

the
SAA archaeological record

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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY



Christ Church Cathedral and Place de la Cathédrale building

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**69TH ANNUAL MEETING
31 MARCH–4 APRIL, 2004
MONTRÉAL**

the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 3, NO. 5

NOVEMBER 2003

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Osprey Site (35-CS-130) near Bandon, Oregon, a wood-stake fishing weir covered in seaweed. Over 2,000 wood stakes have been mapped, and six radiocarbon dates range from 660 ± 50 to 940 ± 50 RYBP. The site is one of 72 fishing weirs reported by R. Scott Byram in his 2002 Ph.D. dissertation, "Brush Fences and Basket Traps: The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Tidewater Weir Fishing on the Oregon Coast" (University of Oregon). Photo courtesy of Madonna Moss.



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Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to John Kantner, *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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Past issues of the *SAA Bulletin* can be found at

[www.saa.org/publications/
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EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

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

Trends in *The SAA-AR* Publishing

This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* is the last of the third volume, and it therefore seems appropriate to review trends in what kind of material is published in the magazine. In reviewing all 15 issues, the most obvious trend is the publication of fewer society-focused columns such as committee reports and the corresponding increase in full-length articles. For example, in Volume 1, over 14% of the magazine's pages were dedicated to SAA business, and an additional 18% were used for committee reports and updates; only 35% of Volume 1 (2001) was used for full-length articles, most of which were provided by the Associate Editors.

Most pages in Volume 3 (2003), in contrast, are filled with feature articles. Less than 15% of the volume is dedicated to SAA business, and less than 5% is taken by committee reports. Instead, a whopping 62% of Volume 3 was committed to full-length articles, about half of which come through the Associate Editors.

This trend is a culmination of my efforts as editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record* to make the publication less of a society newsletter and more of a trade magazine. Thanks to the efforts of the Associate Editors and to the many archaeologists who have contributed material, we have been able to fill the magazine's pages with a diversity of articles representing a wide variety of viewpoints and interests in the discipline. As I enter my second term as editor, I hope to continue this trend—although the magazine will still serve to disseminate SAA business and society-related information, we will continue to dedicate most of its pages to material representing the discipline as a whole.

Certainly, any suggestions or comments on this vision are welcome; feel free to email me at kantner@gsu.edu or call (404) 651-1761!

Future Thematic Issues

We are organizing the following thematic issues. If you would like to contribute, or if you have ideas for future themes, please email me at kantner@gsu.edu or call (404) 651-1761.

March 2004 (January 1st deadline)
September 2004 (August 1st deadline)

The State of Academic Archaeology
Archaeology of American Ethnicity



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

Renew Your Membership Online!

On September 24, SAA leaped into a new phase of online technology with the advent of dues renewals via SAAweb. You may never have to receive a paper dues invoice again! All you need to do is log onto the Members' Only section of SAAweb and click the red "Dues Renewal" button. It is quick and easy. If you should have any questions, please contact us at membership@saa.org or call the staff at (202) 789-8200. The staff would like to extend a special thank you to those intrepid members who tried out the new process within the first five hours of the email notification. While testing was perfection, the live system experienced some minor bumps those first five hours! Thank you for contacting us, letting us know, and blazing the trail for those to follow.

March in Montreal!

Submissions for the Montreal meeting (March 31–April 4, 2004) are the second largest in the Society's history. Only the 2001 meeting in New Orleans saw more participation! For planning for Montreal, below is the hotel information:

THE HEADQUARTERS HOTEL: Delta Centre-Ville, 777 rue University, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3Z7 CANADA; tel: (800) 268-1133 (U.S. and Canada) or (514) 879-1370; fax: (514) 879-8589. A link to a special online reservations screen for the SAA meeting is also available from SAAweb—<http://www.deltahotels.com/saa>.

OVERFLOW PROPERTY: Holiday Inn Select, 99 avenue Viger ouest, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1E9 CANADA. Reservations can be made via their toll-free phone line for US-Canada—(888) 878-9888 or (514) 878-9888 or via fax: (514) 878-6341. **You must**

ask for the group SAA to receive the SAA rate. Web reservations are also available. Log onto <http://www.yul-downtown.hisect.com>; select reservations; enter your travel dates; enter the **Group Booking Code**, which is "SAA" and proceed from there.

FOR STUDENTS ONLY: Hotel Travelodge, 50 Boulevard René-Lévesque Ouest, Montreal, Quebec H2Z 1A2 CANADA. To reserve a room at the SAA rates, please identify the meeting you are attending and call: (514) 874-9090; fax: (514) 874-0907; email: travdanny@bellnet.ca. For the student hotel, current student IDs will be required.

Please note that all hotel rates, where listed, are quoted in Canadian dollars, the exchange rate for which fluctuates daily. SAA does quote the U.S. dollar rate on SAAweb, as of a particular date.

January 9, 2004

For a chance at a free one-year membership in SAA, all you need to do is register for a room at the Delta Centre-Ville **or** at the Travelodge (yes, you can win a free student membership this year as well!) by January 9, 2004. One person registered by that date at each of these properties will receive a free year's membership in SAA. Be sure to let the hotel know that you are attending the "SAA" or "Society for American Archaeology" meeting to receive our special rates at these properties. *Please note—should either of these properties fill before the January 9 deadline, the overflow property will become part of this offer, and a third membership will be offered from the individuals registered at SAA's overflow, The Holiday Inn Select. When reserving at the Holiday Inn Select, please be sure to mention the group code "SAA."*

IN BRIEF, continued on page 20

U.S. Citizens—Do I need a passport for the Montreal Meeting?

Technically no, other documentation is acceptable to both enter Canada and to return to the United States, but SAA does strongly recommend that you travel with a passport to facilitate entry to Canada and most certainly re-entry to the U.S. SAA's recommendation is based on experience and the statement from the U.S. government website: "**Due to heightened security it is strongly recommended that US citizens also present their passports even when returning from travel only to Canada or Mexico.**" To help you, check out both the Canadian and U.S. government websites that provide detailed information and requirements: http://www.canada.gc.ca/main_e.html and <http://www.bcis.gov/graphics/shared/lawenfor/bmgmt/inspect/index.htm>. If you need a passport, see the website from the U.S. Department of State: http://travel.state.gov/passport_service.html.



ARCHAEO POLITICS

David Lindsay

David Lindsay is manager, Government Affairs for the Society for American Archaeology.

M myriad factors come into play when policymaking decisions are made, and not the least of them is money—more specifically, the federal budget. When someone attempts to cut taxes, create a new program, or increase spending for an existing one, inevitably the question is asked, “Where is the money coming from?” This is certainly true in times of tight budgets, such as now, when in order to protect or improve the programs they support, people go looking at other programs as possible sources of funds.

The reauthorization of the federal surface transportation law is one of the most important legislative events on Capitol Hill. The programs and projects the law authorizes touch every state and congressional district in the nation—highways, bridges, overpasses, rail lines, bus lines, safety, and research, to name a few things, are all covered by this bill. Transportation improvements are tangible examples of federal activity that can be appreciated by a large number of any individual senator or representative’s constituents; it is no accident that the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has the most members of any panel in the House of Representatives.

Reauthorized every six years, the law provides the authority for the federal government to collect gas tax receipts and place them into the Highway Trust Fund. These funds are then apportioned to the individual states for project construction through a formula system. The effects of expanded roadway systems—sprawl, congestion, the loss of open space and historic resources—have always been hotly debated. During the 1991 reauthorization, Congress fashioned a program designed to improve the livability of the communities in which projects took place. The result was the Transportation Enhancements Program, which supports community bicycling, walking trails, and historic preservation initiatives. Twelve specific enhancement activities are authorized, including acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, provision of pedestrian and bicycle facilities, landscaping and scenic beautification, conversion of abandoned rail lines into trails, historic preservation, and archaeological research and planning.

These transportation enhancement (TE) activities are funded through a requirement in the 1991 bill that ten percent of the funds the states received annually from the Highway Trust Fund be spent on TE projects. The TE program was kept largely intact in the 1997 bill, known as TEA-21. The results have been

impressive. Over the past ten years (1992–2002), all 50 states and the vast majority of counties in the U.S. have received some form of TE program funding, totaling more than \$6 billion, with more than \$1.3 billion for historic preservation purposes.

TEA-21 was set to expire this year. With the federal budget in deficit, pressure was intense to ensure that highway construction projects did not see a spending reduction, so programs were scoured to try to find areas where additional money could be found. One of the targets was the TE Program. A call went up to relieve the states of the requirement that they spend ten percent of their annual funds on TE projects, so that the money could be directed toward other areas.

As the year wore on, it became apparent that Congress was not going to be able to agree on a full reauthorization of TEA-21 by the adjournment date. Therefore, Congress passed and the President signed a bill (H.R. 3087) extending the current law for five months; it is now set to expire in February 2004. This did not stop the opponents of the TE Program from seeking to cut its spending, however. In July, a provision was added to the fiscal year 2004 transportation appropriations bill (H.R. 2989) to eliminate funding for the program for that spending period. The SAA, along with many other historic preservation groups, participated in a coalition effort to eliminate the language from H.R. 2989 when it was considered by the full House. During House debate, an amendment to restore the TE funding was offered by Representative Tom Petri (R-WI), chairman of the Highways, Transit and Pipelines Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. After a spirited debate, the House adopted the Petri amendment, thereby restoring funding to the TE Program, by a vote of 327 to 90.

Given that the federal budget is likely to be in deficit for the foreseeable future and that a sluggish economy might continue to keep gas tax receipts flat, this year’s debate over funding for the TE program could be merely a prelude to what could be an intense struggle to maintain funding for what has become one of the primary federal historic preservation initiatives. @

SAA is collecting information on Transportation Enhancement Program archaeological projects. If you know of any, let SAA know. Email me at david_lindsay@saa.org.

FROM MAIZE TO WORLD PREHISTORY IN LIVELY MONTRÉAL

Claude Chapdelaine

Claude Chapdelaine is Program Chair for the 69th Annual Meeting.

As you know, Montreal was selected to host the 69th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. I have not yet compiled the total number of abstracts, but it will be a large meeting with more than 1,800 presentations and approximately 130 symposia. The participation is great, and I am trying to organize a well-balanced program. The number of symposia is a good illustration of the member's capacity to identify themes that bring together many scholars. I can say that quality and diversity are "au rendez-vous."

Only three of the 21 geographic areas are not covered by a symposium, but contributed papers and posters cover the entire world. Several symposia are organized to honor distinguished scholars such as Susan Kent, Bruce Trigger, Ofer Bar-Yosef, R. L. Humphrey, Raymond Wood, Joan Vastokas, and R. E. Taylor. More than 70 symposia address subjects with a strong geographic focus, including Mesoamerica with 21 symposia; South America, Europe, and Asia with six symposia; and the Arctic, the Northeast, and the Southwest with four. To give you an idea of this rich content, you will have the opportunity to learn more about the Story of Maize, the Clovis Age Continent, Tribal Archaeology, Northern World A.D. 1100–1300, Viking Archaeology in Iceland, Excavation of Gault Clovis Site in Central Texas, Hopewell Settlement Patterns, Pre-Columbian Interaction between Mesoamerica and the Southeast, Power and Economy at the Marana Mound Site, Jamaican Archaeology, Early Mesoamerican State, Maya World View at Conquest, Textiles in Mesoamerica, Method and Theory in Garden Archaeology, Marginal Provinces in the Inka Empire, Site Museums in Latin America, Bioarchaeology in the Andes, Faunal and Lithic Indicators of Site Function, Transition from Neolithic to Copper Age, Middle Paleolithic Site of Pech de l'Azé, Late Prehistory of Cambodia, and Animal Symbolism in the Eurasian Steppes, to name a few.

Don't miss the Opening Session Wednesday night, "Transcending the Modern Borders: Integrating Archaeological Data at a Regional Scale," an effort to bring together American and Canadian scholars to discuss various topics of central interest to all archaeologists. This emphasis on *dialogue* is well expressed in the Opening Session but also in the large number of symposia dealing with several geographic areas. The 40 thematic rather than geographic symposia cover a broad spectrum, including

Zooarchaeology, Bone Tool Studies, Feasting, Paleolithic Landscapes, Quarry Technology, Agency, Trade, Migration, Mobility and Monumentality, Environmental and Gender Studies, Geoarchaeology and Complex Societies, Caves as Sacred Places, Hunter-Gatherer World Views, Nomads, Art and Identity, Alternative Visions of the State, and Ethnoarchaeology.

When you read these words, the preliminary program will be at the printer, but as of this writing, plans are not yet complete regarding the President's Forum and the Ethics Bowl. We do know that the President's Forum is scheduled from 11:00 to 12:00 on Thursday morning. Definite plans will be found in the Preliminary Program, and additional information will be provided in the January issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

The Montreal Meeting will provide exceptional intellectual experiences in a meeting venue concentrated on a single floor—all the rooms for symposia, workshops, general sessions, and poster sessions are located on the fifth floor. It should be easier than ever to attend the symposia and to gain access to registration, the message center, and the exhibit hall located on the second floor, which is the main level of the Montreal Congress Center.

Regarding the Roundtable Luncheons, sponsors have answered our call and plans are being made to offer at least 18 topics ranging from methodological issues and Internet publishing to warfare. Forums are dealing with various aspects, such as Preparing for a Career in Archaeology, Ethical Dilemmas, Emerging Roles of Web-Accessible Archives in Archaeological Research, Making Archaeology Teaching Relevant, and Re-Examining Perspectives on the Emergence of Agriculture Through Starch Grain Analysis. For unknown reasons, the Electronic Symposium format is not very popular. Few will be presented, but I invite all members curious about this format, which allows two hours of interaction between presenters and the audience, to at least have a look in order to consider it for future meetings.

I cannot promise you good weather, but you should know that it is possible to walk from the Delta Centre-Ville Hotel to the Congress Center using underground corridors. Don't miss this 69th SAA Meeting—it will be an exciting one in lively Montreal. ☒



FUND RAISING COMMITTEE REPORT

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SAA ENDOWMENTS

William H. Doelle and Margaret Nelson

William H. Doelle and Margaret Nelson are Co-chairs of the SAA Fund Raising Committee.

Fund raising—these two words frighten many people. Most of us hate the thought of asking others for money, so we fear being asked to raise funds for an organization. We also fear being strong-armed into giving by someone who uses guilt or threats to get us to write a check.

The good news is that it doesn't have to work that way. Supporting a charitable organization can be a source of great satisfaction to a donor—especially if the organization is effectively implementing a mission that the donor believes in. And, in our view, effective charitable organizations make their case by focusing on their mission first when they seek donations.

The SAA is relatively new at fund raising. Membership dues and income from the annual meeting are the major sources of revenue for the organization. Since the mid-1990s, there have been three endowment funds—Public Education, Native American Scholarships, and the General Endowment. They were intended to enhance the SAA's long-term ability to accomplish its mission, and they have slowly grown. All three are approaching the \$100,000 mark (including principle and interest), and the Native American Scholarship Fund actually pushed beyond that level last year.

We believe it is important that members get a chance to see what the committees that will soon benefit from these endowment funds have been doing recently. The Public Education and Native American Scholarship committees have been two of the most active on both the fund-raising and the activity fronts.

Public Education

Joelle Clark of the Public Education Committee provides the following report of a key project they have been working on:

The Public Education Committee's Native American Education Task Group has been building collaborative relationships with Native American communities through educator workshops since 1995. Recently, they initiated *Hopi Footprints: Developing a*

Community Based Culture Curriculum. This represents an incredible opportunity to use archaeology and oral history with Hopi elders as foundations for a standards-based cultural curriculum. Across the Colorado Plateau, abundant archaeological sites provide a stimulating arena for cultivating an understanding of past cultural traditions that are linked to today's Hopi people. Oral history discusses these archaeological sites as telling the story of Hopi migrations across much of the Colorado Plateau. Referred to as their "footprints," the archaeological sites and the oral history surrounding them connect the past to the present. Interaction of elders and archaeologists provides a powerful force for teachers to bring together different kinds of knowledge that complement each other and enable Hopi youth to connect to their cultural history in multiple ways.

Native American Scholarships Fund

This Fund is intended to support two scholarships for Native People from the United States and Canada. The Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is named in honor of the first president of the SAA, who was of Seneca ancestry through his father's family. This scholarship has been awarded annually since 1998. The second scholarship, intended to support graduate student education, has not yet been funded.

The scholarship program has benefited greatly from two three-year grants to the SAA from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support Archaeological Training for Native Americans or Native Hawaiians. This supplement from NSF has allowed three additional scholarships to be awarded for the past four years. After completing her training, one of the early beneficiaries of an NSF grant submitted an excellent report on her experience. The following excerpts are from the report by Native Hawaiian Lesly Keolanui Awong on her training at a field school at John Young's Homestead at Pu'ukohala Heiau National Historic Site, Kawaihae, Hawaii. John Young was a sailor who was stranded on Hawaii during the 1790s.

➤ *FUND RAISING, continued on page 18*



PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

INTERPRETATION AND PUBLIC OUTREACH WORKSHOPS TO BE OFFERED BY SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Carol J. Ellick

Carol J. Ellick is the Public Education Committee Chair-Elect.

The SAA Public Education Committee is sponsoring two workshops at the 2004 meeting in Montreal, Canada. The first workshop, *Dealing Effectively with the Public: Proven Strategies Borrowed from Park Interpreters*, is new to the slate of PEC-sponsored workshops and represents an introduction to interpretation. The second workshop, *Archaeologists as Educators: Techniques for Classroom Explorations and Public Outreach*, will be offered for the third time. This popular workshop will not be available again for several years, so take advantage of this opportunity. Check the upcoming preliminary program for details.

Dealing Effectively with the Public: Proven Strategies Borrowed from Park Interpreters

Thursday, April 1, 2004

8:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

Increasingly, archaeologists understand the importance of interpreting their research to the public, especially to on-site visitors. However, we seldom graduate with practical training in this area. When we stumble in our efforts, often it's because we tried to reinvent the wheel. This half-day workshop will introduce some powerful basic concepts from the interpretive profession. Through hands-on examples, participants will learn to apply these borrowed tools to their own archaeological situations. Particular attention will be paid to matching technique to

audience type. Participants will return home with reading lists, new insights, networking possibilities, and loads of inspiration. Instructor Linda Derry, an archaeologist with the Alabama Historical Commission, is certified as an interpretive guide by the National Association for Interpretation.

Archaeologists as Educators: Techniques for Classroom Explorations and Public Outreach

Friday, April 2, 2004

8:00 A.M.–12:00 P.M.

Because most archaeologists lack formal training in educational methodologies, they find themselves uncertain when facing or writing for audiences of varying ages and abilities. This workshop will fill this gap by providing basic information and training in how to use educational techniques that apply specifically to archaeologists. Workshop facilitators are professional educators with many years of experience who have bridged the gap between archaeology and public education. Although the workshop is presented at a basic level, more experienced archaeology outreach specialists will find it useful for refining their approaches. Workshop facilitators include Bonnie Christensen, Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; Susan Dixon Renoe, University of Missouri; Megg Heath, Bureau of Land Management; and Renata Wolynec, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania. ☐



ARCHAEOLOGY FOR THE PUBLIC: A NEW ADDITION TO SAAWEB

Patrice L. Jeppson, Mary L. Kwas, Maureen Malloy, and Carol McDavid

Patrice L. Jeppson, Mary L. Kwas, and Carol McDavid are members of the SAA Public Education Committee's Internet Work Group. McDavid is the Internet Work Group Project Leader. Maureen Malloy is SAA Manager of Education and Outreach.

Archaeologists are well aware that the public has more than a passing interest in archaeological sites, archaeologists, and archaeological methods for studying the past. Moreover, because archaeological research and preservation initiatives ultimately depend on public support, engaging the public has become an important concern for SAA and its members. Actively engaging the public, however, is unfortunately not yet a routine part of most archaeological practice. To help bridge this gap between disciplinary ideals and everyday routine, the SAA, through the work of its Public Education Committee (PEC), is launching a new set of informative web pages on the topic *Archaeology For The Public*. These web pages will be rich with resources to meet the many needs and interests of both the public and the SAA membership. This article reports to the membership about these new web pages that will soon form an important component of SAAweb, SAA's website. The design process is outlined here and the navigation and content areas are presented for preview.

Why Have Specially Designed Public Pages on SAAweb?

The new public web pages will form an important addition, not only because they will provide a significant amount of information about archaeology, but also because they will communicate the commitment of the parent organization and the discipline's practitioners to its publics. These pages will be a major place of contact between the discipline's largest professional organization and both friends—and foes—of archaeology.

This is not to say that SAAweb as currently constructed does not have a role in doing the above. Much of SAAweb, however, is designed to serve its membership and is organized accordingly. The new public archaeology web pages are designed to serve both the membership and the public. These pages will be directly linked from the home page of SAAweb, but their appearance and navigational structure will be more open to the needs of nonprofessional archaeology audiences, while meeting professional audience needs as well.

Who is the Audience for the new SAA Public Web Pages?

Archaeology does not have just one public. There are many publics for archaeological information. Examples of the audiences likely to utilize these SAA public web pages include teachers with education needs, retired couples seeking travel options or volunteer opportunities; people seeking second career options; college students seeking graduate program information; Boy Scouts working toward the Archaeology Merit Badge; major news and entertainment organizations seeking archaeological experts; looters and collectors; members of Native and First Nations groups with heritage education concerns; professional colleagues such as historians, geographers, and museum professionals; avocationists; legislators writing environmental bills; Smart Growth supporters; Archaeology Conservancy members; CRM clients; site descendants and landowners curious and/or concerned about the archaeological process; and individuals who have discovered a site and are turning to professionals for information about what to do. Also expected to access the site are professional archaeologists worldwide, including the 10,000+ practitioners in the Americas alone, who deal with archaeology's various publics on a regular basis and are looking for advice and resources to assist their efforts.

In planning these public pages, the aim was not to try to meet the content needs of all of these potential audiences, but to create a design that would be flexible enough to address them all in the future. Many of these archaeology publics have been previously identified and targeted for projects by the PEC or other committees. Moreover, there is much valuable public information already on SAAweb. Unfortunately, however, this content is not always readily apparent to website visitors. The design plan we have implemented will not remove or move most existing publicly oriented content from its current location (in, say, the SAA Publications section, or in the Repatriation section). Rather, additional links are being provided to this content. PEC web content previously developed, however, will be imported from the existing PEC web pages to the new public web pages.

(e.g., *Teaching Archaeology: A Sampler for Grades 3-12*, and the e-newsletter *Archaeology & Public Education [A&PE]*).

The Development Process: Content Area Design

Content and navigation are the first issues to address for any website—and for an archaeological website, decisions about them should be made by archaeologists, not by website designers with little or no knowledge of our discipline. In this particular instance, decisions made for these web pages will represent both our profession's and our professional society's aims and practices to the public at large. Therefore, it is important to detail for the membership the design process developed for the web project described here.

The design decisions forming the basis for these public web pages began with the efforts of more than 30 SAA members who attended an SAA PEC Retreat in the spring of 2001. The goal was to develop a new strategic plan for meeting the Committee's mandate of "promoting awareness about and concern for the study of past cultures and to engage people in the preservation and protection of heritage resources." Drawing on topics of concern that the PEC regularly considers and responds to, the Retreat attendees generated a large and inclusive set of ideas that were applicable for organizing public web pages. With this foundation in place, the SAA, with financial assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation, funded a working session for a newly formed PEC Internet Work Group, which met in the fall of 2001. Three authors of this paper and one other individual, all of whom are either publicly engaged archaeologists or archaeological educators, attended this session.

Our main task during this intensive working session was to develop a design plan for the new public web pages—not to create content, but to create a link hierarchy that would easily incorporate new content over time. This second stage of the development process involved organizing the previously gathered ideas to which we contributed additional information. Each of us had queried educators and other members of the public to find out what people wanted and/or needed from an archaeological web page. We also had surveyed and sampled many websites to supplement both the archaeological focus of the content and the interview and survey data. These sites included, but were not limited to, those of the National Initiative For a Networked Cultural Heritage (Best Practices in Networking Cultural Heritage), Webby Award/Community Choice and Internet Industry Best of the Web sites, and the public pages of parallel professional societies (such as the American Historical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science). Also examined were public archaeology sites with a strong record of use as a public resource (such as the archaeology page at Independence National Historical Park and archae-

ology.about.com) and general community-based resource sites such as the Business Industry Journal's selection for "most successful community-centered web site" (the fan site for the Washington Capitals sports team). While appearing unorthodox at first glance, this latter resource proved a useful model given SAA's aim of building a community of public stewards that will work with archaeologists to safeguard the past.

The link hierarchy that emerged was developed during three long days of lively and frequently heated discussion (to say that the process was intense—even grueling—is not overstating it, as anyone who has experienced this type of collaborative design workshop will know). We presented the results of this effort (McDavid et al. 2002) to the PEC Chair, who apprised the SAA Board of the design plan at the general board meeting in April of 2002.

The Development Process: Design Implementation

After approval by the PEC, work to implement the design plan began. A technical web consultant was hired to construct a working prototype of the design plan, with the aim of achieving a reasonable balance between attractiveness and usability. Given our assumption that these pages will be accessed by members of various non-archaeological publics, they are designed to be more user-friendly, colorful, and graphically interesting than the corporate, managerial style that distinguishes the rest of SAAweb. Because they will also be information-driven, however, our directive to the web design consultant was to avoid burdening the site with flashing animations, loud colors, confusing page layouts, and distracting graphics. The idea throughout was that, while the use of a technical consultant was an essential part of implementing the proposed design, final decisions about how to utilize both technological features and graphics needed to be made by archaeologists.

The Internet Work Group developed a very reciprocal and active relationship with the web design consultant—the site was not simply farmed out. By early 2003, the prototype was ready to be shown to members of the PEC as well as members of various publics. All were asked to review a selection of different layouts for the web page's navigation, and their input led to the final prototype. That prototype is now ready to be fleshed out with content.

This brings us to the present. As this report goes to press, the technological aspects of the public pages are nearing completion. The relevant content already existing on SAAweb is being copied to the new pages when this is appropriate. New content is being written, and PEC members have been solicited to assist in developing this content. We now ask the SAA membership to review the prototype site and join in this content development

effort. As readers will see when they visit the prototype site, there are many pages under construction—more SAA members are needed to develop enough content to create a truly exciting, useful site. As soon as we determine that this has been achieved, we will go live.

Formal Review Procedures

Before going live, all prospective web page content will be reviewed by several people. Members of the PEC Internet Work Group and the SAA Manager of Education and Outreach will review all page content, and, on a case-by-case basis, may send some proposed content to additional reviewers. For example, people who do historical archaeology outreach might be asked to look at content about historical archaeology outreach, and so on. For more sensitive proposed content, the PEC chair and, if appropriate, the PEC Board Liaison, will be asked to review content. The assumption is that sensitive issues could arise within any content area—whether the content is creative, factual, or both.

An important part of this content-gathering and review stage involves getting input from educators on the content elements designed for them and their students. One of our primary assumptions is that educational agendas are different from archaeological ones—not mutually exclusive by any means, but not the same. Therefore, content developed for and with educators must meet educational needs (curricula, pedagogical concepts, age-appropriateness, language, etc.), not just archaeological ones (discouraging looting, encouraging stewardship, etc.). When possible, we will make educator-directed information accessible (and, more importantly, printable with original formatting) as Adobe PDF files.

Launching the New Public Web Pages

The content for the public archaeology web pages will necessarily grow in an organic fashion. Content will be added as new ideas arise, as new controversies grip archaeology, and as new publics are identified—therefore these public web pages will never be completely finished. The pages will, as mentioned above, be launched when there is a sufficient mass of content to begin to serve our publics, but the addition of new information will be ongoing, as would be expected with any good website.


The public web pages will be actively marketed to non-archaeologist groups—particularly educators. This will be accomplished in a number of ways, including emails and announcements to educator gateway sites, email announcements to educator listservs, registration with various search engines and hierarchical directories, and the use of hidden metatags in the html code for our pages.

These public pages will need to be accessible to differently-abled people, and this aspect of the site's design is also being addressed by the technical consultant. Likewise, some content will be optionally made available in Spanish and, perhaps, French, keeping in mind our many colleagues who work in Canada.

Finally, a note about the title of these pages: The link listed on SAAweb to these public pages will be labeled *Archaeology for the Public*. This is an intentional double-entendre, in that it refers to two different types of content, both of which are included in the public pages. One type of content includes information for the public about archaeology. The other is information for archaeologists who wish to communicate with the public.

Previewing these Public Pages

The link map for the new SAA public web pages is archived provisionally for your viewing at the web address that follows below. This online presentation to the membership allows the web content hierarchy to be explored. We ask the membership to forward their comments about these pages to the Internet Work Group in care of Carol McDavid (email: mcdavid@publicarchaeology.org) or Maureen Malloy (email: maureen_malloy@saa.org). We thank the membership in advance for their assistance with building these SAA public web pages.

To view the new SAA public archaeology web pages, point your browser to: <http://www.txvr.com/SAA/> 

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WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

C. ROGER NANCE

After 32 years of teaching college at the University of Alabama, Birmingham, in 1999, Vally and I packed up and moved from Birmingham to Los Angeles. Out here, I became a Research Associate at UCLA Cotsen Institute of Archaeology. My primary research interest for many years has been the Late Postclassic of Highland Guatemala, focusing on the archaeological collection from the Cakchiquel Maya capital at Iximche. George Guillemín excavated these materials in the 1960s. We undertook this research after his death, beginning in 1985. My own work centered on the ceramics and their distribution at the site, and, working with Guillemín's notes and drawings, the site's architecture and settlement plan. This fall, the University Press of Florida will publish a book on Iximche by me, Stephen Whittington, and Barbara Borg. Steve studied human skeletal remains and Barbara investigated the regional ethnohistory.

At UCLA, I began research on ceramics from Jalisco, Mexico. The collection, excavated in the 1960s by UCLA graduate student Stanley Long, was, for the most part, unstudied. The goal was to derive a ceramic sequence for the various sites sampled. So far, we have typed the pottery from four sites and recorded type and provenience in a dataset for about 16,000 potsherds.

Note from the Associate Editor

Hester A. Davis

Hester A. Davis is the retired State Archeologist for the Arkansas Archeological Survey and retired Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas. She is now writing and editing books and articles, and keeping her fingers in the archaeological pie.

C. Roger Nance (I have never asked what the C. stands for) first suggested the idea of a column that would convey to the struggling masses that there is life—in many cases, a very productive life—for archaeologists after “retirement.” Retirement usually means time to pick out the long-ignored project that one feels either guilt about or fascination for what it may reveal.

There are *lots* of you out there doing interesting things. Don't be surprised if you get an email from me, and think about responding enthusiastically to the opportunity of providing some “current research” information for your colleagues!



PHOTO CREDIT: LISA NANCE

Joining me in this research are UCLA statistician Jan de Leeuw and several volunteer students and retirees. Right now, we have a tentative seriated sequence from one site and hope to clarify things through analysis of the other three. Part way through the research, UCLA became pressed for lab space, so the Westside Pavilion shopping mall in West LA generously agreed to let us use a vacant store for a year—a good way to get archaeology out to the public.

Finally, I have continued working with Michael Love, studying obsidian blades from a site he excavated near the South Coast of Guatemala. In a 1991 article (with Katharine Kirk), we reported that blades became smaller through the Middle Preclassic sequence at La Blanca, and now preliminary results indicate that we are finding the same thing at the Late Preclassic site of El Ujuxte. Blades became smaller through time, and artisans modified their technology to deal with an increasingly scarce resource. This included bipolar resharpening. Among other commodities, Pacific salt for Highland obsidian seems almost a given, but was trade actually problematic among these complex societies? 📷

BRIDGE BACK HOME IN “ITS DOTAGE”

JoAnne Castagna

JoAnne Castagna is a Technical Writer/Editor with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.

For more than a century, the Doty Road Bridge carried vehicles over New Jersey's Ramapo River in an area traditionally called “The Ponds” (Figure 1). Named after the Doty family, early settlers to Oakland Borough in Bergen County, New Jersey, the single-lane, 80-foot-long bridge was constructed in 1891. Recently, the New York District found a home for the retired landmark in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where it was originally constructed and where it will continue to serve the public.

In the late 19th century, Bergen County requested that a bridge be constructed after winter floods swept away an earlier bridge. The county literally found the bridge by thumbing through a catalogue. They purchased a 5-panel, wrought iron, Pratt Pony Truss Bridge with Phoenix Columns from the Phoenixville Bridge Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Phoenix Iron and Steel Company, located in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. The company sold hundreds of bridges, viaducts, and highway spans in the United States and Canada. Whole bridges were prefabricated by the company in an almost kit-like fashion. The customers ordered the parts they needed. The parts were shipped to local engineers who customized the designs for their particular location. All of the bridge panel sections were sent to the job site with all of the riveting work completed. The only thing that local engineers had to do was literally “pin” the bridge together.

Many of the bridges were constructed using the bridge company's famous Phoenix Columns and truss designs, invented by the company. The Phoenix Column is hollow and circular and made up of four, six, or eight wrought-iron segments that are flanged and riveted together (Figure 2). Phoenix Column truss bridges were widely used in the late 1800s because the column facilitated the erection of tall structures, eliminating the requirement for heavy, thick load-bearing walls, and also because of its application in the construction of bridges, viaducts, and elevated rail lines.

In 1983, the bridge was condemned because of its poor condition and another bridge was inserted through the middle of the original structure relieving the old bridge from carrying any traffic. In 1989, the structure was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Doty Road Bridge is located where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District's Ramapo River at Oakland Flood Control Project is currently under construction. Several years ago, project managers determined that the bridge would be an obstruction during floods and that it should be removed and replaced by a new bridge by the New Jersey Department of Transportation. The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office stated that something needed to be done with the bridge in terms of mitigation because it is a cultural resource.

Lynn Rakos, a New York District Archeologist, took the lead in



Figure 1: The Doty Road Bridge, a 19th-century “catalog bridge,” carried vehicles over New Jersey's Ramapo River for more than a century.

finding a home for the bridge, particularly its trusses since the rest of the bridge was deteriorated. Rakos said, "Our goal was to provide it to a nonprofit at no charge and to make sure it would still be accessible to the public." Rakos marketed the trusses nationwide. She called historical societies, distributed fliers and marketing materials to state park managers and engineers, and placed an advertisement in *Preservation Magazine*. She received emails and calls from a wide range of individuals. "Engineering professors, interested in the bridge's history, told me that they would like a piece of the truss and another man wanted to place it by a stream on his ranch in North Dakota," said Rakos.

One of Rakos' more interesting calls came from the Phoenixville Area Economic Development Corporation (PAEDCO), a nonprofit organization that is trying to bring economic life into Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. The New York District, after evaluating all of its offers, decided to work with PAEDCO. PAEDCO, in cooperation with the county and state, purchased 27 acres in northern Phoenixville to create a park. The plans for the park include creating walking and biking trails along French Creek and placing the trusses of the bridge over the creek connecting the park to the trails, as decorative elements.

PAEDCO "purchased" the truss for a symbolic dollar. After years of searching for a home for the bridge, on a rainy and cold day on December 11, 2002, the bridge was disassembled and trucked from Oakland Borough to Phoenixville, where it was crafted over a century ago (Figure 3). "We sent the bridge home in its dotage," said Rakos. She adds, "It is unique that bridges get moved. This doesn't happen too often. With the enthusiasm of PAEDCO, I have confidence it will be a happy ending." 📷



Figure 2: One of the Phoenix Columns is visible on the truck during moving day.



Figure 3: On a rainy and cold day in December 2002, the bridge was disassembled and trucked from New Jersey to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where it was originally crafted.



PROBLEMS FOR OUR TIME

Charles R. McGimsey III

Charles R. McGimsey III has been President of the SAA, was a founding member and later President of SOPA (now ROPA), and is presently Director Emeritus, Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Within the space of a single professional lifetime, archaeology has undergone a series of truly impressive transformations. After writing “It was the Best of Times, and It Was the Worst of Times” (*The SAA Archaeological Record* 1[1]:19), I continued to think not only about archaeology’s past and present but of its future. Despite the discipline’s largely successful transformations, serious problems remain. What is particularly distressing is that, by and large, these problems are not new. All have been addressed by myself and others, but they remain with us. I would like to share some of these continuing concerns with you, for only if we become consciously aware of them and address them directly is there any hope for their resolution.

Terminological Clarification (Public Archaeology, CRM, and ARM)

The problem with terminology is, perhaps, the least of our worries. Yet continued inconsistency (and I have been guilty of this as well) is both unscientific and annoying. It has been some 30 years since the terms “public archaeology” and “cultural resource management” came into popular usage among archaeologists (e.g., McGimsey 1972; McGimsey and Davis 1977). Both “public archaeology” and “cultural resource management” have since come to be utilized in two distinct ways, one all-inclusive, the other quite specific.

Just as “there is no such thing as ‘private archeology’” (McGimsey 1972:5)—all research on archaeological resources should be in the public domain (although NAGPRA has imposed legislative restrictions when cross-cultural ethical conflicts arise)—so, too, a broadly based regional management plan for cultural resources should be brought into play with respect to all archaeological activity (however funded) or any other activity which directly affects those resources (whatever the cause or justification). Used in this manner, “public archaeology” and “cultural resource management” refer to important universal goals, which must be constantly striven for with respect to *all* archaeological activity. However, both terms have come to have an equally widely recognized but more restricted meaning.

In the more restrictive sense, “public archaeology” refers to the positive interaction between archaeologists and the general public—encompassing both the active inclusion of the general public in all aspects of archaeological research as well as the presentation of the results of archaeological research to the public by every available means. Similarly, in the more restrictive sense, “cultural resource management,” or “CRM,” refers to archaeological research, undertaken in the context of state and/or regional research designs, which is initiated (generally under contract with a non-archaeologically oriented entity) primarily because legislation requires that archaeological resources within a specific area must be investigated because they are potentially under threat. For a time, this type of research was referred to as “contract archaeology” and, unfortunately, as “public archaeology,” but “CRM” is now more commonly applied.

The situation is further complicated because, strictly speaking, we are talking here of archaeological resource management (ARM), not CRM for, technically, CRM encompasses the broader field of cultural resources, including, for example, ethnic communities, and the preservation of records, buildings, and architecture—i.e., the total range of cultural resources. Increasingly, agencies are getting contracts that cover all concerns, not just archaeological ones. As a result, while a clear and important distinction can be drawn between ARM and CRM, current common parlance is to use CRM even when a project is restricted to a single discipline. In my view, this should continue. For better or worse, CRM has become generic—and, for some reason, it has a cachet that ARM lacks! We can always revert to ARM when we want to make it absolutely clear that only archaeology is being discussed. But, above all, let us be consistent. (I think the contention by some that archaeologists are not “managers” and that therefore neither term is appropriate is a non-starter. Archaeologists often are not the final decision-makers, but they are an integral part of the total management process.)

Insufficient Development and Use of Regional Research Data

I believe archaeological planning has been badly remiss in not providing and utilizing adequate regional research planning.

Archaeological projects are not carried out in a vacuum. This is, of course, particularly true when doing CRM work in which you have to assess the significance of every site encountered. To accomplish this, as was said in *The Music Man*, “you’ve got to know the territory.”

The process of learning the territory was facilitated in the 1970s with the advocacy of the National Park Service (NPS) of Archeological State Plans. The first NPS grants to develop such plans were made to Arkansas, Massachusetts, and Idaho. Later, these state plans were funded through the Historic Preservation Program (HPP); indeed, each state was required to develop such a state preservation plan, one which not only summarized known data but established priorities for archaeological research.

To do proper archaeological research, however, one needs regional data in addition to the state planning documents. For years, there simply wasn’t enough information in most areas to warrant such regional summaries. However, beginning in the 1970s, stimulated by CRM research in which site significance had to be established, the NPS encouraged the writing of such regional overviews. In the 1980s and 1990s, the Corps of Engineers funded two massive summaries. Published through the Arkansas Archeological Survey, these in-depth overviews cover much of the central portion of the U.S. These studies are very good and should be fundamental documents for research in the vast areas covered (encompassing many hundreds of archaeologists and institutions). Sales of these volumes have been generally good, but I confess I am not assured that these studies are utilized to the extent one would hope. And what about other areas of the country? Are comparable studies even available?

State plans and regional overviews need to be updated periodically. Arkansas is just now updating, for the first time, the archaeological portion of its state plan, which was first published in 1982—20 years ago. Is there a procedure in place to ensure that your state plan will be updated as appropriate?

Up-to-date state and regional data are essential and must be utilized to the fullest in all of our research and planning. Where regional data do not exist, we must develop them. Furthermore, we must devise mechanisms whereby we can be assured that these crucial databases are periodically updated. I suspect that few states are providing adequately for updating their state plan and I know of no efforts being made to establish regional databases for areas where none now exist, much less of any provisions for periodically updating regional databases that do not exist.

Restricted Funding

In this modern CRM era, we are still reduced to doing old-time

“salvage” archaeology. We are kept busy recovering what we can under the threat of imminent loss. Those altering the land are still calling the tune and dictating to us where we can do research. Somewhere, somehow, we must find funds to undertake research where scientific need is the paramount factor in determining what is done.

In a 1971 report I made to the NPS, I listed five possible courses that a future national program of archaeological research might take. The first four involved a combination of long-range planning based on archaeological regional research plans, the creation of centralized regional clearinghouses for data, and survey work and even excavation in non-salvage situations with federal funding. The fifth and least-favored possible course was for us to continue as we were, essentially doing salvage archaeology with the earthmover, not the archaeologist, determining where archaeological research was conducted. Unfortunately, this last course of action is exactly what has happened.

Thanks to Moss-Bennett and other legislation, there is now more money available and every earth-disturbing federal entity, and many private ones, are subject to having to fund archaeological research in threatened areas. While much vital data is thereby being saved, there is an urgent need for some unrestricted funding to carry out intensive investigations of key sites, without regard to their potential for destruction, when it can be established that the sites can provide vital scientific information that is urgently needed and that is not available elsewhere. Such excavation of non-threatened sites is not contrary to the conservation ethic, but rather supports it, for it leads to the greatest gain in information for the least expenditure of resources.

But is the desired information actually not available? Might some of that data become available, not through further excavation, but through allocation of funds to study and report on collections now in various museum storage rooms and other repositories?

The greatest need is for funds to carry out more survey work. I have noted above the essential nature of state plans and regional summaries in establishing significance and setting appropriate priorities for future research, but state plans and regional summaries, to be valuable assets, must be based on a firm grasp of “what is out there.” Such data can only be obtained by filling the gaps in our present regional knowledge through well-designed systematic surveys that at least adequately sample the unknown areas.

Unless we develop some funds to undertake excavations at key sites not otherwise in peril, to study collections already in hand, and to gather an adequate sample of sites in every area, it is impossible to make adequate scientific decisions as to what

needs to be accomplished by CRM investigations that now constitute the largest body of field research. The obvious problem is how to obtain the unrestricted funding with which to undertake these essential projects.

The federal Historic Preservation Program is designed to provide just such funds, for surveys at least, and early on it did so. Unfortunately, these funds largely dried up in the Reagan era and only a few states are now carrying out such studies. I know of no other viable source for funding this vital work. The HPP administrative route is there. Somehow, we must establish the critical need in the minds of those who control NPS budget allocations. It will not be easy. In all likelihood, it will necessitate some knowledgeable scouting around in the halls of the NPS and the Congress, and quite likely the organization of some public pressure. Accomplishing that will require considerable initiative on the part of individuals and even more resolve on the part of the discipline and the national and local archaeological societies. Despite the fact that these are difficult times fiscally, we must constantly remind ourselves that we can't wait for tomorrow to take action—the sites simply aren't going to be there forever. We must do everything we can *now*. Only if we assure that such funds are made available can we properly maximize the effectiveness of our resource conservation efforts or our scientific output.

Inadequate Oversight

Every discipline needs mechanisms that provide an adequate measure of oversight to ensure that the performance by its members meets acceptable public standards. When practicing archaeologists were few and limited largely to academics, fairly adequate quality control was provided by university regulations and by peer review (though not enough to ensure prompt publication). But today, academic archaeologists are in the minority and the sheer size of the present archaeological community, because of CRM, is such that the traditional peer-review system, which was successful because of personal knowledge and contact among participants, simply is no longer possible. No substitute mechanisms to reestablish adequate quality control has as yet become fully effective. As a consequence, it is too easy for inadequate or inappropriate research to be done and for poor reports to be accepted by sponsoring agencies. Agencies cannot be blamed totally for this. It is the responsibility of the profession to prevent its occurrence.

A number of approaches are available for resolving this dilemma. We can work to increase the capability of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and agency archaeologists to effectively complement the academic overview process. These agency archaeologists and archaeologists on the staffs of the SHPOs, operating through the federal Historic Preservation

Program and the 106 process, should, at least in theory, assume oversight responsibility, picking up where the universities leave off. So what is the problem? For starters, funding adequate to attract experienced senior personnel to the archaeological review positions rarely is available, and often the individuals in place are not provided with resources to do the job properly by inspecting work in progress and otherwise ensuring quality performance by archaeologists submitting reports for review. Ideally, an agency or SHPO lead archaeologist should be fully familiar with relevant state plans and regional summaries, have a staff adequate for thoroughly review all research coming through his/her office, and have the administrative direction and support necessary to encourage not only strict compliance in the field but also to assure submission of readable final reports. This is a difficult job, and in many states and agencies, an appropriate level of administrative support simply is not in place. Because of this, despite the hard work of current archaeological staffs, the oversight envisioned by the underlying federal legislation is not met. Bringing this review process “up to grade” is an urgent need. Perhaps the archaeological societies should endeavor to develop funding to conduct a national study of both SHPO and agency review programs with a view to making recommendations for improvements and how they can be accomplished where needed.

Archaeologists have taken the initiative toward assuming responsibility for their own well-being by establishing the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The Register has the capability of reestablishing an adequate peer-review mechanism, one that will give the discipline the ability to provide oversight and quality control independent of the funding source or of federal or state involvement in the research. But the Register can adequately perform in this capacity only if most practicing archaeologists recognize the need for peer review and are willing to participate by committing themselves to the Register's Code and Standards. The discipline obviously cannot have the peer-review ability it needs and deserves if the peers refuse to subject themselves to review. Of course, just as is the case with the medical and legal professions (who also have professional oversight mechanisms), even a fully effective Register cannot be expected to assure adequate performance in every case. But if we can maximize the Register's effectiveness by establishing Registration as a hallmark of the professional archaeologist, we can successfully reestablish the peer-review system, thereby providing the discipline and the public with the highest possible level of archaeological research in the future.

Of course, we could work toward developing state licensing for archaeologists, but that would be a long, messy process, and one not assured of ultimate success—although it might become inevitable if all else fails. Finally, we can choose to do nothing, continuing to muddle through while hoping for the best. But

surely our database, our colleagues, the resources, and our various publics deserve better.

Faulty Communication

The increased funding for CRM archaeology from the 1970s onward, which resulted from various pieces of federal legislation around that time, caused an information explosion that has not been dealt with adequately. Data from surveyed and excavated sites often remain almost as difficult to access as when they remained in the ground, even when reported. Archaeology has no abstracting service, reviews of publications are relatively few and years late, and there has been little or no attempt to establish viable central repositories for “gray literature” or to utilize the one facility that is available, the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). In general, there is no easy way to determine what your neighbor is doing, much less someone several states away. Yet, hardware and software are available that can enable ready access to the available literature. We need to train, equip, and discipline ourselves to utilize what we have.

With respect to making new field data and analysis readily available to all, *e-tiquity* and on-line publishing may be the light at the end of the tunnel. But, however bright that light may prove to be, we still have the tunnel to navigate. It would behoove all societies to take steps now to establish guidelines for the development of this approach.

The most serious need is to establish an up-to-date, comprehensive bibliographic reference system for archaeological publications. Each SHPO is supposed to have a master file of reports for that state, but even if that is the case, which I doubt, that doesn't make the information readily available nationally. A national database was established back in the mid-1980s by the NPS as the National Archaeological Data Base (NADB), but the necessary funding largely disappeared. As a result, there has been inadequate effort to develop a comprehensive program of data submission by SHPOs and others or to get already available data into the system. Recently, there has been some indication that interest by the NPS and others is being revived, but NADB, as it stands, is woefully underfunded and incomplete and thus unable to function as it should. Only if we recognize the need and apply pressure on the NPS hierarchy for adequate long-term funding will this impasse be resolved. Similarly, an endeavor was made to utilize the NTIS as a depository for all reports generated or funded by the federal government, but it has received only spotty use.

Moss-Bennett requires that one copy of all reports generated by federal funds or permits be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and made available to the public, but it seems the Secretary failed to include this requirement in the Regs, so few have done

so. Without such universal submissions, the “gray literature” problem became inevitable. It is essential to the well-being of all archaeologists that the Secretary receive a copy of all federally sponsored reports, either directly or through the SHPOs, and that the NADB and NTIS, or some similar systems, be made viable, brought up to date, and maintained. This will entail developing a system whereby NADB includes not just federally sponsored reports but all archaeological publications.

Timely review of major publications is also a problem. The journals that print reviews are too few and there typically is a time lag of several years. That isn't much help to the current investigator. In 1975, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, which sends its publications out for pre-publication review, experimented with publishing reviews received along with the manuscript (McGimsey 1975). Of course, the initial review usually had to be modified slightly before publication because the review, as initially submitted, would often contain minor or even major criticisms or suggestions that were subsequently taken into account before publication. This approach seemed to work well and served to get peer reviews available in a timely manner, but it has not been utilized of late. This is a viable approach for manuscripts produced in-house but probably won't be adopted by major publishers. Still, it would help if this approach, or one similar, were utilized when practical.

Finally, it is Time to Pull Up Our Socks

Most of all, right now we need to look around us, pull up our socks, and make the best use of what we have, before the system, and the resources, slips away.

Within the past few months, I have heard remarks such as the following:

- “My agency does EISs, but they schedule them so late that they can have no effect on the project. That has already been decided” (a federal agency archaeologist).
- “Any idea that there is such a thing as a realistic review of projects by the SHPO archaeologists is ridiculous” (a consulting archaeologist).
- “Why, starting in 1974, haven't copies of all CRM reports been deposited with the Secretary of the Interior and thereby made available to the public as required by Moss-Bennett?” (a research archaeologist).
- “The top brass isn't enforcing the standards and procedures established by our agency regarding reports, records, and collections submitted to and accepted by it” (a repository archaeologist).

What is going on here? We have let ourselves become too busy to monitor or take adequate care of important details and protect the gains that have been made in the discipline. Indiffer-

ence by archaeologists, and the actions of those who don't care for archaeology, are eroding our progress. No one factor is responsible for the ongoing erosion, and no one solution is available to remedy the situation. But stopping it and utilizing present laws and regulations to the fullest to preserve the past is the immediate challenge facing archaeologists today.

The system that we now have is far from perfect, as the areas of concern I have enumerated demonstrate. But what we have now is light years better than what we had 30 years ago. It can be light months better still if we all insist on utilizing the present system to the fullest. Only if we take stock as individuals, pull up our collective socks, maximize our present capabilities, and resolve the above problems can we possibly do justice to the past that it is our responsibility to protect, investigate, interpret, and present to the public. 📷

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FUND RAISING, from page 6 📷

Dr. Mills [field school director] covered all the different tasks that we would share and be responsible for on a given day while working on site. There were four different task assignments: excavator, screener, paper-work processor, and public relations representative. These assignments changed from day to day so that everyone had a chance to experience all tasks.

When I first started sorting, I had a hard time differentiating between coral and plaster. Sometimes bone and shell looked alike, but the more I sorted the more I was able to see the subtle differences. While we were around the screen sorting, Dr. Mills would give his interpretation of what he thought this feature might have been. This was good because it stimulated interesting discussions about the site and the type of person John Young might have been. . . . What I noticed about our crew was everyone's enthusiasm about fieldwork. . . . At the end of each day, we would re-cap the day by having a representative from each unit talk about their observations and interpretations.

The experiences that I've had at the University of Hawaii's John Young Field School have given me a more holistic understanding of my job as an Assistant Curator. Now when I receive a collection from an archaeologist to be accessioned and cataloged, I know the processes these artifacts have already gone through. I can read and comprehend archaeological reports and field notes with ease, which will help me to assemble a more complete accession and catalog record. . . . I have found that archaeology is very rewarding and satisfying work because it is a way for me as a Hawaiian to better understand who I am. I have a greater appreciation and respect for archaeologists and the work that they do.

Please Help!

Our purpose in sharing these brief reports is to remind SAA members of the good work that is being accomplished already. It is also an opportunity to remind you that more could be accomplished if the financial resources of the Public Education and Native American Scholarship funds were greater. Continued growth of these funds is essential if we are to accomplish more. If these are aspects of the mission of the SAA that you believe in, then a donation to the Public Education or Native American Scholarship fund should be an attractive option, not an onerous burden. Our SAA committee members are working with one community and one student at a time to fulfill key parts of the SAA's expanded mission. Each individual SAA member who becomes a donor will be taking an action with long-term benefits to the many interest groups that the SAA serves. 📷

A PAINTING, NOT A MEDAL

THE ORIGINAL AND OBSCURE A. V. KIDDER AWARD

George J. Gumerman

George J. Gumerman is Vice President for Academic Affairs at the Santa Fe Institute. He was Professor of Anthropology at Southern Illinois University and the University of Arizona, Director of the Arizona State Museum, and has done archaeology in the American Southwest for almost 35 years.

The A. V. Kidder Medal is, perhaps, the most renowned award in American archaeology. There is, however, another lesser-known award named informally in honor of that dean of New World archaeology. While not exactly clandestine, its existence, which dates back 19 years before the better-known Kidder Medal was first awarded to Alfred Tozzer in 1950, had been known to only a handful of archaeologists until the summer of 2002—71 years after its first presentation.

The award, a painting of a Navajo man producing a sand painting (Figure 1), has considerable charm, but it is not a great painting. The interest lies in the inscriptions in horizontal stratigraphy on the back of the painting. In faded pencil is the notation, "Given me by Charles A. Amsden in 1931." The inscribed name "A. V. Kidder" has largely been worn away.

The second inscription reads, "For Clyde Kluckhohn, discerning and sympathetic student of the Navajo. A. V. Kidder" (no date).

Following that inscription is "Given to Walter Taylor, 1963, in memory of Clyde. Florence Kluckhohn."

And then, "Given to Bob Euler, good friend, good companion, good southwesternist. Walter W. Taylor, 1970."

And "Given to George Gumerman (III), my finest friend, a good southwestern archaeologist, and a dynamic accelerator of archaeological research. Bob Euler. June 19, 1991."

The most recent inscription reads: "Given to Linda Cordell, An awardee of the A. V. Kidder Medal on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Pecos Conference, Pecos, N.M. 2002, George J. Gumerman III."

These "awards" were always made privately until last summer. I felt that the antiquity of the award, the fact that it was the 75th anniversary of the Pecos Conference held at Pecos National Monument, only a few hundred meters from the grave of A. V. Kidder, made a more public presentation appropriate. In addition, as mentioned in the inscription, the latest recipient of the original Kidder "award," had received the Kidder Medal at the 2001 November



Figure 1: The first Kidder "award."

American Anthropological Association meetings.

After my explanation of the award and a long ovation for Linda, I told her, and the conferees, that while it was an honor that is not bestowed by a committee or a professional organization, but only by the most recent recipient, there was a huge responsibility involved—that of deciding after a few years who will be the next recipient of the award. There is also the great temptation to hang the painting with the reverse side showing so that the inscriptions can be seen, but hanging it with the painting in view permits the recipient to take it off the wall and explain its meaning to visitors.

It is my hope that this short history codifies the first Kidder “award” tradition. From this point on, the recipients should be presented the painting in a public, but unexpected, venue. Furthermore, the recipient of the painting should only be determined by the last recipient, as has been the tradition. 📷



Figure 2: Linda Cordell, George Gumerman, and Don Fowler, chair of the session “Ideas and Personalities, Past and Present,” at which the presentation was made at the Pecos Conference, Pecos, NM, 2002.

IN BRIEF, from page 3 📷

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STUDENTS' CONCEPTIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY: FACT OR FICTION?

Susan Dixon Renoe

Susan Dixon Renoe is a Program Assistant in the Undergraduate Research Office at the University of Missouri-Columbia and is a member of the SAA Public Education Committee.

Almost every person over a certain age has some idea of what archaeology is and what archaeologists do. Even my six-year-old nephew has an idea about what “Aunt Susie” does. In fact, when his class was studying dinosaurs, he asked me to come and talk about what I do. Unfortunately, my nephew held the common misconception that archaeologists study dinosaurs. I did go to his class and talk about what I do—now there are at least two kindergarten classes that know the difference between paleontology and archaeology!

Besides the dinosaur myth, we also fight the “Myth of Indy” or the notion that archaeology is fedora hats, wild adventures, whips, and great theme music. Dr. Jane Baxter recently addressed the Indy myth in a recent article for *The SAA Archaeological Record* (2002, 2[4]:16–17, 40). She states, “it would be difficult to argue that there is a more popular image of an archaeologist than Indiana Jones. . . . [He] has become the stereotypical image of an archaeologist. He is also very white and very male, and his character has become the racial and gendered stereotype of a ‘typical’ archaeologist” (Baxter 2002:16).

Most people have no idea what archaeology is really like, and the truth often disillusiones them. How do we get students to stop having Indy-vision and see with archaeological vision? In other words, how do we change the misconceptions brought about by the media, and other sources, that students bring into the classroom?

Conceptual Change

During my graduate studies, I took a course entitled “Learning Theories and Instructional Practices in Science Education” that covered conceptual change theory (Strike 1983; Strike and Posner 1982, 1985, 1992), which focuses on “how . . . learners make [the] transition from one conception . . . to a successor conception” (Strike and Posner 1992:148). This was of particular interest to me because it is my belief that students enter the classroom with certain preconceived notions about archaeology and archaeologists. The underlying premise of conceptual change theory is the “interaction of the learner’s conceptual ecology with . . . new knowledge” (Kelly 1997:358). In essence, the new archaeological knowledge presented to students is filtered through their existing knowledge, then they make a judgment about whether to accept or reject that new knowledge. Since an introductory archaeology course might be the only archaeology course these students ever take, there is a lot of pressure on instructors to change their students’ ideas about what archaeology is all about. So where do you start?

The Draw-an-Archaeologist Test

Since students’ existing conceptions weigh heavily in their decision whether to accept or reject new archaeological knowledge, it is important to know what those existing conceptions are. Several ways of eliciting students’ conceptions exist. One way is to give students an archaeological pre-test on the first day of class. I don’t know about you, but having a quiz on the first day of class is not very appealing. An



Figure 1: A female minority archaeologist drawn by a DART participant.

alternative that I've developed is the Draw-an-Archaeologist Test (DART).

The DART (Dixon 2000, 2001; Judge 1988) is based on the Draw-a-Scientist Test (Chambers 1983), which itself is based on the Draw-a-Man Test created by Florence Goodenough (1926). I based the DART on these previous studies because they were relatively simple and generated much information on student conceptions.

I have used the DART to elicit student conceptions in multiple settings, including museum and university introductory archaeology courses. The results are presented here. Typically, I use the DART as the opening class activity. Students are asked to draw an archaeologist and write a brief description of that person. I then ask students to share their archaeologist with the rest of the class. While the students are talking, I try to address any stereotypes that might appear in the drawings or descriptions. From the pictures, alone, I am able to extrapolate students' conceptions about archaeology, but the descriptions afford me the opportunity to support my assertions with students' actual words. I have also used the DART as an extra-credit, end-of-semester assessment activity. When used this way, it is possible to track conceptual change across the course of a semester or quarter.

Findings and Discussion

While analyzing the DART results, my attention was drawn to the low number of female (32%) and minority (2%) archaeologists (Table 1). Out of 124 students, 42 of them chose to draw a female archaeologist, and three chose to draw a minority archaeologist. One student drew a female minority archaeologist (Figure 1). The low frequency of female and minority images was troubling to me because their teacher (myself) is a woman of color. In fact, there were more Indiana Jones-like images drawn (5, or 4%) than minorities (Figure 2). These results indicate that the Myth of Indy is alive and well (Figure 3). There was one interesting anomaly in this sample: one male student drew a female archaeologist. In the history of the DART, the Draw-A-Scientist Test, and the Draw-a-Man Test, no male subject has ever drawn a female image.

When I discussed the results of the DART, and my resulting disappointment, with a colleague, he suggested that maybe the results were a reflection of archaeology as a discipline and were not stereotypes at all. I decided to test that hypothesis.

In 1994, the SAA commissioned a census of its members to find out just who was the "American Archaeologist" (Zeder 1997). Of those who responded, 64% were men and 36% were women (Zeder 1997:9) (Table 1). A total of 89% of the respondents classified themselves as being of European ancestry; 9% classified themselves as "other." This means that, of the 1,644 archaeologists surveyed, only 2% were of non-European ancestry—and that number was rounded up. This encompassed African-American, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American archaeologists (Zeder 1997:13).



Figure 2: Indiana-Jones-type archaeologist drawn by a DART participant.

Table 1: Comparison of Percentage of Demographic Characteristics Between DART Drawings and Professional Archaeologists.

	Male	%	Female	%	European	%	Non-European	%
DART (N=124) ¹	79	64	42	34	116	94	3	2
SAA (N=1634/1644) ²	1013	64	621	36	1470	89	31	2

¹Some images in the DART could not be assigned a gender or ethnicity.

²The number of respondents varied according to question.

When the DART results were compared to the SAA survey, it was surprising to find that these two studies shared almost identical percentages concerning the number of female and male archaeologists and the number of minority archaeologists (Table 1). Both samples were comprised of 64% men and 2% minorities. The DART sample consisted of 34% women, and the SAA sample consisted of 36%. Although the DART sample was small, these results are intriguing, and I plan to continue to use the DART and compare the two studies.

Conclusions

I began my introductory archaeology courses thinking that students entered with certain stereotypes about archaeology, and that it was my job to “straighten them out.” I utilized the DART to elicit those “misconceptions” so that I could use them to illustrate correct archaeological practice. When the DART results came back with so few women and minority images, I found that the Indy Myth was indeed the norm for my students. This was very disappointing to me, until I realized that their “misconceptions” were actually based in empirical fact. Archaeology is a white male-dominated profession—at least for now. The DART results, although disturbing for me personally, appear consistent with the current ethnic and gender make-up of the archaeological profession. 📷



Figure 3: Male archaeologist drawn by a DART participant.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FICTION

TRIPPING THROUGH THE MINEFIELD

W. Michael Gear and Kathleen O'Neal Gear

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If we consider the archaeological record—fragmentary, eroded, and easily misinterpreted—as the baseline, the truly sane would immediately run, if not flee in outright terror from the notion of writing a fictional story set in prehistory. So, why make the figurative charge into the minefield of anthropological fiction when you already know you are destined to make a misstep? Because doing so provides a vehicle through which the public can experience the past in both a meaningful and powerful way. Fiction allows you to bring the distant past alive by placing people in that time, culture, and place. For the reader, the past is metamorphosed from an abstract concept to a reality.

Our book tours have taken us around the world, and whether we're in Cleveland, London, Cape Town, or Perth, we encounter a ravenous appetite for information about North American archaeology, as well as a great deal of confusion about what archaeology is. People still ask us about dinosaurs.

But what can fiction do for anthropology, or even the subdiscipline of archaeology, that popular articles in periodicals like *National Geographic* can't?

People read fiction in droves. As of this writing, our novel *People of the Wolf* is on its 23rd printing with somewhere around two million copies in print in 18 languages. The readers who continue to buy *People of the Wolf* are looking for the same thing most of us were when we first got into anthropology: they want to learn something about human beings who lived in the past, and thereby discover something about themselves.

With each new novel, we seek to fulfill that desire by placing characters—people beset by human frailties with whom the reader can identify—inside the archaeological context provided by the data. The problems of plot, character motivation, conflict, theme, and other literary concerns lie beyond the scope of this article, but the framework for that creative process is provided by the physical realities of the sites, paleoenvironmental reconstruction, artifacts, artwork, floral and faunal remains, burial practices, paleopathology, ancient DNA, features, structures, petroglyphs, and so forth.

In soliciting this article, John Kantner asked us to address how we go about reconciling the incomplete nature of the archaeological record. To do so, we fall back on Maitland's dictum: "American archaeology is either anthropology or it is nothing" (see Willey and Phillips 1958). By that, we mean that our novels are more anthropological in nature than archaeological. Archaeological monographs, articles, and field reports provide but a glimpse of a discrete time, place, and culture. A novel must reflect a vibrant and dynamic culture functioning in a fully fleshed paleoenvironment.

By way of illustration, we were writing about the post-Chacoan Southwest in *The Visitant*, *The Summon-*

ing *God*, and *Bone Walker*. We know that the break-up of the Chacoan system coincided with increased violence, population shifts, and social, religious, and political upheaval. We know that nativistic movements (Linton 1940), revitalization movements (Wallace 1956), messianic movements (Lowie 1948; Mooney 1991), and relative deprivation (Aberle 1962) arise during periods of sociocultural dysfunction. Violence (Haas 1990; LeBlanc 1999) and cannibalism (White 1992; Turner and Turner 1999) provide further interpretation of the social and individual stresses the fictional characters are subjected to. Oral tradition, such as the stories of Sityatki and Awatovi (Lomatuway'ma et al. 1993), and mythology (Malotki and Lomatuway'ma 1987), also help to fill in the blanks. Put all that together and you have a potent brew for a story.

Which brings us to ethnoarchaeology and ethnographic analogy—both methodological approaches bristling with pitfalls and caveats. Of necessity, we must make assumptions concerning prehistoric culture based on behaviors reported in ethnographic accounts. Some are safe. For instance, while writing *People of the River*, we assumed that in Cahokia, chunky stones were used in a very similar manner as was reported by Culin (1907) for extant Southeastern peoples. Mississippian statues of chunky players not only reflect the game, but give us clues about dress and hair styles.

At other times, we work on shaky assumptions at best, as we did in writing *People of the Lightning*. Did the Windover Pond people believe in three souls the way contact-period Calusa did (Hann 1991)? We can never know for sure, but reflecting that belief allowed us to portray a spiritual concept entirely foreign to most Americans.

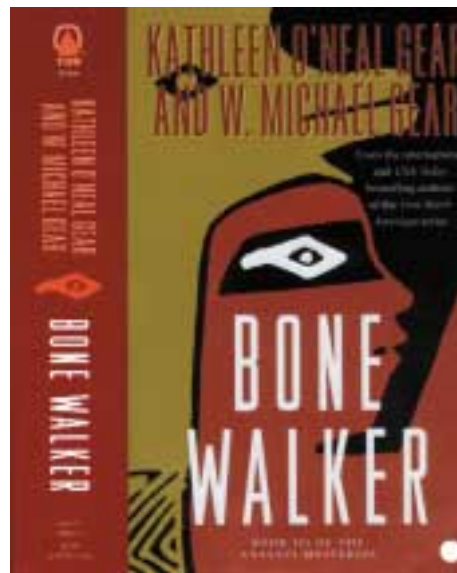
In our latest novel, *People of the Owl*, we utilized a three-world creation cosmology at Poverty Point 3,500 years ago. The decision to do so was based on a canvassing of Southeastern creation stories, mythology, folk tales, and oral tradition. In essence we had to look for cross-cultural similarities that couldn't be explained by subsequent Woodland and Mississippian influences. Can we prove conclusively that the people who built Poverty Point actually ordered their universe this way? No, but we can argue that such a cosmology is at least suggested by the physical dimensions of the site, the artistic motifs, and the subsequent diffusion of the concept across the Southeast.

This is why brassy nerves and humility are required in the fiction minefield. The author isn't allowed the luxury of stopping after Chapter Seven to await further research before concluding just what his characters are going to roast in their earth oven.

For the most part, our work has a positive impact on the public. Feedback comes by means of fan letters, people at signings, and communications to our website. One woman in Tennessee organized a community to save a mound that was about to be bulldozed for a mall parking lot. Others write asking us to identify artifacts. A surprising number of people want to know where they can go to volunteer on an excavation. Children always want help with a school project.

Native American attitudes run about 90 percent in favor. Most Native Americans read the novels to gain an appreciation for the sort of lives their ancestors might have lived. We need not belabor the point—it has been made in these pages many times before—but, as archaeologists, we do a lousy job of communicating to the public. If our novels induce Native American readers to use the bibliographies at the back of the book then we have succeeded in helping to bridge the gap. The few negative comments generally focus on prehistoric violence and stem from the myth of a precontact Eden.

As to criticisms from our professional colleagues? If they don't like our interpretations of prehistoric culture, they can do it differently when they write their own novels.



In *Dark Inheritance* and *Raising Abel*, as well as in our prehistory novels, we try to communicate the fascination we have with anthropology in general. This is a discipline based on discovery and wonder, but departmental politics, tenure track, the rigors of the classroom, Section 106 compliance, Cultural Resource Management, and statistical analyses that become the end rather than the means can deaden the hardiest of souls. Sometimes we get the feeling that many of our professional colleagues have lost the magic.

For us, the very act of researching, brainstorming, writing, and revising a prehistory novel keeps the senses sharp. The *People* series has given us a grasp of the length and breadth of North America's cultural legacy that we would never have attained had we remained focused solely on field research in the Rocky Mountains and Great Basin. Fiction, by its very nature, takes you in directions you never would have considered and poses problems that the archaeologist must solve in order to continue the story.

For example, we know that during the post-Chacoan period in the Southwest, people were banding together in large and crowded defensive villages. From paleopathological studies of bone lesions, we can calculate the attack rates for tuberculosis in those villages; it was epidemic. What impact did that epidemic have on people already under severe psychological and physical stress, and how does that relate to the origin of modern Puebloan witchcraft stories? Can this be part of the reason for abandonment? Did it influence the rise of the katchinas in the 13th and 14th centuries?

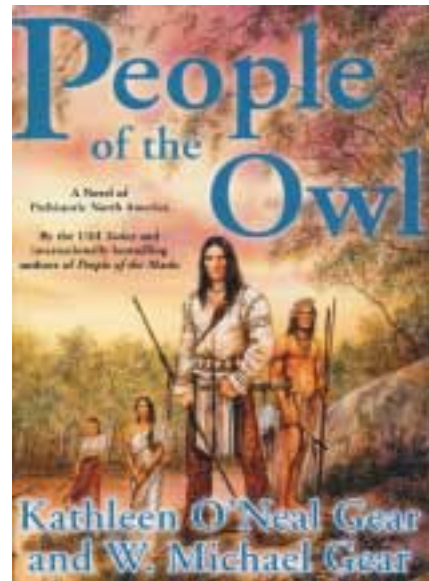
Fictional situations have also made us rethink some of our old and comfortable assumptions. While writing *The Morning River*, our characters began burning dried bison dung after they'd scrounged all the locally available wood. Which in turn left us wondering what using dung for fuel did to the flotation samples. We know bison pass grass and yucca seeds, so how will a paleobotanist interpret charred seeds recovered from such a dung fire?

Writing fiction definitely isn't for everyone, but if you're one of those archaeologists who tend to imagine the people as they must have been, try it. Academicians tend to make several mistakes when they write fiction—grant proposals not included. The first problem to overcome is the tendency to include every scrap of data in long didactic passages. For any piece of fiction, the rule of thumb is that you will only use about 20 percent of your research. If you find yourself writing about Chaco Canyon, you are not going to be able to air competing theories by Lekson, Vivian, Cordell, and LeBlanc. Your only option is to pick the theory you like the best and run with it.

Most scholars have been trained to write in passive voice. We like that sense of aloof detachment in professional publications, but it just kills a reader's ability to empathize with characters. Fiction requires active voice without jargon.

Do not assume too much of your reader. You may be the world's leading authority on Omaha kinship systems, but if you use different terms to describe mother's brother's eldest and second eldest sons, you are going to lose your readership. Ninety-eight percent of the American people have no idea that other cultures define kinship differently. In dealing with problems like this, you may have to simplify the data in the interest of universal comprehension.

We can all diagram how a matrilineage works, at least on paper. It is quite different to actually write from within that cultural framework. Developing that ability takes time, critique, and practice. Obviously, when writing a story set in Moundville, the war chief isn't going to report to his chief: "We wasted their asses when they tried to cross the river." Nor would a prehistoric person utter, "I could feel my



phalanges under the loose skin of my fingers.” The art comes from balancing story, background, character, and the use of language.

Like crossing a minefield, writing fiction based on prehistory is fraught with challenges. You will find out just how little you actually know about that time and place. The process will sharpen your wits and skills. And finally, by making the past come alive for your readers, you will be communicating some of the wonder of our vocation. 📷

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USING COMPUTERS IN ADVERSE FIELD CONDITIONS

TALES FROM THE EGYPTIAN DESERT

Shannon P. McPherron and Harold L. Dibble

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For more than 15 years, we have been using computers and an array of computer-assisted devices in the context of our fieldwork at various French Paleolithic sites, and in the process, we have confronted a number of issues. Most have to do with power—the fact that France uses 220 volts instead of American 110 volts and the problem of getting power to the sites. As many of our colleagues like to point out, however, France does not present the roughest field conditions, whether we are talking about cuisine or computers. So, we have to admit that these sorts of problems have not been particularly difficult to solve. What if, on the other hand, we went to someplace very remote and with extreme conditions? Someplace like Egypt, for example?

Recently, we started a new project of survey and excavation in the high desert of Upper Egypt near the historic period site of Abydos. This environment provided entirely different challenges to the use of electronic equipment: our camp was 5 km from the nearest source of power and situated directly on a sand dune, and sand and dust were blowing all the time, thanks to the windy conditions. Far from being an ideal situation for computers and any sort of electronic gear, these conditions raised the question of whether or not we could even use our technology there. In fact, more than once, we received negative reviews in grant applications because people believed that it simply could not be done.

We are pleased to report that our four-week season this past December and January was a success, although we did run into a few problems, and some things did not work as well as we had hoped. Our purpose in this article is to share our experiences with others who work under similar conditions.

Sand

Sand was, by far, the biggest challenge for all of our equipment, particularly anything with moving parts. Within hours, sand would get into floppy disks and render them useless, and after a few days, several of the tent zippers no longer closed. While we took care to store our equipment in plastic bags or other closed containers, it was impossible to eliminate the sand problem entirely.

With our digital cameras, the weakest spot was the zoom lens. Though our Kodak DC4800, which is already fairly old, lasted the whole season, it did not sound good by the end. It would probably be better to have a digital camera with interchangeable lenses and either a manual zoom lens (that can at least grind through whatever sand gets in) or a set of varying fixed-focal-length lenses. While such cameras will eventually become commonplace, they are still extremely expensive. The best solution, for now, is to take two or even three moderate to inexpensive digital cameras so that when one fails, you can just switch to another.

Of particular concern for our project was the total station. While total stations are generally designed for rigorous field conditions, most of them are vulnerable to sand. The best solution is to take instruments that are “all weather,” which generally means that they are waterproof. While rain was not our concern in Egypt, the same technology that keeps out water will also keep out sand. We used a weatherized Topcon GTS-229 that did extremely well despite the fact that plenty of sand got into the backpack in which it was stored. All of the critical moving parts (the horizontal and vertical lens movement and the focus) showed absolutely no effects of sand, and although the leveling screws did occasionally grind a bit, eventually the sand worked itself free.

Computers were another concern. We had three laptops that, in addition to storing all of our data and images, also served as data-entry machines; two Compaq iPAQ hand-held computers that were used for GPS recording (Figure 1); and three HP hand-held computers (which look like small laptops without hard-drives) that were used as total station data collectors.

The weak spots on a laptop are, again, the mechanical elements: the keyboard and the hinge on which the screen pivots. The best solution to protect the keyboard from dust and grit is to purchase a cover molded to fit particular laptop models, although we simply taped clear plastic over our keyboards. Care has to be taken to not cover cooling vents, and it should be kept in mind that putting plastic over the computer can make it get too hot, especially when exposed to the sun. Unfortunately, part of the ventilation system can involve pulling air through the keyboard, so this is a risk. Covering the mouse pad is also important, and we have found that touch pads work perfectly well when covered with plastic. The same is not always true if the laptop has an eraser-head joystick tucked into the keyboard. One of our HP hand-held computers had a custom-made keyboard protector, but the others held up well to field conditions without a plastic covering.

Pivoting screens are another story. The HP that we consistently used in Egypt now makes a grinding noise when it is opened or closed, although it still functions. The laptop screens held up well this time, but in the past we have had problems with screens, apparently from grit entering the hinges. Unfortunately, we have not found a way to prevent this problem.

At first glance, the iPAQ computers would seem to be the most delicate and vulnerable to the elements. Their buttons may or may not be weatherproofed, they have several ports and openings on the bottom that we did not seal, and the audio plug and stylus holder on the top look like perfect entryways for sand. Nonetheless, after weeks of use (and being dropped in the sand) these computers showed no signs of problems. To protect the touch screen, we purchased screen protectors (thin films of plastic that adhere to the glass screen). Judging by the marks and abrasion evident by the end of the season, this was a worthwhile investment, and the screen protectors did not negatively impact the performance of the touch screens. The only lasting sign of any sand damage is a grinding noise when the iPAQ is slotted into the expansion pack. Although sealed, weatherproofed containers can be purchased for these computers, it is not apparent that they could be used with the expansion pack and GPS unit attached (see Figure 1). We did store the iPAQs in plastic bags when they were not being used. In all respects, these units did remarkably well, and, in fact, we plan on replacing the HP-200 with iPAQs as total station data collectors in the near future.

In addition to the iPAQ GPS units, we also used an inexpensive Garmin GPS. Most GPS units, including this one, are already fairly rugged. Since boating applications are a large component of their market, their built-in water protection turned into sand protection for us. All of the buttons on our unit were sealed, and the sun had no adverse effect on its monochromatic screen.

The electronic equipment that did have problems in the desert were the electronic calipers. These are extremely susceptible to grit, even the limited amount that comes off washed stone tools in a clean lab in France. Grit makes them difficult to slide back and forth and scratches the surface of the



Figure 1: Using a Compaq iPAQ as a GPS in the field. The iPAQ is protected by the expansion pack in which it rests. The GPS unit is the small rectangular piece attached to the top of the unit. ESRI's ArcPad software running on Windows CE was used to record GPS points and to view our GIS layers in the field.

calipers, which over time can ruin them. We have not found a particularly good solution to this problem. We rested the calipers on the edge of our computers to keep them off of gritty surfaces, and we cleaned and oiled them as needed. Other than that, our main advice is to take along backups.

Power

Aside from sand, the other challenge to using computer equipment in the desert was access to power. In France, our “camp” is usually only a couple of minutes from the site, and it is easy to run back to charge a battery. Even better, we are almost always able to bring electricity directly into the site via an “extension cord” to a temporary meter installed on a nearby power line. In Egypt, the nearest power (at the Abydos dig house) was a 45-minute trip by camel, and a 5-km extension cord was out of the question. We solved this problem with solar panels and several 12-volt car batteries (which were sent back daily to the dig house for recharging).



Figure 2: The authors using a Topcon total station, powered by a car battery and two solar panels linked together in series, while piece-proveniencing artifacts at ASPS Site 46A. Dibble (on the right) is holding the HP-200 data collector. Photo courtesy of Jason Cooper.

Every piece of equipment we used worked either on its own internal battery or on standard AA or 9-volt batteries. For items that worked with standard batteries (walkie-talkies, the Garmin GPS unit, the HP hand-held computers), we initially tried using NiMH batteries with solar battery chargers. Yet, despite cloudless skies nearly every day, this solution proved unworkable. It took 12 hours to fully charge four batteries, and even at Egypt's relatively low latitude, there were not that many hours of sunlight in a midwinter day, and the panels had to be constantly turned to keep them in direct sunlight. For the most part, we simply purchased large quantities of standard AA batteries, relying on the solar rechargeables for backup.

Charging internal batteries was potentially the most difficult problem, and several pieces of equipment (the iPAQ computers, laptops, total station, and digital camera) had this kind of configuration. The solution we adopted was based on a combination of 12-volt automobile batteries and solar power.

Today, most small electronic devices can run from or be charged by 12-volt current, usually via a male plug that is designed to be inserted into a car's cigarette lighter or, as in our case, into a female cigarette lighter plug that is attached by cables directly to a car battery. This led to a problem for us, because we forgot to purchase the cabled cigarette lighter plug in advance, and it turned out to be impossible to find one locally. Usually, making such a device is not a problem, and we did remember to bring a 12-volt soldering iron for just such emergencies. However, finding a cigarette lighter plug in rural Egypt was difficult, and then, of course, we were faced with the problem of getting power to the soldering iron. The solution to this problem was, naturally, duct tape and wire, which are standard items in any archaeologi-

cal project. We also purchased a 12-volt “power strip”—a device that has one male plug and three female ones, which allows for three items to be charged simultaneously from one car battery.

This system of using 12-volt batteries to charge other internal batteries worked very well. We also could have used it to charge the internal batteries on the total station and laptop computers, but opted instead to power these devices directly from the 12-volt current, augmenting this with solar power, as described below.

Initially, we had hoped to power the total station directly from solar panels. To accomplish this, we purchased two solar power units that supplied 12-volt power to a female cigarette lighter plug. We found that on their own, even two of these units did not supply enough power to run the total station. Instead, we connected the solar panels and the car battery in parallel to power the total station (Figure 2). While it depended on the rate at which we recorded points, under normal use, the solar panels charged the car battery at just under the rate we were draining it, thus significantly extending the life of the car battery. Although we need to experiment more, it might be possible to significantly extend the life of the total station's own internal battery by supplementing it with solar power in this same way.

The most challenging problem was to supply power for the laptop computers. Laptops, with their fast processors and backlit color screens, consume large quantities of power, and solar panels sufficient to power them are both large and expensive. Thus, we decided to power the laptops with car batteries and 12-volt adapters (Figure 3). This solution worked reasonably well, although even a large, fully charged car battery was only able to power two or three laptops for approximately seven hours.

The better solution, especially for even more remote settings, is found in the use of hand-held computers such as iPAQs. While we used our laptops throughout the day, their full capabilities were probably only used for approximately 30 minutes each day when digital images, total station data, GIS data, and lithics data were transferred to these machines and then integrated with existing databases, plotted, and checked for errors. For the rest of the day, they were used simply for data entry, a task we anticipate doing most often on hand-held computers like the iPAQ using external keyboards. The iPAQs also already run GIS software, and they are able to run the total station. Under these circumstances, we could imagine reducing the use of full-size laptop computers so that they could last a week or more on a single car battery. Moreover, given the fact that hand-held computers and digital cameras can take large amounts of relatively inexpensive memory, we envision designing a system wherein data is off-loaded to the central database on a laptop only rarely.

For those devices that did not have 12-volt adapters, we purchased a 110-volt inverter. This device (shown in Figure 3) converts 12 volts to 110 volts, and thus allows any 110-volt adapter with American-style plugs to be attached to the current. The inverter was essential for charging our camera (although cameras with 12-volt adapters are easy to find) and provided us with an extra layer of flexibility should one of our other 12-volt solutions have failed.

While solar power merely helped to augment battery life for the total station, it worked very well with many of our other electronics. The problem with solar power, of course, is that it only works during the day, which is also the time when you would like to be using the device rather than leaving it in the sun



Figure 3: Deborah Olszewski and Harold Dibble working in the field lab. The large car battery in the foreground powered the two laptops seen in the photo for about 7–8 hours. The silver box to the right of the battery is a power inverter that converts 12 volts to 110 volts. It was used to charge a digital camera that did not have a 12-volt adapter.

to charge. The solution is to have at least two of every device, so that one can charge while the other is in use. This is not as frivolous as it might sound since having a backup is extremely important. In fact, we think it is always important to buy several of exactly the same model of any piece of equipment so that all the supporting parts (power supplies, lens adapters, memory cards, cables, software, etc.) are completely interchangeable and can therefore serve as backups.

We found that a single solar panel can easily power the iPAQs, as well as their expansion pack and GPS unit, even when their own battery was completely dead. In other words, rather than leaving the unit to charge, it could be used on solar power. This makes them excellent candidates for total station data collectors in the future. And although we did not try it, the Garmin GPS unit also comes with a cigarette-lighter adapter and likely could run on a solar panel.

Aside from the items just discussed, we found that solar did quite well with low-power items such as flashlights, lanterns, and cell phones. Flashlights and lanterns are the perfect solar applications since they are not needed during the day while they are charging.

Closing Comments

Archaeologists are becoming accustomed to using technology to aid in their fieldwork (Table 1). Technology makes it easier to collect data faster and less expensively than before, and in many cases, the data are much more precise. We cannot imagine doing archaeology without computers and total stations, which is why we were motivated to try them in Egypt. The experience was not without its challenging moments, and at times we were forced to modify the way we typically work. It was clear to us, however, that for relatively low costs, and with proper planning, technology can be integrated into any field setting.

Acknowledgments


The Abydos Survey for Prehistoric Sites (ASPS) project was funded by the LSB Leakey Foundation, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, and A. Bruce Mainwaring. We would like to thank the Supreme Council for Antiquities and Dr. Zahi Hawass, Secretary General, for granting us permission to do this work. We would also like to thank Mr. Zein el Abdin Zaki, Director General of Antiquities for Sohag; Mr. Mohammed Abd El Aziz, Chief Inspector Balliana; and Mr. Ashraf Sayeed Mahmoud, Inspector of Antiquities, for their help. Lastly, we would like to thank Matthew Adams and David O'Connor of the Penn-Yale-IFA Expedition to Abydos for facilitating our work in the desert. 

Table 1: Equipment List

Total Station

GTS-229 total station with internal battery
Stadia rod
Prism
Tripod
Backpack carrying case for total station
220-volt charger for total station battery
12-volt adapter for charging total station battery
12-volt adapter for powering total station
HP-200 LX palmtop computers (3) (AA batteries)
HP to total station and HP to laptop cables
EDM software (written by authors)

GPS (3 units total)

Garmin (AA batteries)
12-volt adapter for Garmin
Compaq iPAQ 3650 (2)
12-volt adapter for powering/charging iPAQ (2)
Compaq expansion pack (2)
256-mb compact memory card (2)
Compact memory card to pc-card adapter (4)
GPS unit (with compact memory card connector)
ESRI's ArcPad software

Laptops (3 total)

Micron Transport ZX (2)
12-volt power supplies for Microns
Mitutoyo 6" calipers (lithium batteries)
Keyboard wedge for calipers
Ohaus scale (9-volt batteries)
Microsoft Access 2000
ESRI's Arcview 8.0
Golden Software's Surfer
E4 data entry software (written by authors)

Kodak DC4200

Kodak lens adapter for DC4200
Kodak wide angle lens for DC4200
Kodak 110-volt power adapter for DC4200
Kodak DC220 (with NiMH AA batteries)

Solar

Brunton SolarPort 2.2 (2) (produces 12 volts)
Brunton Solar AA battery charger (2)
NiMH AA batteries (24)
PowerLine Sun Catcher Sport (produces 12 volts and charges its own internal AA batteries)

Other

RadioShack 12-volt to 110-volt power inverter
RadioShack 3 plug cigarette lighter adapter
RadioShack miscellaneous cigarette light adapter parts
American to European plug converters
110-volt to 220-volt power converters

HOWARD M. HECKER

1935–2002



Howard M. Hecker, archaeologist and physical anthropologist, died of cancer on May 26, 2002, at the age of 67. Born and raised in Brooklyn, he originally trained and worked as a mechanic, then became enamored of archaeology during an extended stay in Israel. Returning to New York City in 1962, he attended Hunter College at night, earning a B.A. in archaeology in 1966, followed by a Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University in 1975.

Trained as a prehistorian and zooarchaeologist specializing in the Middle East, he participated in excavations in Iran, Jordan, Israel, and Egypt. He investigated the domestication of sheep and goat at Beidha, Jordan, and documented the diets of ancient working-class Egyptians in Tel El-Amarna and the Giza plateau where, among other things, he highlighted the culinary importance of pig at Tel El Amarna and found the oldest chicken bone in Egypt. He also excavated several prehistoric and historic sites in New Hampshire, and in recent years conducted the faunal analysis for several Mayan cave sites in Central Belize.

In the early years, he taught at New York University, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Potsdam University, and the University of New Hampshire. He ended his teaching career as Associate Professor of Anthropology at Franklin Pierce College in Rindge, NH, where he was known as a dedicated, humorous, and demanding teacher who inspired many of his students to pursue careers in archaeology and physical anthropology.

Among his many other interests were a love of tinkering and repairing things, baseball, travel, museums, theater and dance, and art. He was strongly committed to public education and the pursuit of social and political justice. He is survived by his wife, Barbara K. Larson, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Hampshire, and his three children. 📷

—Barbara K. Larson

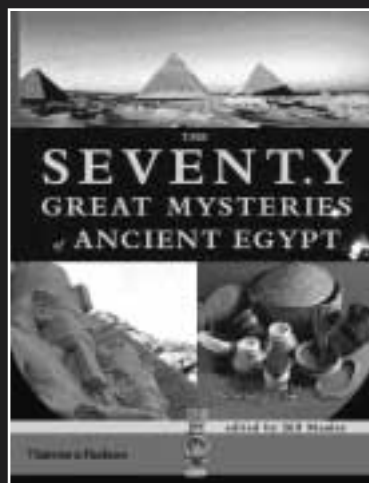
Barbara K. Larson is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Hampshire.

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EDWIN NELSON FERDON, JR.

1913–2002

Ed Ferdon succumbed to prostate cancer November 13, 2002 in Tucson, Arizona. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota June 14, 1913, Ed grew up in Aurora, Illinois and Coshocton, Ohio, where his father joined the American Art Works in 1929. Ed's mother vigorously preserved her Norwegian heritage, and her cousin and Ed's godfather, Thor Odegard, supplied Ed with stories about Scandinavian adventurers and instilled in him an old fashioned work ethic. Ed participated in a Boy Scout excavation of a Hopewell mound, which inspired him to become an archaeologist. Years later, when Ed was a Scout Master in Santa Fe, he influenced the young Thomas Weaver to begin his distinguished career in anthropology.

In December 1931, Ed attended the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America, where he met Edgar Lee Hewett of the Museum of New Mexico. Hewett encouraged Ed, a student at Marietta College in Ohio, to come to the New Mexico archaeological field school. Ed went on his Harley Davidson motorcycle in the summer of 1932 and began his long and productive association with Hewett. He attended the field school again in 1934 and went with Hewett on several field trips to Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, and Guatemala, even selling his beloved Harley to finance the trip to South America. He transferred from Marietta College to the University of New Mexico, supporting himself as chauffeur for Hewett. Ed gained a unique perspective on Hewett's complex and controversial personality as a result of their travels together for more than 100,000 miles.

Ed received a B.A. in Anthropology and Geology from the University of New Mexico in 1937 and Hewett employed him as Curator of Branch Museums, the first of several positions Ed held during his 25 years in the Museum of New Mexico system, including Associate Director of the International Folk Art Museum. In 1939, he began graduate study at the University of Southern California, and in 1942 received an M.A. in Anthropology and Geography. He did additional graduate work at the University of Michigan 1953–1954. He married fellow Marietta College student Constance Etz in 1939 and they had three children. Connie died in 1969, and Ed married Lola Vearl Galbraith in 1972.

Immediately after Ed and Connie were married, they left for Ecuador for five years of archaeological and geographic survey for the School of American Research. From 1943 to 1945, Ed searched for quinine for the U.S. Cinchona Mission headed

by Froelich Rainey. They returned to Santa Fe in 1945. When Thor Heyerdahl visited Santa Fe in 1947, he and Ed forged a close friendship that led to invitations to take part in Heyerdahl's Galapagos Islands (which conflicted with Ed's graduate year at Michigan) and Easter Island expeditions. Ed spent 1955–1956 with Heyerdahl, Arne Skjolsvold, Carlyle Smith, and William Mulloy excavating sites on Easter and other islands in the eastern Pacific. A key member of the Easter Island team, Ed co-edited the reports on that work with Heyerdahl.



In 1961, Ed became the first Associate Director of the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona in Tucson. Because of his years of museum experience in New Mexico, he was a valuable mentor for me when I became Director of the Arizona State Museum in 1964. While at Arizona, Ed taught museum studies and peoples of the Pacific. He retired in 1983.

Ed Ferdon was not impressed with ruling hypotheses or polarized polemics. He had an uncanny ability to identify interesting alternative interpretations. In 1955, he was the first to publish excavated evidence suggesting Mesoamerican influence at Chaco Canyon. Then, in 1967, he suggested that Hohokam ballcourts were ceremonial dance courts rather than reflections of Mesoamerica on its northern frontier. In 1963, he insisted that there were multiple origins for Polynesian culture. Concerned that existing reconstructions of Polynesian culture mixed information from different time periods, he produced four valuable books on aboriginal island cultures based solely on contact-period accounts: *Tahiti* (1981), *Tonga* (1987), *The Marquesas* (1993), and *Hawaii* (in press).

Inspired by his Norwegian ancestors, blessed with that old-fashioned work ethic, informed by experience in several world areas, and bolstered by a belief in the integration of the subfields of anthropology, Ferdon made significant contributions not only to archaeology, but to ethnography, geography, ethnobotany, and ethnohistory as well.

Contributions may be made to the University of Arizona Foundation for the Edwin N. Ferdon Scholarship Fund, 1111 N. Cherry Ave., Suite 312, Tucson, AZ 85721. ☐

—Raymond Harris Thompson

Raymond Harris Thompson is Director Emeritus at Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

EDWARD F. LEHNER

1914–2003

Avocational archaeologist Edward F. Lehner died in Tucson, Arizona on January 3, 2003 after a brief illness. Born in New York City in 1914, Ed spent his first five years living in a sod hut in North Dakota. However, he must have been captivated by the West, because he spent most of his life in Arizona, except for duty during World War II. Ed's contributions to American archaeology were recognized by the National Park Service at the Pecos Archaeological Conference held at the Salinas Pueblo ruins in New Mexico in 1985.

With degrees in economics and chemistry from Colgate University in 1936 and animal husbandry from Cornell in 1938, Ed went West to work with cattle above the Mogollon Rim. With World War II on the horizon, Ed joined the U.S. Cavalry and was stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, an important outpost during the Indian Wars. Here, at the last horse cavalry post of the U.S. Army, Ed said he did more shoveling of meadow muffins than riding horses. He told me about being transferred during the war to military intelligence, which he considered an oxymoron. This was when the Army learned he was fluent in German. He also told of his experience in looking after notorious Nazis held prisoner at Wiesbaden for trial at Nuremberg, but he never told me of being wounded. This I learned from John Jennings's article about Ed in the *Tucson Citizen* of June 12, 1995. In the interview, Ed says it was a beautiful August night in the French countryside when a German machine gunner cut loose on his Jeep. As Ed told it, "One bullet came in the side of the Jeep and would have put a hole in the other side, too, but luckily my legs got in the way." That is quintessential Ed Lehner humor.

Ed had an interest in just about all things scientific, including botany. In fact, I have a bumper sticker from Ed that says "I brake for verbascom." I don't know that Ed had a particular attraction for this plant. I think he just liked the name. Ed was also a good hunter and, early on, harvested waterfowl coming to his irrigation ponds, but eventually he became more interested in bird watching. In fact, his place became a favorite of bird watchers, some of whom Ed and Lyn allowed to use the guest house.



In 1994, Sam Lowe of the *Phoenix Gazette* interviewed Ed and reported, in the July 16th issue, on the science conducted over the past 40 years at the Lerner site, the Clovis site that Ed eventually purchased. In the article, Lowe included Lehner humor that we had all come to appreciate. He quoted Ed saying "Not much to do around here, so we organized the Hereford Pre-Mortem Funeral Association. We figure a person ought to have the chance to go to his funeral before he dies so he can hear all the nice words people are going to say about him." And here I quote Lowe:

The meetings start, Lehner says, with the designated guest knocking at the front door. Then he has to clear his throat loud enough so somebody inside the house will ask, "Is that you coffin?" The guest replies, "Of corpse it is." And the guy inside will answer, "Well, you cadaver tell."

Aside from his quick wit and great sense of humor, Ed was a serious scholar with interesting thoughts about Paleoindian lifeways, peopling of the Americas, and the extinction question. Each year, when I took my classes on weekend field-trips to the Clovis sites of the San Pedro Valley, we would camp in Ed and Lyn's yard and barbecue hamburgers on their patio. We would bribe Ed with bourbon-on-the-rocks to recount tales, but, of course, the bribe was really not necessary. We were going to hear, like it or not, about how difficult it was to shoot fish in a barrel or fall off a log, or how hot cakes don't always sell that well. And we loved it. Seeing his Clovis site was only part of the reason for visiting Ed and Lyn. Social pleasure was the rest of the reason. My students always considered the visit the highlight of their academic year. It was mine too. ☺

—Vance Haynes

Vance Haynes is Regents Professor Emeritus at the University of Arizona.

JAMES H. KELLAR

1922–2003

James H. Kellar, 81, died at home in Bloomington, Indiana, on June 9, 2003. His career in Eastern North American archaeology spanned more than half a century, and for more than two decades, he was Indiana's foremost archaeologist. Born in Argos, Indiana, Jim first attended Ball State University, with the goal of becoming a history teacher. World War II intervened, and Navy service introduced him to William Howells's Armed Services edition of *Mankind So Far* and to archaeological sites of the Mediterranean. After the war, Jim enrolled at Indiana University, majoring in cultural anthropology. During his last undergraduate year (1948), he signed up for Glenn Black's archaeological field school at the Angel site, because this course gave 10 credits and he needed eight to graduate. His interests then changed to archaeology. He spent several years in graduate school at U of California-Berkeley, but returned to Indiana U where he received his M.A. in 1953 and his Ph.D. in 1956. Both his thesis (*The Atlatl in North America*) and dissertation (*The C.L. Lewis Stone Mound*) were published by the Indiana Historical Society.

Jim's first professional appointment, in 1957, was as director of the Allen County-Ft. Wayne Historical Museum. Later that year, he joined University of Georgia faculty and carried out research with A. R. Kelly and others at Mandeville and in the Oliver River basin. He returned to Indiana University in 1960, where he was quickly thrust into a number of prominent roles following the death of Glenn Black; serving as archaeologist for the Indiana Historical Society, making initial descriptions of the one million plus artifacts that Black had excavated at the Angel site, and helping to shepherd Black's report into publication. He also helped to develop a museum at Angel Mounds State Historic Site.

His greatest contribution involved the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. He helped to design the research facility and its exhibits, oversaw its construction, and served as its director from 1970 until his retirement in 1986. As director, he was instrumental in bringing federal and state agencies into compliance with historic preservation laws, both by persuasion and through administration of numerous cultural resource management (CRM) projects. He served for many years on the state's Historic Preservation Review Board and taught one of the first CRM courses in the United States. He was also a leader in developing a cooperative education project with Indiana's Native

American groups and instrumental in the achievements of the state's professional organization, the Council for the Conservation of Indiana Archaeology.

Jim authored 49 publications. While best known for his research at the Mann site, a large Middle Woodland mound complex in southwestern Indiana, and at the Late Deptford-Early Swift Creek Mandeville site in Georgia, he was also involved with numerous other projects: surveys of Spencer and Perry counties, south-central Indiana; excavation at the C.

L. Lewis stone mound in southeastern Indiana; excavation at Mt. Carbon in West Virginia; fieldwork for the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History; excavations at Mounds State Park in central Indiana; and the successful search for Ouiatenon, an early French outpost in northwestern Indiana. Some of his most enjoyable work was during the 1970s as part of Thomas Jacobsen's research team at Franchthi Cave, Greece. Jim's most widely read publication is *An Introduction to the Prehistory of Indiana*, which has been revised and reprinted three times. After retirement, he teamed with his second wife, Patricia Wetmore Kellar, to research the history of the LST shipyard in Evansville, Indiana; they published *The Evansville Shipyard: Outside Any Shipbuilding Zone* in 1999. He was also justly proud of helping to bring to publication, in the Indiana Historical Society's Prehistory Research Series, the theses and dissertations of many of his students.

Jim received many notable awards, including distinguished alumnus recognition from Plymouth High School; a Distinguished Service (1975) award from the Indiana State Museum; commendation from Gov. Otis Bowen (1977); and appointment by Gov. Robert Orr (1982) as Sagamore of the Wabash, the state's highest honor.

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To all his endeavors, Jim Kellar brought a strong sense of honor, integrity, and fair play. Beyond the research he conducted or administered, his legacy will be the research and curation facility and museum that he helped create and led—the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology. ☐

—Cheryl Ann Munson and Patrick J. Munson

Cheryl Ann Munson and Patrick J. Munson are with the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University-Bloomington.



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Balance Sheets

	December 31,	
	2002	2001
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,457,245	\$ 935,111
Certificates of deposit	118,411	613,900
Accounts receivable	37,131	15,441
Accrued interest receivable	7,518	8,226
Prepaid expenses, current portion	18,185	18,302
Total current assets	<u>1,638,490</u>	<u>1,590,980</u>
Prepaid expenses and deposits, less current portion	31,305	36,342
Investments	641,285	493,566
Property and equipment:		
Equipment	130,561	118,299
Furniture and fixtures	62,572	62,572
Computer software	113,807	131,498
	<u>306,940</u>	<u>312,369</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	219,976	223,988
	<u>86,964</u>	<u>88,381</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 2,398,044</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,209,269</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 25,061	\$ 22,954
Deferred revenue:		
Membership dues, current portion	368,200	364,602
Subscriptions	125,534	169,059
Cooperative agreements	180,746	54,422
Meetings and other	197,481	210,176
	<u>871,961</u>	<u>798,259</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>897,022</u>	<u>821,213</u>
Deferred life membership dues, net of current portion	29,505	31,036
Total liabilities	<u>926,527</u>	<u>852,249</u>
Commitments		
Net assets:		
Unrestricted:		
Undesignated	838,630	762,013
Board-designated	345,752	341,935
	<u>1,184,382</u>	<u>1,103,948</u>
Temporarily restricted	49,757	40,899
Permanently restricted	237,378	212,173
Total net assets	<u>1,471,517</u>	<u>1,357,020</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u><u>\$ 2,398,044</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,209,269</u></u>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Statements of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31,

	2002			2001				
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
Revenue:								
Memberships dues	\$ 590,466			\$ 590,466	\$ 608,396			\$ 608,396
Annual meeting	432,471			432,471	471,739			471,739
Publications	266,991			266,991	258,096			258,096
Public programs and services	128,453			128,453	126,575	\$ 3,000		129,575
Organization and administration	36,053	\$ 12,720	\$ 25,205	73,978	85,760	7,423	\$ 45,878	139,061
Member programs and services	15,874			15,874	19,336			19,336
Awards	3,000			3,000	14,625			14,625
Net assets released from restrictions:								
Public programs and services	3,862	(3,862)		-	3,353	(3,353)		-
Total revenue	1,477,170	8,858	25,205	1,511,233	1,587,880	7,070	45,878	1,640,828
Expenses:								
Program services:								
Membership	114,320			114,320	89,801			89,801
Annual meeting	266,901			266,901	265,558			265,558
Publications	277,765			277,765	322,854			322,854
Public programs and services	258,831			258,831	245,788			245,788
Member programs and services	18,881			18,881	7,566			7,566
Awards	11,332			11,332	14,905			14,905
	948,030			948,030	946,472			946,472
Supporting services:								
Management and general	426,355			426,355	407,942			407,942
Membership development	22,351			22,351	33,103			33,103
	448,706			448,706	441,045			441,045
Total expenses	1,396,736			1,396,736	1,387,517			1,387,517
Change in net assets	80,434	8,858	25,205	114,497	200,363	7,070	45,878	253,311
Net assets, beginning of year	1,103,948	40,899	212,173	1,357,020	903,585	33,829	166,295	1,103,709
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1,184,382	\$ 49,757	\$ 237,378	\$ 1,471,517	\$ 1,103,948	\$ 40,899	\$ 212,173	\$ 1,357,020



NEWS & NOTES

The Bill and Rita Clements Research Fellowships for the Study of Southwestern America.

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, which is part of the Department of History at Southern Methodist University (SMU), welcomes applications for three residential research fellowships. Individuals in any field in the humanities or social sciences doing research on Southwestern America are invited to apply. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion. Fellows will be expected to spend the 2004–2005 academic year at SMU and to participate in Clements Center activities. Each fellow will receive the support of the Center and access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGolyer Library. Fellowships carry a stipend of \$37,000, health benefits, a \$2,000 allowance for research and travel expenses, and a publication subvention. Fellows have the option of teaching one course during the two-semester duration of the fellowship for an additional stipend. Applicants should send a copy of their vita, a description of their research project, and a sample chapter or extract (if the sample is from a dissertation, please include the introduction), and arrange to have letters of reference sent from three persons who can assess the significance of the work and the ability of the scholar to carry it out. Send applications to David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Ave., P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176. Applications must be received by January 12, 2004. The awards will be announced on March 5, 2004. If you have questions, please call (214) 768-1233 or send an email to swcenter@mail.smu.edu. For a

description of former fellows and their manuscripts, please see <http://www.smu.edu/swcenter>.

Byron S. Cummings Award to Beatriz Braniff Cornejo. Beatriz Braniff Cornejo is the 2002 winner of the Cummings Award, given annually by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. The award is given for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnology. It is named in honor of Byron Cummings, the principal professional founder of the Society, who was also the first Head of the Department of Anthropology (then Archaeology) at the University of Arizona, as well as Dean and President of the University. The awardee, Beatriz Braniff Cornejo, has had a profound influence on our understanding of the archaeology of northern Mexico through her long career of research, teaching, and publication. Braniff received her M.A. from the Escuela Nacional de Antropología in 1961 and her Ph.D. from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in 1986. As a faculty member of both institutions between 1957 and 1985 and the University of Texas in 1961, she inspired interest in the poorly known archaeology beyond the boundaries of Mesoamerica. She championed investigation of this area in its own right rather than as a northern reflection of Mesoamerica or a southern extension of the U.S. Southwest. Braniff's broad contacts among Mexican and U.S. colleagues further promoted study of this "Gran Chichimeca" through cross-border cooperation. She was curator of the Hall of the North at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City from 1964 to 1972, and she guided the design, construction, and exhibits of the spectacular

new Museo de las Culturas del Norte in Casas Grandes between 1992 and 1995. The four-volume publication of her dissertation research in Sonora exemplifies Braniff's interest in northern Mexico's dynamic balance between settled farmers and hunting and gathering societies. Her Sonoran work ranges from pioneering survey and excavation to studies of post-contact inhabitants based in ethnography and ethnohistory. These interests are memorialized in *Nómadas y Sedentarios en el Norte de México* (2000), a volume of contributions by prominent scholars in her honor. Tita Braniff coordinated the 2001 publication of *La Gran Chichimeca: El Lugar de las Rocas Secas*, written with four women colleagues. From her office in Colima, she continues to promote, synthesize, and publicize the archaeology of northern Mexico. The award was presented on August 16 at the Pecos Conference, held this year in Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

Victor R. Stoner Award to David Grant Noble. David Grant Noble is the 2002 winner of the Stoner Award, given annually by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. The award celebrates the promotion of historic awareness and preservation, and is given to someone who brings Southwestern anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, or history to the public over an extended period. It is awarded in honor of the Reverend Stoner, a Catholic priest and scholar, an avocational historian, longtime supporter of the Society, and one of the founders of its journal, *Kiva: Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. David Grant Noble is honored for his role in making the archaeology and history of the Southwest accessible to professionals, avocational archaeologists, children, and the public at large. He is

best known as the writer and photographer of four popular books: *Ancient Ruins of the Southwest: An Archaeological Guide*; *Pueblos, Villages, Forts and Trails: A Guide to New Mexico's Past*; *101 Questions about Ancient Indians of the Southwest*; and *Ancient Colorado: An Archaeological Perspective*. Mr. Noble has also worked for the School of American Research, where he initiated the award-winning *Exploration* series, which he also edited. He produced many publications on the archaeology and history of various national parks in the Southwest, including three books: *New Light on Chaco Canyon*; *Santa Fe: History of an Ancient City*; and *The Hohokam: Ancient People of the Desert*. Mr. Noble has also been a regular contributor to *American Archaeology* and *New Mexico* magazines. At present he is working on a photography book of ancient cultural landscapes in the Southwest entitled *In the Places of the Spirits*, while at the same time branching out into fiction with an archaeological murder mystery. Mr. Noble's publications are noteworthy because of the clarity of the prose and high quality of their photographs. His publications have done a great deal to increase public understanding of the importance of our Southwestern past. The award was presented on August 16 at the Pecos Conference, held this year in Casas Grandes, Chihuahua.

Joe Ben Wheat Scholarship to Carmen Gabriela Tarcan. The University of Colorado Museum announces the award of the annual Joe Ben Wheat Scholarship to Carmen Gabriela Tarcan, at Simon Fraser University. The scholarship supports excellence in doctoral research on anthropological themes commensurate with the distinguished career of Dr. Joe Ben Wheat. Tarcan's research on "Fauna, Contact, and Colonialism at Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico" was outstanding among an excellent group of applications. Previous winners include Dr. Wesley Bernardini (University of Redlands) and Donna Glowacki (Arizona State University).

National Register Listings. The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second and third quarters of 2003. For weekly National Register listings, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>

- Alaska, Lake and Peninsula Borough-Census Area. *Kukak Cannery Archeological Historic District*. Listed 4/07/03.
- Alaska, Lake and Peninsula Borough-Census Area. *Savonoski River Archeological District (Boundary Increase)*. Listed 3/23/03.
- Arkansas, Multiple Counties. *Cherokee Trail of Tears MPS*. Cover Documentation Accepted 6/26/03.
- Arizona, Apache County. *Lyman Lake Rock Art Site*. Listed 8/19/03
- Arizona, Santa Cruz County. *Barrio de Tubac Archeological District*. Listed 9/12/03 (Tubac Settlement MPS).
- California, Mariposa County. *Bower Cave*. Listed 6/16/03.
- California, San Bernardino County. *Archeological Site CA-SBR-140*. Listed 6/10/03.
- Colorado, Jefferson County. *South Ranch*. Listed 4/18/03.
- Colorado, Larimer County. *Kaplan-Hoover Site*. Listed 4/18/03.
- Kentucky, Menifee County. *Red River Gorge District*. Listed 9/12/03.
- Maine, York County. *Spiller Farm Paleoindian Site*. Listed 9/12/03 (Main Fluted Point Paleoindian Sites MPS).
- Minnesota, Meeker County. *Pipe Lake Fort*. Listed 6/26/03.
- New York, Essex County. *Adirondack Iron and Steel Company*. Additional Documentation Approved 6/20/03.
- North Carolina, New Hanover County. *Wilmington Historic and Archeological District*. Additional Documentation Approved 5/01/03.
- North Dakota, Burleigh County. *Chief Looking's Village Site (32BL3)*. Additional Documentation Approved 4/20/03.
- Ohio, Warren County. *Landen Mounds I and II*. Additional Documentation Approved 5/20/03.
- Oregon, Douglas County. *35-DO-130—Tahkenitch Landing Site*. Listed 6/10/03 (Native American Archeological Sites of the Oregon Coast MPS).
- South Dakota, Buffalo County. *Talking Crow Archeological Site*. Listed 6/02/03.
- South Dakota, Lyman County. *Dinehart Village Archeological Site*. Listed 6/02/03.
- South Dakota, Lyman County. *King Archeological Site*. Listed 6/02/03.
- South Dakota, Stanley County. *Breedon Village*. Listed 6/02/03.
- South Dakota, Sully County. *Cooper Village Archeological Site*. Listed 6/02/03.
- Utah, Garfield County. *Coombs Village Site*. Additional Documentation Approved 8/04/03.
- Virginia, Fairfax County. *George Washington's Gristmill*. Listed 8/08/03.
- West Virginia, Wood County. *Fort Boreman*. Listed 4/17/03.
- Wisconsin, Carron County. *Wajiwanji Mashkode Archeological District*. Listed 9/11/03.
- Wisconsin, Door County. *Bullhead Point Historical and Archeological District*. Listed 3/26/03 (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS).
- Wisconsin, Door County. *Christina Nilsson (Shipwreck)*. Listed 7/17/03 (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS).

Research Awards for Graduate Students in Archaeology. The Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison has an annual program of research award grants to graduate students. The primary focus of research in the laboratory is on the characterization of prehistoric bone, soils, and pottery. Instrumentation includes a (1) Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission

Spectrometer for the rapid elemental characterization of a variety of materials and (2) Finnigan Element Inductively Coupled Plasma High-Resolution Mass Spectrometer for isotopic and elemental characterization of many materials; this instrument incorporates laser ablation. The lab also has access to a variety of other instrumentation and equipment on campus that is often used in our research. The lab staff strongly believes that major discoveries in archaeology in future years will come from laboratory investigations. In that light, training graduate students in analytical methods and their application is essential. This award is intended to further those goals. Applications should contain (1) a three-page letter from the applicant containing the specifics of the research and the analyses involved, (2) a curriculum vita of the applicant, (3) a tentative table of contents for the dissertation, and (4) a letter of recommendation from the major advisor. The letter should contain detailed information on the research project, the kinds of analyses involved, the number of samples and analyses required, availability of samples with letter(s) of permission if appropriate, and a discussion of the importance of the analysis to the proposed research. This letter should also provide a timetable for research. Discussions with the lab staff are recommended prior to application to ensure that the project meets award criteria and employs services available in the Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry. There is no form for applications. The award will be made by the staff, and major criteria for selection will be the significance of the research question, feasibility of the project, and impact on the student and the field. Deadline: January 1 for awards beginning September 1 of the same year. One award will be made each year. The award will be announced on March 15 each year. Questions and applications should be addressed to T. Douglas Price or James H. Burton, Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory

Drive, Madison WI 53706; tel: (608) 262-2575 (TDP), 608-262-0367 (JHB); fax: (608) 265-4216; email: tdprice@facstaff.wisc.edu or jhburton@facstaff.wisc.edu; web: <http://www.wisc.edu/larch/aclab/larch.htm>.

Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce the sixth annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. Named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary Julian Dodge Hayden, the winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open only to *bona fide* undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Coauthored papers will be accepted only if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*. Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. If the paper involves living human subjects, author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length. Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2004. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026. For more information, contact Homer Thiel at (520) 881-2244 or homer@desert.com.

MIT's Summer Institute in the Materials Science of Material Culture. With support from the National Science Foundation, MIT will convene the third annual Summer Institute in the Materials Science of Material Culture [SIMSMC] during the two-week period, June 7–18, 2004. The job of the SIMSMC is to encourage and assist faculty at liberal arts colleges in introducing materials science and engineering to their undergraduate curricula in imaginative and intellectually stimulating ways that are congruent with and relevant to the pursuits of the wide spectrum of disciplines common to liberal arts institutions. Summer Institute participants are a group of 15 faculty members drawn primarily from undergraduate liberal arts institutions that do not offer engineering. They are chosen each year to represent a broad range of fields, including anthropology, archaeology, art history, biology, chemistry, classics, earth sciences, environmental science, geography, history, and physics. Working together with these colleagues, the four MIT faculty members who designed the SIMSMC—two materials archaeologists and two materials scientists—present teaching modules that explore materials engineering in the context of material culture. Because the research of the MIT instructors has focused heavily on the manufactures of ancient and pre-industrial societies, the discipline of archaeology has become a vehicle and context for integrating materials science and engineering fully into our study of the material world of the past. Participant expenses are fully paid by SIMSMC: round-trip travel, housing on campus, and meals. Visit the SIMSMC website <http://web.mit.edu/materialculture/www> for an online application form and detailed information on requirements for applicants, the instructors, travel & housing, and how to contact us with inquiries about the program. ☐



POSITIONS OPEN

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

University of Washington (Seattle) Department of Anthropology seeks a tenure-track assistant professor in archaeology, whose interests and expertise complement and are consistent with the scientific focus of the Archaeology Program. A Ph.D. is required, and the appointment will begin September 2004. The successful candidate will have an active field program; demonstrated success in securing extramural support; close familiarity with current theoretical issues; a strong publication record; expertise in GIS; and at least one year's experience in classroom teaching. Duties will include teaching. Geographical area of focus is open. Only applications received before 1 December 2003 are assured of consideration. Send letter of interest, curriculum vita, and names of three referees to: Dr. Angela E. Close, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3100. The University of Washington is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. The University is building a culturally diverse faculty and staff, and strongly encourages applications from women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, Vietnam-era veterans, and other covered veterans.

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: WASHINGTON, D.C.

The George Washington University Department of Anthropology invites applications for a three-year renewable contract position in New World Archaeology with a research specialization in the origin and development of complex societies and urbanism, beginning fall 2004 at the rank of Assistant Professor. Applicant must have a Ph.D. in hand, a record of creative scholarship, ongoing field research, demonstrated teaching abilities, and some work experience in a museum or curatorial environment. We

expect this position to strengthen our interdisciplinary undergraduate Archaeology major and to complement our four-field programs in Anthropology at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The latter include a strong focus on museum training; the position will involve advisory and liaison responsibilities for students oriented toward museum careers, as well as teaching of at least one course annually with relevance to museum professions. Minority candidates are particularly encouraged to apply. Please send a letter explaining your research and teaching background, museum experience and interest in this position, along with a CV, names of three referees, and a sample publication to Alison S. Brooks, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, 2110 G Street, NW, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Review of applications will begin November 7, 2003, and continue until the position is filled. The George Washington University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

POSITION: VISITING SCHOLAR

LOCATION: CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations, seeks its 2004–2005 Visiting Scholar (VS). The VS may organize and conduct an archaeological conference at SIUC, resulting in an edited volume of selected papers. VS assembles and edits conference volume while in residence. The successful candidate may also be expected to pursue her/his research and teach one seminar in her/his specialty. 11-month term appointment as a Visiting Scholar. Qualifications: Ph.D. in anthropology or related discipline with specialization in archaeology. Degree must be completed by August 16, 2004. VS selected on the basis of 5-page proposal outlining nature and structure of the conference and on the strength of vita and references. Pre-application

inquiries recommended. Closing date: February 1, 2004. Contact: Heather Lapham, CAI, SIUC, Carbondale, Illinois 62901-4527; e-mail: hlapham@siu.edu; tel: (618) 453-5031. SIUC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer that strives to enhance its ability to develop a diverse faculty and staff and to increase its potential to serve a diverse student population. All applications are welcomed and encouraged and will receive consideration.

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: MISSOULA, MT

The University of Montana, Department of Anthropology invites applications for a full-time tenure track faculty position at the Assistant Professor level, beginning August 2004. We seek a scholar with a specialization in bio-archaeology or applied forensic anthropology and the ability to contribute regular instruction in anthropology courses that meet departmental major and university general education requirements. A Ph.D. is required at the time of appointment. Applicants should submit a letter of interest, vita, research examples, proof of teaching excellence, and names of three references by January 15, 2004. Please send applications to William C. Prentiss, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. AA/EOE Employer.

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: LONG BEACH, CA

California State University, Long Beach, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for an Assistant Professor of Anthropology, with a specialization in archaeology. The successful candidate must have a Ph.D. in Anthropology/Archaeology at time of appointment. Candidates must show evidence of specialization in scientific archaeology and primary research focus on development

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CALENDAR

2004

JANUARY 7-11

The **Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology** will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel-Union Station, St. Louis, Missouri. Representing the 37th Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, the conference theme will be "Lewis and Clark: Legacy and Consequences." For updated information, contact tel: (856) 224-0995; email: hq@sha.org; or web: <http://www.sha.org>.

JANUARY 9-10

The **Ninth Biennial Southwest Symposium** will be held in Chihuahua City Mexico, on the topic "Archaeology Without Borders: Contact, Commerce and Change in the U.S. Southwest and Northwestern Mexico." Posters are encouraged, either in English or Spanish. Titles and a 50-word description should be sent by November 30, 2003 to Michael E. Whalen, Southwest Symposium Board Chairman, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104-3189; email: michael-whelen@utulsa.edu. For more information, visit <http://www.smu.edu/anthro/faculty/mAdler/southwest%20symposium%202004%20web%20page/swsymp04.htm>.

FEBRUARY 14-15

The **Midwestern Conference on**

Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Direct all inquiries to Helaine Silverman (email: helaine@uiuc.edu). A website will soon be mounted at <http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/faculty/silverman>, so please check back. Hotel reservations may be made prior to January 14, 2004 at the Illini Union Guest Rooms, tel: (217) 333-1241.

APRIL 14-17

The **73rd Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists** will be held in Tampa, Florida. The call for papers is available at <http://www.physanth.org/annmeet/aapa2004/aapa2004call.pdf>. For more information, contact John Relethford, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York College at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820; tel: (607) 436-2017; fax: (607) 436-2653; email: relethjh@oneonta.edu. For local arrangements information, contact Lorena Madrigal, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620; tel: (813) 974-0817; fax: (813) 974-2668; email: madrigal@cas.usf.edu.

APRIL 21-24

The **6th CINARCHEA Internationales Archäologie-Film-Kunst Festival** will be held in Kiel, Germany. This biennial festival and scholarly conference focuses on recent international productions about archaeology, previous international prize winners, notable older productions, and experimental archaeology. The theme of the sixth conference will be announced later in 2003. For further information, contact Festival Director: Kurt Denzer, CINARCHEA, Breiter Weg 10, D-24105 Kiel, Germany; tel: (49.0431) 579.4941/4942; tel/fax: (49.0431) 579.4940; email: agfilm@email.uni-kiel.de; web: <http://www.uni-kiel.de/cinarchea/>.

MAY 4-9

The **5th AGON International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area** will be held in Thessaloniki, Greece. The biennial festival will focus on films completed after January 1, 2000 about Mediterranean archaeology from prehistory to modern times and documentaries about folk art and other endangered Mediterranean popular traditions. Award winners may be featured in additional programs in off years. Screenings will be held at the Olympion cinema. For further information, contact Maria Palatou, head of the Secretariat at AGON c/o Archaialogia ke Technes (Archaeology and Arts), 10 Karitsi Square, 102 37 Athens, Greece; tel: (30.210) 331.2990; tel/fax: (30.210) 331.2991; email: mpalatou@arxaialogia.gr.

JUNE 18-24

The **Third International Conference of the Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies** of the Russian Academy of Sciences will be held in Moscow on the topic "Hierarchy and Power in the History of Civilizations." For more information, contact Prof. Dmitri M. Bondarenko, Dr. Igor L. Alexeev, and Mr. Oleg Kavykin, preferably by email (conf2004@hotmail.com) or fax + (7 095) 202 0786. Postal mail can be sent to the Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, 30/1 Spiridonovka St., 123001 Moscow, Russia; tel: + (7 095) 291 4119.

SEPTEMBER 14-19

The **4th Iberian Archaeological Congress (IV Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular)** will be held at the University of Algarve, located in Faro, Portugal. Full details can be found at <http://www.ualg.pt/fchs/IVCAP> or through email to cap@ualg.pt or nbi-cho@ualg.pt.

SEPTEMBER 23–26

The Archaeological Sciences of the Americas Conference will be held at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Arizona. This event is intended to encourage collaboration between archaeologists, conservation scientists, natural scientists, and contract researchers engaged in the development of archaeological science in the Americas. Sessions will explore seven major topics: Catastrophes and Cultural Reaction,

Geoarchaeology, Conservation Studies and Ephemeral Remains, Spatial Analysis and Remote Sensing, Chronometry, Human-Environmental Interaction, and Material Culture Studies. Deadline for submission of posters and presentation abstracts is January 31, 2004. An application form is available at: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/asa.shtml>. For more information, please visit our website or contact R. Emerson Howell at rhowell@email.arizona.edu

FIRST ANNUAL ETHICS BOWL ANNOUNCED

SAA's Committee on Ethics is pleased to announce its sponsorship of the **First Annual Ethics Bowl**, a festive debate-style competition that explores the ethics of archaeological practice.

The Committee is **seeking two teams to participate in the exhibition event to be held at the 2004 SAA Annual Meeting in Montreal, Canada**. In the Ethics Bowl, a moderator poses hypothetical scenarios to teams of three to five students. The teams compete in rounds, receiving points from judges based on the quality of their responses and how they counter the arguments of the other team. Three months prior to the Annual Meeting, each team will receive an identical set of scenarios to prepare for the event, but they do not know which dilemma will be asked during the competition. The goals of the Ethics Bowl are to develop the participant's intellectual abilities and capacities, deepen their understanding of ethics, and reinforce their sense of ethical commitment. Although a competition, the Ethics Bowl is fun and friendly, as it brings together professionals, academics, and students alike to probe the ethics of their discipline. Prizes will be offered to participating teams.

"More exciting than the Rose Bowl; warmer than college hockey's 'Frozen Four'; more cerebral than the NCAA 'Sweet Sixteen.' Don't miss the SAA Ethics Bowl in Montreal—the premier intercollegiate competition in archaeology!"—*Lynne Sebastian, SAA President*

For more information, please contact Julie Hollowell-Zimmer at jjzimmer@indiana.edu, or Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh at chip@cdarc.org or (520) 882-6946.

POSITIONS OPEN

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and application of archaeological theory closely tied to rigorous analysis of archaeological data and technical skills in analysis of archaeological materials. Desired/Preferred qualifications include: a focus on scientific evolutionary theory and its development and application in archaeology. Technical expertise to complement existing faculty expertise. Experience in quantitative/ statistical methods. Evidence of ability to generate external funding. Geographic area is open. We are seeking a scholar with a focus on evolutionary theory, active field research program, and a commitment to train undergraduate and graduate students. The candidate will teach archaeology and theory courses (specialty as well as introductory, general, quantitative/statistical methods, and interdisciplinary courses). Develop research opportunities for students in the field and lab. Assist the department, college and campus in developing curriculum, pedagogies, and programs to meet the needs of our students. Theoretical orientation and technical skills/material analysis demonstrated in previous research and publications. Salary will be commensurate with training and experience. Candidates must submit letter of application addressing qualifications, Curriculum Vita, three letters of recommendation, samples of research, official transcript from Ph.D. granting institution, teaching portfolio including teaching statement, course syllabi, and teaching evaluation summaries. Position open until filled (or recruitment cancelled). Review of applications to begin on November 15, 2003. Applications, required documentation, and/or requests for information should be addressed to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, California State University Long Beach, 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90840-1003, USA. CSULB is an Equal Opportunity Employer committed to excellence through diversity, and takes pride in its multicultural environment. An EEO Employer.

CALL FOR EDITOR, LATIN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

The Society for American Archaeology invites applications or nominations for the Editorship of *Latin American Antiquity*. The Editorship is generally held jointly by two editors, one based in North America, one based in Latin America. Applications are welcome preferably from two as a team, although single applicants can be considered. If a single applicant is selected, the coeditor will be appointed soon afterwards.

Editors of the SAA journals have often been senior scholars. Individuals of less-senior standing may be equally well placed to devote the time and attention the journal needs. The central qualifications are a good knowledge of the field, with a broad respect for the varied research attitudes and traditions within it; specific editing experience is helpful.

The Editorship is unpaid and the editors will be expected to provide some institutional support for their office, and to ensure they have sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities. The Editorship is for a period of three years in the first instance, and it may be renewed for a second term. The Editorship falls vacant on 30 March 2005 when the present editors, Suzanne Fish and Maria Dulce Gaspar, complete their term, to be preceded by an overlap period. The SAA anticipates making the appointment in spring 2004. Available to discuss the post informally are the present editors (Suzanne Fish sfish@u.arizona.edu and Maria Dulce Gaspar mgaspar@alternex.com.br), and the Chair of the SAA Publications Committee, Christine Szuter (below).

Applications or nominations outlining relevant qualifications and expected local institutional support arrangements, along with a current vitae, should be directed to Christine Szuter, The University of Arizona Press, 355 S. Euclid, Ste. 103, Tucson, Arizona 85719, szuter@uapress.arizona.edu, 520-621-1441, FAX 520-621-8899 by 30 January 2004.

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