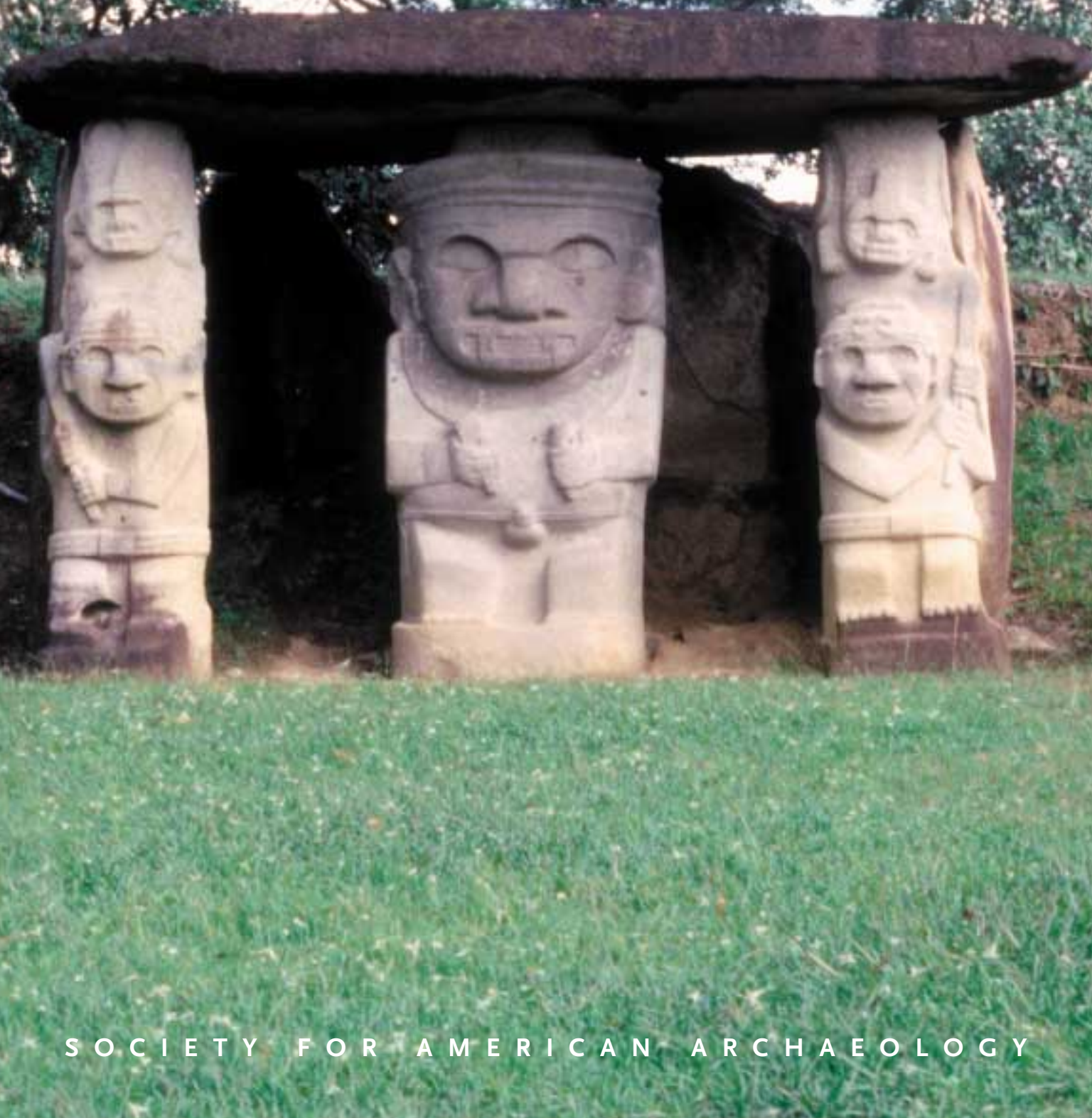


ANNUAL MEETING SUBMISSIONS DEADLINE: SEPTEMBER 1, 2004

the
SAA archaeological record

MAY 2004 • VOLUME 4 • NUMBER 3



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

What? The 2005 Annual Meeting is in SALT LAKE CITY?

Isn't Utah a dry state?



The answer is Absolutely Not!



The Truth About Utah's Liquor Laws

Changes to liquor laws make getting a drink even easier in the Beehive State

(Press Release from Salt Lake City Tourist Bureau)

The biggest rewrite of Utah's liquor laws in more than a decade went into effect on May 5, 2003. New laws increased the size of legal drinks and simplified the process of getting into private clubs—Utah's equivalent to bars. As Olympic partygoers found, it is just as easy to get a drink in Salt Lake as it is to order a meal. And visitors rarely notice a difference between Salt Lake and other major American cities.

"Some people are surprised at how easy it is to have a good time here," said Deno Dakis, general manager of Port O' Call Social Club in downtown Salt Lake, and nine-year veteran of Salt Lake's club scene. "People come expecting a buttoned-down, conservative culture and find a town ready to party, with cool clubs, great restaurants, and fun bars."

Restaurants in Salt Lake serve alcohol with the purchase of food, just like restaurants in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Las Vegas, and New Orleans. Private clubs are Utah's equivalent to bars. While the term 'private club' may sound exclusive, they are open to everyone. Visitors purchase two-week memberships, similar to a cover charge in other cities. The memberships cost \$4 and allow sponsorship of other guests.

"The term 'private club' in any other city is associated with a snobby sort of experience," says Michael LePrey, general manager of Green Street Social Club in Historic Trolley Square. "In Utah, a private club is the same thing as a bar anywhere outside of the state." In the private club business for 23 years, LePrey said there may be unseen advantages to the system. "We work very hard to make sure out-of-town guests feel welcome, partially to overcome any preconceived ideas about what a private club is," he said. "For the most part, private clubs are more personable, friendly, and accommodating than bars in other states because we want to compensate for the label."



Credit: Salt Lake City. Photographer: Eric Schramm. Image #01860.

Private clubs have full bars and some allow smoking. Mixed drinks, wine, and beer are also served in restaurants and hotels with the purchase of food. Grocery and convenience stores sell beer. Sixteen conveniently located state liquor stores in the Salt Lake area sell wine, spirits, and beer. There are more than 1,000 alcohol-serving restaurants, clubs, pubs, and stores in the greater Salt Lake area. In 2001, the people of Utah consumed 4 million gallons of wine and liquor, making the state far from dry.

Utah operates one of the most comprehensive wine stores in the United States. Locat-

continued on inside back cover

the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

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Tomb and statue complex dating to the Regional Classic Period (A.D. 1–900), San Agustín Archaeological Park, San Agustín, Colombia. The San Agustín culture is best known for the construction of such tombs. Despite the elaborateness of the tombs, grave goods are found in small quantities, if at all. Photo by Michael Kruscheck.



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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.

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

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

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EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

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

This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* marks the end of my first term as Editor. Over the past three years, I have attempted to provide the readership with a variety of themes and features related to the practice of archaeology, a responsibility that I have found enjoyable and educational. For that reason, I have agreed to sign on for another three-year term, and I am especially pleased to announce that the current Associate Editors also will continue to guide the magazine's content. Without them, the magazine would not work nearly as well as it does.

One of my plans for the next three-year term as Editor is to resurrect the Point-Counterpoint column that was originally established by the former Editor, Mark Aldenderfer. For those who do not remember, this column featured two short editorials on a controversial topic important to archaeologists—from NAGPRA to the placement of archaeology in the academy—with the editorials taking opposing positions on the topic. I will happily entertain any suggestions on topics that should be covered in the Point-Counterpoint column.

The thematic issues will also continue into my second term as Editor. The following list includes some of the themes that I would like to cover in the future, as well as the tentative dates of publication. Those of you interested in contributing to these themes should contact me, and, as always, recommendations for additional themes are welcome.

JANUARY 2005: NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY. This issue will consider the results of the SAA Needs Assessment Survey and discuss how the organization and the committees that comprise it can respond to them.

MAY 2005: CARTOONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY. Archaeologists and archaeological topics regularly appear in cartoons, from the Far Side to the late Bob Humphrey's cartoons in the Smithsonian's *AnthroNotes*. This issue will consider the representations of archaeologists and the use of cartoons for public outreach and education.

SEPTEMBER 2005: STUDENT ISSUES. Both undergraduate and graduate students make up a sizeable portion of the SAA membership, and this issue of the magazine will consider how well they are served by the organization and by the discipline as a whole.

JANUARY 2006: NAGPRA. This issue of the magazine will consider the impact of NAGPRA on archaeologists, the practice of archaeology, and the relationship between archaeologists and Indigenous peoples.

MAY 2006: CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY. While the magazine has featured material from most other parts of the Americas, comparatively few articles have considered the practice of archaeology in Canada. This issue will provide that opportunity.

SEPTEMBER 2006: AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY. Another group that is well represented in SAA and that has a substantial impact on the discipline consists of avocational archaeologists. Their views and concerns will be represented in this issue. □

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulations on the recent issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (4[2]). This is a very stimulating assessment of the current state of academic archaeology. I was particularly pleased to see the broad array of issues addressed—particularly CRM training. I do have one correction. We were very pleased to read Anne Vawser's article (pp. 18–19), in which she mentions CRM training courses at The University of Montana. However, it should be The University of Montana–Missoula—not Billings. Billings only has a small satellite campus of Montana State University with little anthropology or archaeology. I should also note that we will be offering a Ph.D. in cultural heritage starting in Fall 2005. The degree will include a four-fields approach to investigating and preserving cultural heritage. Archaeology will be central in this endeavor.

Bill Prentiss
Assistant Professor
The University of Montana–Missoula

In 1984, the Illinois State Museum published *A Bibliography of Illinois Archaeology* (by Gwen Patrice Bennett, Scientific Papers, Vol. XXI). The project was undertaken because it was recognized that archaeological research had “produced a large corpus of papers, reports, monographs, and books” (p. v) and that the goals of historic preservation programs would be furthered by the creation of a complete and comprehensive database providing easy access to the archaeological literature. It should be noted that federal guidelines require

that the results of archaeological documentation are reported and made available to the public (Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archeological Documentation*, 1983). In Illinois, the *Standards of Research Performance* adopted by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (1997) also state that “the archaeologist has responsibility for dissemination of the results of research to the interested public and professional parties.”

These standards and guidelines would suggest that the results of archaeological research, including site data, survey reports, excavation reports, journal articles, books, and other printed information resulting from publicly funded research be made available throughout each state and across the nation. There should be state and federal repositories—including selected universities and museums—where the results of archaeological research are routinely submitted. There is the need for a financial commitment for both curation and distribution. CRM reports, and other data, should be made available for free. Any other standard violates the intent of historic preservation legislation. Given the current state of archaeological documentation in Illinois and many other states, in which all reporting is computerized, it is now easy and inexpensive to distribute research results via the Internet, and this would be a good low-cost method for providing access to research results. However, it should be noted that there are plenty of examples where government agencies have published CRM reports and distributed them for free, recognizing that a small portion of a project's budget should include the publication and distribution of written reports.

What is also needed is a computerized archaeological database, accessible via the World Wide Web, that can be used as a reference tool when conducting archaeological research. There needs to be a way for investigators to locate the results of relevant research. The goals of historic preservation legislation are not being met when the results of research are locked up in ivory towers, the functional equivalent of “the circular file.” Highway construction destroys archaeological resources—so does archaeological excavation. The difference is supposed to be that archaeological research provides a written report that records and passes on the story of our past. Science is not well served when compliance reports are not being read and cited.

A good computerized database would be comprehensive, and it would be annotated to include information beyond the title and author. The 1984 Illinois bibliography indexed the data by author and by county. Other useful categories include radiocarbon dates, diagnostic artifacts, and place names; there are many others. Compiling and maintaining such a database is a full-time job and would most easily be done by someone with access to most of the existing data. It would require the cooperation and active involvement of all archaeologists. Let's get to work!

Earl Neller
Ellensburg, WA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

David Lindsay

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

On February 12, the Senate passed its bill (S. 1072) to reauthorize the federal transportation programs. It contained a provision, supported by the SAA and the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), that would streamline the Section 4(f) and Section 106 review processes for federal transportation projects that meet certain criteria. The SAA and ACRA drafted a letter to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, urging that panel to include the same provision in the House version of the bill (H.R. 3550).

March 5, 2004

The Honorable Don Young
Chairman
Transportation and Infrastructure Committee
United States House of Representatives
2170 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young:

We are writing to you as presidents of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) and the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) to express our strong support for Section 1514 of S. 1072, the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003 (SAFETEA), which passed the Senate on February 12. We believe that the provisions contained in Section 1514 will continue to provide for strong protection for the nation's historic resources that may be affected by transportation projects, while reducing unnecessary delays in the planning and review for needed transportation improvements, and urge the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to include these provisions in its version of the transportation reauthorization bill.

The SAA is an international organization that, since its founding in 1934, has been dedicated to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. With nearly 7,000 members, the Society represents professional archaeologists in colleges and universities, museums, government agencies, and

the private sector. The SAA has members in all 50 states as well as many other nations around the world.

The American Cultural Resources Association is the trade association of the billion-dollar-a-year cultural resource industry. ACRA represents 130 firms nationwide, employing over 2,150 people working in historic preservation, history, archaeology, anthropology, architectural history, historical architecture and landscape architecture.

Members of both organizations actually do the work required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f) of the Federal Highway Act on transportation projects. We work closely with State Departments of Transportation (DOTs), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), highway engineering firms, and the public. We understand the need for streamlining the process and the need to protect our common heritage. We deal with these issues every day, trying to arrive at a balance that allows economic development, yet protects those historic properties and landscapes important to our history and our sense of who we are as a nation.

As background to our support for Section 1514 of SAFETEA, we would note that Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C. 303) sets a very strong standard for the protection of historic properties, public parks, recreation areas, and wildlife and waterfowl refuges during the planning of transportation projects. This section of law prohibits the use of any portion of one of those resources unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative, and all possible planning has been done to minimize the project's harmful impacts on those resources.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, on the other hand, requires that, prior to the start of construction of a project that is federally-funded or licensed, historic properties that may be affected by the project be identified, and that any adverse effects to those properties be addressed. In the case of federal transportation proj-

ects, both Section 4(f) and Section 106 apply.

Controversy has arisen because there are some who feel that the two sections of law are redundant and that compliance with both leads to needless delays in the construction of transportation infrastructure. Our position is that, owing to the different purposes and levels of protection offered by the two laws, there is an important public benefit in retaining both. We do agree, however, that where the Section 106 process has found that there are no historic properties affected by the project, or that the effects to the properties are not adverse, completion of the Section 4(f) process does not provide any additional protection for historic properties.

For this reason, we strongly support the compromise developed by Senator George Voinovich (R-OH), the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and reflected in the amendment adopted by the Senate as Section 1514 of S. 1072. Section 1514 will ensure that Section 4(f) continues to provide effective protection for historic properties, including archaeological sites, while streamlining the planning and approval process for transportation projects.

SAA and ACRA strongly urge inclusion of the Section 1514 language of S. 1072 in the House version of the transportation reauthorization bill.

Sincerely,

Lynne Sebastian

Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D.
President
Society for American
Archaeology

Christopher Dore

Christopher Dore, Ph.D.
President
American Cultural
Resources Association

The House passed H.R. 3550 on April 2. It contains a provision that also makes changes to the review process, but in a manner that offers less protection to historic sites. The two chambers must now agree on a compromise bill. The SAA will continue to work for the inclusion of the Senate's provision in the final version of the legislation that is sent to the President.

If you have any questions about this or other government affairs issues, please contact me at (202) 789-8200, or david_lindsay@saa.org. Also, don't forget to sign up for the SAA's monthly government affairs electronic update. It's sent to the email address of your choice, and is free for SAA members! @

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SAA BOARD MEETING WITH THE CONSEJO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA IN OAXACA, MEXICO

REUNIÓN DEL COMITÉ DE LA SAA CON EL CONSEJO DE ARQUEOLOGÍA EN OAXACA, MÉXICO

Dean R. Snow

Dean R. Snow is Secretary of the Society for American Archaeology.

The Fall 2003 meeting of the SAA Board was held in Oaxaca, Mexico under the generous sponsorship of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH). On November 7, 2002, board member Nelly Robles Garcia briefed the SAA Board on the structure and responsibilities of the Consejo de Arqueología del INAH. The Consejo is composed of 21 members who represent various areas of expertise in archaeology and advise INAH, the Secretariat of Education, and the President of Mexico. The Consejo thus functions as a Board to oversee the administration by INAH of all professional archaeology that is carried out in Mexico. The SAA Board met with its hosts, the President, Dr. Joaquín García-Bárcena, and four other Consejo members: Dr. Alejandro Martínez Muriel, Coordinador Nacional de Arqueología; Archaeologist Pedro Francisco Sánchez Nava, Director de Registro Público de Monumentos Arqueológicos; Archaeologist Peter Jiménez, Centro INAH Zacatecas; and Dr. Gabriela Uruñuela, Universidad de las Américas.

Dr. García-Bárcena described the work of the Consejo. He made several points, all of which are familiar to U.S. archaeologists who work in Mexico but which may be new and useful information for other SAA members. It is important to realize that current INAH policy has evolved over many years in response to some foreign archaeologists conducting work without sufficient coordination with Mexican archaeological authorities. Some of Dr. García-Bárcena's points dealt with the way in which archaeology is conducted in Mexico today. It is important to know that:

- In Mexico, all archaeological resources are national property.
- This covers many things that in the U.S. are considered the property of private landowners.
- The definition also extends to human remains and floral and faunal remains associated with archaeological deposits.
- Any archaeological research project requires official review and permission. Such review should ideally occur during the research design phase of the project.
- INAH maintains a centralized data bank for archaeological sites and collections, the Registro Público de Monumentos

La reunión de otoño del 2003 del comité de la *Society for American Archaeology* (SAA) fue llevada a cabo en Oaxaca, México, bajo el generoso patrocinio del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. El 7 de noviembre del 2002 Nelly Robles García, miembro del Consejo, presentó ante el comité de la SAA un breve resumen sobre la estructura y responsabilidades del Consejo de Arqueología del INAH. El Consejo (INAH) se compone de 21 miembros que representan varias áreas de pericia en la arqueología, los cuales asesoran al INAH, a la Secretaría de la Educación, y al Presidente de México. El Consejo funciona de este modo como un comité para supervisar la administración por parte del INAH de toda la arqueología profesional que se lleva a cabo en México. Este comité reúne a sus anfitriones, el Presidente Dr. Joaquín García Bárcena y otros cuatro miembros de Consejo: Dr. Alejandro Martínez Muriel, Coordinador Nacional de Arqueología; Arqlgo. Pedro Francisco Sánchez Nava, Director de Registro Público de Monumentos Arqueológicos; Arqlgo. Peter Jiménez, Centro INAH Zacatecas; y Dra. Gabriela Uruñuela, Universidad de las Américas-Puebla.

El Dr. García Bárcena describió el trabajo del Consejo y tocó varios puntos, todos los cuales son de relevancia para arqueólogos de los Estados Unidos que trabajan en México pero que también pueden proporcionar información nueva y útil para otros miembros de la SAA. Es importante darse cuenta que las políticas actuales del INAH se han ido desarrollando durante muchos años, en respuesta a la falta de coordinación en el trabajo de algunos arqueólogos extranjeros con las autoridades arqueológicas mexicanas. Algunos de los puntos enfatizados por el Dr. García-Bárcena señalaban la manera en la que arqueología se conduce en México hoy en día. Es importante saber lo siguiente:

- En México todos recursos arqueológicos son propiedad nacional.
- Esto incluye muchas cosas que en los Estados Unidos pueden considerarse propiedad privada de los dueños de la tierra.
- La definición se extiende también a los restos humanos, así

Arqueológicos. Mexico has developed its own site inventory system with which all projects should conform.

- All reports and other written products (e.g., Masters Theses, Ph.D. dissertations) should be deposited in the repository at the National Archives in Mexico City.

INAH hosts archaeological projects conducted by research teams from several foreign countries. The majority of these come from the U.S., Canada, and France. Foreign projects are approved on a year-by-year basis and there is a 15% overhead charge. This charge is waived if the project is conducted with a Mexican institution as co-sponsor. Consejo members pointed out that permits have consistently prohibited the use of field school students or untrained volunteers in projects. This and the 15% overhead charge are both intended to protect the resources and ensure the long-term curation of recovered materials. The regulations of the Consejo are available in a 1994 publication entitled "Reglamento del Consejo de Arqueología" from the INAH office at Córdoba 45, Col. Roma, CP 06700, México, DF.

U.S. archaeologists may envy the control Mexico appears to have over archaeological resources, but the work of archaeologists in Mexico is complicated by political conflicts in some regions as well as by disputes over property between the federal, state, and local governments; private landowners; and collectives (*ejidos*). Most ejidos adopted privatization when given the option in recent years. Small parcels have once again become private property and wealthier individuals are now buying them up, re-creating the large holdings that led to the ejido movement in the first place. This in turn is facilitating the introduction of large-scale mechanized agricultural techniques that are very destructive to archaeological resources. Site destruction by these practices is illegal and punishable but enforcement is difficult and often politicized. The most difficult of all large-scale cases are those involving dam construction due to the vast amount of inundation and the difficulty of mitigation. As in the U.S., the biggest single problem facing archaeology is development.

The Consejo requires that any architecture encountered during archaeological excavation must be consolidated (stabilized) before the project is considered complete. The cost has to be built into the project budget. This is a requirement that does not affect most projects in the U.S., but it is a common complication in Mexico. Sometimes the architectural consolidation can be hired out to Mexican archaeologists with this expertise. Projects must also be carried out by professional archaeologists and sponsored by institutions. These are typically, but not always, universities. Private projects are not allowed.

Another problem for U.S. archaeologists is the difficulty of obtaining permission to export samples for analysis. Issues of sample rarity and the destructive or nondestructive natures of

como de flora y fauna que se encuentran asociados a depósitos arqueológicos.

- Todos los proyectos de investigación arqueológica requieren revisión y permiso oficiales. Tal revisión idealmente debe realizarse durante la fase del diseño de investigación del proyecto.
- El INAH mantiene un banco de datos centralizado de sitios y colecciones a cargo del Registro Público de Monumentos Arqueológicos. México ha desarrollado su propio sistema del inventario bajo el cual deben conformarse todos los proyectos.
- Todos los reportes y otros productos escritos (libros, informes técnicos, tesis, etc.) deben ser depositados en el Archivos Nacional en la Ciudad de México.

El INAH patrocina proyectos arqueológicos conducidos por equipos de investigación de varios países extranjeros. La mayoría de éstos proceden de los Estados Unidos, Canadá y Francia. La aprobación de proyectos extranjeros tiene una duración de un año e incluye un pago del 15% del presupuesto del proyecto en México. Este pago se suspende si el proyecto es conducido con el co-patrocinio de institución Mexicana. Los miembros del Consejo indicaron que los permisos prohíben consistentemente la participación en proyectos arqueológicos de estudiantes sin entrenamiento o voluntarios no capacitados. Esta medida, al igual que el cobro del 15% señalado con anterioridad, tiene la intención de proteger los recursos y asegurar la preservación a largo plazo de los materiales recuperados. Las regulaciones del Consejo se encuentran disponibles en una publicación de 1994 intitulada *Reglamento del Consejo de Arqueología* en la oficina del INAH ubicada en Córdoba 45, Col. Roma, CP 06700, México, DF.

Los arqueólogos estadounidenses podrían envidiar el control que México parece tener sobre recursos arqueológicos, pero el trabajo de los arqueólogos en México es con frecuencia afectado por conflictos políticos en algunas regiones, así como también por disputas sobre la propiedad entre los gobiernos federal, del estado y local, así como la propiedad privada y colectiva (*ejidos*) de la tierra. La mayoría de los ejidos adoptaron la privatización cuando se les dio la opción en años recientes. Las parcelas pequeñas han pasado una vez más a ser propiedad privada y ahora los individuos más ricos las compran, volviendo así a las grandes acumulaciones de propiedades que condujeron al movimiento ejidal en primer lugar. Esto en cambio facilita la introducción de técnicas agrícolas mecanizadas y a gran escala que son tan destructivas para los recursos arqueológicos. La destrucción de sitios por medio de estas prácticas es ilegal y punible, pero la aplicación de la ley es difícil y a menudo politicizada. Los más difíciles casos a gran escala son los que implican la construcción de diques, debido a la vasta extensión de inundación y la dificultad de mitigación. Como en los Estados

analytical procedures are all considered in the permitting process. Artifacts can no longer be exported at all, and the Consejo welcomes the return of artifacts that were removed legally from Mexico before current laws were passed. This, however, is complicated by the realities facing Mexican curators who must care not only for monuments but monumental quantities of common artifacts. It is current practice to sample archaeological collections of common objects such as sherds and rebury most of them.

It was clear that more discussion between Mexican and U.S. archaeologists is needed. President Sebastian suggested that SAA could do more on its website to inform the membership about rules of engagement in Mexico and other Latin American countries. She also suggested that a joint symposium at a future annual meeting could be very productive. The meeting ended with unanimous agreement that the discipline of archaeology suffers from its continuing dependence upon 19th-century techniques for the storage and dissemination of materials, data, and research results. Everyone looks forward to a continuing dialog between archaeologists representing the range of institutions and organizations committed to advancing archaeology in the Americas. Joint SAA/INAH symposia at future annual meetings could be very useful and informative, particularly for American archaeologists interested in conducting research in Mexico. ☐

Unidos, el mayor problema que enfrenta la arqueología es el desarrollo.

El Consejo requiere que cualquier obra de arquitectura que se encuentre durante la excavación arqueológica debe ser consolidada antes de que el proyecto se considere completo. El costo se debe incluir en el presupuesto del proyecto. Este es un requisito que no afecta a la mayoría de los proyectos en los Estados Unidos, pero representa una complicación común en México. Algunas veces la consolidación arquitectónica puede ser dejada en manos de arqueólogos mexicanos expertos en esta materia. Los proyectos deban también llevarse a cabo por arqueólogos profesionales y estar patrocinados por instituciones. Éstas son típicamente, aunque no siempre, universidades. Los proyectos privados no se permiten.

Otro problema que enfrentan los arqueólogos de los Estados Unidos es la dificultad de obtener el permiso de exportar las muestras para su análisis. Las cuestiones de la rareza de la muestra y la naturaleza destructiva o no destructiva de los procedimientos analíticos son todos tomados en cuenta en el proceso de los permisos. Los artefactos ya no pueden ser exportados y el Consejo da la bienvenida al regreso de artefactos que fueron sacados legalmente de México antes de que las leyes actuales entraran en vigor. Esto sin embargo es complicado por la realidad que enfrentan los restauradores mexicanos, que deben hacerse cargo no sólo de monumentos, sino de cantidades monumentales de artefactos comunes. Es una práctica común en la actualidad el tomar pequeñas muestras de las colecciones arqueológicas de objetos comunes, tales como tiestos y enterrar la mayoría de ellos.

Estuvo claro que se requieren más discusiones entre arqueólogos mexicanos y norteamericanos. El presidente Sebastian sugirió que la SAA podría hacer un mayor uso de su sitio web para informar a la asociación sobre las regulaciones que existen en México y otros países latinoamericanos. Sugirió también que la organización de un simposio en conjunto, llevado a cabo en una reunión anual futura podría ser muy productivo. La reunión finalizó con el acuerdo unánime de que la disciplina de la arqueología sufre de una dependencia continua de las técnicas de siglo XIX para el almacenamiento y la diseminación de materiales, datos y de los resultados de investigación. Todos esperan con ansia un diálogo continuo entre arqueólogos que representan diversas instituciones y organizaciones comprometidas con el avance de la arqueología en las Américas. Simposio conjunto entre las instituciones SAA/INAH en reuniones anuales futuras podrían ser muy útiles e informativos, particularmente para arqueólogos americanos interesados en realizar investigación en México. ☐

APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN ARCHAEOLOGY

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This article provides one perspective on the process of selecting and applying to a graduate program in archaeology. I believe this advice is widely applicable within the U.S. and Canada. However, you should seek advice of faculty you trust, notably those who will be supplying your recommendations. Remember that the biggest factor in success in graduate school is you. Nonetheless, what graduate faculty you work with and how the graduate program operates matters a lot.

Should You Go to Graduate School?

This is the first and sometimes the hardest decision. Wherever you go, getting a graduate degree in anthropology takes a lot of dedication and hard work, even in the best of circumstances. And, as you've doubtless heard, the academic job market—if that is your goal—is tight. My advice is that if you are not absolutely committed to getting a graduate degree and a career in archaeology, hold off. In my experience, students lacking that commitment are less likely to finish. On the other hand, if you feel it is really what you have to do, by all means go for it—but with your eyes wide open.

Selecting a Graduate Program: Information Gathering

A number of criteria are relevant to deciding on the schools to which you will apply. It makes sense to research some of this before you submit any applications, and then later you can more intensively investigate those schools to which you are admitted.

A considerable amount of information will be available in the application materials provided by each school; this usually includes a description of the graduate program and a list of faculty. Be sure to read the available material before you call the school or contact a faculty member with questions! You'll also acquire important information through discussions with faculty, staff, or students at the schools you are considering. In many departments, the graduate secretary is probably the best person to contact with procedural questions, and he or she can put you in touch with a faculty member if necessary.

Some comparative information on graduate programs is available. The only poll on archaeology programs was published in 1993 in the *SAA Bulletin* (11[1]). While it is now old, it still has some useful information. The American Anthropological Association's *AAA Guide* (<http://www.aaanet.org/pubs/guide.htm>) is also useful, but expensive; check with the library or the anthropology department at your school. Make sure you are looking at a recent edition, as it is produced annually.

Consider attending a professional meeting prior to submitting your applications. You may be able to talk with faculty or graduate students from a number of institutions. The SAA annual meeting is in the spring, so you'd need to attend prior to the fall in which you intend to submit your applications. The AAA meeting is in the late fall, but it is less heavily attended by archaeologists than the SAA meeting. In recent years, SAA has had a Graduate School Expo with representatives of numerous schools who can talk to you about their graduate programs. Regional meetings may also be good venues to meet faculty from schools in which you are interested.

Some students visit the campuses of the schools in which they are interested during the fall or early spring, before admission decisions are made. It is my sense that these visits help the applicants learn about the schools, but they often do little to improve chances for admission. If you do visit early, come prepared with a brief summary that you can leave with each faculty member. Include in it your name, current institution, major, GPA, GRE scores if known, field experience, and interests.

After admissions decisions are made, visits are much more valuable. They allow students to assess the individual faculty they may be interested in working with, to understand the workings of the graduate program, and to talk with current graduate students. It is often difficult, however, to schedule these visits between the time the school makes admissions decisions and the deadline by which you need to make your decision on where to go. A visit is still worth it if you can do it, and sometimes the school will pay for your trip or at least house you with a current



Figure 1: While there are advantages to enrolling in a graduate program in the region in which you wish to do research, you want to consider other important factors that can impact your success.

graduate student. Try making arrangements through the graduate secretary.

Considerations When Selecting a Program

The strengths and weaknesses of different programs will differ according to the goals, background, and financial means of each student. You may need to evaluate a variety of tradeoffs—there is no simple way to weigh all criteria and there is no universal “best fit.”

1) *M.A. or Ph.D.* Some schools offer only an M.A., while others offer a Ph.D. (often with an M.A. earned along the way). If you want a job as a college or university faculty member, you need a Ph.D. To move very far up the ladder in most cultural resource management (CRM) and government settings, you need at least an M.A. Remember that the best Ph.D. programs are frequent-

ly not the best choices for getting a terminal M.A. (“terminal” means that it is the final degree you are seeking).

2) *Selectivity of the Program.* In choosing schools, you should consider the strength of your record against the selectivity of the schools to which you are applying. Your advisor should be able to help with this evaluation. Most graduate programs enroll only a handful of new archaeology students each year. They usually admit more than they expect to come, but there are still very few slots available in most of the selective programs.

3) *Fit of the Program and Faculty to Your Interests.* This counts more if you have stronger rather than weaker commitments to specific interests (area of the world, methodological specialty, etc.).

4) *Admissions Strategy of the Graduate Program.* Some places admit a fair number of first-year students, using a “survival of the fittest” sort of logic. They see which ones sink and which ones swim after a year or two and then go with the swimmers. Other places admit smaller numbers but mentor them and expect all of them to finish. That doesn’t mean they all finish a Ph.D., but it does mean that there is no conscious effort to weed people out.

5) *Size of the Program (Faculty Numbers).* The less certain you are about what you want to do, the more problematic a small program might be—it leaves you fewer options. However, if you’re really sure you want to do X, and place Y has a strong specialist on X, a small program can work well. Alternately, if you’re quite flexible, a small program with good people can be great. Large programs tend to offer more options in terms of career trajectories and advisors, but you may be more anonymous. If you explore the *AAA Guide*, be sure to look at a recent edition and distinguish regular faculty from faculty in other categories (adjunct, emeritus, in other departments, etc.). In some cases, the latter people are key players in the department, while in others they are irrelevant to the graduate program.

6) *Reputation.* There are several dimensions to reputation: the overall institutional reputation, the reputation of the anthropology department as a whole (which may be heavily weighted by sociocultural anthropology), and the reputation specifically in archaeology. Reputation is tricky to evaluate because a given program might be strong in one dimension and not in another. Furthermore, reputation has a substantial time lag relative to current quality. The people doing the ranking in surveys tend to think that the place they got their degree is still great, even if that was 20 years ago and now, in fact, the program is not very good. Nonetheless, the reputation of the institution, the department, or of the program can have considerable effect on getting jobs.

7) *Nature and Quality of the Graduate Program.* How does the graduate program work and does it fit your style? Some schools have essentially a single Ph.D. program in anthropology that is applicable to all subdisciplines. Others have programs that are

largely distinct for each subdiscipline. How much does the program focus on archaeology and how does it integrate with the other subdisciplines? Does the archaeology program appear integrated and well thought out, or does it simply reflect an *ad hoc* combination of faculty interests? How open are faculty to working with students? Do faculty frequently publish with students? Bear in mind that quality is not necessarily correlated with reputation.

8) *Quality of the Faculty.* What is their activity in publication, grants, and fieldwork? Field activity is particularly important if you do not already have established connections for fieldwork that you intend to pursue. What is their other professional activity, such as serving as officers or committee members for professional organizations or as editors of journals or books series? Do they regularly attend professional meetings? Faculty who are players in the national arena can help you in getting jobs—they can't get them for you, but networking does help you get looked at.

9) *Quality of the Graduate Students.* You'll learn an enormous amount from your peers. Are they a collegial group, do they cooperate, do they spend a lot of time on campus? Do they apply for and get NSF Dissertation Improvement Grants, Wenner Gren grants, and the like? Do they publish as graduate students? Do they frequently attend national and regional professional meetings?

10) *How Successful are the Graduates.* What sorts of jobs do the graduates seek, and, most importantly, do they get them? Whatever the job context, are recent graduates of the program regarded as productive professionals?

11) *Grad Student Opinions.* It is probably useful to talk both with junior and senior graduate students about the program; they often have different perspectives. Remember that every program has a few disgruntled students. Talk to enough students that you gain an appreciation of the range of perspectives that graduate students have about their program.

12) *Financial Support.* The pattern of funding within a department is very important for your long-term prospects for aid. In some cases, support for first-year students may be poor but much better in subsequent years. In others, there may be very attractive recruitment offers but not much for later in the program. These factors should be considered and compared with the long-term advantages of each institution.

13) *Time to Degree.* This may seem like an obvious criterion, but I think it is a tricky one. Other issues, like the value of publishing before graduating, the availability of financial support, and the potential for success in the job market, should be weighed against a rapidly acquired Ph.D. In any case, be forewarned—the AAA reports that for anthropology as a whole, the average time to a Ph.D. from a completed B.A. degree is 8–10 years.



Figure 2: When preparing your application for graduate study in archaeology, describing your practical experiences and demonstrating your understanding of the discipline are important.

14) *Location.* For North Americanists, there is some advantage to being in school in the region in which you want to work. I didn't do this, and lots of successful people don't, but it is easier to get in the network and to keep up with what is really going on in your region of interest. If you're choosing a specific school based on the weather or scenery, think about whether you really want to go to graduate school!

The Application Process

Carefully check the requirements for each school to which you are applying. A complete application generally consists of an application form, a statement of purpose, transcripts, GRE scores, letters of recommendation, and a financial aid application. Be sure that the application is complete by the university's deadline, which at many schools is December 31 or January 1. You cannot control the timing of several key elements of an application (GRE scores, transcripts, recommendations), so start early. If your application is not complete by the deadline at a given school, you may miss out on admission or funding.

1) *Application Form.* This is university-specific and mostly bureaucratic. Be sure to keep contact information current with the departments you have applied to, including email addresses and phone numbers.

2) *Statement of Purpose.* The single thing over which you have the most control is your statement of purpose. What I look for is sophistication in writing about archaeology. In addition to giving some of your salient background and your interest in the specific program, you should talk about some intellectual problem you have tackled that interests you or that you'd like to address in your graduate work. No one will hold you to any of

this, but it gives you a chance to discuss an archaeological issue and make clear that you understand the nature of archaeology—that it is more than just the joy of working outdoors or the romance of digging. The statement is also the place to address, briefly but clearly, any irregularities in your college transcripts or GRE scores. In my view, statements of purpose are ideally a page and a half or two pages of double-spaced text and no more than three double-spaced pages. Needless to say, these should be written well. I figure that someone who can't write a coherent two-page statement is going to have problems writing term papers or professional articles. It is a good idea to have at least one of your faculty recommenders read a draft of your statement and make suggestions.

3) *Transcripts*. Have official transcripts sent to each school to which you are applying; include transcripts from all institutions where you obtained undergraduate and, if applicable, graduate credit. Allow adequate time for your request to be processed and mailed.

4) *GRE Scores*. The Graduate Record Exam is a standardized test that is usually required as a part of graduate applications. You need to register to take the test, and there is a 4–6 week delay in scoring and mailing the results. You must arrange to have ETS (which administers the GRE exams) send your scores to the schools to which you are applying (<http://www.gre.org>). Note: International students who are not native English speakers will be required to also take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) test, also administered by ETS (<http://www.toefl.org>).

5) *Letters of Recommendation*. Usually you will need three letters of reference. Letters from archaeology or anthropology faculty are best, but you want people who know you well enough to write a well-informed, persuasive letter. If there is a faculty member in another department who can speak strongly to your abilities, by all means request a letter from that person. If all a recommendation can say is that this person did very well in my course, that doesn't hurt you—but neither does it help much. It's useful to have one recommendation from a field supervisor if you have done fieldwork, whether in an academic, CRM, or volunteer setting. I don't find recommendations from non-anthropology jobs very helpful. In no case should you have more than one recommendation from someone *other* than a faculty member.

To help your recommenders, discuss your professional objectives with each of them. This will remind them of who you are and what you have done, and it will give them a chance to give you advice. Providing them with a copy of your statement of purpose is a good idea, as is giving them a résumé or summary of your experience and a list of your classes with them (including the grade you got). This gives the recommenders immediate

access to all the information they need to write a strong recommendation. You also should provide a stamped, addressed envelope for each recommendation. Be sure to give your recommenders a reasonable amount of time (I'd say at least 6 weeks) before they are due.

6) *Financial Aid Application*. You need to contact individual departments to determine what kinds of financial aid are available at the department level (e.g., teaching assistantships, research assistantships, tuition waivers, clerical work) and to find out whether there are forms you need to submit. Be sure to inquire as to whether there are special programs or research initiatives for which you might be considered.

Fellowships

If you have a strong record, you should investigate national fellowships *early in the fall* (school-specific fellowships referred to in #6 above are dealt with by the school in the financial aid considerations). National Science Foundation (NSF) Graduate Research Fellowships, for example, are generous awards that pay you *and* the school you go to for 3 years. The trick is that you need to apply for these before graduate applications are due; the NSF applications are currently due in early November. From what I can tell, these fellowships favor students with a clear focus. You need to make an articulate case for a research issue that you want to attack. The current NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program announcement may be found at <http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2003/nsf03050/nsf03050.pdf>, the FY2004 Javits Fellowship Program announcement is at <http://www.NASFAA.org/publications/2003/frjavits080103.html>, and the Ford Foundation announcement is at <http://www7.nationalacademies.org/fellowships/index.html>.

Admissions and Decisions

Graduate programs can offer admission as early as they like. Offers of admission, however, are usually made by March 15. Often the timing of financial aid offers will lag behind admissions offers; most graduate schools do not require a student to accept or reject financial aid until April 15. As discussed earlier, visit if you can. Through a visit or email or phone conversations, assess the school's interest in you. If there is a faculty member you think you would like to work with, how interested does that person appear in you?

My overall advice is to first do a reasonable job of investigating and applying to a range of schools that interest you. When you find out where you have been accepted and what each program is offering you, collect all the information you can, discuss the options with people whose opinions you respect, juggle it all in your head, and then go with your best instinct. ☐

MESOAMERICAN HOUSEHOLD ARCHAEOLOGY: A VIEW FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE

Patricia Plunket and Gabriela Uruñuela

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Households are flexible, adaptable social units that modify their form and function in the face of variable economic and environmental conditions (Ashmore and Wilk 1988), and as such they have been key elements in one of archaeology's primary objectives: the study of diachronic change. Since they are the fundamental units of organization in almost all human societies, their examination allows for cross-cultural comparisons that help advance our understanding of past social, economic, and political organization (Hirth 1993).

Two major problems confront household archaeology. The first is acquiring a sufficiently large sample of houses at any given site in order to adequately document the range of socioeconomic variation; the second involves understanding the abandonment processes that disrupt and confuse both primary and secondary contexts. As more ancient houses are excavated and more rapidly abandoned sites are explored, archaeologists are becoming more sophisticated in their interpretations of archaeological evidence and less dependent on the ethnographic and ethnohistoric literature. In this article, we will provide some examples of how the recovery of a large sample of houses at a rapidly abandoned site—the Formative village of Tetimpa in central Mexico—can help elevate the confidence level of our explanations of past Mesoamerican societies.

The Village of Tetimpa

Tetimpa can be categorized as a large, dispersed village that covered as much as 3 km² of piedmont on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada, which divides the Basin of Mexico from the Puebla-Tlaxcala Valley. During the first century A.D., it was buried under pumitic ash by a huge eruption of the Popocatepetl volcano, which destroyed the settlement but simultaneously protected the houses and activity areas from predation and other forms of destruction that obscure the archaeological record. After ten years of work, we have registered data on 28 houses and kitchens in addition to two non-residential buildings, thus providing one of the largest samples of excavated houses in Mesoamerica and a strong basis for confirming and amplifying previously identified patterns while at the same time dismantling a few long-held myths.

The village was founded around 800 B.C., and by 500 B.C. its houses had taken on a distinctive format that continued in use up until the volcanic catastrophe. This consisted of three free-standing platforms, with wattle-and-daub rooms, that centered on a patio with a small shrine at its midpoint; these platforms—usually between 0.70 and 2 m high—used the *talud-tablero* profile (sloping wall and horizontal panel) on their main façade (Plunket and Uruñuela 1998). Houses were separated from each other by small agricultural fields and gardens, suggesting the infield-outfield system of a low-density settlement.

Ethnographically, this pattern often is associated with nuclear families in areas of low agricultural production (Sanders and Killion 1992).

Problems with Ethnographic Analogy

Mesoamerican archaeologists rely heavily on the ethnographic literature for their interpretations of archaeological evidence. In a survey of these sources, Blanton (1994) discovered that Mesoamerica has the smallest houses of any world area in his sample, and he suggests that this is part of the Mesoamerican tradition. In some ways, Tetimpa conforms to this general pattern, yet it also provides evidence that ancient houses in rural settings varied greatly in size and that most consisted of three or more rooms. What is typical of the residences of Tetimpa is the tripartite layout of platforms and the relatively small size of the rooms; the total amount of roofed space in a house compound, however, can easily exceed 50 m².

In the ethnographic literature, it is common to find one nuclear family living in a single structure. At Tetimpa, however, the different rooms have distinct functions. For example, the large central room was used for domestic ritual, while the two lateral structures were for food preparation and sleeping; corner buildings were used for additional cooking and storage (Uruñuela and Plunket 1998). If Tetimpa's houses were indeed occupied by nuclear families, then each three- to six-room house compound—and not each individual structure—should contain the five individuals usually assigned to the average Mesoamerican family. It is unlikely that Mesoamerican ethnography can accurately inform us about the complexity of large prehispanic villages since it mostly records the living conditions of impoverished, marginalized families in modern capitalist societies, and these do not correlate well with socially and politically ambitious groups living on the threshold of urban life.

The Richer Archaeological Record

Often overlooked in tallies of roofed space in ancient Mesoamerican houses are the storage areas. During most of the Formative Period, storage space often was located in below-ground bell-shaped pits, but at the end of this period, above-ground wattle-and-daub structures known as *cuexcomates* began to appear. Both of these types of features should be included in any consideration of total house size. From the Terminal Formative onward, this has been difficult to accomplish, however, since the *cuexcomates* do not preserve well unless they burned. At Tetimpa, we have found substantial remains of many of these storage facilities, but often a pattern of four stones laid out on the patio floor in a square measuring 0.70–1.10 m on a side is all that is left. The inclusion of *cuexcomates* in formulations of total roofed space would necessarily increase estimates 2–10 m² since the Formative Tetimpa houses usually have two to five of these features apiece.

In highland Mesoamerica, platforms are often thought to be diagnostic of non-residential structures

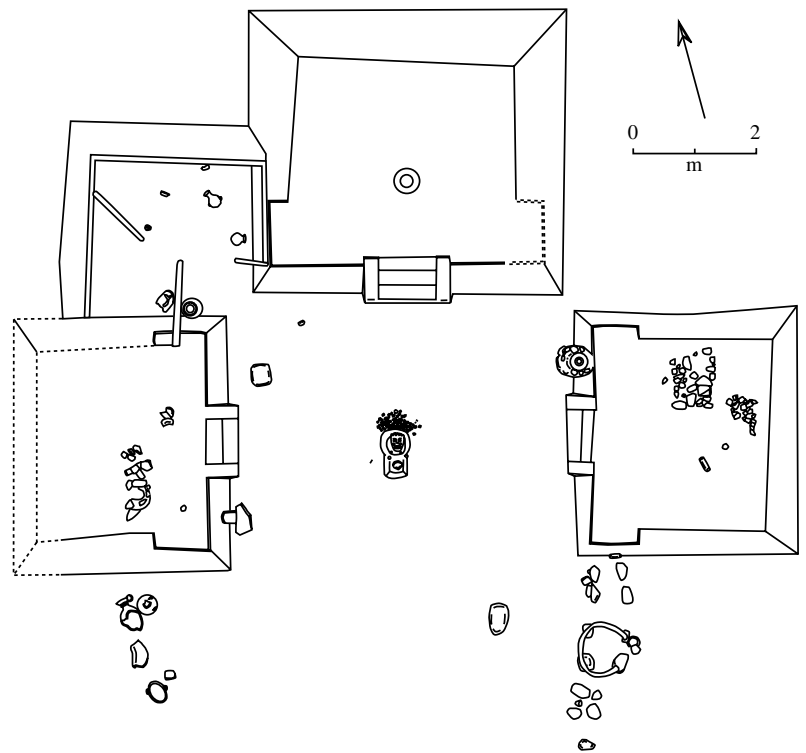


Figure 1: Tripartite plan typical of Tetimpa houses.

(Spencer 1982), particularly if they are free-standing (Smith 1993) and use the *talud-tablero* façade. But at Tetimpa, the abundance of domestic artifacts in the patios and on the room floors provides an unmistakably residential signature. It also is evident that most of the larger platforms were used for family ritual purposes since their floor assemblages often include hand-held censers, and, on occasion, *talud-tablero* altars were built against the rear wall. In addition, these same platforms contain the graves of deceased family members—usually men—and it is the continual cycle of interment and floor repair that results in the increased size of these buildings. The relative monumentality of some of the structures was clearly incremental and not part of their initial design and construction.



Figure 2: Vessels in primary context at Tetimpa.

The only temple we have identified at Tetimpa provides some conceptual similarities to the residences but also some sharp contrasts. Its use of the same *talud-tablero* style found on the house platforms supports the suggestion that certain houses could be transformed into shrines or temples (Grove and Gillespie 2002) or that domestic canons were an important source for community religious architecture. Tetimpa's temple is only slightly higher than the most imposing house platforms, but its floor space is four times that of the largest house structure; in addition, the censers associated with this building are not hand-held but larger, less-portable, and more highly visible objects. Most important, however, is that rather than an accumulation of male ancestors, the temple platform encased a single dedicatory female burial accompanied by small jars laid out to form a *quincux* cosmogram marking the four directions and the center. The platform was not built in a series of stages, but as one preconceived design in a single event. The formation process of the temple is clearly distinct from that of the houses.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the houses of Tetimpa is their similarity to certain architectural conventions at Teotihuacán. Not only does Teotihuacán consistently apply the *talud-tablero* profile to most of its platforms, but the city's builders also used the tripartite configuration within the apartment compounds to create the main ritual courtyard; they also employed this layout in the design of many of the three temple complexes that line the Street of the Dead. This configuration first appears within domestic space in the villages and regional centers of the Late and Terminal Formative in the central highlands; its appearance within the canons of residential architecture at Tetimpa may reflect the imitation of socially dominant groups at regional centers like Tlalancaleca (García Cook 1981). It seems probable that Teotihuacán drew upon pre-existing concepts of domestic organization and used them at different scales in the planning and organization of the city. The significance of the tripartite pattern for Teotihuacán planners lies in its modularity, which allows for population growth with segmentation at the nuclear family level at the same time that it easily permits continually increasing density. As Flannery (2002) suggests, this module is a formal stereotype, and as such it could be used to organize Teotihuacán's rapidly growing population according to traditional principles sanctioned by all members of society.

Lessons From Tetimpa

The rapidly abandoned village of Tetimpa offers an exceptional opportunity to not only study the accumulated sequences of households occupying the same residential space generation after generation (Hirth 1993), but also document the concurrent actions and behavior that took place in the last months and weeks before the community was buried under the ash. Its destruction took place during a major transition in Mesoamerican society, on the cusp of the rise of archaic states, and thus offers a fresh perspective on the processes involved in this crucial transformation. 📷

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Figure 3: Central patio shrine with talud-tablero platform in the background.

MOBILE GIS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nicholas Tripcevich

Nicholas Tripcevich is a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at UC Santa Barbara. For his dissertation research, he just completed a survey at a high-altitude obsidian source in Peru using mobile GIS.

You are surveying a broad, featureless plain and the planned coverage area is delimited in a Geographic Information System (GIS), but how do you rapidly locate your starting position and line up your survey crew with few landmarks? Your Global Positioning System (GPS) will get you to the survey area, but figuring out the coordinates is time consuming. Ideally, local maps and imagery, the survey coverage area, and yesterday's coverage are available on a screen with your current GPS position indicated.

You have discovered a site consisting of lithic concentrations of different material types, and each looks like a distinctive reduction event, but you only have 45 minutes to record and collect at the site. Using common GPS methods, you can map each concentration as a polygon feature, assign an ID number to it, document and collect it, and attribute it later. Alternately, you open the "lithic locus" geometry in a mobile GIS and map in each concentration. The GIS assigns a new ID number to the locus, and the collection bag from that locus is labeled accordingly. After mapping the locus, a digital form appears and requests summary information about the locus, the environmental context, digital photo numbers, and other relevant information. These data accompany the locus polygon back to your laboratory GIS system, where the feature geometry, data tables, digital photos links, and laboratory results from the analysis of the collection are integrated into a single GIS record by the unique ID number assigned to that artifact concentration.

Enter Mobile GIS

These capabilities are available in present-day mobile GIS. Affordable mobile GIS technology is the result of a convergence between personal electronics, satellite navigation systems, and new GIS software integrated across various scales of hardware from workstations to handheld units. And for data-intensive field studies like archaeology, future improvements hold even more possibilities. For example, if digital calipers and scales had a local wireless (e.g., Bluetooth) connection, rapid analysis in the field for non-collection studies would be possible. Spatial

statistics in the field would allow users to explore digital spatial data in real-time and improve their methodology in an iterative manner. There are notable limitations, however, to adopting a mobile GIS approach in 2004, and therefore what follows is a summary of both the successes and the obstacles encountered during recent survey work conducted using mobile GIS.

Archaeologists have long realized benefits from using GIS to manage, analyze, and summarize regional archaeological survey data. Whether the survey design is targeting specific environmental contexts or attempting to meet statistical sampling goals, existing GIS approaches play strongly to the scale and data-management needs of many archaeological survey projects (Banning 2002; Kvamme 1999; Wheatley and Gillings 2002). However, after several decades of GIS applications in archaeology, it is recognized that a principal limitation is in the acquisition and assimilation of new digital data into a GIS structure.

GPS technology considerably simplified the spatial positioning of archaeological resources. Many recent low-cost GPS units provide approximately 5-m accuracy, so a trained user can record a variety of geometry types associated with archaeological phenomena and bring those data back to a lab-based GIS system with a minimum of costs and complications. Given the accuracy of a simple GPS approach, why would archaeologists want to bring a miniature GIS computer into the field?

The potential contribution of mobile GIS to survey fieldwork should be considered in three categories: data acquisition, management, and analysis. First, mobile GIS offers a faster, more flexible, and potentially comprehensive data-attribution method compared with the existing GPS "data dictionary" approach. For managers and researchers, the ability to query and explore large digital datasets while in the field is useful for resource management and field data checking. Finally, in-field spatial statistics of new data combined with existing datasets are still at a nascent stage, but this technology promises to empower field researchers and improve the available information for conduct-

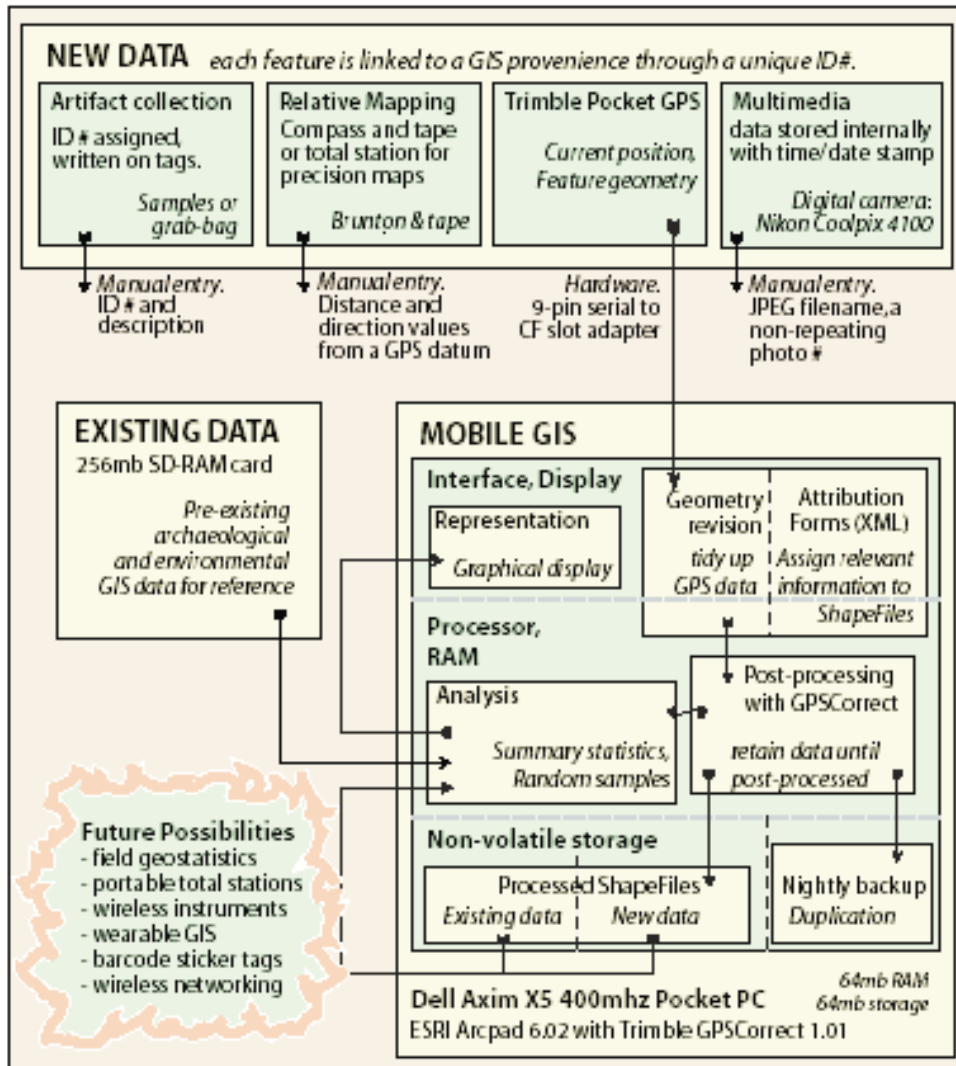


Figure 1: Mobile GIS implementation with ESRI Arcpad 6. New data sources are shown in top row, but currently only the GPS has a direct connection to Pocket PC; other values are entered manually. Where post-processing is needed, new data are not integrated with other data until later. New and existing data can be summarized and displayed together.

ing high-quality fieldwork.

In our implementation of mobile GIS on archaeological survey, the system was primarily intended to record lithic and ceramic artifact concentrations, but the survey also encountered ancient architecture, roads, and other forms of cultural remains that all had to be accommodated. The research software and hardware consisted of ESRI Arcpad 6.02 running on a Dell Axim x5 400 MHz PocketPC (Figure 1). GPS data were provided by a Trimble Pocket GPS connected via a Serial-Compact Flash adapter

and were post-processed using Trimble GPSCorrect 1.01 and Pathfinder Office 2.9 software. Hardware costs amounted to \$800. If the budget permits, a pair of more rugged, one-piece systems offered by Trimble (the GeoXM/XT) is recommended, although these begin at \$2500 apiece.

A mobile GIS such as Arcpad will also run on a laptop or a tablet PC, and the larger screen area would be beneficial. However, there is an important distinction to be made between PCs that are hard-drive based and those that run the operating system

and data from RAM. Hard drives provide more megabytes of space and the hard drive will retain saved data even if all power is lost, but they also require booting up and consume much more power. Most handheld computers do not contain hard drives and in addition to being energy efficient, they can start up very quickly. For applications where extremely lightweight equipment isn't demanded, such as excavation, intensive mapping, or geophysical survey, a tablet PC or laptop running a complete GIS may be preferable. Mobile GIS has limitations; for example, feature editing is rudimentary, and a tabular view of data sets is unavailable in the current version of Arcpad. If the data need extensive reviewing or editing in the field, a full-blown GIS is more suited to the job. The emphasis with mobile GIS is on data acquisition and limited analysis coupled with portability and efficiency.

Fieldwork Preparation

ESRI Arcpad 6 can be used straight out of the box for a suite of basic features akin to those available in a more elaborate GPS unit. However, making the most of Arcpad requires a significant amount of pre-fieldwork preparation. First, GIS data covering regional cultural and environmental themes should be assembled. Projects using GIS probably already have such data. Local topographic data, such as a digital elevation model and derived data such as contour lines, high-slope areas, and hydrology, are particularly helpful. Other digital reference data might include satellite imagery, scanned local maps, and scanned data from prior archaeological research. Updating everything to a modern map datum such as NAD83 or WGS84 is recommended.

Mobile GIS computers are limited in both processing power and data storage, so a local subset of both the raster and the vector layers is commonly cropped out of the larger GIS database so that just the data for the research area are loaded into the mobile GIS. Additionally, the vector datasets that will be edited and later re-integrated into the larger database must be "checked-out," a process that gets significantly more complex when multiple mobile GIS units are in use during a single day. Fortunately for ESRI users, the Arcpad Tools for ArcMap takes care of the data cropping and check-out/check-in issues.

Prior to beginning fieldwork, digital data forms should be thoughtfully designed with the larger goals of the project in mind, just as is done with the paper forms used in conventional survey methods. However, because mobile GIS forms are limited by small screen size and slow typing speeds, fast and space-efficient interface controls, such as pull-down menus, are widely used (Figure 2). In Arcpad, digital forms are based on XML and VBScript. In preparation for recent fieldwork, it took me over a month, as a reasonably experienced GIS end-user, to

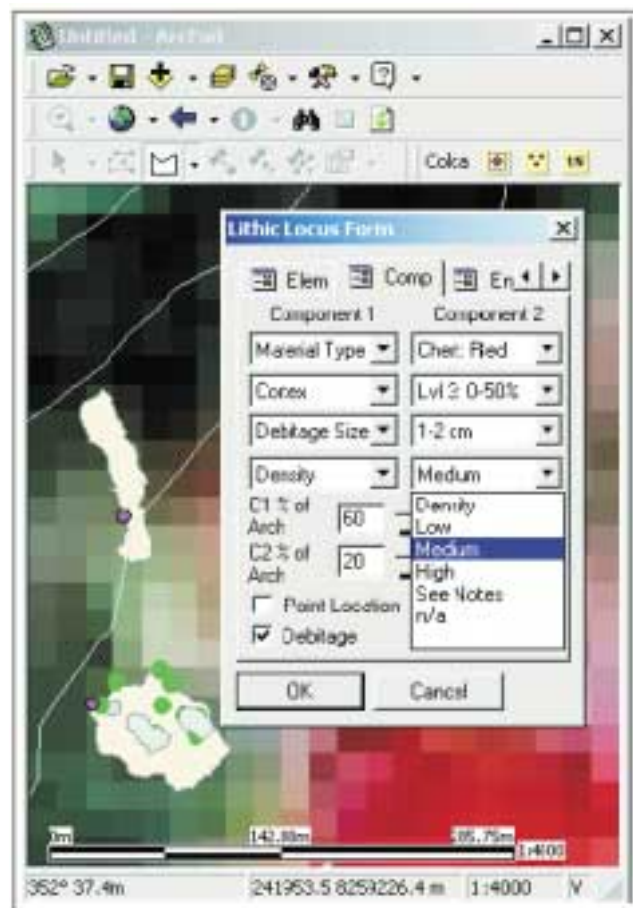


Figure 2: Example of a lithic locus form in Arcpad. In the background, two sites and contour lines are displayed on top of an ASTER scene.

design the forms and to learn how to control the behavior of forms reliably using VBScript. Arcpad Application Builder 1.01 facilitates the layout of forms, but this release is still relatively unpolished. Ultimately, third-party XML and VBScript editors were the most useful tools for form scripting, and the most valuable script material was modified from code available on the Arcpad user-group website. Because it is often difficult for archaeologists to anticipate the kinds of data that will be recorded, a challenge in preparing digital forms is making them general enough to accommodate wide variability in phenomena, yet narrow enough to be attributed quickly and to generate relevant and comparable data categories.

In anticipation of fieldwork, the entire hardware and software workflow should be tested in hypothetical recording scenarios, battery consumption should be studied, and data-backup strate-

(a) Shapefiles and XML forms appropriate to data type			
Type	Data	Line / Polyline	Polygon / Area
Sites Site-level features	Site-P Site datum, mapping sub-data.	—	Site-A Site boundaries.
Lithics Stone artifacts	Lithic-P Diagnostic projectile point locations.	—	Lithic-A Lithic locus boundaries.
Ceramics Pottery	Ceramic-P Diagnostic ceramic locations.	—	Ceramic-A Ceramic locus boundaries.
Structures Architecture or natural shelters	Structure-P Diagnostic structural features, structure map sub-data.	Structure-L Terraces, walls, rockshelter entrances, rock art panels.	Structure-A Enclosures, structures.

(b) ID# Provenience System	
105	- Site-A "Mayomeja"
106	- Ceramic-A, locus in 105
106.1	- 7 black on red sherds
106.2	- 13 undecorated sherds
106.3	- 5 chert flakes
107	- Struct-A, locus (corral) in 105
107.1	- 4 undecorated sherds
107.2	- 7 obsidian flakes
108	- Lithic-P, Isolated Proj. Pt.
109	- Site-A "Taukamayo"
110	- Struct-L, rock shelter in 109
111	- Ceramic-P, fine rim sherd
112	- Site-A "Pokomoko"
112.1	- 5 cortical obsidian flakes

Figure 3: (a) Archaeological Shapefile names and descriptions. Each of the Shapefiles had a form associated with it that prompted the user with fields appropriate to that data type. (b) An example of a part of the ID # system that prioritizes spatial provenience in the field. Inventory numbers for collections (after the decimal) were assigned later in the laboratory.

gies considered. In the field, Arcpad data can be backed up to non-volatile Flash RAM cards or synched to a laptop. As an extra safety precaution, we backed up all data from each field outing to a new folder named for the date. A CD containing digital photos, Arcpad data, and other new digital datasets was burned weekly.

Surveying

The data-display capabilities on a mobile GIS can facilitate survey in a variety of ways. Although the capabilities aren't necessarily new, they are simpler and faster than was previously possible with a GPS and a paper map. A survey team can have field access to the equivalent of many kilograms of paper survey reports and maps in the new digital, searchable form as layers in their GIS. It is also advantageous that updated data layers can be easily brought into the field, so Team A can have Team B's site data and survey coverage from the previous day available as a layer in their mobile GIS. Eventually, wireless networking might bring real-time progress updates to all teams in the survey.

If the budget permits, a pair of GPS units like the Trimble GeoXM could be carried on either end of the survey line. The units could be mapping the entire survey coverage into line geometry in Arcpad and the display could simultaneously be used by each end-person for guiding the survey progress. The two mapped lines could be joined later into polygons, and if the number of surveyors is also recorded with each line record, real quantification of the thoroughness of survey coverage is possible—coverage rates are a statistic that is frequently overestimated.

Site and Locus Recording

The data-management capacity of mobile GIS makes "siteless" survey more feasible than ever before, although the time commitment required in handling and mapping large numbers of individual artifacts in the field still seems prohibitive. While doing recent survey work, we recorded isolated artifacts, but the emphasis was placed on recording loci that, by definition, fell inside of sites.

Archaeological distributions were mapped using a suitable GIS geometry type (Figure 3a). Individual artifacts and concentrations smaller than 2 m, the average accuracy of our GPS after post-processing, were recorded as points, linear features were recorded as lines, and two-dimensional phenomena were recorded as polygons. As an example, the two hypothetical sites in Figure 4 both could have been recorded in less than one hour, but greater intra-site structural detail becomes possible through mobile GIS recording in an equivalent amount of time.

A single ID number system transcended all nine files (Figure 3b), which simplified keeping track of the provenience of collections and photographs. As compared with traditional, more descriptive forms of proveniencing, this system can make it a little more difficult to figure out what kind of data a given provenience refers to. For example, a fieldworker writing tags might ask "was this rim sherd we found #110, or was #110 the rock shelter?", and someone would have to refer to the mobile GIS to find out. In practice, site names also were assigned simply because names are more memorable. However, computer databases work best with unique ID numbers, and so if archaeologists can record their data into a single number series, then all

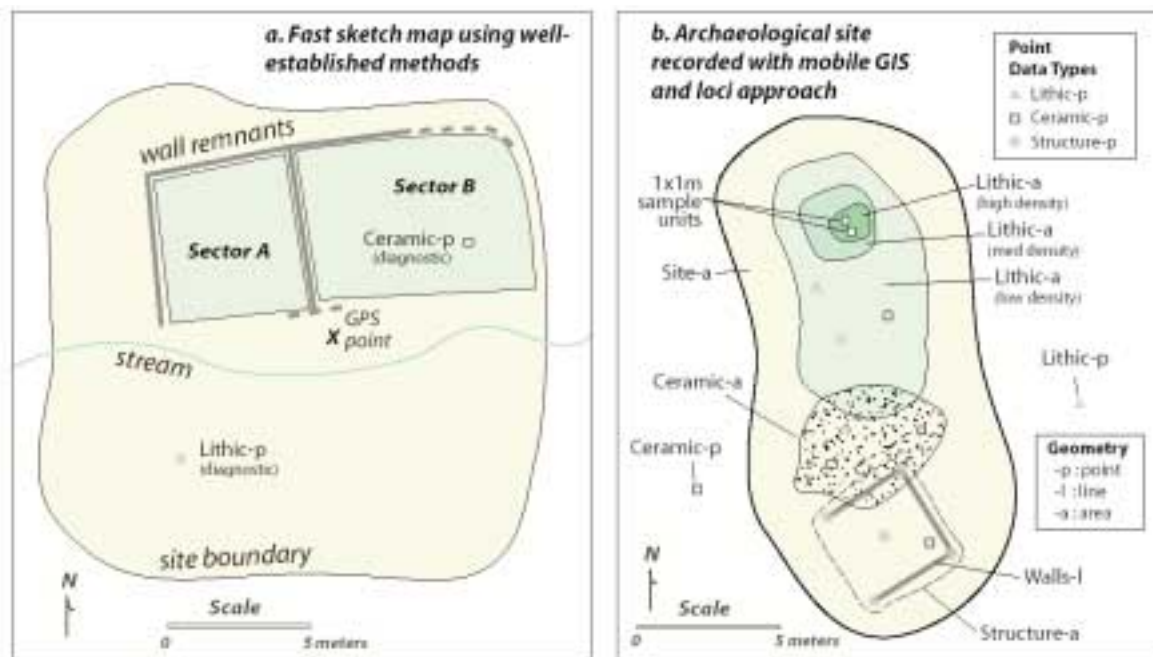


Figure 4: Maps for hypothetical sites recorded in less than one hour. (a) A conventional sketch map showing only general site features and site sectors in their approximate positions (b) Mobile GIS site map with 1–2-m dGPS error. Internal distributions, such as the fried-egg density gradient model shown here, can be assessed and rapidly mapped.

the advantages of a database system become available for subsequent analytical tasks. During the ensuing laboratory analysis, individual artifacts and groups of like artifacts were assigned inventory numbers for tracking them through later analysis and labeling, shown after the decimal in Figure 3b. In this system, spatial provenience is paramount, regardless of geometry type, so that data can be moved around easily during analysis and provenience is not lost. This system leaves the task of maintaining spatial relationships to the GIS.

During survey work, when a newly found site was initially evaluated, team members would fan out with pin flags and review the archaeological materials. The site boundary would be mapped first by walking around it with the GPS running, and the site would receive the next available ID# in the series with data from within the site receiving successive numbers (Figure 3b). Next, the mobile GIS user would visit each feature with the person who documented it and record it. For a lithic locus, this would involve first mapping it to create a GIS polygon, and then a custom Arcpad form would appear that permitted the user to describe the feature primarily using pull-down menus. Each team member also had a field notebook and he/she could take notes about features using the same ID# reference system. These personal notes were available as a complement to the form-based recording system.

On the whole, the mapping accuracy is not greater than was formerly possible with merely a GPS. A rapid but detailed map can be made with a GPS using ID numbers, but in the long run, in-field attribution saves an enormous amount of time and reduces errors. In addition, users are forced to reconcile the archaeological data with the GIS classification system while they are still in the field, improving the link between the original data and the GIS datasets. A "Comments" form was available with every record for unanticipated descriptive text, with a button linking the Comments form to an independent text editor. Voice comments could be recorded as small MP3 files by the PocketPC and linked to individual GIS records by the ID#, although in practice this still demanded too much from the processor of the handheld computer.

VARIABILITY WITHIN LOCI. We defined loci as areas of higher densities of like artifacts, but these areas were rarely homogeneous. Documenting the variability within a locus quickly is particularly difficult and is an issue that is usually addressed through sampling. However, even limited sampling is time-consuming. We were looking for a method of describing variable artifact concentrations that were not worth sampling but that should be recorded nonetheless. A compromise solution was devised whereby the principal and secondary components of a locus were defined, and the variability was described by esti-

ating Component 1 and Component 2. For example, suppose that the main “axis” of variability within a lithic locus is Material Type, with mostly obsidian flakes and some chert. The locus will be mapped, and in the locus form (Figure 2), Component 1 will be Obsidian, Component 2 will be Chert, and then an estimate of the representation described by Component 1 or Component 2 is made. For analytical clarity, if there was also variability in average size of flakes, for example, that contrast would be documented by recording a wholly different polygon. This method lacks statistical reliability; different analysts are likely to record the same concentration differently. However, given the time constraints on survey and the oft-mentioned weaknesses of surface data, such as poor temporal control, visibility bias, and other limitations, we felt that this expedient method was justified.

SAMPLING. Time permitted sampling only at high-density loci. Cluster sampling was accomplished by using 1x1-m collection units within which 100% of artifacts were collected. After a locus was mapped, the polygon size (m²) was available in Arcpad and, depending on the size of the polygon, a number of random 1-x-1-m sample locations were generated using the Arcpad script “Sample Design,” which offers an unaligned grid method.

HIGHER-RESOLUTION SPATIAL DATA. The limited accuracy of GPS becomes evident with any measurements under a few meters apart, and the limitations of these data are especially obvious when mapping architectural features. As a full Total Station could not be carried on survey, a provisional datum point was recorded with GPS and relative measures with Brunton and tape were taken from that datum. However, fields like geology have created a market for portable total stations. Ideally such equipment could communicate directly with Arcpad so that features mapped from a datum could be attributed just as those mapped with GPS using the same forms interface.

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY. The clock in a digital camera can be used to link photographs with other forms of digital data. GPS units must have accurate clocks in order to function, so the camera clock should be synced regularly with the GPS clock. A time and date stamp, as well as other information, such as the light metering, is hidden inside a JPEG file from a digital camera. Software can retroactively link photographs with GPS-derived geometry through the time/date stamps.

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES. Summaries of new data, such as feature sizes and counts, are available in the field. These summaries are useful for sampling purposes and for guiding fieldwork. Statistics from new data can also be compared with those of pre-existing data sets. More sophisticated exploratory data analysis tools, such as the spatial statistics available in ArcMap 8, are not currently available in Arcpad, but such capacities may

eventually allow fieldworkers to make more informed data-gathering decisions.

Conclusion

Just when archaeologists thought that survey fieldwork was their last refuge from computers, along comes mobile GIS. Although mobile GIS software like Arcpad is still undergoing improvements, the interface is functional, the link with larger databases is reliable, and customizable forms can be tailored to meet the needs of archaeologists. The ability to document archaeological resources on survey dramatically lowers the time investment required to get new data into a GIS.

Archaeologists who already are using GIS and are familiar with digital data management will benefit from mobile GIS because their principal GIS database will become available to them in the field. Land managers will particularly appreciate the ability to revisit recorded sites and evaluate previous work. However, there are significant drawbacks to adopting this technology. Mobile GIS requires a lot of preparation so that valuable field data are securely acquired. The potential complexities of such a system mean that archaeologists may be forced to troubleshoot elaborate computer problems a long way from technical support services. Finally, the most important hazard of implementing mobile GIS is that the technical intricacy and new ability to map an abundance of features might detract from research because of the focus on large quantities instead of the quality and relevance of field-gathered data.

Mobile GIS holds a lot of promise for archaeologists. Wearable computers are becoming available at affordable prices, and real-time GPS positioning is much more accurate than it was in the 1990s. Mobile GIS may remain something of a gadget in archaeology for a few more years, but inevitably it will become widely used because the technology is so well-suited to the data-management tasks faced by archaeologists. ☐

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PUBLISHING A BOOK INTEGRATED WITH A WEBSITE AND A CD-ROM: THE CERÉN CASE

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The Cerén Site and Research Project

Fourteen hundred years ago, Cerén was a thriving village of commoners living in the southernmost Maya periphery in what is now El Salvador. An earthquake and noisy steam emissions from an impending volcanic eruption warned the villagers, and they literally “headed south.” The village was buried suddenly by some five meters of fine-grained volcanic tephra, resulting in extraordinary preservation. The thatch roofs were preserved along with the mice, food in the buildings, and crops in fields and kitchen gardens.

I and a multidisciplinary team have been conducting research at Cerén since 1978, and we have published our results as amply as possible in articles, book chapters, a small book in English, and a small book in Spanish. Each field season we wrote an extensive 100- to 250-page report that was photocopied and sent to interested colleagues, but these remained our “gray literature,” with a limited distribution of about a hundred copies. I decided a few years ago, however, that it was time for a comprehensive publication of our work, including archaeology, volcanology, geophysical exploration, paleoethnobotany, conservation, outreach, and other aspects of the research program. When I discussed the scope of the book in detail with editors of presses in the U.S., they calculated that the retail price of the book would be well over \$200. Would we want to invest a major effort in publishing a book that might be purchased by very few libraries and few colleagues? In desperation, I began looking for a way to keep the cost of a book about Cerén down while at the same time making our “gray literature” of annual reports available in a different format together with illustrations and data from the various research programs. This would allow us to present our detailed models of the excavated and reconstructed structures in a fashion that would be prohibitively expensive in a traditional hardcopy book.

The discovery and initial excavations and geophysical explorations occurred in 1978–1980. The Salvadoran civil war caused an interruption in fieldwork, but research resumed in 1989 and continued during most years until 1997, when a multiyear contract was signed with the Getty Conservation Institute. The book, described below, was written between 1998 and 2001. The integrated website and CD-ROM were developed in the 1997–1998 academic year. The website will be updated when planned research is completed in the future.

Integrating the Book with the Website and the CD-ROM

All project members agreed to writing a book featuring the “cream” of our research results, data, and illustrations. In surveying available technology, it seemed to me the best way to present those data, research results, and illustrations that were not appropriate for the book would be in the form of a website and a CD-ROM. Hiring a commercial firm to develop the website and CD would have been prohibi-



Figure 1: Structure 12, foreground, is where a shaman (diviner) practiced. From the artifacts received for services, we believe the diviner was a woman. The buildings of Household 1 are in the background. This household was responsible for the maintenance of the diviner's building and another religious structure for village feasting that is not visible in this view.

tively expensive (costing well over \$100,000), but we developed a local alternative that turned out to be very successful.

Scott Simmons, a graduate student in anthropology at the time, was searching the schools and departments at our university for ways of doing three-dimensional (3D) architectural renderings. He came across just what we needed for our big project in the School of Architecture. Advanced architectural students take a two-semester class in computer-aided design of buildings, often with interior furnishings and exterior landscapes. They use what must be one of the most complicated and powerful software design systems anywhere: form-Z (<http://www.formz.com>). Form-Z is available from Automated Design Systems, Inc, based in Columbus, Ohio, but it is designed for the most computer-sophisticated architectural professional or advanced student. Most of the students' projects will never be built, but they do learn to use the software well. When we approached the students and their professors, they were very intrigued by the challenge of using form-Z to reconstruct the ancient Cerén earthen architecture of domestic, public, and religious buildings to their condition just before the eruption. Instead of designing something that would never be built, they were reconstructing something that had been built a long time ago and had been severely distorted by thick layers of the volcanic tephra.

Some ten students volunteered. They all received academic credit for their project but no financial remuneration. Every student expressed a preference for learning and using the software on something real—and I was very happy not to have to run that complicated and powerful software. Each took one of the excavated buildings at Cerén as their class project. As a result, many became very interested in wattle-and-daub architecture as well as rammed-earth construction. Scott and I, along with Linda Brown, invested many hours in explaining the ancient architecture and artifacts and landscape. We often had

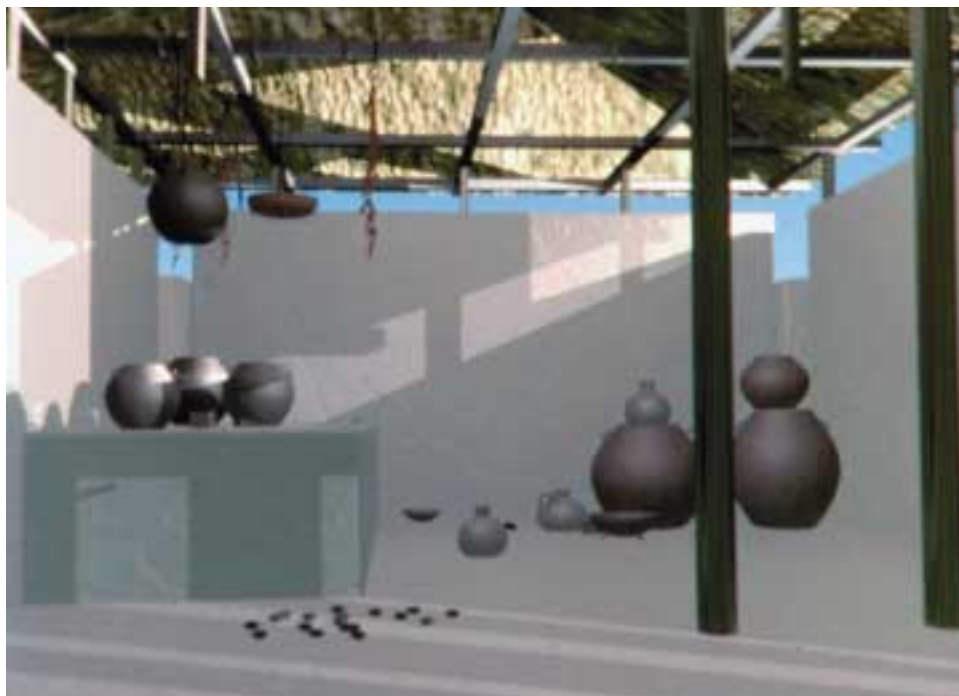


Figure 2: Interior view, electronically reconstructed, of the inner room of Structure 1, the domicile of Household 1, at Cerén. The earthen bench at left was used for a variety of daytime activities, and the food vessels had yet to be removed from the evening meal when the eruption struck and buried the building. The sleeping mats were still in the rafters. Fully 3/4 of the artifacts were not in floor contact, but were stored in a wide range of elevated contexts. The sun angle is late afternoon in August.

to correct preliminary reconstructions of the ancient dwellings in terms of morphology, color, surface texture, and other aspects. From the beginning, the students agreed to develop the website simultaneously with the CD-ROM. Doing both required only miniscule extra effort beyond doing one or the other. The end product is an impressive website: <http://cerén.colorado.edu>. Both the CD-ROM and the website are 215 MB in size. They are each designed to operate in the same way.

The reason we wished to develop both the website and CD-ROM was for what we perceived as varying situations for readers of our book about Cerén, *Before the Volcano Erupted: The Ancient Cerén Village in Central America* (Payson Sheets, ed., University of Texas Press, 2002). At some times, a reader wishing for more data or illustrations would find going to a CD easier, but at other times they would prefer a website. We were not only thinking of readers in the U.S., but also of an audience in Latin America where the option of going to our website is limited by impediments such as expensive or “noisy” telephone lines and for whom a CD would be more convenient. We initially planned to sell the CD in a pocket with the book, but editors informed us that librarians don’t like these: CDs in book pockets are frequently stolen. We therefore agreed to the separate sales and marketing of the book and CD so the use of each could be more effectively monitored by libraries. Theresa May, at the University of Texas Press, was particularly helpful during the entire process, from the design of book, CD-ROM, and website, through final publication of each. The hard-bound 226-page book, with 22 chapters, is sold for \$60. While that is not inexpensive, the price is much more reasonable than was originally projected for a hardcopy publication accommodating all the data we wished to include. I was disappointed by what I consider to be the high cost of the CD-ROM, which turned out to be the same as the book: \$60. However, it does include a wealth of information that would have been difficult to publish in hardcopy. For

example, our entire database, on both the CD and in the website, is searchable by keywords.

The University of Colorado has been encouraging faculty to do “outreach” beyond higher education, so we decided to design the website and CD to be useable and attractive to K–12 students and their teachers as well as to more advanced students and colleagues. For example, the website opens with some slide-illustrated basic “tours” of the Cerén site, emphasizing the range of multidisciplinary research done there, in a fashion that is intended for the person with no anthropological background. The data itself is presented in novel and appealing ways. To interest young website visitors who like interactive features, the models of individual structures are provided in a way that someone can rotate them and view their outsides from any angle. In a kind of “virtual reality” presentation, one can enter and cruise around the structures, seeing artifacts where they were before the eruption of the volcano whose tephra buried the site. We had considered making the artifacts interactive as well, so one could “click” on a pottery vessel, tip it to look inside to see what it contained, and if one wished, pull up all information on it. However, the effort required to include this extra data proved prohibitive, especially since much of the work was being done over slow modems susceptible to seasonal overloads.



Figure 3: The exterior view of Structure 1, looking west. A metate is elevated on sticks in the foreground, so the maize grinder stands and is sheltered under the thatch eaves. Note pottery vessels suspended on agave fiber string. In many cases, the strings burned, and we are not sure of exact original lengths. The lava bombs from the second phase of the eruption penetrated all thatch roofs and set them on fire, also damaging some organic artifacts, such as the strings.

Comparison and Contrast: Michael Brown's Experience

My experience was similar in some ways but in others quite different from that of William College anthropologist Michael Brown, who described his own integration of a book and companion website in a recent article (“Weaving a book into the Web,” *Anthropology News*, November 2003, p. 21). He decided to design a basic website to complement his new book *Who Owns Native Culture?* (Harvard University Press, 2003), in part to defray printing costs but also to make available materials that were not in the book. He also wanted to keep his material fresh by updating the website monthly. Brown decided to develop his website himself (“Who Owns Native Culture?,” <http://www.williams.edu/go/native>), and he reports that its initial construction took him only about 20 hours. This was radically different from what we encountered. Counting my time, my graduate students, and that of the architectural students, the construction of our digital publication consumed *thousands* of hours.

There were also other differences. Our publications were based almost exclusively on primary data, collected in the field and laboratory by our own team. Brown, on the other hand, relied heavily upon the use of material that had been generated by others or that represented secondary publication. As a result, he had to contend with intellectual property rights difficulties that we did not. Another big difference was in the perception of our different projects by the respective book publishers. Harvard University

Press was reluctant even to publish the URL of Brown's website in his book. However, the University of Texas understood the combined strengths of the book, the CD, and the website, and therefore had no such problems.

Lessons for Archaeological Publishing

It is clear that prior planning is everything, and that scholars should be sure to negotiate with publishers in advance the route that is most suitable to their needs and resources (particularly time, effort, and budget). Comparing our case with that of Michael Brown's indicates to me that the archaeologist considering co-developing a book and digital archive should talk with a range of publishers until an arrangement suitable to all parties can be achieved. And, as John Hoopes suggested (personal communication, 2004), the "gray literature" issue is more prominent in the CRM world than in academic archaeology, and thus projects like these may offer some significant solutions.

The standards of digital publication are quite different from those of traditional hardcopy books. Individuals who are considering publishing both together would do well to look at the best examples of each. As Brown suggested to me (personal communication, 2004), an outstanding example of an archaeological website is the "Theban Mapping Project," based at the University of Cairo in Egypt (<http://www.thebanmappingproject.com>), and I suggest anyone thinking of developing an archaeological website visit this site. This is what Brown called "the gold standard" for archaeological websites, and I agree.

In summary, I encourage my colleagues to develop data-rich and illustration-rich websites and CD-ROMs in conjunction with books in efforts to keep books (almost) affordable while at the same time providing a significant amount of the valuable data and interpretations that their projects generate. Books in which the products of archaeological scholarship must be "boiled down" to their essentials in order to comply with a publisher's notions of appropriate size and cost run the risk not only of failing to present enough information to satisfy the demanding student or scholar, but they also risk not presenting enough data for the critical scholar to reach conclusions different from those presented by the authors. The website and CD-ROM can thus augment the book when all three are developed simultaneously as part of an overall publishing plan that evolves together with the results of archaeological investigation. ☐



Figure 4: This is the interior of Structure 7, the storehouse of Household 2. They made a table (on right) of four legs and multiple poles tied together with agave twine and covered with a mat. The sun is shining through the pole door (behind us in this view) casting the shadow on the east wall; sun is late afternoon in August, the month when the eruption occurred (evidence from maturation of annual plants and guayaba fruits). Pottery vessels were largely empty, but some stored food, and one elevated one contained the valuables of a woman: spindle whorls, bone figurine, jade beads, and hematite pigments.

NOTE FROM ASSOCIATE EDITOR KURT DONGOSKE

In June of 2000, the SAA's Committee on Native American Relations organized a pilot workshop designed to promote a dialogue between the SAA and Native American tribal representatives on archaeology-related issues to identify areas in which the SAA and Native Americans are in general accord and those areas in which there is disagreement. The pilot workshop was also designed to act as a test case to evaluate whether holding similar workshops across the U.S. would be useful in defining regional similarities and differences between Native American groups regarding archaeology. The pilot workshop, held at Arizona State University, consisted of Arizona Native American Tribal representatives and representatives of the SAA. Tribal representatives present were from the Tohono O'odham Nation, the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Navajo Nation, and the Hopi Tribe. Representing the SAA were Jeffery Altschul, Keith Kintigh, and Kurt Dongoske. Dr. Rebecca Tsosie, Associate Professor from the College of Law at Arizona State University and Director of the Indian Legal Program, facilitated the workshop.

The pilot workshop clearly identified many aspects of archaeology that Native Americans want to see changed and most of these points are ones that Native Americans have reiterated for the past decade. What became apparent, however, was that in order to build a productive and collaborative relationship with the Native American community, it would be necessary for archaeologists to define what it is they want and expect in return from the Native American community. What archaeologists, as a collective group, want from a relationship with Native Americans, to the best of my knowledge, has never been clearly defined or articulated. The Committee on Native American Relations believed that defining these expectations would and should extend beyond recognizing the Native American community as an important constituency of the SAA.

In an effort to understand and define what archaeologists want from a relationship with Native Americans, Larry Zimmerman and Kurt Dongoske organized a forum, entitled "Do Archaeologists Really Know What They Want from a Relationship with Native Americans?," that was held at the 2003 SAA Annual Meetings in Milwaukee. The forum was specifically designed to present a diverse range of perspectives that characterized the SAA membership regarding what archaeologists expect, if anything, from a collaborative relationship with the Native American community. The forum assembled a diverse and distinguished panel of discussants who courageously agreed to present their personal and professional perspectives on the issue. Each discussant was asked to provide a short presentation designed to stimulate thought and promote discussion between the panel and the audience. The goal was to provide direction to the Committee on Native American Relations on what the overall SAA membership expects from a relationship with the Native American community. As one can imagine, many of the perspectives offered by the panelists were on differing ends of the spectrum, which contributed to a polarized discussion with the audience. In an attempt to bring this issue before the SAA membership, I have asked several of the panel discussants to present their perspectives through the Working Together column. Hopefully, the publication of these perspectives will stimulate responses from the SAA membership through letters to the editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*. The following article is the first to be published in the Working Together column, and I personally would like to thank George Nicholas for his willingness and courage to present his professional and personal perspective on this issue. Thank You George! 📧

WHAT DO I REALLY WANT FROM A RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE AMERICANS?

George Nicholas

George Nicholas is Associate Professor and Archaeology Program Director at Simon Fraser University–Secwepemc Education Institute in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

Last winter, Kurt Dongoske and Larry Zimmerman invited me to participate in a panel discussion at the SAA conference in Milwaukee. The topic was “What Do Archaeologists Really Want from a Relationship with Native Americans?” I sensed that Kurt and Larry wanted to move beyond the usual set of “Archaeologists and Native Americans Working Together” conference presentations—a topic that has been and will continue to be very important. They weren’t asking what we want in our relations with Native Americans, but what we *really* want—a big difference.

There are, of course, many different approaches to their question, based on everyone’s individual experiences and desires. This was certainly reflected in the variety of presentations by panel members. For my part, I took their question literally, and then offered, as I do here, a personal and very candid and honest perspective on what it is that I really want in my own relationship with Native Americans.

To put my comments into context, for the last 14 years, I have directed a university-based program in Indigenous Archaeology on the Kamloops Indian Reserve in British Columbia (Figure 1). During this time, I have worked with Aboriginal people from many different parts of western Canada, but primarily with the Secwepemc (Shuswap) First Nation. As I have explained in a previous “Working Together” column (15[2]:9–11, 1997), this has been a very rewarding, but often challenging, experience.

Over the years, I’ve observed first-hand the emergence of different types of relationships between archaeologists and Indigenous peoples. I have also discussed archaeological issues with Native American students, community members, and chiefs and have been impressed by their awareness of some of the more problematic aspects of the discipline. Some Secwepemc translate *archaeology* into Secwepemctsin as “ec re tsíq-le7cw es e sxepqenwéns le tsuwet-s le q’eses te qelmucw” (“digging around in the ground to find out the activity of the old people” [Mona Jules, pers. comm., 1998]). This definition echoes the functionalistic approach—what did people do, what did they eat,

in the past?—that characterizes most archaeological inquiry. But Secwepemc community members are also fully aware, in postprocessual fashion, that archaeology carries with it assumptions, biases, and power inequalities and that what archaeologists do can have a very real impact on their land claims and traditional beliefs.

The relative isolation of my campus has given me much opportunity to think about not only what has been unfolding around me regarding archaeology and descendant communities, but also what it is I personally want from my relationship with Native Americans. This essay provides me with the opportunity to share my thoughts on five things I seek in this relationship: Insight, Recognition, Responsibility, Encouragement, and Honesty.

Insight

I am an archaeologist because I am fascinated by cultural diversity, both in the present and the past. Throughout the world today, we observe the many ways that different societies address similar problems. This diversity is less obvious in the archaeological record, but it is certainly not absent. Robert Kelly (1995), among others, has promoted recognition of social and economic diversity of hunter-gatherers as a vital element in understanding the prehistoric lifeways that comprise so much of the archaeological record worldwide.

I thus seek insight into the social organization, economics, and land-use practices of past hunter-gatherers by searching for evidence of cultural diversity in the archaeological record. But the type of understanding that I most desire relates to those non-Western perceptions found outside of my own limited (and limiting) worldview. Archaeologists observe, record, and measure things and learn much about the human condition in the process. We can relate Nunamiut annual and lifetime range (Binford 1983) to archaeological site distribution patterns in a region. We can reconstruct the long-term dietary composition of past societies through faunal analysis or isotopic studies. However, it is not until we compare the minimalist lifestyle and



Figure 1: SCES-SFU Field School in Indigenous Archaeology. 1998 Excavation of EeRb-144, a multiple-component river terrace site on the Kamloops Indian Reserve, Kamloops, B.C., with occupations spanning more than 6,000 years.

material culture of the Ngatjara of Australia, for example, with the complexity and elegance of their kinship system and worldview that we realize how little we actually know about this living group, let alone about their prehistoric counterparts.

Some cultural aspects of past landscapes that I am interested in are completely outside of the realm of contemporary Western understanding—they are literally alien landscapes to Westerners. The worldviews of Cree, Navajo, or Pintupi are comprised of perceived relationships to the land that are radically different from mine and which may guide traditional land-use practices in ways outsiders do not expect or can not understand. Community-based knowledge of these practices, whether obtained through informal conversations or ethnoarchaeological projects, may reveal very important elements of past lives, and help us discover alternative ways of seeing and of interpreting what we encounter as archaeologists. There is no doubt that the effects of colonialism run wide and deep, but we cannot ignore the fact that some aspects of traditional knowledge are remarkably durable.

I also desire a more complete understanding of the effects that archaeology has had on descendant communities when archaeological “truths” challenge beliefs about origins (Nicholas 2004). At the same time that some members of a community see archaeology as an important tool in pursuing land claims, others proclaim that “we don’t need archaeology to tell us what we already know” (anthropologist Julie Hollowell notes [pers. comm., 2004], “It may be absolutely crucial for the future of archaeology to understand what people really mean when they say this”). What can we learn from the tensions that develop

when different ways of knowing exist side by side? How can we become more responsible in conducting our research into other people’s lives? And how does one answer the charge that archaeology is still a colonialist enterprise? These questions can only be pursued by working directly with Indigenous peoples.

Recognition

I was in the Yucatan last year with my family, visiting Mayan sites. As we toured Tulum with a Mayan guide (Figure 2), my wife Catherine Carlson (also an archaeologist) and I independently noted something remarkable. Our guide repeatedly told us “the archaeologists discovered this” or “we learned that from archaeologists”—phrases we frequently heard or observed on signage. At Chichen Itza, for example, the English portion of a trilingual sign reads:

The Archaeologists have worked in the investigation, consolidation, and rehabilitation of the material remains found in the Archaeological zone you are about to visit. Through the help of specialists, various pieces, paintings, sculptures, and sundry objects have been restored. Physical Anthropologists have analyzed and interpreted the bone remains found during excavations. All have contributed important knowledge concerning our Pre-Hispanic past and have helped make this Archaeological zone a touchstone of our historical, cultural, and ecological heritage.

This was notable because we had so seldom heard this kind of acknowledgment from Native Americans in public settings in North America. In classes with Aboriginal students or in conversation with band members, Catherine and I have each been thanked for our contributions and know that the work of archaeologists is valued. In public, however, Indigenous peoples often seem guarded in making such comments for reasons that can relate to tribal politics, pending legal claims, and relations with various government agencies. As a result, many archaeologists may feel that their endeavors are unappreciated. In addition, most have encountered critiques of the discipline by Native Americans who have been angered, frustrated, or offended by real or perceived offenses by archaeologists.

Between the ethical and legal challenges stemming from the Kennewick controversy, and the larger issues associated with NAGPRA, many archaeologists may feel resigned to a never-ending adversarial relationship. Yet at the very time that the Kennewick drama was unfolding in the courts, the discovery of the frozen remains of a 500-year-old man, Kwaday Dan Ts’inchi (“Long-Ago Person Found”) in northern British Columbia led archaeologists and local First Nations communities in a very different direction. The use of archaeological methods to recover and analyze the human remains and artifacts has deepened the



Figure 2: Tulum. Mayan tour guides and tri-lingual signs at this and other sites acknowledge the contributions of archaeologists.

appreciation for archaeology among the Champagne-Aishihik First Nations. As full research partners in this project, the Champagne-Aishihik have identified specific questions that are directly relevant to the community. For example, samples of Kwaday Dan Ts'inchí's DNA were recovered and analyzed with the goal of locating descendants in order to determine his cultural affiliation.

Greater recognition and appreciation by Native Americans of the products of archaeology might encourage archaeologists to work more closely with them and thus foster better working relationships and more meaningful collaborations.

Responsibility

I would like to see both archaeologists and Native Americans assume greater responsibility for their actions. As a discipline, we have all too often taken from Native Americans without offering much in return and have sometimes acted as though we had, or should have, *carte blanche* on their lands. The development of new models of collaboration has been hampered by archaeologists failing to acknowledge the historical or continuing shortcomings of the discipline or not knowing how to rectify problems that exist. Archaeologists have also been slow in responding to requests to loosen their control on the past by those people who have an inherent interest in it.

The situation is clearly improving, as reflected in a growing number of accounts of successful collaborations (e.g., Don-
goske et al. 2000; Nicholas and Andrews 1997; Swidler et al.

1997). Today, there is not only greater participation by descendant communities, but the development of protocols and agreements by which Native Americans now directly oversee heritage sites on their lands. However successful new forms of Indigenous cultural resource management may be, there are problems. Double standards may exist. For example, in Canada, some First Nation governments have required outside developers to adhere to requirements of protocols, with high standards for archaeological work, but when individual bands have carried out development projects on the reserves, little if any archaeology was done.

Problems like this may occur when Indigenous organizations make an honest effort to meet the challenges of heritage management but lack adequate financial resources or skilled personnel. On several occasions, former students have told me that their bands, which funded their participation in our summer field school, wanted them to become the Band Archaeologist—something even the students recognized they were not qualified to do despite their demonstrated aptitude, skills, and knowledge. All Aboriginal communities I am familiar with have a very sincere interest in their heritage (Figure 3), but the reality is that they are often overwhelmed with meeting the immediate needs of the community—issues of health care, employment, or land claims understandably take precedence over archaeological sites.

While we need standards that can be employed equitably by the growing number of stakeholders in archaeology, defining and employing them will be very difficult. To do so requires all



Figure 3: Randi Hillard, Nuxalk First Nation, examining 3,000-year-old shell midden at an ancestral Secwepemc archaeological site.

involved parties to address some very difficult questions: What alternatives can descendant communities offer to standard models of cultural resource management? Can or should the archaeological community assist Native Americans in developing protocols? Can stewardship and co-management strategies provide a basis for equitable sharing of the responsibilities of caring for heritage resources? In a practical sense, the goal is to ensure that the archaeology being done adheres to standards set by stakeholders. How does this translate into practice?"

Encouragement

While my experience in teaching and working with Native Americans has been very positive, it has not always been easy. Those of us working in this realm face the challenges of having to make do with limited resources and facilities, of wondering if the years spent working with First Nations students and communities really amount to much, and of dealing with tribal politics and with archaeological colleagues who still do not get what the fuss is about. I have sometimes been tempted to move on to easier, more rewarding things. However, the challenges faced by Native Americans who want to become involved in archaeology are many times greater and appreciably more difficult to overcome. These individuals may have limited education opportunities, lack family or tribal support, or face other hurdles that non-Indians are unaware of. There is also the risk of being labeled "apples"—red on the outside, white on the inside.

As much as we would like more encouragement from our Native colleagues, they very likely wish the same from us and probably need it much more. Creating opportunities for members of descendant communities to get involved in archaeological projects, in meaningful ways, is very important—so are the Arthur C. Parker scholarships offered by the SAA. But the most meaningful encouragement clearly comes from individual archaeologists who take the time and incentive to really talk (person-to-person) with Native Americans.

Honesty

Finally, I *really, really* want greater honesty in our relationship. After many years of working with Indigenous peoples, I am tired of the politics and the posturing, however necessary both sometimes are. We need more open, honest dialogue between Native Americans and non-Indigenous archaeologists. We need to avoid revisionism, paternalism, stereotyping, political correctness, and double standards but also need to talk about the "dark side" of this relationship if some hard-earned lessons are going to have lasting value. This requires more stamina and thicker skin than most of us, including myself, are generally comfortable with—and it can even be harmful, whether one is applying for permission to work on tribal lands or seeking academic tenure.

It is not just a matter of "wanting to be friends," because, as



Figure 4: Sharon Doucet, Ehattesaht/Nuu-chah-nulth Nation, represents one of a growing number of Native Americans who see archaeology as a vital bridge between past and present.

Randy McGuire (2003) says, essential cultural and historical differences and power inequalities intercede. I agree with his prescription that by accepting “the tensions and contradictions that exist between archaeologists and Indigenous peoples,” we can then move forward to more realistic and profitable working relationships. At the same time, we need to stop thinking about all of this as two-sided: “us” and “them,” “Indians” and “Whites.” Such dichotomies have lost much of their meaning as the composition of the archaeological community becomes more diverse and as everyone begins to recognize how complex the issues are.

Finally, we need to be more honest about our motivations, about why we do archaeology in the first place (Figure 4). We must be willing to share our knowledge and enthusiasm about the field with the many who genuinely desire to know why we are so intrigued by what are often seemingly trivial aspects of past people's lives.

These then are five things that I really want. ☺

Acknowledgments

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SALT LAKE CITY IN 2005

Plan now to attend the SAA 70th Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, March 30–April 3. Guidelines for contributors were mailed to all members in April. On-line submissions encouraged! Deadline for submissions: **September 1, 2004**. For more information about this exciting meeting, please check SAAweb for updates or contact SAA staff by phone: +1 (202) 789-8200, or email: meetings@saa.org. Please see press release on inside covers of this issue. See you there!

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

ELIZABETH ANN MORRIS

Note from Associate Editor Hester Davis

Liz Morris has done what many archeologists must dream of doing upon retirement: she has continued to volunteer on field projects, she is doing research and writing, she has traveled extensively to see the places that she lectured about in her years of teaching, and at the same time, she has been able to indulge in her deep interest in birds, adding considerably to her Life List, I'm sure. Perhaps even more satisfying, she has been able to keep the work of her parents, Earl Morris and Ann Axtel Morris, well-known archaeologists in the Southwest and Central America, in everyone's minds through publications and exhibits.

In 1988, I took early retirement after teaching 18 years at Colorado State University (CSU). Moving to Tucson, I became a Research Associate at the Arizona State Museum. This led to the publication of *Prehistoric Sandals from Northeastern Arizona: The Earl H. Morris and Ann Axtell Morris Research*, written by Kelley Ann Hays-Gilpin, Ann Cordy Deegan, and me for the University of Arizona Press's Anthropological Papers (No. 62, 1998). Several articles, reviews, comments, and an obituary have been published on the Southwest, northeastern Colorado, and method and theory in the U.S., Canada, and Poland. There was some lab and fieldwork with Metcalf Archaeological Consultants in Eagle, Colorado; Mike Metcalf was one of my first M.A. students.

In the mid-1990s, I moved to my place near Durango, Colorado. I engaged in fieldwork with the Ft. Lewis College field school, directed by Mona Charles, at the Darkmold Basketmaker site. Other excavation experience was at the Black Mountain Folsom site near Creede, Colorado under Pegi Jodry and Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution. Excavation is mostly behind me now, but I continue to write up CSU research.

Chimney Rock Ruin is a Chacoan outlier between Pagosa Springs and Durango. Administered by the U.S. Forest Service,

it offers educational tours to the public. For several years, I gave training sessions to the volunteer tour leaders and led tours myself. It was a rewarding challenge to translate archaeology for the general public. In other work, the Carnegie Institution of

Washington Centennial Exhibition asked me to provide details, art, and exhibit materials about Earl and Ann Morris' prehistoric research at Chichen Itza, Yucatan.

Currently, I am writing up the results of CSU research in the tundra, foothills, and plains of northeastern Colorado, including work on a Paleo-Indian site, a Protohistoric Kiowa Apache or Cheyenne site, and several multicomponent field school sites. Most have summaries and C-14 dates mentioned in the Platte volume of the Colorado Prehistory Context series published in 1999. I am also editing a collection of reminiscences by former students and colleagues about David A. Breternitz for *Southwestern Lore*, the journal of the Colorado Archaeology Society. Most recently, I was appointed as Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History with an initial project focusing on Ann Morris's

rock art studies in Canyon de Chelly.

Unexpected honors have also come my way. The Folsom



Opening of the exhibit, "A Case of Nostalgia: Curator's Choice," March 6, 1985, Arizona State Museum, Tucson. Left to right, Emil W. Haury, Elizabeth Ann Morris, and Rosamond B. Spicer. Photograph by Helga Teiwes; printed with permission from Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona.

➤ MORRIS continued on page 56

A FIELDWORK ODYSSEY IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Robert V. Riordan

Robert V. Riordan is Professor of Anthropology at Wright State University.

Since the late 1970s, I have offered a course at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio entitled “Field Methods in Archaeology.” It usually attracts 15–20 students, about half of them coming from the anthropology major and the rest from a variety of academic backgrounds. When I first taught the course, I included some very limited excavation experiences on weekends. The rapid pace of the quarter system, the occasional bout of bad weather on a fieldwork Saturday, and the gradual realization that there simply wasn’t time to successfully impart enough useful knowledge about techniques or field conditions caused me to eventually discard that component of the course. Our curriculum includes a summer Field School course, which has run for nearly 30 consecutive years, and it is there that we expect our students to acquire their archaeological field experience.

In place of the few weeks that we had spent on excavation in the Field Methods course, an increased emphasis was placed on exposing students to the rudiments of contour mapping using a transit and an alidade and plane table. In an exercise that simulates the mapping of an archaeological site’s surface area, students are assigned to groups that usually number 4–5 members. After the setup and use of the transit and stadia rod are introduced during 2–3 class meetings, each group is shown a different designated section of the campus and told that they have to construct a contour map of it. These areas are without structures, encompass about four to more than six meters of vertical elevation change, and measure not more than about 200 meters in any horizontal direction. Most of the “site” locations chosen over the years have required two datum points to be established, which introduced a wrinkle into the process for the groups to solve. Groups have to work out their own schedules for days and times to meet to accomplish the mapping, and also have to work around a sign-out sheet upon which groups lay claim to the transit and rod for 4-hour blocks of time or entire weekend days. They are given three weeks in which to collect the data, produce individually drawn plans of the areas they mapped on a piece of 8.5-x-11-inch paper, complete with 0.5-meter contours, and write a short paper (usually 5–7 pages) that outlines the procedures they followed, the choices they made, and the problems they encountered and solved.

The transit used is a K&E Paragon transit, of late-1970s vintage, and a wooden stadia rod that expands to a maximum 3.65 m height. The equipment is periodically serviced and is in very good condition, but it no longer represents the technological cutting edge of archaeological mapping. We stress that if students can master the basics with this old-style equipment, complete with its built-in potential for the incorporation of human errors, they can adapt to the modern world of total stations later with ease. There may even be some truth to that. In any event, all the student groups share the use of one transit and rod as they map their “sites.”

What follows are excerpts from the student narrative papers that describe their fieldwork experiences. The papers come from various students who took the course in 1992, 1994, 1998, and 2002. I have used comments made by members of various groups from each year, except for 1994. For that year, material was drawn from just one group of five students. This group seems to have had more than its share of

travails, but it also had some of the better writers. Nothing has been altered in the comments except the correction of an infrequent misspelling; as editor, I have just arranged the fragments to make some narrative sense. Because the requirements have been similar from year to year, the students' words can be conveniently placed within a common outline. Each paragraph usually represents the voice of a different person from the immediately preceding passage.

I have found that it can be illuminating to put the papers that were written by the members of a single group together when I am grading them, making it possible for me to reconstruct something of what the group's dynamics must have been like, as well as how different individuals regarded both the assignment and the inputs of their fellow students. Sometimes you learn things you really don't need to know. It is also instructive, sometimes painfully so, to discover just how much students really absorbed during the careful demonstrations of equipment use and the practice setups they performed under the instructor's watchful eye when they eventually ventured off, equipment in hand, to face the real world, armed only with a little knowledge and their innate intelligence. Nonetheless, most of the students seem to have overcome the obstacles they faced and managed to produce quite decent site plans.

Perhaps some of the (more or less) grizzled veterans of archaeological fieldwork reading this piece will recognize earlier versions of themselves somewhere in what follows.

Into the Field: The Odyssey Begins

- Mapping the area between the main road and the visitor parking lot at Wright State University was a long and tedious process.
- Each time the weather permitted us to go to the site we had to level the transit, which in all honesty took us the majority of the time in the field.
- During the course of this project, we were faced with a number of problems. Land surface and weather were among the worst.
- Considering the general ignorance we all shared about a project such as this one, we did not encounter many practical problems.
- A line of trees was the boundary to our backs and circling to the right. There was a road to the left. The center of the site had boundaries of a gas pole and the third bush to the right.

First Steps in Fieldwork

- We began having trouble when we started mapping points. We were very thorough and took a long time on each point. We made sure that we were absolutely accurate, taking several readings before



Figure 1: Wright State University student Amanda Hansen operates the transit while Amanda Cannon and Laura Hutchinson observe the stadia rod.

we wrote anything down. This ate up our two-hour session very quickly, and we left that day feeling that we would never be finished in time.

- We all soon realized that classroom instruction and detailed notes do not ensure competence on the site.
- It should be noted here that I had taken extensive notes concerning the steps in setting up the transit but had mindlessly not brought them.
- At 12:44 p.m. a large pin oak fell on the northwestern side of the site.
- Unfortunately, after setting up the tripod, we noticed that it was too tall for me to see through.
- Setting up the tripod was easy as was setting up the transit on top of it. We then marked the datum point with a wooden stake. Then our troubles began.

The Secret Life of the Stadia Rod Holder

- This area had been subjected to soil erosion, and as a result, the terrain was rocky and unstable. This, of course, made it difficult for the stadia rod person to hold up the stadia rod, much less themselves.
- The wind had died down considerably, which made the stadia rod both easier to read and less terrifying to hold.
- My group decided that first we should take the measurements for the boundary of our area. This step took us a few days to complete. At first, we had problems reading the stadia rod. We were not sure if the lines were meters or centimeters. After discussing it, we all finally learned how to read it.
- Also on a couple of points, the stadia rod was too short.
- In regards to ecological problems, the first we encountered was the tall grass present throughout the majority of the area that we were investigating. Itching from grass made it difficult for me to stand still while holding the stadia rod. I did not realize how much I was moving as an attempt to avoid contact with the grass, but those looking through the transit were well aware of my swaying.
- Being the shortest, I was given the job of stadia rod holder.
- The third point presented some challenges, since it was apparently near a beehive and the newly arrived third member of our group confessed to severe allergies to bees.
- The project went along pretty easily with only a couple of problems encountered. The first problem was that ____ insisted that we only take note of the black marks on the stadia rod (after I insisted we read both black and white) because, logically, they were easier to read.
- The rain wasn't the only problem we ran into, as the wind and the sun also proved to be bothersome.
- There isn't much to understanding the stadia rod, it is just an oversized meter stick. The transit, however, is a different story.

And Then There's the Transit

- When we first had the equipment out to the site it seemed like the blind leading the blind; only after many



Figure 2: Amanda Hansen and Tiffany Bevins try to hold the stadia rod steady.

unsuccessful attempts did any of us remember the process by which to set up the transit.

- First we had to put the tripod into the ground and try to make it as stable as possible and even. That was kind of hard considering the ground was hard as a rock and we had to keep stomping on it to get the tripod into the ground.
- The wet ground was a problem because the transit itself would suddenly become unlevel because the tripod would slide in the wet ground and then we would have to level it again. And as if these problems weren't enough, we had the math and the mapping to do.
- We ended up setting it up on the wrong plot of land.
- On our first meeting, we picked a datum point but, with our scale, we could not fit the farthest points onto the map. So we had to make our scale smaller or find another datum point. We chose to stick with the same scale and to pick another datum point after we had completed almost the whole map.
- The first day (of two) it took nearly two hours to level. This was due more to the group being particular than anything else.
- Now that the machine was all level and ready to go, we then had to figure out where magnetic north was. This was a tricky step and some mistakes happened.... Once we thought we had magnetic north, we realized that it was actually set on south and was not even close to magnetic north.
- The largest problem was leveling the transit. This became such a problem, in fact, that Dr. Riordan was called and asked for help. Dr. Riordan said we were being "too anal."
- Someone had gone in and actually gone over the assignment with the instructor, and when we heard that we should be mapping "a point per minute," we knew that something had to change in our snail-like pace.
- We did discover at our second meeting that the datum point had been slightly disrupted by a riding lawn mower.
- One difficulty we encountered were some trees that obstructed our view. Instead of choosing to move the transit, we moved the trees instead as they were fairly small.
- At first, we were all confused, but we put four brains together and discovered we actually were almost as smart as the transit.
- When we completed the readings we called it a day. We forgot to take the instrument height before we took down the transit so we had to make up an instrument height. As it turned out the guess was right on. I guess we were really lucky.



Figure 3: A view from the stadia rod of Amanda Cannon sighting through the transit while Kevin Tibbs and Laura Hutchinson take notes.

Group Dynamics

- I must admit that at first I was hesitant about doing a group project because it seems that I usually get put in a position in which I do most of the work.
- Everything seemed to go well until we reached radius E. At this point, it was realized that we had been incorrect in counting only the black squares on the stadia rod, and we multiplied all of our readings by two to account for the white squares that had been missed. One member of the group mentioned that this was a poor way of fixing the problem since it did not allow for the presence of any odd (that is, "the opposite of even" rather than "bizarre") distance readings—but, as it was not

desirable to scrap everything and start over, said individual was strongly advised to deal with the decision or suffer a bit of stadia rod instruction that had not been covered in class.

- Also, morale was boosted as a result of acquiring a team mascot. The presence of a little furry black spider at the transit made the process of reading and recording data more fun for all but one individual, who quickly came to the conclusion that perhaps holding the stadia rod wasn't such a bad deal after all.
- We thought that about seven points would be sufficient, but it turned out not to be, necessitating a return to the site by a member of the group (henceforth referred to as "the savior"), who was then able to pass the additional points from that visit on to the rest of us.
- Also, I heard that on this second day, ____ (who finally showed up) had brought beer to drink with her (which I thought was strictly against University rules) and she and ____ might have possibly been intoxicated—adding unnecessary human error (I personally feel that they should have their right hand cut off for this, but of course we live in an unjust world).
- On the third day, we went out again. This time we were armed with bug spray, sunscreen, and ice water.
- Our group was not blessed with a natural-born leader/instructor, which probably resulted in many of the problems that we encountered.
- Our group of four quickly became a group of three due to one member never showing up for class, then another member quit halfway through the project due to personal issues, so our group of four quickly became a group of two.
- At this point, we all popped off to Chi-Chi's for free taco happy hour—which actually lasts most of the day, but who's countin'—and celebrated the fact that we were done using the transit (or "transhit," as we were referring to it). We happily ordered fine Mexican drinks and sat down to make good copies of our data. I ordered an "Electric Blue" margarita.

From Field to Lab

- The map was a piece of graph paper, on which we chose the scale to be used. This was no easy task in itself; in fact, this is what I had the most trouble with.
- The first problem was that I couldn't figure out how to do the math involved with the uneven eye-piece. I asked a friend of mine to help me and in a few painful hours I finally was able to start the map.
- If you're not a good mathematician like me, this could be a frustrating process.
- The final problem was contour lines—I hate to draw contour lines.
- As I finished the lines of my pseudo-map at 3:57 this morning. . . . I realized that my procrastination had finally caught up with me. . . . I noticed gaps in the map, but there was not time to repair the damage. It looks dreadful, and I decided to write the paper anyhow in hopes of producing an entertaining bit of literature since it will not be very informational.

End of the Odyssey

- This process was much harder and time-consuming than I ever imagined.
- I am certain we made mistakes.
- We often questioned our techniques and used one another's notes, opinions, and suggestions to improve our techniques. I was very apprehensive about this project, as well as unsure about my own ability. I found that I learned a great deal more about mapping sites and drawing contour lines from taking an active role in this project than I had in just reading the text.
- The project was not as complicated as I had anticipated and sharing the burden with others made it fun.
- When finished, we were all quite relieved.
- Indiana Jones would have been proud. 📷

Acknowledgments.

An earlier version of this article appeared in *The Ohio Archaeological Council Newsletter* 9(1–2), 1997.

ROBERT JOHN BRAIDWOOD¹ 1907–2003

LINDA SCHREIBER BRAIDWOOD 1909–2003

*He bestrides this narrow world
like a colossus, and we petty men
run about beneath his legs to find
ourselves dishonorable graves.*

—Cassius, in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, Act I, Scene II.

Robert J. Braidwood, professor emeritus in the Oriental Institute (OI) and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, and his wife, Linda, his companion and colleague in pioneering research in Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey, died Wednesday, January 15th, 2003, in the University of Chicago Hospital. Robert Braidwood was 95. Linda Braidwood was 93.

Their work provided important insights into the origins of domestication economies and the settled village way of life that preceded the first urban polities in Mesopotamia around 3100 BC. The Braidwoods also played a pivotal role in the transformation of archaeology into a science-like endeavor by organizing the first multidisciplinary research teams, including botanists, zoologists, geologists, and other natural scientists who provided novel perspectives on the natural settings of the extinct societies that bracketed the earliest appearance of domesticated plants and animals. They introduced the idea of the testable hypothesis into an archaeology that previously was almost entirely inductive and were the first to use archaeological survey to investigate an entire region.

Robert got his start in architecture at the University of Michigan, but switched to archaeology, in part because of the lack of demand for architects during the Great Depression. While an undergraduate, he took a course in Near Eastern archaeology, was invited to do fieldwork near Baghdad in 1930, and became fascinated with the subject, earning a Michigan anthropology B.A. in 1932, followed by an M.A. a

year later. In 1933, James Henry Breasted, the legendary founder of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute, hired Braidwood at the OI, an affiliation that continued throughout his life.

Robert began his work at the OI's archaeological excavations on the Plains of Antioch in northern Syria. In his work in the Amuq, he expanded the use of archaeological survey to locate the most promising ancient sites and set a standard for the use of the method that remain valid today. By carefully gathering material from exposed sites, he was able to date artifacts precisely by comparing them with material recovered from excavated contexts.

The Braidwoods were married in 1937, and before the outbreak of World War II, they continued to work in Syria and Iraq. During the war, Robert was put in charge of a meteorological mapping project at the University for the Army Air Corps. He finished

his Ph.D., titled "The Comparative Archaeology of Early Syria," in 1943. Only 21 pages long, a much expanded version was eventually published in 1960.

In 1947, Robert learned of work by University of Chicago physicist Willard Libby that involved dating organic materials on the basis of their radioactive carbon content, and he provided Libby with some of the first samples analyzed. Skeptical of ceramic chronologies that, until the 1960s, constituted the basis for ordering things in time, he made radiocarbon dating an essential element in all of his research projects.

It was around this time that Robert focused his efforts on a previously neglected time range in Near Eastern research, the interval beginning around 12,000 years ago that immediately preceded the appearance of domesticated plants and animals. Braidwood recognized that the basal levels of the



Photo credit: University of Chicago

Mesopotamian tells only dated to c. 8,000 years ago and that the transition from hunting and gathering to domestication was completely unknown. An Australian archaeologist affiliated with University College London, V. Gordon Childe, had argued for years that the transition took place first in “oasis” situations, but there was, in fact, no actual evidence of this. Sites dating to the transition interval simply did not exist.

The Braidwoods’ project pioneered a new kind of archaeology that emphasized analysis of bone fragments, chipped stone debris, plant remains, and carbonized grain—the mundane detritus of ordinary life, usually discarded by archaeologists interested only in complete artifacts. In 1954, the Braidwoods’ interdisciplinary collaborations with natural scientists were rewarded with a generous grant from the National Science Foundation—one of the first awarded to anthropologists, and one of many to follow. By then the core team included archaeologist Bruce Howe, archaeozoologist Charles Reed, paleoethnobotanist Hans Helbaek, ceramicist and radiocarbon specialist Frederick Matson, and geologist-paleoclimatologist Herbert Wright. The project also served as an incubator for many now-prominent archaeologists, then in the early phases of their careers. Among them were Robert McC. Adams, Frank Hole, Hattula Moholy-Nagy, and Patty Jo Watson. In addition, the eminent social anthropologist Fredrik Barth based his doctoral dissertation on his work at Kani Sard and Chalga, the two villages from which the Jarmo workmen came.

The work in Iraqi Kurdistan centered on the site of Qalat Jarmo, and it continued until 1955. Occupied for several centuries around 8,800 years ago, Jarmo comprised the remains of an early village of some 150 people, a permanent settlement of a size well beyond that of the typical forager. Perhaps most important was the primary evidence for plant and animal domestication—the bones of domesticated sheep and goats and the remains of wheat and barley were recovered—the earliest such evidence in the world at the time.

The work in Iraq was interrupted by the 1958 revolution. The Braidwoods shifted their operations to Iran and then, in the early 1960s, to southern Anatolia, where the low tell of Çayönü was the focus of more or less biennial field seasons between 1963 and 1988 (and, sporadically, into the 1990s). The excavations uncovered surprisingly early evidence for precocious social complexity, manifest in large public buildings, elaborate mortuary ritual, and long-distance trade in obsidian. At Çayönü, they discovered the oldest known terrazzo floor, made of an exceptionally durable concrete produced from burned lime. Even older than Jarmo, the site dates to a 500-year interval between 9,250 and 8,750 years ago. Like Jarmo, the work at Çayönü produced several generations of professional archaeologists, including Charles Red-

man, David Webster, Gary Wright, Geoff Clark, and others too young for me to recall, and (under the direction of Istanbul University’s Halet Çambel) trained a cadre of now-prominent Turkish scholars, among them Mithat Alishan, İlknür Küçük, and Mehmet Özdoğan. Staff changes included the addition of archaeozoologist Barbara Lawrence, who replaced Charles Reed.

Robert was the author of numerous articles on early evidence for plant and animal domestication, on prehistoric archaeology in general, and on the Neolithic in particular. In 1948, he published a short paperback book titled *Prehistoric Men*, which was widely adopted as a text, eventually going through eight editions and Chinese and Turkish translations. He was also the recipient of many honors, including the 1971 medal for distinguished archaeological achievement awarded by the Archaeological Institute of America and the SAA’s Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research (1995), among others. Braidwood was a member of the National Academy of Science (U.S.), a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries (U.K.), and a Knight of the Legion of Honor (France), in addition to many other accolades.² Internationally, he was probably the best-known American archaeologist in the middle years of the last century. Tall and handsome, with a spectacular past, Braidwood was reputedly the model for Hollywood filmmaker Stephen Spielberg’s Indiana Jones.

Linda Braidwood (née Schreiber) received a B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1932, and an M.A. in archaeology from the University of Chicago in 1946, but was barred from pursuing a Ph.D. there because of androcentric bias on the part of the university’s administration. Married in 1937, she joined her husband on expeditions throughout the Middle East and was a frequent collaborator on his projects. She was a Fulbright Research Fellow in Turkey in 1963 and 1964 and a member of the Editorial Advisory Board for the journal *Archaeology* from 1952 to 1967. A co-author on most of Robert’s major publications and a recognized authority in her own right, she also published extensively with other scholars. In 1953, she wrote a popular book, *Digging Beyond the Tigris*, that recounted her adventures in archaeology. Although focused on the 1950–1951 field season at Jarmo, the book drew on her experiences in the decades bracketing World War II in some of the more exotic (and turbulent) regions of the Middle East.

One of history’s great archaeologists, Robert Braidwood was an energetic and capable field worker, organizer, collaborator, and, with Linda, a role model for and mentor to graduate students—a powerful intellectual force in world archaeology

☞ IN MEMORIAM, continued on page 59

DOUGLAS HOWARD SCOVILL

1932–2003

Douglas H. Scovill, archaeologist and anthropologist, died of melanoma at the age of 71 on December 5, 2003, in San Leandro, California. Born and raised in California, Doug graduated from high school in Oakland and was a member of the ROTC program, earning the rank of Colonel of the Cadets. Doug served in the U.S. Army at the Nevada Test Site from 1952–1954 and in the Army Reserve for five years at Fort Hunter Liggett near San Luis Obispo, California. During his stint with the Army Reserve, Doug also pursued a degree in business at the California State University at Sacramento, where he graduated in 1957. He returned to UC Berkeley in 1961, earning graduate credits in archaeology. Doug met Gene Smith in 1952, and the two were married two years later. Doug and Gene raised two daughters and a son, doting over two granddaughters and three grandsons.

Doug's first job as an archaeologist was with the National Park Service (NPS), working on the Wetherill Mesa Project at Mesa Verde National Park. Enamored with both archaeology and the NPS, Doug decided to make a career of it, moving in 1962 to a park ranger (archaeologist) position at Gran Quivira National Monument. In 1967, Doug and his family traveled to Amman, Jordan, where he served as a member of a park planning team for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Caught up in the 6-Day War in 1967, the team moved its operations first to Greece and then to Turkey before returning to Jordan in late 1967. Doug was especially proud of the team's accomplishments producing master plans for six parks, including Petra and Jerash, and helping to establish the Jordanian Park Service.

In 1968, Doug and his family returned to the U.S. as the chief of research administration at the NPS's Southwest Archeological Center in Globe, Arizona. Later, as the chief of the Center, Doug was instrumental in moving the Center to the Tucson campus of the University of Arizona in 1971 and creating the Western Archeological & Conservation Center. In 1974, Doug was posted as the Chief Archeologist in the NPS's Washington Office and, four years later, assumed the additional title of the newly created Chief Anthropologist position.

During his 21 years in the NPS's headquarters, Doug had a remarkable ability to influence development of the agency's cultural resource management vision and programs. Foremost among his accomplishments, Doug was the driving

force behind the creation in 1981 of the Chief Ethnographer position and the development of the agency's Applied Ethnography Program. Doug was also influential in the creation of the Chief Curator position in 1980 and was steadfastly supportive of the agency's Museum Management Program.

Doug was instrumental in the success of the first World Conference on Cultural Parks, held at Mesa Verde National Park in 1984. The conference highlighted problems in virtually all nations between parks and the native peoples who live in or near them. For many years, Doug provided the operational support necessary for publishing the *CRM Bulletin*, disseminating technical information on the traditional mix of cultural resources topics to audiences inside and outside the NPS.



With responsibility for overseeing the agency's Park Archeology Program, Doug played a central role in initiating and securing funding for the agency's Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program, which continues to support archaeological investigations throughout the NPS today. Doug was also the driving force behind creation of national databases cataloging information about archaeological sites and ethnographic resources in the parks, which was no small feat and enabled the Park Service to fulfill a myriad of reporting requirements. Doug was an ardent supporter of the agency's Submerged Resources Center and a proponent of the use of non-destructive archaeological research techniques.

In 1995, Doug and his wife moved back to California to be closer to family, taking a position at Mojave National Preserve, first as a cultural resource specialist and, in 1996, as the chief of resources management, retiring from the NPS in 1999.

Throughout his 38 years with the NPS and into retirement, Doug and Gene were devoted to the agency's mission and to its employees and their families. Contributions in Doug's memory may be made to the Employee and Alumni Association of the National Park Service. Donations should be sent to Bonnie Stetson, E&AA Membership, 470 Maryland Drive, Suite 1, Fort Washington, PA 19034.

—Michele C. Aubry

Michele C. Aubry is an Archeologist at the National Park Service's Archeology and Ethnography Program in Washington, D.C.

STANLEY JOHN OLSEN

1919–2003

Stanley John Olsen, 84, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and Curator Emeritus of Zooarchaeology in the Arizona State Museum, passed away in Tucson on December 23, 2003 of complications from pneumonia.

Known principally as a vertebrate paleontologist and one of the founding figures of zooarchaeology in the United States, Olsen was also recognized as an historical archaeologist and scholar of United States military buttons and insignia of the Colonial through Civil War periods. During his half-century professional career, Olsen conducted paleontological and zooarchaeological research in many areas of the world, including the U.S., Canada, Colombia, Belize, China, Tibet, India, Italy, Cyprus, Nepal, Great Britain, Russia, Egypt, and Sweden.

Stan Olsen was born June 24, 1919 in Akron, Ohio to John M. Olsen (of Bergen, Norway) and Louise Marquardt (of Akron, Ohio), the second of two sons. After his graduation from high school in 1938, Olsen worked as a tool-and-die maker at the National Rubber Machinery Company in Akron until his marriage to Eleanor Louise Vinez on June, 20 1942. He subsequently enlisted in the U.S. Navy, achieving the rank of Machinist Mate First Class while serving aboard the U.S.S. Mertz, Bunker Hill, and Wyoming, and at naval bases on the U.S. East Coast and at Mare Island Navy Yard, California during the Second World War.

Following his honorable discharge in November 1945, Olsen found employment as a fossil preparator in the vertebrate paleontological laboratory of Alfred Sherwood Romer in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Olsen's technical work as a preparator quickly evolved into his assignment as one of Romer's two principal field supervisors. This opportunity led Olsen to Newfoundland, where he prospected for Devonian fish fossils and to the southeastern and western U.S. where he collected Tertiary fossils in Florida, Wyoming, and Montana and Permian and Triassic vertebrates in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Romer's own participation in field and laboratory work was complemented by his atypically inclusive, almost paternal, attitude toward his staff. The decade Olsen spent under Romer's tutelage gave him the skills and confidence needed to outgrow the largely technical roles he had been originally hired to fulfill.



In 1956, Olsen joined the Florida Geological Survey in Tallahassee as State Vertebrate Paleontologist. He helped pioneer the use of both SCUBA and helmeted diving equipment to explore the rich underwater fossil deposits of central and north Florida's rivers and springs. Working initially in Miocene deposits such as the Thomas Farm Locality in Gilchrist County, he made important and lasting contributions to our understanding of the evolutionary origins and development of terrestrial mammalian carnivores.

Olsen joined the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University as Associate Professor in 1968 and established one of the country's first zooarchaeology teaching laboratories. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1972. In 1973, Stanley Olsen accepted the concurrent positions of Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and Curator of Zooarchaeology in the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, which he held until his retirement in 1997. Olsen's transition to a university-based academic career is especially noteworthy because he accomplished that feat holding only a high school diploma.

The accomplishments of this man who held no post-secondary degrees are impressive. Olsen's publications include more than 200 articles and books ranging from animal domestication and osteology to Colonial button molds and early Tibetan armor, and his academic record is replete with numerous certifications of his "Ph.D. equivalence."

Stanley Olsen was a Fellow of both the Explorer's Club and the Company of Military Historians. He served as President of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in 1965–1966 and was elected an Honorary Member of that Society in 1996 in recognition of his "distinguished contributions to the discipline of vertebrate paleontology."

Stanley Olsen is survived by his wife Eleanor and their son John (b. 1955) and his wife Ovadan, all of Tucson. The endowment of a scholarship in Stan's honor in the Anthropology Department at the University of Arizona was announced at a memorial gathering to be convened in Tucson on April 18, 2004.

—John W. Olsen

John W. Olsen is a professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona.

REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dean R. Snow

Dean R. Snow is the Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology.

The Board of Directors met at the annual meeting in Montreal, Québec, on March 31 and April 3, 2004. The Board received reports from SAA officers, the executive director, and the chairs of the society's many committees, task forces, and interest groups. The Board is mindful that the SAA is dependent upon the volunteered energies of the many members that participate in its manifold activities. Much of this vital collective effort remains hidden from general view, for this report includes only highlights from the Board meetings.

Attendance at the Montreal meetings was strong, despite a still struggling economy and a venue outside the United States. The number of exhibits was also good. The SAA has grown too large to hold meetings even in the largest hotels, and the difficulties associated with program development have grown as well. The Board was pleased that members dealt with these and with long treks to the conference center with customary good humor.

Executive Director Brimsek reported that the fiscal health of the SAA was strong in 2003 despite problems in the national economy. Treasurer Weir reported that strong investment performance generated income that would have allowed the Society to meet its long-term reserve goal had we not raised the target recently. The Society has former officers and advisors to thank for prudent investment strategies that allowed it to weather the recent economic downturn and to generate substantial income when many other organizations were experiencing losses.

The Board spent some time at this and its previous meeting discussing the results of the Needs Assessment Survey. The findings of the survey were very useful and sometimes surprising. Board liaisons to committees were briefed and carried main points back to their respective committees. The Board hopes that the membership's ideas and preferences as expressed through the survey will guide committee actions and recommendations over the next few years.

The Society's various journal and book publication programs are doing well, yet the survey revealed that the book program in particular has been nearly invisible to an unexpectedly large fraction of the membership. The Board accordingly decided to rename the

program "The SAA Press" as a means to brand the book program and bring it wide recognition both within and outside the Society.

The Board met with current and incoming editors. *Latin American Antiquity* co-editors, Suzanne Fish and Maria Dulce Gaspar, welcomed the incoming team of new editors of *Latin American Antiquity*, Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lanata. Timothy Kohler passed his office to Michael Jochim, the incoming editor of *American Antiquity*. John Kantner appeared to report on *The SAA Archaeological Record*. Publications Committee Chair Chris Szuter was also present and provided the Board with an overview. Overall the journals are robust and well positioned, particularly now that both *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* are archived by JSTOR. President Sebastian will appoint soon a new book editor to replace the outgoing editor, Garth Bawden. The Board also took steps leading to the formation of an editorial board for *E-tiquity*, and encouraged other editors to consider editorial boards as well.

The Board met with Bill Doelle, who appeared on behalf of the Fund Raising Committee; Carol Ellick, Patrice Jepson, and Joelle Clark, who represented the Public Education Committee; Joseph Tiffany and David Lindsay, who represented the Government Affairs Committee; Patricia Capone, Donald Craib, and David Lindsay, who represented the Repatriation Committee; and Kevin Pape, who appears on behalf of the Professional Development Committee. The Board remains keen to monitor issues of national and international importance. Protection of archaeological resources is a broad concern that is touched on by many SAA committees.

The Board looked back to its meeting with the *Consejo de Arqueología del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia* in November 2003, and forward to a joint symposium with them at Salt Lake City in 2005. The Board also looked forward to other future meetings, particularly the centennial of the Antiquities Act in 2006 and SAA's 75th anniversary celebration in 2010.

For more detailed information on current SAA activities see the reports of the President and the Treasurer. ☐

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

69TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

President Sebastian called the Society for American Archaeology's 69th Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:14 P.M. on April 2, 2004 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The President noted that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 68th Annual Business meeting held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (these minutes were published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 3, number 3). It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes approved.

President Sebastian delivered her report, beginning with a discussion of government affairs issues the SAA has engaged during the course of the past year. This included the effects of the war in Iraq, federal government outsourcing of archaeological work, and several legislative matters. The SAA also submitted an amicus brief in the Kennewick appeal case. She said that while the past year was difficult, the SAA is in very good financial condition. Our endowments are robust and we are now to the point that we can use income from them for operating funds.

Sebastian noted that the robust growth of the book program has caused the Board to rename it "The SAA Press." *E-tiquity* is off to a slow start, but the Board believes that it will take off soon.

Sebastian reported that as of April 2, 3,242 people had registered for the 2004 annual meeting, 760 more than last year. The current SAA membership stands at 6,600. While this is strong, and higher than it was last year at this time, it could be stronger. President Sebastian thanked the Program Committee, chaired by Claude Chapdelaine, and the Local Advisory Committee, chaired by Jean-François Millaire.

President Sebastian noted that the Board met for its fall 2003 meeting in Oaxaca, Mexico, at the invitation of and support from the *Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia*. There will be a joint session with INAH at the 2005 meetings in Salt Lake City on the subject of how to carry out archaeological research in Mexico.

After these reports, President Sebastian welcomed the newly elected members of the Board of Directors, and new members of the Nominating Committee and thanked the 2003–04 Nominating Committee, chaired by Keith Kintigh. She offered special thanks to those who chaired and served on other SAA committees this past year, noting that SAA could not function without their contributions.



Ken Ames

Treasurer Donald Weir reported that the society is in a strong financial position due to hard work of the staff and despite the recent economic downturn. Prudent investment decisions made in the past allowed the SAA to weather the recession.

Secretary Dean Snow reported the results of the election. Ken Ames will serve as President-elect during 2004–05, taking over as President at the 2005 annual meeting. Linda Cordell will serve as Secretary-elect during 2004–05, taking over as Secretary at the 2005 annual meeting. Miriam Stark and Sarah Schlanger were elected to the Board of Directors, replacing outgoing Directors Jon Czaplicki and Luis Borrero at the close of the 2004 business meeting. Deborah Nichols and David G. Anderson were elected to the 2004–05 nominating committee.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported that it was a year of challenges and successes. She was particularly pleased with the



Linda Cordell



Sarah Schlanger



Miriam Stark

wisdom of SAA's investment policies, which allowed us to weather financial problems that damaged many other organizations. She also discussed SAA's expansion of on-line services and other advances in the SAA office made possible by the hard work of SAA staff. She noted that the call for submissions for the 2005 meetings in Salt Lake City will be waiting in members' mailboxes upon their return home at the end of the week.

The *SAA Archaeological Record* editor, John Kantner, reported that while his term as editor was about to end, he had agreed to serve a second term. He has plans to renew the Point-Counterpoint column and revive some other successful features that have been used in the past. He will also produce some special theme issues over the coming year. He thanked the membership for their contributions.

The editor of *American Antiquity*, Timothy Kohler, spoke of his familiarity with *American Antiquity* over the past 30 years. He reflected on his four years of service as editor, expressing pride for the quality of articles published and thanking those who provided peer reviews. He noted that he managed 1,500 reviews and 600 letters to authors during his term, and thanked assistants and staff members for their help. The current backlog is low and the impact of the journal has grown at a rate of 12% per year. Kohler passed a gift and his best wishes to Michael Jochim, the incoming editor. President Sebastian added special thanks to Kohler for his service.

Latin American Antiquity co-editors, Suzanne Fish and Maria Dulce Gaspar, welcomed the incoming team of new editors of *Latin American Antiquity*, Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lanata. They thanked their predecessors and expressed the hope that they would be able to do the same for their successors. They thanked the SAA staff, especially John Neikirk for helping *Latin American Antiquity* to become included by JSTOR. President Sebastian added special thanks to editors Fish and Gaspar for their service to the SAA.

After the reports, President Sebastian recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's awards, which were listed in the meeting program.

After the awards, there was no new business, and the ceremonial resolutions were offered.

President Sebastian expressed the Society's thanks as well to our staff at the headquarters in Washington, DC and particularly to Executive Director Tobin Brimsek. She extended the Society's appreciation to Treasurer Don Weir and to Board members Jon Czaplicki and Luis Alberto Borrero, all of whom completed their terms at this annual meeting.

President Sebastian called for a motion to adjourn, and the 69th annual business was adjourned at 6:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Dean R. Snow
Secretary

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Lynne Sebastian

When I was elected to this office, I thought "Well, this will be the test case to see whether someone who has to work within the constraints of a job in the CRM world can actually manage to do the job of President of SAA at the same time." The jury is still out on that issue. The day after I took office last year, the Baghdad Museum was looted, and I spent virtually my entire first week dealing with member concerns and international efforts within the professional community to determine what, if anything, could be done. For a while it looked like curtains for my day job, but eventually things eased up a bit.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS. Since I've introduced the issue of Iraq, let me mention a few of the important government affairs issues in which the Society has been active this year.

- The outcome of our discussions of the Iraq situation with others in the international community was that we assisted in drafting and have been supporting legislation that would restrict imports of undocumented Iraqi antiquities into the United States.
- We submitted testimony to Congress on the issue of outsourcing of archaeological work within the National Park Service and commented on proposed amendments to the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- We have been monitoring the almost Byzantine legislative process of drafting the new Transportation bill, especially proposed changes to the enhancements program and to the Section 4(f) process. We have submitted a letter, jointly with the American Cultural Resources Association, supporting compromise language on 4(f).
- SAA cooperated with NPS to sponsor a working conference to develop standards for assessing "archaeological value" as part of prosecutions under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Board has approved and issued those standards as guidance for the profession.
- In the area of repatriation, SAA filed an *amicus curiae* brief with the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in the Kennewick Man case, urging the court to uphold the lower court's definition of "cultural affiliation," and we have also nominated two

members as candidates for vacancies on the NAGPRA Review Committee.

As a reminder—if you don't already receive the free monthly Government Affairs Update by email, and would like to, please contact SAA headquarters.

FINANCE. You will be hearing about the Society's financial condition in just a few minutes from Treasurer Don Weir, so I will just say that things are going surprisingly well. This past year was a difficult one financially for SAA as it was for many organizations—and many families and individuals for that matter! But thanks to excellent fiscal management by our Executive Director and Treasurer and to a successful investment strategy, we still managed to finish the year in the black and move closer to our reserves goal of 50% of the operating budget.

Our endowments have now grown to the point that we can begin using the accumulated interest from those endowments to meet special needs of the Society. You'll be hearing more about this over the next year. You will also be encouraged to contribute to those endowments so that we can increasingly meet special needs using these funds and thus keep our operating budget as low as possible. A surprisingly small proportion of our members include SAA in their charitable giving plans each year, and we hope to change that in the future.

PUBLICATIONS. You will be hearing from the journal and magazine editors in a few moments with the details about those publications, but I would like to compliment them for their excellent work over the past year. The member needs assessment survey that we completed last year identified the journals and the magazine as being among the most valued SAA services, and a quick look at any issue of those publications makes it clear why that would be so.

The book program, under retiring editor Garth Bawden, is growing rapidly and generating many positive comments among the Society's members and beyond. I am pleased to announce that as of this meeting, we have transformed the SAA's book program into The SAA Press. Watch for announcements of several important new volumes. Stop by SAA's booth in the exhibit hall and check out the latest offerings.

E-tiquity, our electronic journal, has been off to a little bit of a slow start, but I think it has enormous potential and editor John Hoopes has some great plans to make publication in *E-tiquity* easier and more commonplace in the future. If I live through my term as President, I have plans to talk to John about a pet project that I would like to submit to the journal; I encourage all of you to consider this unique publishing venue.

MEETINGS. This has been a very successful meeting in terms of attendance, with a total registration figure of 3,242 as of noon today. Last year, I noted that one of my goals for my term as President is to broaden the possibilities for participation and interaction at the Annual meetings. Along those lines, I am pleased to note that this meeting, in addition to 189 symposia and poster sessions, has included the first Presidential Invited Forum and the first Ethics Bowl competition for college students, both of which were well attended and both of which have generated considerable interaction over liquid refreshments and elsewhere.

In addition, this year marks the beginning of what we hope will be a long collaboration with the Amerind Foundation to select annual Amerind Seminar winners from among the symposia at the annual meeting. Selected by an independent panel, the participants in the winning symposium will be invited to the Amerind in the fall for an intensive five-day seminar, the proceedings of which will be published in a new SAA-Amerind sponsored series through the University of Arizona Press. When you're preparing your symposia submissions for next year's annual meeting, be sure to check the appropriate box if you want to be considered for a 2005 Amerind Seminar.

I would like to thank Program Chair Claude Chapdelaine and Local Advisory Committee Chair, Jean-Francois Millaire for their assistance in assembling this meeting. And I would like to remind you that future meetings are scheduled for Salt Lake City, Puerto Rico, Austin, and Vancouver BC, with Atlanta having now been selected to host the 2009 meeting. We hope to continue adding new features and new events, year by year.

MEMBERSHIP. Membership in the Society currently stands at about 6,600. This is a strong number, but there are many more archaeologists in the Americas who do not yet consider SAA to be their professional organization and the Society is working to reach out to those archaeologists. We are delighted to be meeting twice in Canada and once in Puerto Rico within this first decade of the 21st century, and plan to increase our efforts to serve our Canadian and Latin American members and potential members. Non-member Canadian archaeologists and students were offered member rates for registration here in Montreal. SAA's membership brochure, ethics poster, and key parts of the SAA website have been or are being translated into Spanish, and we intend to provide these materials in the other languages of the Americas in the future.

Last November, the fall Board meeting was held in Mexico at the invitation of and with support from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia. As a result of our meetings with the Consejo de Arqueología, we are planning a joint session on protocols for fieldwork in Mexico at the 2005 SAA meetings and hope to initiate other partnership activities in the future.

Archaeology beyond Dialogue

Ian Hodder

"Gathered here are the pieces that form the whole of where the leader of postprocessual archaeology is as an intellectual and archaeologist. Ian Hodder provides his up-to-date work on Catalhoyuk, archaeological practice in public, European archaeology, and teaching in the United States." —Mark Leone,

University of Maryland



26 illustrations

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Entering America

Northeast Asia and Beringia before the Last Glacial Maximum

Edited by David B. Madsen

Given that there is little work available on the possibility of a pre-glacial entry to the Americas, *Entering America* fills the void on a question of international archaeological interest.

"Provides the most up-to-date information on a topic of lasting interest."

—C. Melvin Aikens,

University of Oregon



104 illustrations

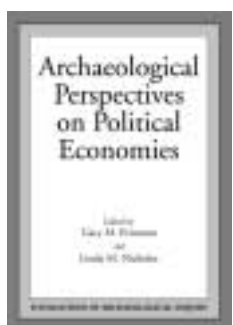
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Archaeological Perspectives on Political Economies

Edited by Gary M. Feinman and Linda M. Nicholas

"The study of ancient political economies has rightfully emerged as a major focus of modern archaeological inquiry, and this highly recommended volume, with its many case examples, is an excellent primer on current thinking about this key subject." —Jeremy Sabloff,

University of Pennsylvania



54 illustrations

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Over the next year, I will be working with several SAA committees and with partner organizations including ACRA, SHA, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists on a number of issues of special concern to our members, and potential members, in the Cultural Resource Management field, including continuing professional education and a possible summit on the future of CRM archaeology.

And speaking of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, I would like to encourage all members of the Society to become registered. In order to advance professionalism within our discipline we must have what all true professions have—adherence to a code of ethics that embodies our commitment to the resources, our colleagues, and the public and a grievance mechanism for addressing breaches of that ethical code. This is the service that the Register provides to SAA and SHA, and it will only be truly effective when all archaeologists come to view registration as a professional obligation. Stop by the booth in the exhibit hall tomorrow and talk to the folks there about registration.

Finally, I would like to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Keith Kintigh, for an outstanding slate of candidates, and to thank all the candidates for their exemplary willingness to serve their Society.

While I hope that you are pleased with the state of the Society, I also encourage you to contact me, the Board, the SAA staff, or the committee chairs if you have concerns or questions.

THE FOLLOWING REPORTS FROM THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CAN BE VIEWED ON SAAWEB AT [HTTP://WWW.SAA.ORG/ABOUT-SAA/REPORTS.HTML](http://www.saa.org/about-saa/reports.html):

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

REPORT OF THE EDITOR, THE SAA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

REPORT OF THE EDITOR, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

REPORT OF THE COEDITORS, LATIN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

2004 AWARD RECIPIENTS

Presidential Recognition Awards



GARTH BAWDEN

This Presidential Recognition Award is presented to Garth Bawden, the first editor of SAA's rapidly growing book publishing program. Dr. Bawden was instrumental in the development of this new program of the Society and brought structure to it by establishing three distinct categories of publications. Under his editorship, the publications program has begun offering Readers, which compile thematic sets of articles from our journals; practice and context books, which address issues of great importance to the practice of archaeology; and the classics series, which reprints long out-of-print seminal works in American archaeology. The Society for American Archaeology is pleased to present this award to Garth Bawden for his fundamental guidance to this unfolding program.



**JULIE HOLLOWELL ZIMMER AND
CHIP COLWELL-CHANTHAPHONH**

This Presidential Recognition Award goes to Julie Hollowell Zimmer and Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh, who were the driving force behind the creation of the SAA Ethics Bowl. From concept to implementation, Julie and Chip have kept the Ethics Bowl project moving forward, thereby advancing discussion of ethical issues among the SAA membership, promoting student participation in the affairs of the Society, and creating what we hope will become a new tradition at the annual meeting. The SAA Committee on Ethics has long noted the difference between active and passive ethics. Passive ethics are reactive, that is, doing the right thing



when confronted with a specific situation. Active ethics are proactive and involve creating situations where the right thing gets done because the actor uses ethical concerns to inform his or her actions. Julie Hollowell Zimmer and Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh embody the concept of active ethics, and richly deserve presidential recognition for their continuing efforts.



ERIN KUNS

Since the 2002 inception of the Matrix Project to "Make Archaeology Teach Relevant in the XXIst Century," Erin Kuns has worked tirelessly to promote the project and support the participants. As a beginning graduate student, Erin provided the organizational support for the project—no small task, given the number and diversity of the participants. But as Erin has moved into professional life, she has become a full fledged and valued participant in the project. Erin served as a reminder that her generation and those to come are the focus of the Matrix Project; students whose needs are met in the future through the Matrix materials will have much to thank her for and so does SAA.

WILLIAM LONGACRE

This Presidential recognition award is presented to William Longacre for his outstanding support for the Native American Scholarships Committee's Silent Auctions at the Annual Meetings. Bill Longacre has, from the very beginning, been one of the Silent Auction's most ardent supporters, always arriving early on Thursday morning bearing "wonderful things," including beautiful textile items, to be included among the auction's offerings. His long-term support has contributed greatly to the Committee's ability to raise substantial sums for Native American scholarships and has earned him a permanent assignment as "Bidder Number 1." For his long-term assistance and commitment to the cause of Native American scholarships through the Silent Auction, SAA is pleased to present this Presidential Recognition award to Bill Longacre.

Public Service Award

PAULA DESIO

The 2004 SAA Public Service Award is presented to Paula Desio, Deputy General Counsel with the United States Sentencing Commission. When the United States Sentencing Guidelines for violations of federal law became effective in 1987, they included no specific provisions for crimes involving damage to and destruction of the nation's cultural heritage resources. This serious omission in the Guidelines was brought to the attention of the Sentencing Commission in December of 2000, and Ms. Desio worked tirelessly over the next two years to develop a new Cultural Heritage Sentencing Guideline which became effective on November 1, 2002. This guideline applies specifically to archaeological and other cultural heritage resources and will result in increased sentences for violations of the Archeological Resources Protection Act and cultural heritage crimes. Ms. Desio's efforts were indispensable in the development and adoption of the Cultural Heritage Sentencing Guideline, and the Society for American Archaeology would like to express our appreciation for her efforts.

Gene Stuart Award



ALEXANDRA WITZE

The Gene S. Stuart Award recognizes outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology. This year's award goes to Alexandra Witze, science reporter for the *Dallas Morning News*. In a series of articles published in 2003, Witze tackled some of the hard questions in archaeology and made them understandable and engaging for the general public without compromising accuracy. When covering the "abandonment" of the Mesa Verde area, for example, she made it clear that the people did not disappear, but merely moved to other locations, and she explained why no simple "cause" for this abandonment is likely to be found. In covering the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna, Witze described the history of the sometimes controversial theories and provided background so that the lay person could evaluate current positions. Witze's approach to archaeology is to glide over the often reported "gee whiz" of archaeological findings and focus on the debates at the core of archaeological research. In the process, she illuminates for the nonarchaeologist the complexities as well as the fascination of the discipline.

Kenyon Fellowship

JAMIE CLARK

The 2004 recipient of the Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is Jamie Clark, who received her B.A. in History from Northwestern University in 2002 and is currently a pre-candidate in the Ph.D. program in Anthropology at the University of Michigan. Ms. Clark's research project focuses on the Middle Paleolithic fauna from Kebara Cave in Israel. In particular, she intends to examine evidence for the intensification of procurement strategies by Neanderthals some 60,000 years ago in response to hunting-related depressions of local large-mammal populations. Ms. Clark plans to use the Kenyon Fellowship during the summer of 2004 when she will be at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem working with the Kebara Cave fauna collections.

Student Paper Award



BRIANA L. POBINER AND DAVID R. BRAUN



The SAA Student Paper Award is given this year to Briana L. Pobiner and David R. Braun of Rutgers University for their paper entitled "Strengthening the Inferential Link between Cutmark Frequency Data and Oldowan Hominid Behavior: Results from Modern Butchery Experiments." In this paper, the authors address the enigmatic link between cutmark frequency and the yield of a given animal, a critical linkage for those attempting to use cutmarks on faunal remains to understand early hominid and hunter-gatherer behavior. Using experimental archaeology, the authors focus on several hypotheses related to cutmark frequency and also examine the effect of butchering activities on stone tools. Both lines of evidence are then used to elucidate butchery practices. Their explicit use of hypotheses and hypothesis testing, as well as their sound research design, make this paper an excellent contribution to experimental archaeology.

Dissertation Award**IAN G. ROBERTSON**

The winner of the 2004 Dissertation Award is Ian G. Robertson for his work *Mapping the Social Landscape of an Early Urban Center: Socio-Spatial Variation in Teotihuacan*, completed at Arizona State University under the guidance of George Cowgill. Robertson uses Bayesian statistical techniques and GIS analyses of a massive dataset (totaling several hundred thousand sherds from nearly 5,000 spatial tracts) to explore spatial and temporal patterns at Teotihuacan. He documents changes in city-wide distributions of ceramics that relate to socioeconomic status and uses these results to characterize types of neighborhoods and to explore ways in which the natural and social environments constrain and create opportunities for action. Robertson's dissertation is an exceptional contribution, both methodologically and theoretically, and it has made Teotihuacan the world's best-understood prehistoric city in terms of its spatial structure.

Award for Excellence in Public Education**PATRICIA WHEAT-STRANAHAN**

The Award for Excellence in Public Education recognizes outstanding achievement in sharing archaeological knowledge and concepts with the public. This year's award goes to Patricia Wheat-Stranahan who, for more than 25 years, has worked tirelessly to build public support for conservation of archaeological resources.

Drawing on her formal education skills and a reservoir of archaeological knowledge and untiring advocacy, Pam has been integral to the development of a broad range of formal and informal educational materials that bring about learning of, and changes in behavior towards, archaeological resources. She has contributed to archaeological outreach through her work with the Texas Archaeological Society, the Texas Historical Commission, the Texas Archeological Stewardship Network, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, and the Houston Museum of Natural History. Her activities have helped to shape the field of Public Archaeology, in which she is a leader, and her work embodies the goals and ideals that SAA promotes for archaeological preservation, ethics, and education.

Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management**LINDA MAYRO**

This year's Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management goes to Linda Mayro, who has been the Pima County, Arizona Cultural Resources Manager since 1988. As the first and only person to hold this position, she developed a nationally recognized preservation program from the ground up, a testament to her dedication, leadership, and vision for what cultural resources management can achieve. Linda Mayro has integrated cultural resources management into all aspects of county planning and activities. She has diligently pursued cordial and professional relations with tribal, state, federal, and local governments and developed effective and successful public outreach that has garnered strong support for conservation and historic preservation efforts. She has combined these and other successes into a county cultural resources program that is probably without equal in terms of its size, scope, and public support. Linda Mayro has devoted her professional career and her remarkable skills in public administration and program management to public archaeology, cultural resources management, and historic preservation.

Book Award**T. J. (TONY) WILKINSON**

The SAA Book Award for 2004 is presented to T. J. (Tony) Wilkinson for his work *Archaeological Landscapes of the Near East*, published by The University of Arizona Press. This book establishes a new framework for understanding the economic and physical infrastructure of the ancient Near East by showing how the landscape evolved through inseparable processes of history, social development, and human adaptation to specific environments. By weaving together an examination of human landscapes and settlement, of environmental, social, and economic conditions, this book breaks new ground in landscape archaeology and offers a new context for understanding the ancient Near East.

Book Award for Public Understanding of Archaeology



BRIAN FAGAN

In his book *Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants*, published by AltaMira Press, Brian Fagan demonstrates that a very readable and informative account of the prehistory of a state can be written for the general public. Fagan's work sets a high standard for archaeologists who wish to write overviews of the archaeology of other states. Besides providing a detailed account of California prehistory, the book skillfully introduces its readers to the complexities of contemporary archaeology and to the conservation ethic. Perhaps the book's most important contribution will be in raising awareness and appreciation of the state's indigenous people among Californians of all ages.

Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis



DAVID LEWIS-WILLIAMS

This year's Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis goes to David Lewis-Williams. As a schoolteacher in the 1960s, Lewis-Williams began systematic, quantitative recording of largely unknown rock art sites in South Africa's Drakensberg Mountains. He applied rigorous methods of data collection and analysis, symbolic anthropology, and San ethnohistory to interpret South African rock art. He then applied insights from neuropsychology to increase our understanding of rock art contexts, forms, and meanings, and, most recently, the origins of human consciousness. Professor Lewis-Williams established the Rock Art Research Institute (RARI) at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, the largest and most diverse rock art archive in the world. He and his students have applied long-neglected ethnographies and the neuropsychological model worldwide, transforming rock art research. His controversial theoretical approach generates productive debates not just on rock art, but on constructing and analyzing any material culture.

Crabtree Award



ROBERT PATTEN

The 2004 Crabtree Award is presented to Bob Patten for his numerous contributions to archaeological science and his tireless promotion of ancient technologies through word, film, and deed. Bob Patten, who is one of the most gifted and generous lithic technologists and analysts of our times, epitomizes the best of the Crabtree tradition. A frequent participant at knap-ins and professional meetings, he shares his skills and insights with professionals and amateurs alike. He has made important contributions to our understanding of Paleolithic technology, especially Folsom technology, and most recently to our understanding of the manufacture of Maya eccentrics. Mr. Patten has published 17 articles and a book on the fundamentals of stone-tool manufacture and is finalizing a step-by-step guide to Folsom technology and analysis, an experimental approach he calls Anthropolithic Forensics. Many in the profession have benefited personally from Bob Patten's instruction, and the profession has been enriched by his insights concerning ancient technologies and lifeways.

Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



R. E. TAYLOR

The winner of this year's Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research is Dr. R. E. Taylor, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Radiocarbon Laboratory at the University of California, Riverside. Dr. Taylor has spent more than three decades researching radiocarbon dating in archaeology. In addition to having published more than 100 articles on the subject, he is the author, editor, or co-editor of five books on archaeological dating and chronology. He is best known for his work on the problems involved in dating bone, particularly human bone representing the earliest Americans. Dr. Taylor was a pioneer in the archaeological use of AMS dating, and was instrumental in establishing the Center of Accelerator Mass Spectrometry at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. For his outstanding contributions in the development and application of radiocarbon dating in archaeological research, the Society for American Archaeology is honored to present this award to Dr. R. E. Taylor.

Lifetime Achievement Award



IAN GRAHAM

This year's Lifetime Achievement Award goes to Ian Graham, who is nothing less than a heroic figure in Maya archaeology. His contributions combine tireless, selfless, and seemingly fearless professional service with low-key, but persistent, mentoring, solid scholarship, and extensive publication. He has rescued and published countless Maya monuments and has combated looting at the risk of his life. In the process of recovering invaluable information, he has publicly documented the sources of stolen monument fragments and has contributed to the conviction of antiquities smugglers. His years of sacrifice and determined efforts have provided invaluable baseline data for present and future generations of scholars. His remarkable body of work has not only ensured his enduring reputation, but earned him the gratitude of his colleagues in archaeology. For his scholarship and service to the profession, the Society for American Archaeology is honored to confer upon Ian Graham the 2004 Lifetime Achievement Award.

Poster Awards

The overall Poster Award goes to **ANDREW ISAAC, MARK MULDOON, KERI BROWN** and **TERRY BROWN** for "DNA Analysis of Italian Emmer Wheats: Implications for the Origins of Agriculture in Italy."



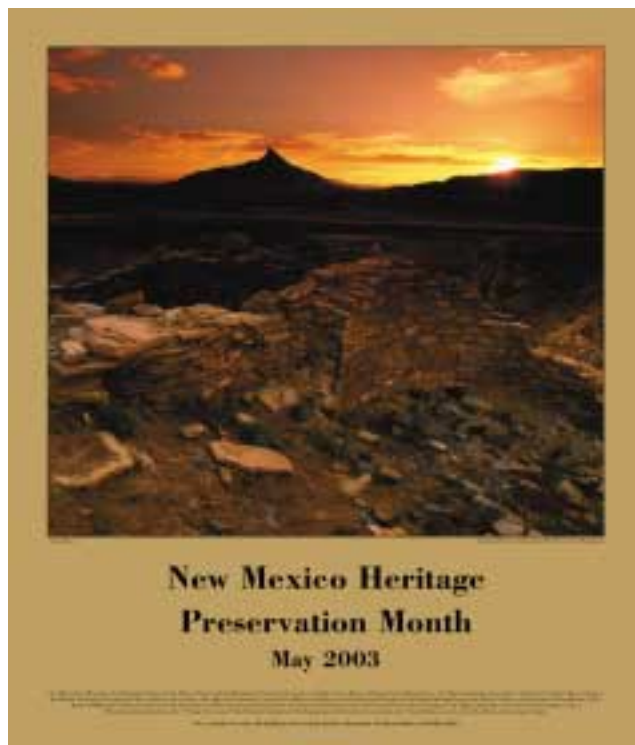
The Student Poster Award goes to **STACEY LENGYEL** (left) for "An Archaeomagnetic Reference Curve for the U.S. Southeast."

The Professional Poster Award goes to **SARA BON-HARPER, JENNIFER AULTMAN, NICK BON-HARPER, and DEREK WHEELER** for "Methods in the Analysis of Slave-Occupied Plowzone Sites at Monticello."

State Archaeology Week Poster Award

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

First Prize, **NEW MEXICO**



Second Prize, **WASHINGTON**

Third Prize, **WYOMING**

Native American Scholarships

ARTHUR C. PARKER SCHOLARSHIP

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

The recipient of this year's Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is **SEAN P. NALEIMAILE** (Native Hawaiian), who will use the scholarship for the Manoa Rapa Nui Field School.

CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the Retiring **Officer**

Donald J Weir, Treasurer

and the retiring **Board Members**

Luis Alberto Borrero Jon Czaplicki

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

To the **Program Committee**, chaired by

Claude Chapdelaine

and to the **Committee Members**

André Miller, Program Coordinator	
Francis Allard	Steve Bourget
Susan M. Chandler	Daniel Chevrier
Susan M. Collins	Andre Costopoulos
Moiria McCaffrey	Louis Paradis
Ronald Williamson	

AND to the **Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee**, chaired by

Jean-François Millaire

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

And a sincere wish that those members of the society who are now serving in the armed forces return safely.

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

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

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

Eric Hansen	Raymond Robert Inskeep
James H. Kellar	Susan Kent

Charles Lange	Robert Laxton
Jack Nance	Stanley Olsen
Mark Lincoln Papworth	James Porter
Marjory Williams Power	Roger Powers

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

*Respectfully submitted,
Jon Muller
on behalf of the Resolutions Committee*

SAA 2005 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2005 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

Treasurer-elect (2005) to succeed to the office of treasurer for 2006–2008

Board of Directors member, Position #1 (2005–2008), replacement for current member Pat Gilman

Board of Directors member, Position #2 (2005–2008), replacement for current member Nelly Robles Garcia

Nominating Committee Member, Member 1 (2006)

Nominating Committee Member, Member 2 (2006)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2005 Nominating Committee: Chair Donald J. Weir (email: djweir@ccrginc.com), David G. Anderson, Linda Manzanilla, Michael J. Moratto, and Deborah L. Nichols.

No later than **September 1, 2004**, please send all nominations along with an address and phone number of the nominee, either via email with the subject "Nominations" to tobi_brimsek@saa.org, or by mail to Chair, 2004 Nominating Committee, c/o SAA, Executive Director, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557, or by phone to Tobi Brimsek (202) 789-8200, or fax (202) 789-0284.



NEWS & NOTES

Joint Publication Between Penn State University and Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. The Pennsylvania State University and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia of Mexico have recently (2003) published a bilingual volume titled *El Urbanismo en Mesoamérica: Urbanism in Mesoamerica*, vol. 1, edited by William T. Sanders, Alba Guadalupe Mastache, and Robert H. Cobean. This publication is the result of an agreement made by these two institutions to jointly host a series of conferences about ancient urbanism in Mesoamerica. Half of the conferences are going to be held in Mexico and half at Penn State. The agreement also includes joint publication of volumes reflecting the conferences. The conferences involve not just scholars from these two countries, but a broad international base. Some scholars have been included who focus on urbanism in other parts of the world to provide significant comparisons with the range of Mesoamerican phenomena. This first volume includes 15 contributors, reflecting most of the participants in the two first conferences held thus far. Although the Committee on the Americas (COA) from the SAA did not itself foster this collaboration, it is partly an outgrowth of some of the contacts and impulses that COA has fostered. The conferences and the first volume are a good example of the international communications and cooperation that COA promotes.

Archaeology at the AAA Meetings. An extraordinary array of archaeological symposia and papers will be presented at the AAA meetings in San Francisco. At this writing, we only know about the invited ses-

sions, but, if they are any indication, the 2004 meetings will be of interest to every archaeologist. For example, the Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology will be given by Professor Colin Renfrew, whose lecture is titled "Beyond the Sapient Paradox: Genetic and Cultural Trajectories." In keeping with the 2004 meeting theme of "Magic, Religion, and Science," the AAA Executive Committee has sponsored a session on "The Prehistory of New World Shamanisms," organized by David Whitley. The Archaeology Division (AD) also will sponsor/co-sponsor three other invited sessions: "Landscapes of Movement: Trails and Paths in Anthropological Perspective," organized by James Snead and Andrew Darling; a session organized by Kira Blaisdell-Sloan on "Archaeological, Historical and Ethnographic Approaches to the Phenomenology of Movement, Placemaking, and Colonial Subjectivities," co-sponsored with the General Anthropology Division; and "The People of the Aleutian Islands: Origins, Biocultural Diversity and Health," organized by Michael Crawford and Dennis O'Rourke and co-sponsored with the Biological Anthropology Section. Finally, AD also will sponsor an invited poster session on "Archaeological Research by Emerging Scholars," a session designed to highlight archaeological research by graduate students. And this is just the beginning. As volunteered sessions and papers are added to the program, the 2004 AAA meetings will showcase a rich diversity of archaeological research and highlight the central role of archaeology. If you have suggestions for future meetings, please contact the AD Program Editor, Jerry Moore (email:jmoore@csudh.edu).

Aerial Photography Exhibition. *From Above: Images of a Storied Land, Aerial Photographs* by Adriel Heisey opens at The Albuquerque Museum on Sunday, May 9, 2004. Sixty large-scale photographs by Adriel Heisey give an eagle's perspective of the desert Southwest. The photographs of ancient and modern landscapes are captured from a unique vantage point—his ultra-light airplane. The aerial visions give new insight to Chaco Canyon, Casas Grandes, and the Aztec Ruins National Monument, just a few of the locations reflected by Heisey during his solo flights. Curated in cooperation with the Center for Desert Archaeology in Tucson, Arizona, the photographs in *From Above* turn standard archaeology on its head. Typical archaeologists pierce the ground with excavations in pursuit of the past. Heisey, however, soars above the earth to capture the imprints ancient cultures have left on the landscape. The exhibit gives viewers an opportunity to explore the complicated, curious, and often breathtaking patterns that people imposed on the land over the years. Heisey's aerial photographs have been featured in exhibitions throughout the U.S. as well as in *National Geographic* and *Smithsonian* magazines. *From Above* will be at The Albuquerque Museum through September 26, 2004.



Figure 1: Adriel Heisey flies his home-built airplane over the Sonoran Desert at sunrise.

New National Register Listings. The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2004. For a full list of National Register listings, check "Recent Listings" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrlist.htm>

- Alaska, Ketchikan Gateway Borough-Census Area. *Guard Island Light-house*. Listed 1/14/04.
- California, Butte County. *Forks of Butte*. Listed 1/02/04.
- California, Inyo County. *Reilly*. Listed 1/02/04.
- California, Lassen County. *Bruff's Rock Petroglyph Site*. Listed 1/02/04.
- Colorado, Alamosa County. *Trujillo Homestead*. Listed 2/04/04.
- Colorado, Montezuma County. *Joe Ben Wheat Site Complex*. Listed 1/16/04.
- Florida, Palm Beach County. *Lofthus (shipwreck)*. Listed 1/06/04.
- Florida, Flagler County. *Mala Compra Plantation Archeological Site*. Listed 03/05/04.
- Kansas, Pottawatomie County. *Dennis Quarry*. Listed 1/14/04.
- Nevada, Clark County. *Sloan Petroglyph Site (Boundary Increase)*. Listed 2/05/04.
- North Carolina, Carteret County. *Queen Anne's Revenge (shipwreck)*. Listed 3/09/04.
- Virginia, Arlington County. *Fort Ethan Allen*. Listed 2/11/04.

In addition, the following archaeological property was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of Interior on 2/24/04:

- Florida, Marion County. *Fort King Site*.

POSITIONS OPEN

POSITION: FACULTY POSITION

LOCATION: CHOLULA, PUEBLA, MEXICO

The Department of Anthropology, Universidad de las Américas, Puebla, invites applications for a tenure-track position ("plaza") in Archaeology starting August 2004. Rank is open, but the successful applicant will have Ph.D. (specialize in Mesoamerica), teaching experience, and publications. He or she will teach a broad spectrum of courses in a four-field program, preferably in Spanish, at the undergraduate and M.A. levels. Position requires research activity, ability to secure external funding, and supervision of student theses. Send CV, letter of intent, names/email/phone contact of 3 references to: Search Committee, Depto. de Antropología, Universidad de las Américas, Cholula, Puebla, México, c.p. 72820, email: plunket@mail.udlap.mx. Email applications are advisable. Deadline: May 31, 2004.

MORRIS, from page 34

Research Award of the Ft. Collins chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society was conferred in 1987. I was one of three Colorado archaeologists, with Marie Wormington and Cynthis Irwin-Williams, added to the "Daughters of the Desert" exhibit of the Colorado Historical Society in Denver in 1987. I received the Byron S. Cummings Award of Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 1991 and the C. T. Hurst Award for extraordinary service from the Colorado Archaeological Society in 1999.

Anthropological travel has found me on sites in Turkey, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, the U.K., Kenya, and South Africa. Particularly notable were Lower Paleolithic sites in Africa and a week at Chichen Itza. Visiting ethnic minorities took me to China, Tibet, Kashmir, Nepal and Mali. Bird watching, markets, and foreign cuisine were fringe benefits of these journeys. ☺



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CALENDAR

2004

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.

JUNE 20–28

The 7th Oxford International Conference on Archaeoastronomy will be held in Flagstaff, AZ. The theme of this year's conference is "Cultural Influences in Astronomy: Bridging Archaeology and Astronomy." Researchers from around the world will present papers on cultural astronomy and to explore how archaeoastronomers and anthropologists can work together to understand the evolution of science (particularly astronomy) within different cultures. The website for the conference is <http://www.lowell.edu/Public/ox7/index.html>. Several different field excursions are available during the conference; registration forms are available at <http://www.nau.edu/dubois>.

JUNE 30–July 3

The Fourth Monte Albán Round Table

will be held in Oaxaca, México, on the topic "The Basis of Social Complexity in Oaxaca." Papers and discussions will be presented by expert archaeologists and anthropologists from México, U.S., and Europe. Subtopics include Domestic Units and Production Units, Exchange and Appropriation Strategies, Economic Organization, and Social Development and Religion. For more information, please contact Dr. Nelly Robles García or Eloy Pérez at the Monte Albán Archaeological Zone, Centro INAH-Oaxaca, Pino Suárez 715, Centro, C.P. 68000, Oaxaca, Oax. México; email: montealban@inah.gob.mx; tel: (52) 951 516 97 70; fax: (52) 951 516 12 15.

SEPTEMBER 14–17

The 10th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists will be held at The British Museum, London. The conference is hosted by the Departments of Asia and Education, British Museum; the Institute of Archaeology, University College London; and the Victoria & Albert Museum. Papers on all aspects of Southeast Asian archaeology are invited, from prehistory to art history, as well as studies of architecture, ceramics, and other materials of the historical period. Full details can be found at <http://www.thebritishmuseum.ac.uk/asia/asnoev.html> or email eurasea10@yahoo.co.uk.

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 18

The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC will hold their annual symposium, "Food and Feasting in the Pre-Columbian Andes," at the U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center in Washington, DC. Food preparation, eating practices, and public feasting provide perspectives on a society's political and economic relationships, its social structure, and rituals. Speakers include Anita Cook, George Gumerman IV, Christine Hastorf, John Janusek, Justin Jennings, and Mary Weismantel. For more information, please visit <http://www.pcswdc.org> or write to Registration Coordinator, 1104 Bucknell Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20902.

SEPTEMBER 21–25

The VIth International Conference on Rapa Nui and the Pacific will be held in Vina de Mar, Chile. Visit <http://www.islandheritage.org/> for details.

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. For more information, please visit <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/asa.shtml> or contact R. Emerson Howell at rhowell@email.arizona.edu

OCTOBER 1–4

The 7th Archaeology and Gender Conference on “Class, Gender, Race and Geography: Toward a Sociology of Archaeology” will be held at Appalachian State University, Boone, NC. This conference will feature papers that detail both internal and external sociological issues and their impact on the archaeological community. For more information, contact Cheryl Claassen, Anthropology, ASU, Boone, NC 28607; email: claassencp@appstate.edu.

OCTOBER 5–9

The 15a Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico will be held in Rovereto, Italy. The theme of this annual festival of recent production about all aspects of archaeology and associated fields is “Archaeology, Nature and Science: Nature and Past and Current Technology in Archaeology.” Screenings will be at Rovereto’s recently completed Polo Culturale e Museale, Corso Bettini. For further information, contact Artistic Director Dario Di Blasi at Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068 Rovereto (TN), Italy; tel: +39(0464) 439.055; fax: +39(0464) 439.487; email: rassegna@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it; web (including submission guidelines and entry form): <http://www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it> (select Rassegna icon or Cinema Museo section).

OCTOBER 14–16

The 50th Anniversary, 29th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held at John Ascuaga’s Nugget Resort Hotel in Sparks, Nevada. The call for papers is available at <http://www.csus.edu/anth/Great%20Basin/GBAC%20announcement.htm>. For more information, contact David W. Zeanah, GBAC Co-Chair, Department of Anthropology, California State University–Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacra-

mento, CA 95819-6106; tel: (916)278-5683; fax: (916) 278-4854; email: zeanah@csus.edu. For local arrangement information, contact Pat Barker, GBAC Co-Chair, BLM State Office, P.O. Box 12000, Reno, NV 89520-0006; tel: (775) 861-6482; email: Pat_Barker@nv.blm.gov.


OCTOBER 25–30

The 8e ICRONOS Festival International du Film Archéologique will be held in Bordeaux, France. “The Vikings” will be the main theme of this biennial festival, which is the centerpiece of an intensive archaeology-awareness week. The program will include international production about other domains of archaeology made during the preceding two years. Screenings will be at the Athenée Municipal, îlot Saint-Christoly. For further information, contact Laetitia Dion, Chargée de Mission at Association du Festival International du Film Archéologique (AFIFA), 20 Quai de la Monnaie, 33800 Bordeaux, France; tel: +33(05) 56.94.22.20; fax: +33(05) 56.94.27.87; email: icronos@wanadoo.fr; web (including submission guidelines in 2002 festival section): <http://www-icronos.montaigne.u-bordeaux.fr>.

NOVEMBER 10–14

The 37th Annual Chacmool Conference on “Queer(y)ing Archaeology: The 15th Anniversary Gender Conference” will be held at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Please see website at <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1> for more information.

IN MEMORIAM

IN MEMORIAM, from page 41 

for more than three decades. Although he had reservations about their persistence in the discipline, Robert did not hesitate to accept female graduate students on his projects and freely admitted them to the collaborative relationships he maintained with his advisees. He also treated his students as junior staff members, rather than the “skivvy labor” (as he called it) many of his contemporaries perceived them to be. Although it nearly killed me, it was a rare privilege and an unforgettable experience to have had the opportunity to participate with the Braidwoods in the 1968 field season at Çayönü.

The Braidwoods, who died in the same hospital several hours apart, are survived by a daughter, Gretel Braidwood, of Chicago; a son, Douglas Braidwood, of Virginia Beach; two grandsons; and one granddaughter.

Notes

1. This obituary draws heavily upon an anonymous obituary first published in *The University of Chicago Chronicle* (22 [8]: 2, 8) on January 23, 2003.
2. Braidwood was the recipient of many honorary degrees and other awards and medals, but the fact that he was disinclined to maintain a vita (he considered it “ungentlemanly”) makes reporting them difficult (P. J. Watson, pers. comm., April 11, 2003).

—G. A. Clark

G. A. Clark is in the Department of Anthropology at Arizona State University.

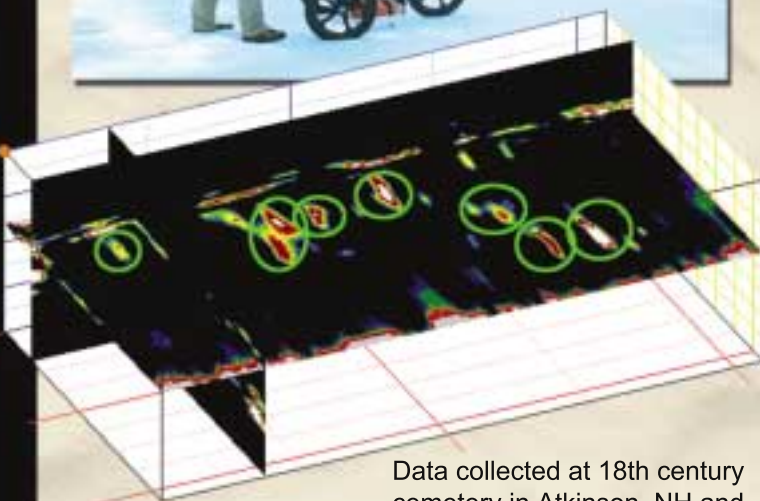
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continued from inside front cover

ed at 255 South 300 East in Salt Lake, (801-533-6444) the Utah State Wine Store has more than 3,000 different varieties of wine with more than 30,000 bottles in stock. The store's inventory is worth an estimated \$3 million. "We were the first state to open a wine specialty store," said Brett Clifford, the state's wine expert. Clifford samples 400-500 varieties of wine every month to determine what to buy for the store. "The best compliments I get are from wine industry insiders who are amazed at the depth of our collection," Clifford said.

"It's one of the best wine stores in the country," agrees international wine judge, Jon Engen MWC, of Jon Engen Selections. "The selection at the wine store in Utah is not unparalleled, but it is extraordinary. It doesn't take a back seat to anyone." Connoisseurs are "bedazzled by the wine store selections," said Engen. "You can basically find anything you want at the Utah Wine Store. In fact, wine lovers from major wine markets like New York and California regularly take back bottles of vintages they can't find at home."

Uinta Brewing Company was Utah's first production brewery, opening in 1993. Its flagship brand Cutthroat Ale is the number one selling "craft-brewed" beer in Utah. Other award-winning breweries in Salt Lake include Salt Lake's first microbrew pub, Squatters, Red Rock Brewing Company, which was named 2001 Brewpub of the Year by the National Brewpub Conference and Tradeshow, and Desert Edge, located at historic Trolley Square. In the 2002 Great American Beer Festival, Salt Lake beers competed with brews from across the country and walked away with numerous awards including a silver medal for the German-styled Black Forest Schwarzbier from Squatters, and a gold medal for the Full Suspension Pale Ale produced by the Utah Brewers Cooperative. Salt Lake also hosts its own major brew festival every September, which showcases dozens of brewpubs to Salt Lake's thirsty crowds.

More than 20 Salt Lake restaurants hold awards of excellence from Wine Spectator magazine including the Aerie Restaurant, Bangkok Thai, Fleming's Steakhouse, La Caille, Market Street Grill & Oyster Bar, Metropolitan, Shallow Shaft, Spencer's for Steaks and Chops, The New Yorker, and Tuscany.

"One of the unplanned legacies of the Olympics may be an increased vibrancy in Salt Lake's nightlife," said Jason Mathis, spokesman for the Salt Lake Convention & Visitors Bureau. "We have seen a 20 percent increase (for 2003) in the number of restaurants, bars, and clubs that have joined the Salt Lake Convention & Visitors Bureau in the past year alone," he said. "We got a taste for Olympic-sized parties during the Games, and we haven't slowed down since."



Credit: Salt Lake Skyline at Night. Photographer: Alan Yorgason. Image #1c2.

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