise, as with the Ancient Starch Research Group, and nurtured students and colleagues to an enhanced level of achievement. For these and a host of other reasons, Robin Torrence has truly been an inspiration to the profession.

### Book Awards



LEWIS R. BINFORD

The SAA Book Award Committee is proud to announce the selection of *Constructing Frames of Reference: An Analytical Method for Archaeological Theory Building Using Ethnographic and Environmental Data Sets*, by Lewis R. Binford, published by the University of California Press in 2001. This is a major

work by a leading scholar of hunter-gatherer lifeways, which offers a way for archaeologists to use ethnographic data to both learn something new and avoid the pitfalls of circularity inherent in the use of analogy. The volume is predicated on the Julian Stewardian assumption that human behavior can best be understood as a solution to problems posed by the environment, both social and natural. He investigates the relations between nature and behavior by compiling exhaustive cross-cultural and cross-environmental data about recent hunter-gatherers and the parameters of the natural environment in which they lived. Similarities can be found because there is a finite number of solutions to the problems that confront foraging people.



ANNE-MARIE CANTWELL (top) and  
DIANA DIZEREGA WALL (bottom)



Occasionally, the SAA's Book Award Committee makes an award for an outstanding contribution to the public understanding of archaeology. This year's second book award recognizes *Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City*, by Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diana diZerega Wall, published by Yale University Press in 2001, as the recipient of the Society's Book Award for a book aimed at a popular audience. The authors pursue New York City as a single archaeological site viewed through time. It typifies the kind of volume that would draw the interested layperson into archaeology, and their treatment of the African Burial Ground project is a remarkable object-lesson in drawing the

community into archaeology. The city is made to come alive in this engaging and open narrative of the life history of a city. The sense of place never wavers. The volume is not only based on sound archaeological scholarship, it is well written and beautifully produced. We commend the authors for an excellent example of outreach to public awareness.

#### Crabtree Award



RICHARD A. BICE

The 2002 SAA Crabtree Award is presented to Richard A. Bice of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Bice is a retired engineer with a distinguished career at Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories in the development of nuclear weapons, environmental testing equipment, and solar energy. Serving

two terms on the Albuquerque City Commission and other boards, he was instrumental in establishing the Museum of Albuquerque and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History. As a charter member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS) and a long-term Trustee of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM), he established the ASNM amateur certification program in 1972. As Field Supervisor and Director of the ASNM Field School, he became known as a meticulous archaeologist who maintains the highest standards of fieldwork, analysis, and reporting. Through his efforts, AAS and ASNM have cooperated with university and federal agency research projects. He has published over 20 articles and monographs detailing his research on various Basketmaker, Pueblo, and Hispanic communities. His contribution to American archaeology includes published research, amateur education, and development of two wonderful museums for the education of children and the general public.

#### Award for Excellence in Cultural Resources Management



LAURENCE W. SPANNE

Laurence W. Spanne is the Historic Preservation Officer and Chief of Cultural Resources at Vandenberg Air Force Base. Major projects during his 19 years of tenure include the MX, ICBM and Peacekeeper Missiles, Space Shuttle, and Space Launch Complexes as well as a basewide inventory of prehistoric and Cold War resources, all digitized in GIS.

Mr. Spanne developed an outstanding public outreach program to the local Chumash tribe and to the local community through tours, exhibits, brochures, and popular histories of the area. He has also taught classes at Allan Hancock College and UC Santa Barbara for over 30 years, infusing an appreciation for archaeology into hundreds of students through local field trips.

Mr. Spanne's efforts to increase support for historic preservation on VAFB include showcasing its complex heritage resources and natural environment in discussions, papers and slide shows at Department of Defense workshops and symposia. His work to involve the local Chumash in VAFB land management resulted in a 1998 Air Force decision to allow the Santa Ynez Band to hunt and fish on base lands for the first time in 150 years.

## Dissertation Award



SILVIA R. KEMBEL

The Dissertation Award is presented to Dr. Silvia R. Kembel for her Stanford University dissertation, *Architectural Sequence and Chronology at Chavín de Huantar, Peru* (June 2001). Kembel's dissertation was judged to have outstanding merit for three primary reasons: the scale of the contribution to archaeology; the degree of innovation in field, analytical, and presentation methodology; and the level of sophistication represented by her analysis. Kembel uses precise three-dimensional mapping and remote sensing data along with radiocarbon dates to establish a detailed sequence of architectural development which demonstrates that Chavín de Huantar was built at an earlier time than previously thought, and in at least fifteen phases. This contrasts with the traditional view of Old-Temple and New-Temple construction in a three-phase sequence. Her dissertation explores how this new chronology fits with existing stylistic sequences and patterns of settlement and population growth. Breaking with earlier views, Kembel addresses the implications of this new sequence for understanding Chavín ideology and how it may have changed over time. Rich in detail, the dissertation is an accessible reference for those seeking a new perspective on spatial analysis, the pre-Hispanic Andes, population growth, and sociopolitical development in general.

## Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



DEBORAH M. PEARSALL

The winner of the SAA's Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research is Deborah M. Pearsall. Pearsall is perhaps best known for her book, *Palaeoethnobotany: A Handbook of Procedures*, as well as her co-authored book, *The Origins of Agriculture in the Lowland Neotropics*. She is particularly influential in her development and application of phytolith analysis in archaeology. Her classification system for phytoliths is one of the primary schemes used by researchers today. She has substantive research contributions on nearly every continent. Pearsall is also a devoted teacher, inspiring students to discover the potential of palaeoethnobotany. Many of these students are now practicing professionals. For her theoretical and substantive contributions to palaeoethnobotany and archaeology and her dedication to education, The Society for American Archaeology is honored to present this award to Deborah M. Pearsall.

## Poster Awards

The Student Poster Award goes to Laura Smith, James Jordan, David Johnson, Casey Haskell, and Herbert Maschner for "The Economic Impacts of Sea Level Change and the Environmental Impacts of Village Life at Adamangan on the Western Alaska Peninsula."

The Professional Poster Award goes to Manuel R. Palacios-Fest and Jeffrey A. Homburg for "Ostracode Paleoecology in the Ballona Lagoon of Coastal Southern California."

## State Archaeology Week Poster Award



Each year the State Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. Winners are decided by a vote of those viewing the posters and turning in a ballot included with their registration packets. The winners are:

First Prize, WYOMING

Second Prize, MARYLAND

Third Prize, IOWA

## Student Paper Award



CHRISTOPHER MOREHART

The SAA Student Paper award is given this year to Christopher Morehart of Florida State University for his paper "A Paleoethnobotanical Perspective on Ancient Maya Cave Utilization." An excellent piece of original archaeological research that advances our understanding of the ancient Maya, this paper also contributes significantly to archaeological method and theory. In it, the author summarizes paleoethnobotanical investigations conducted in a series of caves in western Belize. Archaeobotanical remains collected from these caves included various species of wood charcoal, tree fruits, major domesticates (i.e., maize, beans, squash and chile peppers), and textiles. Because caves in the Maya lowlands were used for ceremonial activities, these data were interpreted as remnants of ritual practices. The author used these data in conjunction with existing ethnographic, archaeological, iconographic, and epigraphic information about the Maya to increase our knowledge of ancient Maya plant/human interactions in a ritual context.

### Award for Excellence in Public Education



#### ANTHRONOTES

This award is presented to *AnthroNotes*, a publication of the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology. Over the past 23

years, 60 issues of *AnthroNotes* have been published and distributed free of charge to educators across the United States and throughout the world. With a current circulation of 9,000, it is a major vehicle of public outreach and education. *AnthroNotes* provides readers with the latest developments in archaeological and anthropological research, but does so in an engaging and accessible style. Comprised of lead articles, tested teaching activities, and community resources, it is an invaluable tool for schoolteachers, archaeologists, anthropologists, and museum professionals who are interested in the wider dissemination of anthropological and archaeological knowledge.

*AnthroNotes* has, for more than two decades, set a standard for producing educational materials about archaeology and anthropology that are useful to those working in pre-college, museum, and university settings. It was one of the early pioneers for public education in these fields and has been a model for others to follow. There is no doubt that *AnthroNotes* has made a difference in the understanding of archaeology and anthropology by countless students and teachers. The publication and its editorial staff well deserve the acknowledgment that comes with this award.

### Gene S. Stuart Award



#### CHIP MINTY

Given in recognition of outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, the 2002 Gene S. Stuart Award is presented to Chip Minty. In three articles published in *The Daily Oklahoman*, Minty captures the wonder of Mesa Verde's archaeology, compelling the reader to visit Mesa Verde National Park as well as Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and Ute Mountain Tribal

Park. The reader is drawn to the majesty of the many sites and the human stories they contain. In reporting investigations of the "abandonment" of the Four Corners region, Minty assem-

bles evidence and explanations, including intercommunity strife, drought, global cooling, denuded forests, cannibalism, and overarching social forces. Addressing his local audience, Minty cites research of an Oklahoman archaeologist who argues that a great drought was the last straw for the farming people of Mesa Verde and for those at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma. Minty reaches the reader with text and photographs that convey the wonder and beauty of Mesa Verde's sites. He uses the words of a Ute guide to express the spiritual impact of visits to the sites. His balanced and accessible treatment of the scientific investigations fosters greater public understanding of the goals of archaeology.

### Lifetime Achievement Award



#### JAIME LITVAK KING

Jaime Litvak King has been one of the giants in Mesoamerican archaeology for more than forty years and is widely admired throughout the scholarly world. A highly productive researcher, he was responsible for important fieldwork at Xochicalco and other key sites; his numerous publications are wide ranging, covering exchange routes, settlement patterns, quantitative methods, and the Mesoamerican culture area, as well as influential popular writing. He has trained and inspired large numbers of undergraduate and graduate archaeology students, including many leading figures in Mexican archaeology today. He also has served as a very important liaison between both the worlds of academia and the general public and the Mexican and U.S. archaeological communities. In institution building, he has few peers, especially as regards his leadership of the Anthropological Research Institute at the National University of Mexico (the UNAM). He clearly deserves significant credit for the vitality of Mexican archaeology today and is an outstanding choice for the Society's Lifetime Achievement Award.

### Dienje Kenyon Memorial Fellowship

#### ELIZABETH ESPEY

The Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is presented in honor of Dienje Kenyon and in support of research by women students in archaeology. The 2001 Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is awarded to Ms. Elizabeth Espey of the University of Manitoba.



## Native American Scholarships

## ARTHUR C. PARKER SCHOLARSHIP

The award from SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is to provide archaeological training for Native Americans, so that they can take back to their communities a deeper understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology.

The recipient of this year's Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is Nola Markey of the Salteaux First Nation in Canada. Ms. Markey is in the doctoral program at Simon Fraser University and will use her scholarship for fieldwork with the Nlaka:pamux in the southern Interior Plateau of British Columbia.

## National Science Foundation Scholarships

SAA has been able to award three additional Native American Scholarships that have been made possible by generous support of the National Science Foundation:

DEONA NABOA of Hawaii. Ms. Naboa is a senior at the University of Hawaii and will use her scholarship to attend the University of Hawaii field school on Easter Island.

MS. NATALIE BALL. Ms. Ball is a member of the Modoc Nation and a freshmen at the University of Oregon. She will use her scholarship to attend the University of Oregon Field school.

MS. TRACY PIERRE, of the Colville Confederated tribes of Washington. She is currently applying to graduate schools and will use her scholarship to reanalyze archaeological collections affiliated with the Colville Tribe.

## CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

**T**he Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the retiring officer,

Paul E Minnis [2002], Treasurer

and the retiring **Board members**,

Kenneth M Ames [2002] Janet E Levy [2002]

To the staff, and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the Executive Director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at Registration and other tasks;

To the Program Committee, chaired by

Catherine M. Cameron

and to the Committee Members

David G. Anderson	Douglas Bamforth
Brenda Bowser	Carol Gleichman
Arthur Joyce	Stephen Lekson
Peter McKenna	Payson Sheets
Dean Saitta	Miriam Stark
Mary Van Buren	Joe Watkins

and to the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, chaired by

Tammy Stone

and to other committee chairs completing their service and to the many members who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

The Society of American Archaeology also notes that this is the 75th anniversary of the journal *Antiquity*. Therefore be it resolved that the Society offers its congratulations on this occasion to *Antiquity* for its many years of service to the discipline of archaeology.

Will the membership please signal approval of these motions by a general round of applause.

And be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

Pierre Bourdieu	David Chase
J. Desmond Clark	Robert (Bob) Euler
Jan Friedman	Warren Gaines
E. T. Hall	Marvin Harris
Douglas C. Kellogg	Jia Lanpo
Marion Stirling Pugh	Francis ("Fritz") Riddell
Marie-Joseph Steve	Dorothy Burr Thompson

Will the members please rise for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues.

*Respectfully submitted,*

*Jon Muller*

*On behalf of the Resolutions Committee*

# SAA 2003 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2003 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

Treasurer-elect (2003) to succeed to the office of treasurer for 2004–2006

Board of Directors member, Position #1 (2003–2006), replacement for current member Patricia McAnany

Board of Directors member, Position #2 (2003–2006), replacement for current member William Doelle

Nominating Committee Member, Member 1 (2004)

Nominating Committee Member, Member 2 (2004)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2003 Nominating Committee: Chair Paul E. Minnis, Richard Blanton, Margaret Conkey, Julie Francis, and Barbara Roth.

Please send all nominations along with an address and phone number, no later than September 5, 2002 to Chair, 2003 Nominating Committee, c/o SAA, Executive Director, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557, tel: (202) 789-8200, fax: (202) 789-0284, email: [tobi\\_brimsek@saa.org](mailto:tobi_brimsek@saa.org).

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LETTERS, from page 14 ↩

more we archaeologists do posters in large rooms, the more the SAA will be able to vary its choice of convention sites, including ones that are easier on our pocketbooks.

If there's a down side to switching from paper reading to posters, I don't see it. If anything, I view doing posters as a sign of clear thinking, and browsing posters as a positively liberating experience. If you're not sure, please try doing a poster just once; if you're not convinced, you can always go back to reading your paper in the dark.

David A. Phillips, Jr.  
SWCA Environmental Consultants

# ROBERT C. EULER

1924–2002

George J. Gumerman

*George J. Gumerman is the Director of the Arizona State Museum and Professor of Anthropology at The University of Arizona.*

**B**ob Euler, 77, died in Prescott, AZ on January 13, 2002. He was one of the last archaeologists broadly trained as an anthropologist who actually practiced and published in all the subfields of anthropology. Bob received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in Economics from Northern Arizona University and his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. His publications number over 150 and range in subject from split-twig figurines, Hopi chants, plant domestication, Pai social organization, extinct mountain goats, human paleopathologies, and land tenure at Isleta Pueblo. He was best known for his archaeology in the Grand Canyon region, especially his excavation of Stanton's Cave. His love of the Grand Canyon extended to its geology, archaeology, paleontology, biology, history, anthropology, and ethnography centered on the many different Pai groups. His interest often focused on topics that others considered peripheral. Bob also was an important contributor to an early effort on cooperative archaeology in the U.S. Southwest, the Southwestern Anthropological Research Group, and to a consortium of natural and social scientists who researched the interaction between the environment and its peoples. At the time of his death he was the Tribal Archaeologist for the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe.

Bob was the chairman of the Anthropology Department at both Northern Arizona University and the University of Utah. He was also the president of Prescott College, Curator of Anthropology at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Professor of Anthropology at Fort Lewis College, and Research Anthropologist for the National Park Service at the Grand Canyon and the University of Arizona. His numerous awards include citations from the Society for American Archaeology, the National Research Council, the Museum of Northern Arizona, the Yavapai Tribe, the State of Arizona, and the Arizona Archaeological Council. He was given the Emil W. Haury Award by the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association in 1993. It was both fitting and timely that Bob was honored with a symposium describing his many distinguished contri-

butions at last summer's Pecos Conference in Flagstaff, AZ where he received a standing ovation.

Bob was insistent on absolute honesty, rigorous thinking, attention to detail, and sound scholarship. He was also devoted to appropriate behavior (what used to be called "good manners"), a lesson he learned in the Marine Corps and never forgot. Like Ralph Waldo Emerson, he felt that "Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy." He served in both the Korean War and World War II, where he



was wounded at Iwo Jima. Despite Bob's love of rigorous scholarship and his studied formality, he was a proponent of the uses to which anthropology could be applied to everyday situations and to help the common man. To Bob, anthropology was not solely an academic pursuit, but a way of life. He gave many public lectures on what might be considered applied anthropology, and he was a valued advisor to local amateur archaeological groups and small museums with few or no professional paid staff.

Like many broadly trained anthropologists, Bob's most enduring legacy may be the influence he had on several generations of younger scholars. Not only was his teaching ability legendary, he established an interdisciplinary teaching and research center at Prescott College, long before programs that explored the relationship between humans and the environment became fashionable at colleges and universities. Prescott College undergraduate students were involved in all manner of research, from the writing of proposals to drafting, and co-authoring. It is no wonder that more than 80 percent of the students in the program went on to obtain advanced degrees. Many of his students became respected teachers and researchers themselves, with some going on to become museum directors and a MacArthur Fellow.

In an attempt to sum up a man's life, that always revolved around anthropology, it is appropriate to say that Bob Euler was a teacher and researcher who was both a humanist and scientist. He bridged both worlds.

# JASON M<sup>C</sup>COOL FENWICK

1947–2000

Charles D. Hockensmith

*Charles D. Hockensmith is a staff archaeologist at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky.*

**J**ason McCool Fenwick died March 13, 2000 at Georgetown University Hospital after a short battle with liver disease.

At the time of his death, Jason was an architectural historian with the historic rehabilitation tax credit program for the National Park Service (NPS) in Washington, D.C. A funeral service was held in Kosciusko, Mississippi, and memorial services were held in Louisville, Kentucky and in Washington, D.C. The Louisville Historical League has established the annual Jason M. Fenwick Lecture in Historic Preservation as a memorial in his honor.

Jason was born October 21, 1947 at Kosciusko, Mississippi, the only child of Edward Coleman Fenwick and Mary Maganous McCool Fenwick. He received a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Mississippi in 1970, and in 1980 was awarded his M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Kentucky. Between 1967 and the late 1970s, Jason was involved in diverse archaeological fieldwork. His first experience was a field school operated by Mississippi State University in 1967, in which he also participated during the summers of 1968 and 1969. In 1969, he also served as a field assistant at an University of Mississippi field school. In the summer of 1970, his experience was broadened as he participated in University College's South Cadbury Castle excavations in Somerset, England. Between October 1970 and August 1971, Jason worked for the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works in Great Britain on various archaeological and restoration projects ranging from Iron Age hill forts to Roman villages and Medieval buildings.

In the fall of 1971, he returned to the U.S. to enter graduate school in anthropology at the University of Kentucky. His fieldwork included excavations at Eagle Creek Reservoir in Kentucky during 1972 and at Normandy Reservoir in Tennessee during 1973 and 1974. In 1975, Jason supervised an archaeological survey of the Yatesville Reservoir in northeastern Kentucky and test excavations at selected sites. During 1976, he conducted archaeological surveys for the Lexington-based consulting firm Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates.



In February of 1977, Jason joined the staff of the Kentucky Heritage Commission as an archaeologist, where he conducted countywide archaeological surveys. Jason transferred to the Restoration Grants Program at Kentucky Heritage Commission in 1978. Through the years, he became increasingly interested in historic buildings. In his new role, he worked with archaeological projects and with historic buildings that were being rehabilitated for investment tax credits. Occasionally, he conducted limited test excavations around historic structures. From late 1981 through 1983, Jason served as state curator and coordinated the restoration/rehabilitation of the Kentucky Executive Mansion for Governor John Y. Brown and First Lady Phyllis George Brown. Between 1984 and 1997, Jason served as a preservation specialist at the Kentucky Heritage Council. In this role, he reviewed projects and provided technical assistance for investment tax credit and state grant-in-aid projects.

During his career as an archaeologist, Jason authored several publications and a number of CRM reports. Most of his publications focused on Kentucky sites and topics, but at least two early reports focused on excavations in Mississippi. His Master's thesis and some of his other research focused on the heat treating of chert.

The final phase of Jason's career before his untimely death was a position with the NPS in Washington, D.C., where he worked with the historic tax credit program as an architectural historian. This position is a tribute to Jason's determination and ability to master new skills, for he was trained as a prehistoric archaeologist but became a self-taught architectural historian. That Jason changed disciplines and became so competent that he was recruited for employment by the NPS is a testimony of his knowledge and skills. Jason will be missed by his archaeological and architectural associates.

*Acknowledgments.* I am indebted to colleagues Becky Shipp and Richard Jett for sharing information about Jason. Also, Guy Lapsley with the NPS provided information on Jason's time with the Park Service. Richard Jett graciously shared the photograph of Jason taken during his NPS employment.



## DOUGLAS CARLTON KELLOGG

1954–2001

Daniel G. Roberts

*Daniel G. Roberts is Vice President and Director of the Cultural Resources Department at John Milner Associates, Inc. in West Chester, Pennsylvania.*

**D**ouglas Carlton Kellogg, principal geoarchaeologist with John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) of West Chester, Pennsylvania, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania on April 7, 2001.

He was 46 years old. Born on May 25, 1954 in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, Kellogg was a 1972 graduate of Fayetteville High School, Fayetteville, Arkansas. He later received his B.A. in Physics from the University of Arkansas in 1976. Subsequently, he became interested in geoarchaeology and received his M.S. in Quaternary Studies in 1982 and his Ph.D. in Paleoenvironmental Archaeology in 1991, both from the University of Maine at Orono under the tutelage of David Sanger. His 1991 dissertation is a thoroughly researched precursor of the interdisciplinary approach that was to become a hallmark of Kellogg's career. Kellogg had been a key member of the Cultural Resources Department at JMA since 1994. Prior to joining JMA, he had been employed by MAAR Associates and the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research (UDCAR), both of Newark, Delaware. At the University of Delaware, he held both research and part-time teaching positions in the Department of Anthropology. Earlier in his career he had worked with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey in Fayetteville, the Dolores Archaeological Program in Cortez, Colorado, and the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in Augusta.

Kellogg's primary research interests and contributions included landscape archaeology and predictive modeling, settlement pattern analysis, and the effects of climate change on early human adaptation. He was particularly conversant in sea-level fluctuations and human coastal adaptations, and much of his research centered on coastal environments of the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions. He had recently completed significant research at the Neal Garrison Paleoindian site in York County, Maine, and on the shoreline reconstruction of Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. He had just begun similar shoreline research in New Bedford Harbor, Massachusetts at the time of his death, and he had also completed excavations at a small early Native American site in New Castle County, Delaware. Although he did not hold a formal

teaching position, he was a teacher and mentor in every sense of both words. The breadth of Kellogg's environmental and archaeological knowledge was vast, he had a singular passion and enthusiasm for every project he undertook, and he always found joy in sharing with others the interdisciplinary knowledge that his research typically produced.

During his all-too-brief professional career, Kellogg authored or coauthored more than 60 cultural resources reports and more than a dozen formal publications, the latter in such venues as *American Antiquity*, *Geoarchaeology*, *Northeast Anthropology*, and *The New Hampshire Archeologist*. He was an active member of numerous professional organizations, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and OSHA-certified to work on hazardous materials sites. In his personal life, Kellogg loved to garden and the outdoors, and was active in the Cub Scouts.

In recognition of Kellogg's contributions to interdisciplinary research, the Geoarchaeological Interest Group of the SAA has created a scholarship in his name. Known as the Douglas C. Kellogg Fund, its purpose is to provide support for thesis or dissertation research for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Contributions can be made through the SAA, 900 Second Street N.E., Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002-3557. His colleagues at JMA also plan to honor Kellogg by editing a volume of several of his unpublished papers.

To those who worked with him and knew him well, Doug Kellogg was a consummate gentleman and professional. He was meticulous about his research yet went about his work with an ever-present sense of humor that endeared him to all (the newspaper cartoons in which he spliced images of or references to himself were the stuff of legend among his co-workers at JMA). He was passionate about the contributions that interdisciplinary research can make to an understanding of the past, yet self-effacing about his many accomplishments. He was a friend and mentor to many, and his premature passing has deprived the profession of a colleague who had just reached his stride as a major contributor to geoarchaeological research.





## NEWS & NOTES

AMERIND FOUNDATION NEW WORLD SEMINARS. The Amerind Foundation invites applications for its advanced seminar series on a variety of anthropological and archaeological topics. We encourage proposals that address issues and topics of broad anthropological interest that attempt to synthesize large and complex projects that seek to bring together specialists from multiple disciplines to address topics of mutual concern; or integrate the work of applied and academic scholars. Topics that relate to the historical interests and collections of the Amerind Foundation (Southwestern archaeology and anthropology, and Native American studies) are especially encouraged, but not required. Proposals are accepted throughout the year; those received after July 1 will be considered in the next review cycle. Decisions will be made by September 1 for programs scheduled for the following academic year, giving organizers a year to formulate their participant list and for participants to prepare and circulate their papers. Seminars are normally of five days duration, but may vary depending on the number of participants. The Amerind Foundation provides room, board, meeting space for the seminars, some travel expenses, and assistance in publication and dissemination of the results. Facilities will accommodate up to 15 scholars. Scholars wishing to organize a symposium should submit eight copies of a proposal by the application deadline of July 1 that includes the following: (1) the main topic(s) to be addressed; (2) the purpose that a seminar would serve and why it is important to address the topics at this time; (3) how the results of the seminar would be disseminated to the scholarly community; and (4) the names and affiliations

of scholars actively working on the topic who might participate in the seminar. Each proposal should be double-spaced (not to exceed six pages) and include a 100-word abstract, a bibliography of relevant literature on the topic (not to exceed two pages, double-spaced), and the applicant's curriculum vita. Please address applications and questions to: Executive Director, Amerind Foundation Inc., P.O. Box 400, Dragoon, AZ 85609; email: [amerind@amerind.org](mailto:amerind@amerind.org).

FHWA INAUGURAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION EXCELLENCE AWARD PRESENTED TO GAI CONSULTANTS, INC. The Pennsylvania Division of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) presented GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) and PENNDOT District 11-0 its first Historic Preservation Excellence Award for Archaeology at the "ByWays to the Past Conference" held at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, March 6-7, 2002. The award recognizes exemplary archaeological excavation and public outreach on the Coverts Crossing Bridge Replacement project in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. As subconsultant to Taylor Engineering, GAI's Cultural Resources team excavated two prehistoric Native American sites dating to A.D. 1000 and unearthed more than 1,000 artifacts and several cooking hearths. GAI shared its archaeological findings with the public via its outreach programs consisting of brochures and mailers; site tours, displays, and curriculum development for hundreds of area students; a lecture at the Butler Archaeology Society; and a museum display and lecture at the Lawrence County Historical Society.

RESEARCH FELLOW PROGRAM IN SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY. The BLM, in cooperation with the Museum

of Indian Arts & Culture, has established a Fellowship program with a research stipend to encourage research and analysis of BLM collections curated by the Museum. With this new program, the Bureau and the Museum seek to create and foster interest in research projects that focus on archaeological collections made from public lands and housed in public curatorial institutions. The fellowship will provide an award of \$7,500 and use of the research facilities and access to existing archaeological collections at the Museum. Candidates for this fellowship should hold a B.A. in anthropology or a related field, be familiar with the archaeology of the Southwestern United States, and be enrolled in good standing in a graduate degree program in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field. Applicants will be asked to provide a proposal for a research project involving collections from public lands curated by the Museum, in addition to demonstrating previous accomplishment in independent research. As a requirement of their research appointment, the BLM Fellow will be required to present at least two public programs on their research: a program introducing and describing their research topic when research is initiated, and a program describing the results of their research at the conclusion. In addition, a written report for the BLM and the Museum will be required at the conclusion of the fellowship. For an application packet, contact Julia Clifton, MIAC/LOA, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087; email: [jclifton@miac-lab.org](mailto:jclifton@miac-lab.org); tel: (505) 476-1268. Applications for the fellowship beginning January 2003 are due by October 1, 2002.

THE H. JOHN HEINZ III FUND OF THE HEINZ FAMILY FOUNDATION GRANT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN LATIN AMERICA. The H. John Heinz III Fund of the Heinz Family Foundation announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for the year 2003. The program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the awards will be \$8,000 each. The deadline for submission is November 15, 2002, and notification of the Awards will be made by late March or early April of 2003. Request guidelines or information from Dr. James B. Richardson III, Section of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History; tel: (412) 665-2601; fax: (412) 665-2751; email: jbr3+@pitt.edu.

NEW NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES LISTINGS. The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2002. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>.

- Connecticut, Hartford County. *Clark Farm Tenant House Site*. Listed

1/31/02.

- Federated States of Micronesia, Kosrae Freely Associated State. *Safonfok*. Listed 2/17/02.
- Michigan, Iosco County. *Five Channels Dam Archeological District*. Listed 3/13/02.
- Mississippi, Issaquena County. *Grace Archeological Site*. Listed 3/21/02.
- Nebraska, Sherman County. *Archeological Site 25SM20*. Listed 2/12/02.
- New Mexico, Eddy County. *Dark Canyon Apache Rancheria - Military Battle Site*. Listed 2/15/02.
- New York, Jefferson County. *Swathout Site - A04507*. Listed 1/24/02.
- Puerto Rico, Multiple Counties. *Prehistoric Rock Art of Puerto Rico, MPS*. Cover Documentation Approved 1/16/02.
- Wisconsin, Crawford County. *Crow Hollow Site*. Listed 3/13/02.
- Wisconsin, Crawford County. *Larsen Cave*. Listed 3/05/02 (Wisconsin Indian Rock Art Sites MPS).
- Wisconsin, Door County. *Little Lake Archeological District*. Listed 2/27/02.
- Wisconsin, Oconto County. *Boulder Lake Site*. Listed 2/19/02.

*ETHICS*, from page 6

Spot checking of Amazon.com/Art and Antiques/Ancient World suggests that this is not a thriving site. On average, approximately 700 items are listed on about 14 pages; of these, nearly 75 percent did not even claim to be ancient. Many of the potentially archaeological pieces were listed more than once. Asking prices ranged from \$1.49 to \$495, and on several occasions, as few as two items had even a single bid; the rest had no bid at all.

Many other colleagues are also taking advantage of the very public information on e-auction antiquities sales to explore various dimensions of the market. A recent article by Chris Chippindale and David Gill, "On-Line Auctions: A New Venue for the Antiquities Market" in *Culture without Context* (9 Fall 2001:4-13), reports on similar spot-tracking of eBay and Sothebys.com. Lisa Nagaoka and colleagues at the University of North Texas Center for Environmental Archaeology presented a poster at the Denver meetings on a project designed to introduce students in introductory anthropology and archaeology classes to the many complex issues of the antiquities market through use of sites such as eBay.

The Committee on Ethics, under the new Chair Alex Barker, will continue to look at aspects of e-commerce in antiquities. The committee hopes to create, within the SAA website, a forum for discussion of ethical issues in archaeology. The site would include opportunities for students to contribute to a database on e-commerce that should help us understand more fully the extent and nature of the market in antiquities, which in turn, should be useful in finding more effective ways to protect the ever-diminishing number of intact, unlooted sites. □

## CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

### 68TH ANNUAL MEETING

### MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, APRIL 9-13, 2003

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS: SEPTEMBER 4, 2002

GRACE PERIOD DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 11, 2002

SAA ENCOURAGES YOU TO SUBMIT ONLINE VIA SAAWEB  
(WWW.SAA.ORG). FOR MORE INFORMATION,  
EMAIL SAA AT MEETINGS@SAA.ORG.



## POSITIONS OPEN

**POSITION:** Director, Cultural Resource Management Program

**LOCATION:** Springfield, Illinois

The Illinois State Museum, through its not-for-profit organization (Illinois State Museum Society), seeks experienced archaeologist to administer cultural resource management program of Mid-western archaeological investigations. Responsibilities include preparing proposals and reports and directing projects. Should have Ph.D. in anthropology; several years administrative and field experience in archaeology; expertise in midcontinental archaeology; working knowledge of federal historic preservation laws; record of publication and grantmanship. Full-time, professional position with full benefits (four weeks paid vacation per year; sick leave; health, dental and life insurance; retirement plan). Attractive salary, commensurate with experience. Position available now;

open until filled; for optimal consideration applications should be received by June 28, 2002. Submit cover letter, vita, and names and contact information (including email addresses) for three references to Dr. Bonnie Styles, Associate Museum Director, Illinois State Museum, Research and Collections Center, 1011 East Ash Street, Springfield Illinois 62703-3535 or [styles@museum.state.il.us](mailto:styles@museum.state.il.us). AA/EEO Employer.

**POSITION:** Assistant Professor in Nautical Archaeology

**LOCATION:** College Station, TX

The Nautical Archaeology Program of the Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, seeks an archaeologist holding a Ph.D. for a tenure-track position at the level of Assistant Professor to begin September 1, 2003. The principal area of specialization sought is in Classical-period seafaring and nautical archaeology, with a secondary expertise

in seafaring and nautical archaeology of the Medieval period. Candidates should be able to teach undergraduate lecture courses and graduate seminars, supervise graduate research projects, and conduct fieldwork involving Texas A&M University graduate students. Candidates with developed research programs are especially encouraged to apply. Please send an introductory letter, curriculum vita, and the names and addresses of three to five references to: Prof. Shelley Wachsmann, Chair, Faculty Search Committee, Nautical Archaeology Program, Anthropology Department., Rm. 107, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352, USA; fax: (979) 845-6399; tel: (979) 847-9257. Applications, including all related materials, must be received no later than December 1, 2002. Texas A&M University is an equal opportunity employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

### APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR EDITOR, *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*

The Society for American Archaeology invites applications or nominations for the editorship of *American Antiquity*. The editorship may be held by a single individual or jointly.

*American Antiquity* is one means by which SAA carries out a central mission, scholarly journal publishing. Its subscription list is composed of those SAA members who opt for the journal as a membership benefit, and of libraries and institutional subscribers. The SAA Board is strongly committed to providing the means by which the society's journals, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*, will flourish in changing conditions for academic publishing.

The editor(s) has overall responsibility for journal's functioning and final responsibility for all content within general policies established by the SAA Board. The journal's production is done from the SAA office in Washington.

Although editors of the SAA journals have often been senior scholars of long experience, individuals of less senior standing may be better placed to devote the necessary time and attention to the journal. The central qualifications are a good knowledge of the field *American Antiquity* covers, with a broad respect for the varied research attitudes and traditions within it; specific editing experience is helpful.

The editorship is unpaid. The editor(s) will be expected to provide some institutional support for their office, and to ensure they have sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities; release time of at least 25 percent from university teaching commitments has been customary.

The term of the editor is for a period of three years; it may be renewed once thereafter.

The editor position falls vacant on April 30, 2004 when the present editor, Timothy A. Kohler, completes his term. The editorship is preceded by an overlap period with him beginning January 1, 2004. SAA anticipates making the appointment late in 2002 or early in 2003.

Available to discuss the post informally are Kohler (Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910; phone: [509] 335-2770; e-mail: [aaq@wsu.edu](mailto:aaq@wsu.edu)); and the chair of the SAA Publications Committee, Christopher Chippindale (contact information below), who leads the search.

Applications outlining relevant qualifications and expected local institutional support arrangements, along with a current vita, should be directed to Christopher Chippindale, Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3DZ, England, phone: (44) 1223-333512, FAX: (44) 1223-333503 e-mail [cc43@cam.ac.uk](mailto:cc43@cam.ac.uk) by September 30, 2002.





# CALENDAR

2002–2003

## JUNE 26–29

The Third Monte Alban Round Table will be held at Santo Domingo Cultural Center and the Hotel Victoria, Oaxaca, Mexico. The general theme will be "Political Structures in Ancient Oaxaca," focusing on the topics of Monte Alban and its political impact, the post-classic and early colonial period in Oaxaca, and contemporary Oaxaca. Papers will be on invitation. For more information, contact Nelly Robles and/or Eloy Pérez at Zona Arqueológica de Monte Alban, Pino Suarez 715, 68000, Oaxaca, Oax., México; tel and fax: (52) 951 51 69770; email: montealban@spersaoaxaca.com.mx.

## JULY 15–19

XVI Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala will be held at Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala. For more information, email: pieters@starnet.net.gt, laporte@intelnet.net.gt, or hectorres@uvg.edu.gt.

## AUGUST 8–11

The 17th biennial meeting of the American Quaternary Association (AMQUA) will be held at the University of Alaska-Anchorage. The theme of the conference is the peopling of the Americas in its paleoenvironmental setting. Program topics include Late Quaternary

Paleoecology and the Peopling of the Pacific Coast. The AMQUA meetings will be preceded by the Inuit Studies Conference and a special Beringia Working Group (INQUA) symposium on Archaeology of the Russian Far East. For more information, contact David R. Yesner, Local Arrangements Chair, at [afdry@uaa.alaska.edu](mailto:afdry@uaa.alaska.edu), or c/o Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508; tel: (907) 786-6845; fax: (907) 786-6850.

## AUGUST 23–28

The 2002 ICAZ International Meeting will be held at the University of Durham, Durham, UK. The general aim of the meeting is to place the study of zooarchaeology within the framework of broader archaeological questions around the theme of human behavior. Colleagues are cordially invited to offer papers and posters that contribute to the proposed sessions (see conference website), although contributions dealing with other topics will be accommodated. For more information, contact: ICAZ 2002, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK; tel: +191 374 1139; fax: +191 374 3619; email: [icaz.2002@durham.ac.uk](mailto:icaz.2002@durham.ac.uk); web: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/icaz.2002>.

## SEPTEMBER 18–21

The 3rd International Conference on Archaeological Theory in South America will take place in Villa de Leyva, Colombia. It is organized by the Departamento de Antropología, Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá). For more information, email [arqueoteoria@uniandes.edu.co](mailto:arqueoteoria@uniandes.edu.co) or visit <http://curlinea.uniandes.edu.co/arqueoteoria>.

## SEPTEMBER 21

The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC will host a symposium at the

U.S. Naval Memorial and Naval Heritage Center in Washington, D.C. from 8:30 am to 6:00 pm. This year's topic is "Reinterpreting Southeast Ceremonial Complexes" (tentative title). Speakers include Timothy Pauketat, Adam King, Kent Reilly, and Mary Beth Trubitt. Please contact Paula Atwood at [patwood@erols.com](mailto:patwood@erols.com) for details.

## SEPTEMBER 28

"Ethics and the Practice of Archaeology" is an interdisciplinary symposium to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. It aims to advance dialogues about the wide range of ethical issues affecting contemporary archaeology. For more information, see <http://www.museum.upenn.edu/Ethics>, or contact Alexander Bauer at [ethics@museum.upenn.edu](mailto:ethics@museum.upenn.edu).

## OCTOBER 1–5

The 13th Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico held in Rovereto, Italy is an annual festival of recent productions about all aspects of archaeology and associated subjects. "Archaeological, Artistic and Cultural Heritage: Memory to be Preserved" will be this year's main theme. Consult festival website for screening locations. For further information, contact Dario Di Blasi, Artistic Director, Museo Civico, Borgo S. Caterina 43, I-38068 Rovereto, Italy; tel: (39.0464) 439.055; fax: (39.0464) 439.487; email: [rassenga@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it](mailto:rassenga@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it); web: <http://www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it/MuseoAperto/> (select the icon for Eventi, then for Rassegna).

## OCTOBER 3–6

The 48th Midwest Archeological Conference will be held in Columbus, Ohio, at the Ramada Plaza Hotel and Conference Center. This year's conference is hosted by The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology and the

Ohio Historical Society. Conference organizers are William S. Dancey, program chair (email: [dancey.1@osu.edu](mailto:dancey.1@osu.edu)), and Martha Otto, local arrangements (email: [motto@ohiohistory.org](mailto:motto@ohiohistory.org)). For information on paper and symposium submissions and registration, visit the OSU Anthropology website at <http://anthropology.ohio-state.edu>.

## OCTOBER 7-12

The 8th ICRONOS Festival International du Film Archéologique is a biennial festival that is the centerpiece of an intensive archaeology-awareness week. "Africa: Vanished Civilizations" is the main theme of the program, which will also include international productions about other domains of archaeology made during the preceding two years. For further information, contact Laetitia Dion, Chargé de mission, Association du Festival International du Film Archéologique (AFIFA), 20 Quai de la Monnaie, 33800 Bordeaux, France; tel: (33.05) 56.94.22.20, fax: (33.05) 56.94.27.87; email: [afifa@wanadoo.fr](mailto:afifa@wanadoo.fr); web: <http://www-icronos.montaigne.u-bordeaux.fr>.

## OCTOBER 9-12

The 28th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held in Elko, NV. For more information, contact Patricia Dean; tel: (208) 282-2107; email: [deanpatr@isu.edu](mailto:deanpatr@isu.edu).

## OCTOBER 18-19

The 12th Mogollon Archaeology Conference, Biennial Meeting, will be held in Las Cruces, NM. For more information, contact Terry Moody or William Walker at Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 3BV, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003; tel: (505) 646-2148 or (505) 646-7006; email: [temoody@nmsu.edu](mailto:temoody@nmsu.edu), [wiwalker@nmsu.edu](mailto:wiwalker@nmsu.edu).

## OCTOBER 24-27

The 8th Annual Conference of the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) will be held at the DeSoto Hilton in the historic district of Savannah, Georgia. Because of the meeting's location and the unique resources available in Savannah, the meeting topic will be archaeological and architectural resource management in an urban setting. For more information, please visit <http://www.acra-crm.org>.

## NOVEMBER 14-17

The 2002 Chacmool Conference, titled "Apocalypse Then," will be held in Calgary, Canada. The 2002 conference will focus on how archaeologists deal with disasters (both natural and human-caused) and other world-ending crises. Abstract submission and registration forms may be found at the conference website at [http://www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Dept\\_Files/chacmool.html](http://www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Dept_Files/chacmool.html). BA and MA students are encouraged to submit papers to be presented at the conference for the Bea Loveseth Award, which is awarded to the student submitting the best paper; the award is valued at \$250.00. For further information, contact Larry Steinbrenner, Program Chair, email: [lsteinb@ucalgary.ca](mailto:lsteinb@ucalgary.ca).

## NOVEMBER 16-18

The 2nd Conference of the Société Des Américanistes De Belgique is on the theme of "Roads to War and Pipes of Peace: Conflict and Cooperation in the Americas, Past and Present." It will take place at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (Brussels). For more information, contact the Organizing Committee of the Société des Américanistes de Belgique, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (Section Amérique), Parc du Cinquante-naire 10, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgique; email: [collosab@ulb.ac.be](mailto:collosab@ulb.ac.be).

## NOVEMBER 20-24

The 101st Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held at the Hyatt Regency, New Orleans, LA. The theme of this year's meetings is: "(Un)Imaginable Futures: Anthropology Faces the Next 100 Years." Our Distinguished Lecture will be delivered by Timothy Earle, who has tentatively titled his talk, "Who makes culture?: Alternative media for social expression and control." For more information, visit <http://www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm>.

## 2003

## APRIL 9-13

The 68th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For more information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002; tel: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; or email: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org); web: [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org).

## JULY 23-31

The XVIth INQUA Congress will be held at the Reno Hilton Resort & Conference Center Reno, Nevada. Full details can be found on the Congress website at [http://www.dri.edu/DEES/INQUA2003/inqua\\_home.htm](http://www.dri.edu/DEES/INQUA2003/inqua_home.htm).

## SAA book ordering and shipping information

(see inside front cover for available titles)

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## New Online SAA Publication

At this year's Annual Meeting, the SAA Board of Directors approved the creation of a new, 100% digital format, peer-reviewed serial to be available online by Fall 2002. This publication will provide a context for scholarly contributions to archaeology that cannot be produced in traditional hardcopy media. The series has a flexible format that will encourage creative presentation of archaeological data and interpretations. The first publication in the series is entitled "Ground-penetrating Radar (GPR) Mapping as a Method for Planning Excavation Strategies, Petra, Jordan," by Larry Conyers, Eileen Ernenwein, and Leigh-Ann Bedal. It and subsequent articles will be available online free-of-charge via the SAA website (<http://www.saa.org/>). If you are interested in creating a submission for this new publication, please contact editor John Hoopes (Dept. of Anthropology, University of Kansas) by phone at (785) 864-2638 or email at [hoopes@ku.edu](mailto:hoopes@ku.edu).



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