

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FROM GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVES

the **SAA** archaeological record

SEPTEMBER 2006 • VOLUME 6 • NUMBER 4

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

READERS FROM THE SAA PRESS



Formation Theory in Archaeology. Readings from *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* compiled by Michael Shott. Spanning over 50 years of research, the papers in this volume illustrate formation theory's central position in archaeology and encourages greater engagement with it. Formation theory focuses on how the archaeological record accumulated and how it can be interpreted. Fourth in the Society for American Archaeology's reader series, this volume compiles some of the best and most influential work on assemblage formation theory that appeared in the pages of *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*. 352 pp. 2006. ISBN 0-932839-30-4. Regular Price: \$37.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$29.95.

Readings in Late Pleistocene North America and Early Paleoindians: Selections from American Antiquity. Compiled by Bruce B. Huckell and J. David Kilby. This Reader focuses on one of American Archaeology's most interesting topics: the presence of late Pleistocene humans in North America. The volume features articles and reports from the journal *American Antiquity*, and is an ideal text for graduate and undergraduate courses. 312 pp. 2004. ISBN 0-932839-26-6. Regular Price: \$27.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$21.95.



Ceramics in Archaeology: Readings from American Antiquity, 1936-2002. Compiled by Hector Neff. This volume focuses on ceramics, one of archaeology's best sources of clues to help unlock the past. The contributors to this timely volume show that ceramics can reveal diverse aspects of ancient cultures: time-space relationships, cooking habits, economic patterns, and much more. 384 pp. 2005. ISBN 0-932839-29-0. Regular Price: \$37.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$29.95.

Readings in American Archaeological Theory: Selections from American Antiquity 1962-2002. Compiled by Garth Bawden. This Reader is an ideal text for graduate core classes in archaeological history & theory, and undergraduate theory and survey courses. The articles provide critical discussions in American archaeology over the past 40 years. 292 pages. 2003. ISBN 0-932839-25-8. Regular Price: \$24.95, SAA Member Discount Price: 19.95.



TO ORDER, PLEASE CALL SAA AT 202-789-8200 OR ORDER ONLINE AT WWW.SAA.ORG

the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 6, No. 4

SEPTEMBER 2006

GUEST EDITORS' CORNER

Public Archaeology from Government Perspectives	2	Barbara J. Little and Teresa S. Moyer
Letters to the Editor	4	
Archaeopolitics	5	David Lindsay
In Brief	6	Tobi A. Brimsek
Come to the 2007 SAA Annual Meeting in Austin!	7	Pam Wheat-Stranahan and Pat Mercado-Allinger

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FROM GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVES

Archaeology of the Public Lands: Opportunity and Challenge at the Bureau of Land Management	9	Robin L. Burgess
BRAC, IGPBS, AMF, GWOT, RCI, NIM, AAP, Meet CRM at FB	14	Christopher E. Hamilton
Archaeology, Stewardship, and Sovereignty	17	John R. Welch, Mark Altaha, Doreen Gatewood, Karl A. Hoerig, and Ramon Riley
Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office	21	Linda L. Mayro
Cultural Resources Review in Calvert County, Maryland	24	Kirsti Uunila
The Education of Government Archaeologists	27	Scott Anfinson
Interagency Archaeological Investigations: An Example from the Goetz Site on the National Elk Refuge, Wyoming	30	Kenneth P. Cannon and Molly Boeka Cannon

SECTION ON THE ANTIQUITIES ACT CENTENNIAL

The Antiquities Act and American Archaeology	34	Francis P. McManamon and Adrienne Anderson
The Antiquities Act: Don't Forget the Collections!	38	S. Terry Childs
The Antiquities Act in the 21st Century: A Case Study of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	42	Darla Sidles
"Join the Adventure: Honor the Past, Shape the Future": The Bureau of Land Management Celebrates the Antiquities Act Centennial	45	Shelley J. Smith and Richard Brook
For You, You, and Especially You: The Meaning of the Antiquities Act of 1906 to the Public	48	Teresa S. Moyer

Where Are They Now?	51	Jane Holden Kelley
---------------------	----	--------------------

CALL FOR AWARDS NOMINATIONS	52
-----------------------------	----

NEWS AND NOTES	56
----------------	----

POSITIONS OPEN	58
----------------	----

CALENDAR	60
----------	----



Archaeologist Iris Briels augering at Cedros (Trinidad), an Amerindian settlement dating from as early as the second century BC, in August 2005. Cedros was first excavated by Irving Rouse in the 1940s, and subsequently lent its name to the Cedrosan Saladoid ceramic subseries (Photo credit: Alistair Bright, Leiden University, The Netherlands).



The SAA Archaeological Record (ISSN 1532-7299) is published five times a year and is edited by John Kantner.

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*, John Kantner, VP for Academic & Institutional Development, School of American Research, PO Box 2188, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2188. For information, call (505) 954-7238, fax (505) 954-7214, or email kantner@sarsf.org.

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

Associate editors include:

Gabriela Uruñuela [Exchanges, Mexico & Central America]

email: gabriela@mail.udlap.mx

Jose Luis Lanata [Exchanges, Southern Cone]

email: jllanata@filo.uba.ar

Anne Vawser [Government]

email: Anne_Vawser@nps.gov

Cory Breternitz [Insights]

email: COBRDSSI@aol.com

Mark Aldenderfer [Interface]

email: aldenderfer@anth.ucsb.edu

John Hoopes [Networks]

email: hoopes@ku.edu

Teresa Pinter [Public Education]

email: tpinter@acstempe.com

Kurt Dongoske [Working Together]

email: kdongoske@cableone.net

Inquiries and submissions should be addressed directly to them. *The SAA Archaeological Record* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. *The SAA Archaeological Record* can be found on the Web in PDF format at

www.saa.org/publications/thesaaarchrec/index.html.

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

www.saa.org/publications/saabulletin/index.html.

Copyright © 2006 by the
Society for American Archaeology.
All Rights Reserved

Manager, Publications:
John Neikirk

Design: Victoria Russell
Papertiger Studio • Washington, DC

Production: Peter Lindeman
Oakland Street Publishing • Arlington, VA

GUEST EDITORS' CORNER



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY FROM GOVERNMENT PERSPECTIVES

Barbara J. Little and Teresa S. Moyer

Barbara J. Little is an archeologist for the National Park Service and is the Chair of the Committee on Government Archaeology. Teresa S. Moyer is the Antiquities Act Centennial Coordinator for the National Park Service Archaeology program.

This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* provides a glimpse into the varied worlds of government archaeologists. The SAA Committee on Government Archaeology (not the same as the Government Affairs Committee) represents the interests of archaeologists who work in a wide variety of agencies and programs in federal, tribal, state, and local government. Many of the authors are members of this committee. Along with colleagues in the private sector, public-sector archaeologists work under that broad acronym of "CRM" (Cultural Resource Management). Many academic archaeologists work in CRM as well, and the concerns of academic archaeologists overlap with government in many ways.

This issue has two sections. The first set of articles describe a few of the challenges, needs, and concerns of getting archaeology done within government. The second set is devoted to the impacts of the Antiquities Act, a critical piece of legislation for historic preservation, the professional discipline of archaeology, and public lands. This year, we commemorate the centennial of the act that Teddy Roosevelt signed into law in 1906. Barbara Little and Teresa Moyer are editors for these two sections, respectively.

Government Archaeology

Regardless of where they work, archaeologists in the U.S. should be aware of the issues raised by these authors about

government archaeology. Particularly on public lands, balancing the mission and priorities of an agency or jurisdiction with the needs of archaeology is challenging. Contributor Robin Burgess provides an overview of managing archaeology on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. She also highlights the opportunities for archaeological research using resources collected over decades of survey and excavation.

Working in a government setting or with government employees requires familiarity with the language and culture of government. Chris Hamilton's title, "BRAC, IGPBS, AMF, GWOT, RCI, NIM, AAP, meet CRM at FB," highlights the pervasiveness of acronyms in an amusing way that belies the seriousness of being able to speak and comprehend the language. The "culture" of government relies upon negotiation and partnerships of all kinds. In many government settings, there often is only one archaeologist who must speak for the resources in daily balancing acts to meet the demands of widely divergent constituents and authorities. At the core of government archaeology is the decision-making that balances policy, preservation, and mission. This work results in actions that affect archaeological resources in immediate and often irreversible ways.

The meaning of archaeology within government—and the reason that government is concerned about archaeology—

has to do with a sense of self and sovereignty. For tribes, as John R. Welch, Mark Altaia, Doreen Gatewood, Karl A. Hoerig, and Ramon Riley explain, this is a critical relationship in which archaeology plays a central function. For counties, archaeology contributes to a sense of place and of community. Linda Mayo describes the program areas of historic preservation in Pima County, Arizona, where archaeology is familiar and widely recognized as important. In contrast, Kirsti Uunila provides a glimpse at the range of work in Calvert County, Maryland, where people tend to be much less aware of archaeology. Such work done by tribal and municipal governments (and others) makes statements like Matthew Palus, Mark Leone, and Matthew Cochran's (2006:95) assertion that, for bureaucrats, "content and meaning are irrelevant" seem particularly narrow-minded and inconsistent with the range of public work that archaeologists are carrying out across the nation.

There is no question that the education required for archaeologists working in government or other private-sector CRM is different from that required for university teaching. Scott Anfinson highlights some of these needs from a state perspective, emphasizing the many different requirements of government work. His points are certainly broadly applicable. In another recent article, for example, Brian Fagan (2006:60) offers advice about education to aspiring archaeologists. He contrasts the "halcyon days" when archaeologists could do anything they want to these days when "authorities" (that would be government archaeologists) lay down "stringent guidelines and conditions" and "minimize the disturbance of a vanishing archive." Fagan encourages young archaeologists to learn about CRM and public archaeology and to prepare themselves for such work.

Throughout the profession, the sense is emerging of the need for a different and broader education for archaeologists. Working effectively in government requires not only knowledge of legal and regulatory structure but also a broad view of how archaeology fits into the public realm. One must judge and balance the public benefits of archaeology against other needs, whether they are development requirements (grazing and gas drilling on BLM lands, for example) or Army training requirements, such as Hamilton describes at Fort Benning.

These authors have described something of the range of challenges and opportunities of working in government. In addition to overseeing the process, permitting, etc. of regulatory requirements, there is also a research component to much government archaeology. Such work may be what some of our colleagues call the "real archaeology" of the type described by Kenneth Cannon and Molly Cannon at the Goetz site in Wyoming.

Antiquities Act Centennial

The next set of articles commemorates the centennial of the Antiquities Act. Francis McManamon and Adrienne Anderson

describe the importance of this law for protection of sites on public lands and as a key impetus for the professionalization of archaeology. Terry Childs reminds us of the long-standing obligation to care for collections. She highlights three issues that have been important over the last century and will remain so. These are the long-term stewardship of collections, research and educational value of collections, and public access to collections. Darla Sidles discusses the joint management by the National Park Service and the BLM of Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona. Shelly Smith and Richard Brook describe the centennial of the Antiquities Act as an opportunity to revitalize preservation on public lands. Public outreach and education form the core of the citizen stewardship campaign. Teresa Moyer focuses on the value of national monuments to the public. She emphasizes that the public land protection resulting from the Act has provided the public an opportunity to learn about the history of the nation through archaeology.

The National Strategy for Federal Archaeology, established in 1991 by the U.S. Department of Interior, states

The stewardship of America's archeological heritage is a well-established policy and function of the Federal government. Beginning in 1892 when Casa Grande Ruins were set aside for preservation, Federal agencies have paid special attention to the archeological resources on their lands, or that their activities affect. Interagency cooperation and partnerships are fundamental to this mission. Archeological resources—sites, collections, and records—are unique and fragile. They must be used wisely and protected for future generations. [<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/tools/NatStrat.htm>]

The four basic elements of the national strategy are (1) Preserve and Protect Archaeological Sites in Place; (2) Conserve Archaeological Collections and Records; (3) Utilize and Share Archaeological Research Results; and (4) Increase Outreach and Participation in Public Archaeology. Archaeologists at all levels of government work to promote these goals and to balance them with other legitimate public needs.

References Cited

- Fagan, Brian
2006 So You Want to Be An Archaeologist? *Archaeology* 59(3):59–64.
- Palus, Matthew M., Mark P. Leone, and Matthew D. Cochran
2006 Critical Archaeology: Politics Past and Present. In *Historical Archaeology*, edited by Martin Hall and Stephen W. Silliman, pp. 84–104. Blackwell Press, Oxford.



COMMENTS ON WEISS

It's easy to see why much of Elizabeth Weiss's received comments are negative, or even hostile (6[3]:29–31). She doesn't seem to even allow for the point of view that research on human remains, like that done on living humans, should be conducted with the dignity of the consent of the subject (or of appropriate relatives or other guardians). Her remark that many of her respondents seem to value human spirituality over Western science is surely true; there are far more people who value spirituality than who revere science to spirituality's exclusion, many of them noted scientists. These people's tax money supports our entire endeavor. She sees repatriation as "another religious attack on scientific inquiry," but does not seem to see that scientific analysis of human remains can also be viewed as another scientific attack on religion. It is crucial that all of us, from "both sides of the fence," work to reduce the current acrimony between popular religious feelings and scientific attitudes. Weiss's attitude would seem to be contributing more to the problem than to its solution.

John Morris, Ph.D.
Alchimia Consultants

MOORE'S VISION

I have just finished reading the latest article by Moore in which he lays out his vision of the future of archaeology (6[3]:16–19). While I agree with much of what he says, I felt that, in one critical area, he was misconstruing the true nature of public archaeology. I have been advocating involving the public in every aspect of archaeology for over 35 years. However, in a 2006 paper ("Common Sense for Archaeologists: Archaeology in the 21st Century," *The SAA Archaeological Record*, 6[3]:20–21)—which was, in part, a comment on an earlier paper by Moore—I warned against allowing the predicted increase

in public archaeology to create a schism in the discipline, as did the rapid rise of CRM. Should all aspects of Moore's vision of the practice of archaeology attract a following, I can foresee just such a schism developing again. This time it would be Moore's populists vs. the scientists.

Moore's vision of the role of public archaeology evidently is far different from mine. While we both feel that its role is to serve the public, we view the goal of that role from vastly different perspectives. Moore believes that the development of multiple avenues for interaction with the public is the future of the discipline, and I hope he is basically correct in much of this. It is in his concept of why archaeologists should initiate and how they should direct their excavations that we part company. Moore recommends that, in the future, archaeologists should promote digging as the best way of supporting archaeologists and of keeping the public entertained. He feels that unless it would play well on the Archaeology Channel or in *Archaeology* magazine, it isn't popular enough to be worth doing. Baby Boomers, he assumes (quite possibly correctly), will be searching for something to do. He maintains that "What the public seems to want from archaeology is an outlet for digging. Therefore, the purpose of public archaeology is to create situations that allow people to follow the process of digging, to discover whatever it is they want to discover while experiencing archaeology" (p. 19).

I have no problem with encouraging the employment of archaeologists or with entertaining the public and increasing their opportunities to observe and participate. But Moore places the emphasis on the wrong goals. The primary value of archaeological resources is not the enjoyment of archaeologists nor the entertainment of the public. Rather, the value of the increasingly scarce archaeological resources lies in their ability to

help us understand vital points about the human past. Experience has shown that maximum recovery of scientifically appropriate data can best be achieved through selection of sites to be excavated in accordance with a regionally based, problem-oriented management plan. Of course, it is true that this plan should factor in public interest as one element to consider when establishing priorities; archaeology must now embrace public archaeology to a degree that it never has before. But if this increased involvement by the public were to follow along the lines that Moore seems to envision, it would be a travesty. The public's attraction to archaeology must not be pandered to, but rather must be channeled so they can contribute to the ongoing effort to gain greater understanding of the human past. While I am all for involving the public in archaeology, the only legitimate justification for digging is the need to recover, interpret, and preserve valuable scientific data. Any other approach would be a shameful waste of already scarce resources, a disservice to the public, and contrary to the ethics of any professional archaeologist.

Charles R. McGimsey III
Director Emeritus
Arkansas Archeological Survey



CRUCIAL HEARING ON TRADE RESTRICTIONS APPROACHES PROTECTION OF PERU'S CULTURAL HERITAGE AT STAKE

David Lindsay

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

The State Department will hold a very important hearing that will go a long way toward determining whether vital U.S. trade restrictions on certain categories of Peruvian archaeological artifacts will continue.

The looting of archaeological sites is among the most serious threats facing the world's cultural heritage. The cultural patrimony of developing nations is in particular jeopardy, with much of the looted material from those areas being sold on the international market. In 1970, in response to the global trafficking of illegally procured archaeological materials and the widespread destruction of sites caused by the trade, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) established the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The Convention was designed in part to deter looting and trafficking of the cultural heritage of signatory nations by stopping the international trade in illegally procured archaeological and ethnographic materials.

The Cultural Property Implementation Act of 1983 (CPIA) put the 1970 UNESCO Convention into effect in the U.S. Under the CPIA, nations experiencing looting can request and enter into bilateral agreements with the U.S. These agreements, once evaluated and approved by the State Department, can include restrictions on the importation of specific cultural items from those nations to prevent illegally removed artifacts from ending up on the U.S. market. The agreements, which run for five years, are periodically reviewed for effectiveness and can be renewed, upon the request of the other nation, if it is determined that the threat to that nation's cultural heritage still exists.

The Cultural Property Advisory Committee (CPAC) is the entity within the State Department that evaluates requests for new bilateral agreements and reviews the effectiveness of, and considers requests for, the renewal of existing agreements. For more information, the CPAC website is located at

<http://exchanges.state.gov/culprop/>. During its deliberations on individual requests, CPAC holds public sessions so that interested persons can provide input on the subject.

The U.S. currently has a number of bilateral agreements with Central and South American nations, including Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Peru. The SAA is working to preserve and expand this vital network of protection. As bilateral agreements with other Central and South American nations (including El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Colombia) have come up for approval or renewal, SAA has worked to provide CPAC with expert archaeological witness testimony at the public sessions. The witnesses, having spent much or most of their professional careers as experts in the archaeology of the countries in question, give CPAC crucial firsthand knowledge of what the "on the ground" situation is in those areas, and how catastrophic looting can be on a people's cultural heritage. The witnesses also give CPAC a real sense of the importance of the import restrictions in the effort to curb looting, and things would be much worse if the restrictions were lifted. In recent actions, CPAC has renewed the bilateral agreements with El Salvador and Nicaragua and approved a new agreement with Colombia.

The renewal of the agreement with Peru is particularly important, given the high worldwide demand for cultural artifacts from that nation. Those opposing the trade restrictions are likely to urge CPAC to not renew the agreement. Such an outcome would greatly increase the destruction of Peru's cultural heritage. SAA is arranging for expert witnesses to testify at the hearing, but the more CPAC hears from the scientific community on this issue, the better. SAA members who have experience in Peruvian archaeology can submit remarks on their own behalf to CPAC in writing. The specific procedures for submitting testimony can be located at <http://exchanges.state.gov/culprop/cpacproc.html>. When the date of the meeting is officially scheduled, SAA will publicize it in the Government Affairs Update.



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

E-Voting?

As of this writing, just about 30 percent of the current membership has selected to vote in SAA elections via the web. It is quick and simple—and you do not need to rely on your postal service! You will receive a link to the election website via email—so please make sure that the email address you have given us is up-to-date. Not signed up? Send membership@saa.org an email asking us to sign you up for e-voting. Want to sign yourself up? Just follow these easy steps:

- 1) Log onto the “SAA Members’ Only” section of the web (really easy to do!)
- 2) Select “Update my membership information instantly” link
- 3) Select “More Info” button
- 4) Select “Mbr_Profile” link
- 5) Select “Vote On-line” box to receive an email containing a link to the ballot website
- 6) Select “update” button to save your selection
- 7) Select “OK” once your selection has been recorded

Problems? Contact us at membership@saa.org or phone us at (202) 789-8200.

Staff Transitions

At the end of June, staff said goodbye to Maurice Harris, manager, Information Services, and welcomed Ericka Sykes as his replacement on July 21. Ericka comes to SAA with a B.S. in Information Systems from Virginia State University and an M.S. in management from University College, University of Maryland. She will be leading SAA through our next major technology initiative, the integrated online submissions system, premiering for the 2008 Vancouver Annual Meeting.

SAA Annual Meeting 2007 in Austin, Texas

The 72nd SAA 2007 Annual Meeting will be held in Austin, Texas. The headquarters hotel will be the Hilton Austin (32 steps from the Austin Convention Center), with overflow at Radisson Hotel and Suites Austin (about two blocks from the

Convention Center.) There are two properties exclusively for students: La Quinta Inn Capital Downtown (8 blocks from the Austin Convention Center) and the Holiday Inn Austin Town Lake (approximately a 10–15 minute walk to the Austin Convention Center). While both La Quinta and the Holiday Inn are walking distance to the Austin Convention Center, complimentary shuttling will be provided for those two hotels. *A limited number of student-rate rooms are also available at the Radisson Hotel and Suites Austin.* Complete reservation information is available on SAAweb and, of course, will be included in the preliminary program in late December. Click on the button on SAA’s homepage (<http://www.saa.org>) to see this information now! **A special opportunity for you!!!! Register for a room at any of the meeting hotels for the SAA meeting by January 19, 2007, and your name will be entered into an SAA drawing for a terrific prize: a one-year membership in SAA! Make your room reservation today!**

And A Few Meeting Reminders

If you have not presented at an SAA meeting since 2004, please be sure to note that LCD projectors have replaced both slide and overhead projectors in session rooms. SAA will not provide laptops. For details, please see the Call for Submissions (mailed April 1) or the electronic version on SAAweb.

If you have participants in your sessions who need a letter from SAA to apply for a visa to enter the U.S. for the meeting, please contact executive director Tobi Brimsek (email: tobi_brimsek@saa.org) immediately.

For all of those who registered during the submissions process, please be reminded that when the preliminary program becomes available in December, there will be a wide variety of activities for which you may also want to register. Check out the tours, workshops, and roundtable lunches. You may add these events to your existing registration!

For any questions about the meeting, please contact us at meetings@saa.org or call us at (202) 789-8200. See you in Austin!



COME TO THE 2007 SAA ANNUAL MEETING IN AUSTIN!

Pam Wheat-Stranahan and Pat Mercado-Allinger

Pam Wheat-Stranahan and Pat Mercado-Allinger are co-chairs for the Local Advisory Committee.

We'd love to see you for the 2007 SAA meeting in Austin, Texas's state capital nestled in the Hill Country. We hope that you will take advantage of the many attractions that draw people to the city.

Austin is a diverse city, home to state government, the University of Texas, many high-tech industries, and music of all genres. It enjoys a reputation as the "Live Music Capital of the World," where jazz, country, tejano, blues, and rock 'n' roll are performed nightly. Sixth Street, Warehouse, and South Congress (or "SoCo") entertainment districts will appeal to those wanting to experience a night out on the town. Because of Austin's mild climate, many cafes and icehouses offer outdoor service in the spring. While Texas is well known for its barbecue and Tex-Mex food, nearly any type of cuisine is available, including excellent vegetarian, Asian, Indian, Mediterranean, French, and Cuban.

The meeting hotels are centrally located and provide easy access

to many restaurants and nightlife venues. Public transportation includes a number of free 'Dillo trolley routes to many downtown destinations.

Texas's incomparable past is on display at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum, Capitol Building, the LBJ Library and Museum, and the Governor's Mansion. If you need a quick break between sessions, grab an informative walking-tour brochure and explore nearby Congress Avenue and E. 6th Street historic districts or the Texas State Cemetery.

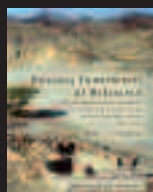
Be sure to sign up for the excursions that will be offered with registration. Tours will go to the San Antonio Missions (including the Alamo), *Belle* artifacts and ship at the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University (TAMU), and the Gault Paleoindian site and artifacts at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory.

We look forward to seeing you in Austin. Y'all come!



PHOTO CREDIT: AUSTIN SKYLINE AT NIGHT. ACVB PHOTO/DAN HERRON.

NEW RELEASES



▲ **Roman Foodprints at Berenike: Archaeobotanical Evidence of Subsistence and Trade in the Eastern Desert of Egypt**

By René T. J. Cappers

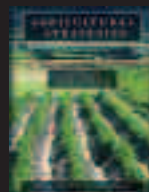
Monograph 55

ISBN 1-931745-27-7 (cloth),

1-931745-26-9 (paper)

PRICE: \$65 (cloth), \$35 (paper)

This book presents the results of the archaeobotanical research of the Roman deposits.



▲ **Agricultural Strategies**

Edited by Joyce Marcus and Charles Stanish

Cotsen Advanced Seminar 2

ISBN 1-931745-24-2 (cloth),

1-931745-22-6 (paper)

PRICE: \$50 (cloth), \$25 (paper)

This volume assesses the practices and strategies of premodern agriculture from an archaeological perspective.

FALL SALE



▲ **Chinese Society in the Age of Confucius**

By Lothar von Falkenhausen

Ideas, Debates and Perspectives 2

ISBN 1-931745-31-5 (cloth),

1-931745-30-7 (paper)

PRICE: \$75 (cloth), \$45 (paper)

Complementing and often challenging the surviving writings, Lothar von Falkenhausen develops a self-consciously archaeological perspective on the social conditions in this time.

AVAILABLE NOVEMBER 2006

▲ **Settlement and Society: Essays Dedicated to Robert McCormick Adams**

Edited by Elizabeth C. Stone

Ideas, Debates and Perspectives 3

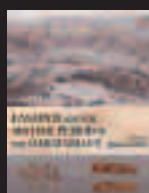
ISBN 1-931745-33-1 (cloth),

1-931745-32-3 (paper)

PRICE: \$70 (cloth), \$40 (paper)

This volume of essays dedicated to Robert McCormick Adams reflects both the breadth of his research and the select themes upon which he focused his attention.

AVAILABLE DECEMBER 2006



▲ **Kasapata and the Archaic Period of the Cuzco Valley**

Edited by Brian S. Bauer

Monograph 57

ISBN 1-931745-35-8 (cloth),

1-931745-34-X (paper)

PRICE: \$70 (cloth), \$40 (paper)

This edited volume provides the first overview of the Archaic Period (9000 BC–2200 BC) in the Cuzco Valley. The chapters include a detailed discussion of the distribution of Archaic sites in the valley as well as the result of excavations at the site of Kasapata.



▲ **Berenike 1999/2000: Report on the Excavations at Berenike, Including Excavations in Wadi Kalalat and Siket, and the Survey of the Mons Smaragdus Region**

Edited by Steven Sidebotham and Willeke Wendrich

Monograph 56


ISBN 1-931745-29-3 (cloth)

1-931745-28-5 (paper)

The results of the 1999 and 2000 excavations have been published in a comprehensive report, with specialists' analyses of different object groups and an overview of evidence for the trade route from the Indian perspective.

AVAILABLE NOVEMBER 2006

See our full catalog: <http://www.ioa.ucla.edu/publications.htm>

Now distributed through Oxbow Books  David Brown Book Co. For North American orders, please contact:

THE DAVID BROWN BOOK CO., PO BOX 511, OAKVILLE CT 06779

800-791-9354, DAVID.BROWN.BK.CO@SNET.NET

OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA, PLEASE CONTACT: OXBOW BOOKS, PARK END PLACE OXFORD, OX1 1HN, UK / 44 (0)1865 241249

oxbow@oxbowbooks.com / www.oxbowbooks.com

THE
COTSEN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT
UCLA

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS

OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE AT THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Robin L. Burgess

*Robin L. Burgess is the Bureau of Land Management Senior Archaeologist and Preservation Officer
and is a member of the Committee on Government Archaeology.*

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has gathered vast quantities of archaeological information and extensive collections of archaeological artifacts. These provide an unparalleled opportunity for archaeological research, from single-site investigations to extensive landscape analyses using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) datasets. In addition, a projected retirement bubble will open opportunities for archaeologists at all levels of BLM's workforce.

The Open Space Agency

The BLM manages about one-eighth of the U.S. Most of the BLM public lands are west of the Mississippi in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. BLM also manages some land east of the Mississippi and subsurface mineral estate beneath some state, tribal, and private lands.

BLM carries out its responsibilities pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), which replaced a large number of outmoded and sometimes conflicting individual laws. FLPMA established BLM's "multiple-use mandate" and the daunting task of protecting "the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resources, and archaeological values, while at the same time providing for outdoor recreation and recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber." FLPMA also established BLM's public planning process for involving states, local communities, tribes, and others in balancing resource uses and values to meet the present and future needs of the American people (Figure 1).

Today, BLM supports a variety of commercial, recreational, and conservation uses of the public lands, including permitting for oil, gas, coal, wind, and geothermal energy development; mining; timber cutting; grazing; and recreation activities. Responsibility for land-use planning, land-use decisions, and environmental compliance rests with district and field office managers, most of whom have jurisdiction over 1–2 million acres.

A Wealth of Archaeological Resources

When it was created in 1946 by a merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service, the BLM inherited responsibility for what remained of lands that had been designated for disposal under the 1862 Homestead Act and other authorities (Muhn and Stuart 1988). For the most part, these lands had never been developed. As a result, with the exception of historic-era mining, logging, and military structures, cabins, and trail segments and other transportation sites, BLM lands contain fewer historic built resources than other more settled parts of the West.

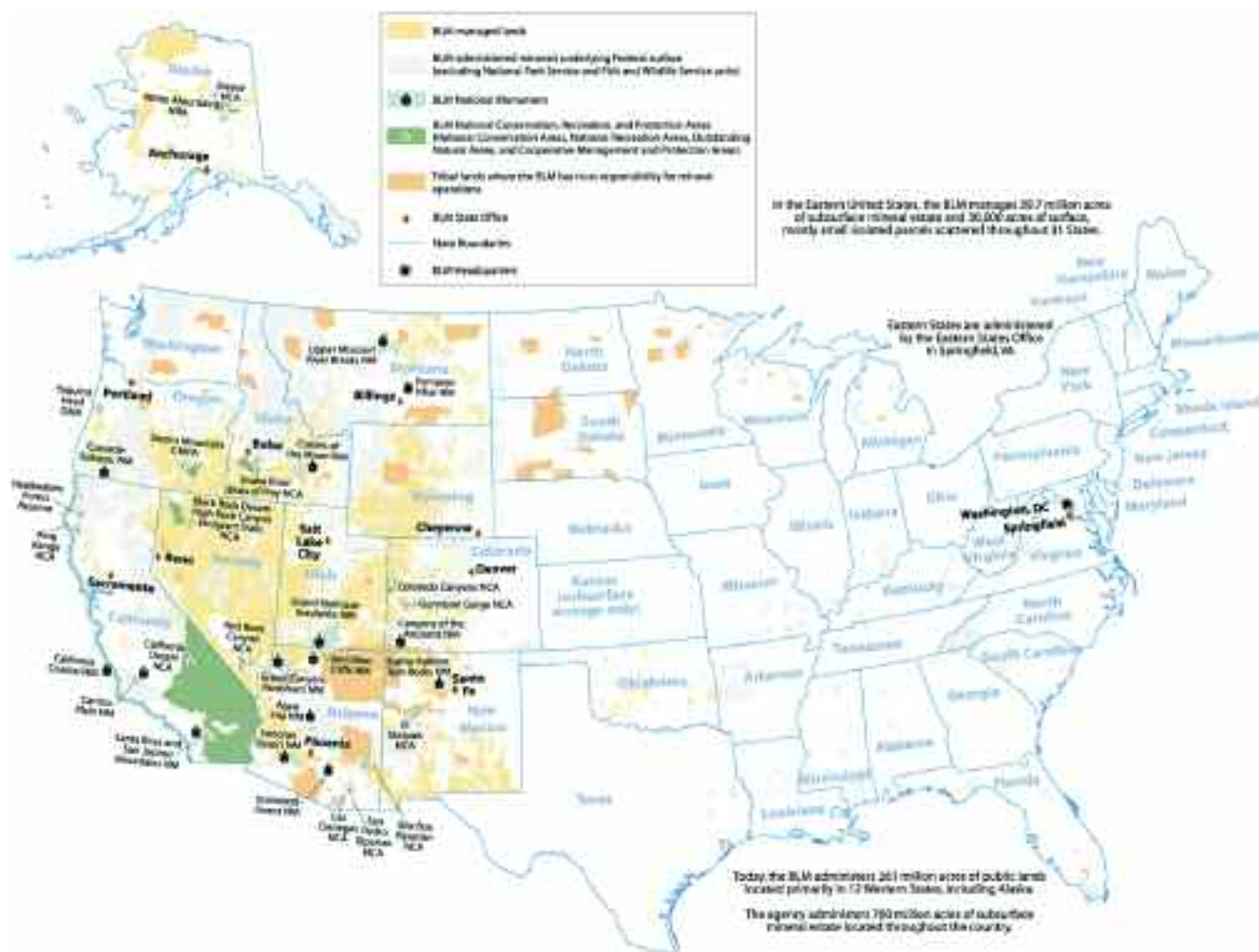


Figure 1: BLM manages 271 million surface acres and 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Only about six percent of the BLM public lands have been inventoried, but about one-quarter million cultural resources have been recorded. These are spread over the major physiographic provinces of the U.S. West and Alaska and include the full range of archaeological site types. A total of 4,247 sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 402 listings. The BLM manages 21 National Historic Landmarks and five World Heritage Sites, portions of eight National Historic Trails covering 3,500 miles, and about 1,500 historic and prehistoric structures. Known resources on BLM lands include some of the most scientifically significant sites in the U.S., from the Bonneville Estates rock shelter in Nevada, which has a 10,000-year-old living floor, to the Mesa Site in Alaska, a Paleo-Indian site above the Arctic Circle (Figure 2).

A Challenging Mission

The scale of BLM's cultural-resources responsibilities creates unmatched challenges for acquisition and management of inventory information, on-the-ground protection, and compliance with Section 106 of



Figure 2: The Mesa Site, a Paleo-Indian site 150 miles above the Arctic Circle, lies on top of a rock outcrop 200 feet above the surrounding plain.

the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). To meet these challenges, each of BLM's approximately 150 district and field offices has one or more archaeologists. BLM state offices also have at least one archaeologist who serves as BLM deputy reservation officer for that state. The BLM director's staff includes a cultural and paleontological resources and tribal consultation group manager, the BLM preservation officer and two additional archaeologists, a tribal coordinator, a historian, heritage education specialists, and a geospatial technologies specialist. The curator and paleontologist positions are currently vacant. The BLM preservation board, composed of the preservation officer, deputy preservation officers, four field office managers, and two field office archaeologists, assists with development and implementation of cultural resource policy at the national level.

Inventory Information

The relatively small percentage of public lands inventoried to date has resulted in a huge quantity of locational and other archaeological data, especially in areas of high priority for energy and other development. To help manage this information, BLM partnered with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) in a cultural resources data sharing project to build shared databases for site records and inventory information. Since 1997, BLM has contributed over \$2,000,000 to assist SHPOs in developing their electronic records management capability. As a result, this information is more accessible for management and compliance and more readily synthesized and analyzed to inform BLM's large-scale planning and decision making in less surveyed areas. This is particularly valuable in areas with the potential for future development.

Site Protection

BLM uses a variety of educational, physical, and administrative tools to protect archaeological sites.

BLM partnership and volunteer programs, including the Antiquities Act Centennial Celebration (see Smith and Brook in this issue), Project Archaeology curricula, History Mystery series, archaeology month celebrations, and on-site interpretation projects, emphasize the importance of protecting cultural resources for present and future generations.

Physical-protection measures include site stabilization and construction of paths and information signs to limit visitor damage at heritage tourism destinations. Law enforcement is crucial for the successful prevention of vandalism and theft, and BLM's Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) enforcement efforts have achieved some spectacular results. Site steward programs help stretch a thin on-the-ground presence with volunteers. Planning designations, such as the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, are one of several types of administrative protection used for areas that require special consideration.

Compliance

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM considers the potential of its undertakings to affect cultural resources that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In 1997, the BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of SHPOs made a commitment to carry out their respective roles in the NHPA 106 process more efficiently. This process is outlined in a 1997 national Programmatic Agreement, the 8100 manual and handbook series, and individual state protocols. BLM's H-8120-1 General Procedural Guidance for Native American Consultation handbook governs its tribal consultation process. In FY 2005, over 16,000 undertakings triggered some level of NHPA 106 review by BLM, and the majority required some on-the-ground inventory. The vast majority of the inventory information BLM has gathered is the result of NHPA 106 procedures, which are usually performed by consultants under contract to project proponents.

Unlimited Opportunity for Inquiry

BLM encourages research on its resources and collections. BLM field and state offices provide research opportunities to universities and enter into partnerships to advance research goals, conduct field schools, and assist with publication of results. While BLM can most readily accommodate nondestructive research, it has allowed testing and excavation (Figure 3). BLM uses the ARPA permitting process to insure that those doing research on BLM public lands have the necessary professional qualifications.

Landscape-scale research has special relevance to public land management and BLM's mission. Since BLM published *Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method and Application of Archaeological Predictive Modeling* (edited by W. James Judge and Lynn Sebastian) in 1988, the availability of spatial information (maps and satellite imagery) and tools for sophisticated spatial analysis have increased significantly. The expanded database of information from project-specific inventories provides a reservoir that can now be synthesized and analyzed in a GIS environment in a manner not envisioned in 1988, as shown by recent efforts in areas with energy-development potential in Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

Collections from past inventories are retained by the federal government and provide additional opportunities for research. BLM has three internal curation facilities, the Anasazi Heritage Center in Col-



Figure 3: Excavations at Bonneville Estates Rock Shelter, above the shore of ancient Lake Bonneville in Nevada and one of the most important archaeological sites in the Great Basin.

orado, the Billings Curation Center in Montana, and the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Oregon. In addition, BLM collections are housed in approximately 155 external facilities around the country. BLM's Museum Partnership Program has provided small grants for a variety of cataloging, conservation, and exhibit development projects since 1998.

BLM is making its cumulative knowledge of the public lands increasingly accessible to the public. The comprehensive new "Adventures" website (<http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures>) includes downloadable copies of past research publication series supported by BLM State Offices, many of which are no longer available in print. BLM's Eastern States office website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>) provides access to Government Land Office records, including more than nine million survey and title records that provide an account of the settlement of the U.S. Archaeological inventory data are available to qualified users through SHPOs. BLM's "America's Priceless Heritage" series, 2004 and 2005 "Preserve America" Reports, and 8100 manual and handbook series are available at <http://www.blm.gov>.

Dedicated Professional Staff Nearing Retirement

A projected retirement bubble will soon offer opportunity for recruitment of archaeologists into the BLM workforce at all levels. BLM field and state archaeologists embody a tremendous breadth and depth of knowledge as reflected in their years of experience, education, and specializations. Many of BLM's senior staff were hired in the 1970s and early 1980s and will have soon fulfilled 30 years of government service. As they retire, BLM will lose their collective knowledge and experience. In their place, a new generation of archaeologists will bring new skills and approaches to the challenges of understanding and managing BLM public lands.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Carolyn McClellan, Richard Brook, Kate Winthrop, Mary Lou Larson, Robert King, Gary Smith, Garth Portillo, and Marilyn Nickels for their comments on earlier drafts of this paper.

References Cited

Judge, W. James, and Lynne Sebastian

- 1988 *Quantifying the Present and Predicting the Past: Theory, Method and Application of Archaeological Predictive Modeling*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado.

Muhn, James, and Hanson R. Stuart

- 1988 *Opportunity and Challenge: The Story of BLM*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

BRAC, IGPBS, AMF, GWOT, RCI, NIM, AAP, MEET CRM AT FB

Christopher E. Hamilton

Christopher E. Hamilton is an archaeologist serving as the Cultural Resource Manager for the U.S. Army, Fort Benning, Georgia & Alabama and is a member of the Committee on Government Archaeology.

Army installations, particularly large installations, are coping with a set of simultaneously occurring events that are creating interesting times for Cultural Resource Management (CRM). An “alphabet soup” of acronyms has emerged to keep track of a plethora of concurrent, uniquely named actions without overflowing available communication bandwidths, as illustrated in Figure 1, a slide from a brief developed by the Army Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) modified by adding a couple of actions that Fort Benning (FB) is currently managing. The figure succinctly identifies “a Perfect Storm” of challenges for the Army and, consequently, for CRM on Post.

The Impact of Changes at Fort Benning

Established in 1918 as the home of the Infantry, Fort Benning in Georgia and Alabama has approximately 650 historic structures and almost 4,000 archaeological resources within its 184,000-acre boundary, including the Yuchi Town National Historic Landmark (NHL) (Figure 2). Although not a degree-awarding academic institution, in terms of accredited hours awarded within 52 Programs of Instruction (POI), Fort Benning is one of the largest training institutions in the state of Georgia. I like to think of the training at Fort Benning as *extreme* academia. While training the best infantry soldiers (and soon the best armor soldiers) in the world, consideration for the preservation of the installation's historic properties is an integral part of overall environmental planning.

Of highest priority at this time is the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). (As acronyms go, it is diverting to say “GWOT”—which is pronounced “gwot”—and have listeners respond almost invariably with “what?,” leading to a snappy “close, but with a ‘g.’”) GWOT support is not a laughing matter, nor are any of the other actions that are designed to keep the country safe and secure while providing soldiers with a high quality of life. The end of the Cold War brought a sigh of relief to the world, and since before 9/11, the training focus has shifted from defending against large professional armies to smaller-scale responses and counterterrorism. Other responses to changed conditions for the Army and Fort Benning are also underway.

Army Modular Forces (AMF), for example, are the Army's response to threats that require increased flexibility, agility, and deployability, resulting in the most extensive reorganization of the Army since World War II. AMF includes not only the active Army, but also the Army Reserve and the National Guard. AMF does not pose a specific challenge to Fort Benning's historic properties, but changes to the use of one or more of over 200 historic



Figure 1: Depiction of major current events affecting cultural resources in the Army

buildings could occur, or new construction could impinge on buried cultural resources. Further adjustment by the Army to existing and expected world conditions is the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS). A large number of troops in Europe and Asia are returning home. Of those troops, some will be restationed at Fort Benning. As with AMF, existing structures will be renovated or remodeled and new structures and utilities constructed, which may affect historic properties on Post.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) will also potentially affect historic properties, but more so. The purpose of BRAC is to reduce the footprint of the military and obtain efficiencies in unit stationing that will result in overall savings to the American people. Fort Benning, the home of the Infantry, is pleased to be realigned to become the new home of Armor, as well. Fort Knox, the current home of the Armor School, will remain an active installation for deployable armor units, while Fort Benning will be given the responsibility of training both infantry and armor to work jointly in a more efficient and effective manner within a newly created Maneuver Center. Fort Benning will receive hundreds of vehicles, including scores of 70-ton M1A1 Abrams Tanks, hundreds of support vehicles, and thousands of cadre and their families, as well as thousands of new student-soldiers every year. To accommodate the added mission, some ranges are being renovated and new ranges constructed. To accommodate the additional personnel, new barracks, new family housing, and other support facilities are being planned and built. The potential effects to historic properties could be significant without thoughtful planning and consideration of alternatives.

Preservation at Fort Benning

While still in its planning stage, anticipating potential impacts to archaeological sites by new construction as well as the operation of new ranges is paramount for good historic preservation. Working with Master Planning, Range Division, and other installation organizations, the identification of sites that are known to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that might be eligible for NRHP provides the planners with the ability to tailor construction and operation of ranges to avoid adverse effects to these sites. Currently, the evaluation of over 150 sites for their eligibility to the NRHP is taking place, and it is anticipated that another 50 or more sites will be added to the list for evaluation.

The footprint of a new range may initially overlap a historic property that is eligible for the NRHP, but typically there is sufficient flexibility in range construction to avoid such properties. Included in the sites under evaluation are those within Surface Danger Zones (SDZs), which are temporary safety areas that emerge when a given range is in use in such a way that the probability that a stray round will impact the area is greater than 1 in 1,000,000. Most of the SDZs fall into established "dud" impact areas that are not available for survey or excavation due to the presence of unexploded ordnance (archaeology is important, but not worth dying for). The new tank and other ranges planned for Fort Benning are undergoing scrupulous review for all potential environmental impacts. Where such potential impacts to eligible archaeological sites cannot be avoided, consultation with SHPOs and Tribes will produce the appropriate method of mitigation to preserve as much of their scientific, historic, and other values as feasible.

Fort Benning's Residential Community Initiative (RCI) is a partnership between Fort Benning and Clarke Pinnacle Benning LLC to form Benning Family Communities LLC, which privatizes family



Figure 2: Poster of Yuchi Town NHL produced in partnership with the National Park Service (Martin Pate, artist).

housing on Post. Among existing housing are over 400 historic family-housing units. Designed by George B. Ford in the late 1920s after a plan proposed by then-Commanding General of Fort Benning, MG Briant Wells, they represent what is generally conceded to be among the best, if not *the* best, family housing in the Army. RCI has assured that these homes that have seen the likes of George Marshall, Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, Colin Powell, and other heroes too numerous to name will be maintained following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to prolong the useful life of the structures within the Fort Benning community.

The National Infantry Foundation (NIF) has emerged from the National Infantry Association and is leading the way in partnership with Fort Benning, the U.S. Army Center for Military History, and the City of Columbus in the construction of a new National Infantry Museum (NIM). The building is being designed by E. Verner Johnson and Associates, with exhibits created by Chris Chadbourne and Associates, both of Boston. It will cover an area over 150,000 sq. ft., excluding parking, parade ground, and outdoor exhibits, within about 200 acres of land. Working together to maximize the potential of bringing the story of the U.S. Army Infantry to the public, the initial design for the project was reconfigured to avoid adverse effects to nearby archaeological sites. In a related action, BRAC is bringing to Fort Benning not only the Armor School, but the National Armor Museum (NAM) as well. Of similar size to the NIM, the NAM and NIM will complement each other and provide an outstanding learning experience. Both will be located just across the street from Columbus State University's Oxbow Meadows Environmental Center, forming a complex that will provide a broadly based and entertaining educational opportunity for both soldiers and the general public.

The Army Alternate Procedures (AAP)

To improve efficiency in the installation's CRM, Fort Benning has adopted the Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). Replacing 36 CFR 800, the Historic Properties Component (HPC) of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) will provide the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) followed by Fort Benning when assessing proposed actions and their potential effects on Fort Benning's historic properties. Certification of the CRM program at Fort Benning by the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) is required before the process of adoption of the AAP is complete.

The purpose of the AAP is to expedite the review of actions that might affect historic properties. At Fort Benning, the process of project review begins with the completion of the FB Form 144r, Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). All projects are reviewed by the various Program Managers, including the Cultural Resource Manager. For those projects finding no effect, a simple "concur" is noted, and CRM review ends. Using 36 CFR 800, a finding of no adverse effect would still require review by the SHPOs and Tribes, as necessary. Under AAP, however, a finding of no adverse effect will require no further review prior to the project notice to proceed, although the project is kept for a yearly review by the relevant state SHPO and Tribes in consultation with Fort Benning. An initial finding of an adverse effect for a project can be changed to no effect or no adverse effect if redesign or other avoidance measures are taken. Should mitigation be required, consultation with the appropriate SHPO and Tribes, as needed, will be conducted through the process required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1973, as amended (NEPA). At this stage, comment may be formally from all stakeholders, and Fort Benning must take into account such comments prior to making a decision on the manner it will proceed. It should be noted that no Memorandum of Agreements between Fort Benning and other stakeholders will be needed after certification by the ACHP, thus eliminating a time-consuming effort normally found under 36 CFR 800.

The AAP is most applicable in large installation settings where a qualified staff is available to make determinations of effect on historic properties and provide guidance on avoidance or mitigation, as necessary. Only NHPA Section 106 is covered by the AAP. All other CRM legal requirements such as the

➤ HAMILTON, continued on page 59

ARCHAEOLOGY, STEWARDSHIP, AND SOVEREIGNTY

**John R. Welch, Mark Altaha, Doreen Gatewood,
Karl A. Hoerig, and Ramon Riley**

John R. Welch, Canada Research Chair in Indigenous Heritage Stewardship at Simon Fraser University, is an advisor to the White Mountain Apache Tribe Heritage Program and a member of the Committee on Government Archaeology. Mark Altaha (White Mountain Apache Tribe) is the Tribe's Historic Preservation Officer. Doreen Gatewood (White Mountain Apache Tribe) is the Tribe's Director of Planning and Resource Conservation. Karl A. Hoerig is museum director for the White Mountain Apache Tribe at Fort Apache, Arizona. Ramon Riley (White Mountain Apache Tribe) is the Tribe's Cultural Resources Director.

Calvin Coolidge's reverberant exclamation that "the business of government is business" is less than a half truth. In fact, the business of government is sovereignty, the protection and exercise of which is the preeminent concern of nations of every size and persuasion. Whether enacting constitutional reforms, negotiating treaties with peers, investigating and punishing its representatives, or ensuring the integrity and vitality of its constituent territory and communities, governments are defined by and through the exercise of rights and responsibilities derived from independent authority over people and territory (Hoffman 1998). Contrary to most dictionary definitions and a lot of rhetoric, absolute sovereignty is a political theory; all sovereigns depend somewhat on both the consent of constituents and the recognition of peers. The former is generally garnered through judicious and effective governance, while the latter is typically established through diplomatic relations and treaties.

What does Sovereignty have to do with Archaeology?

If we see archaeology's central purpose as research—meaning excavation-based inquiry into ancient lifeways—the answer may be "not much." But if we follow Lipe (1974) and prioritize archaeology's conservation ethic—meaning the protection and appropriate use of our cumulative material inheritance—even the short answer is too long to give justice to here. Virtually all government archaeology embraces the conservation approach. Since time immemorial, governments and leaders have employed and protected places and associated objects and traditions to create, bolster, and maintain national identities, to document and adjudicate changing national territories and boundaries, and to gain strategic perspectives on what aspects of culture and the environment should be carried forward (e.g., Meskell 1998). This non-exhaustive list highlights archaeology as one aspect of heritage stewardship, heritage stewardship as one element of governance, and governance as the central process for enacting sovereignty.

Government Archaeology Of, By and For the White Mountain Apache Tribe

Sovereignty is of particular interest where it is suppressed (e.g., Indigenous settings) or under "reconstruction" (e.g., Iraq). Since the 1960s, the White Mountain Apache Tribe's continuous quest to enhance sovereignty has accorded a prominent role to heritage stewardship. To complement previous reviews of organization development and tourism initiatives (Welch 2000 and Welch et al. 2005, respectively), we focus here on how archaeologically derived stewardship by and for the White Mountain Apache Tribe is integrating governance, land, culture, and the mandates to sustain connections among these. Housed within the Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School National Register Historic District, the Tribe's

Heritage Program consists of the *Nohwike' Bágowa* Cultural Center and Museum, the office of the Cultural Resources Director and repatriation coordinator, and the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). The dozen tribal members and advisors staffing these units are guided by the Tribe's Cultural Advisory Board and report to coauthor Doreen Gatewood, Director of the Division of Planning and Resource Conservation.

About three-quarters of the Tribe's 15,000 members reside on nearly 1.7 million acres of trust lands encompassing the majority of the rugged upper Salt River watershed, Arizona (a.k.a. Fort Apache Indian Reservation). Apache stewardship is inextricably "grounded" in geography. Many tribal members maintain enduring links to significant sacred and secular places within reservation boundaries and throughout the much larger Western Apache (*Ndee*) aboriginal territory, which is shared with the members of the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the Tonto Apache Tribe, and the Yavapai-Apache Nation.

What follows here is an examination of the Tribe's assertions of sovereignty through reference to four elements of nation building: self-determination, self-governance, self-representation, and recognition. Familiar to Indigenous nations, these elements are crucial legal, political, and administrative dynamics in Canada's First Nations and federally recognized tribes in the U.S. (see Wilkins and Lomawaima 2001). Conservation-based archaeology is playing significant roles in the expansion and enhancement of the Tribe's sovereignty through contributions to each of these four overlapping domains.

Self-Determination

Self-determination, meaning program and policy initiatives creating economic and educational opportunities in accord with long-standing and emergent community values and aspirations, is the foundation for meaningful governance. The Tribe's self-determination program initiatives have focused on the assumption of functions and duties previously discharged by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and, in the case of the THPO, by Arizona's SHPO. The assumption of these responsibilities has boosted the Tribe's administrative and technical capacities, to be sure, but it has also begun to shift the burden for long-range planning and sustainable development to the Tribe and its members. To provide the administrative and practical support for stewardship efforts, the Tribe has developed policies for collections management, repatriation, and cultural heritage stewardship. These policies are being folded together to form a heritage code. Guiding principles include ensuring that the Tribe and its members receive most of the benefits from the stewardship projects, prioritizing quality of visitor experiences over quantity of tourism, investing in the creation of sustainable jobs and long-term opportunities, and following diverse *Ndee* cultural precepts.

As the Tribe continues to recover from decades of commercially focused, BIA-facilitated resource extraction, *Ndee* stewardship principles are reemerging as foundations for law and policy. Apache stewardship requires a harmonious balance between what is harvested with what humans offer or provide. Coupled with the Apache mandate to avoid all forms of disrespect toward the deceased or places of cultural significance, the balance principle translates into a protective mandate. Among the most important roles played by the heritage program is the identification, documentation, and avoidance of all cultural heritage threatened by community and economic development programs and projects. The Tribe only considers intrusive means for the partial reduction of these threats when there is a compelling Apache interest. In consequence, excavation-focused reduction of adverse effects is a rarity, and the emphasis is on advance planning. In this regard, stewardship itself has become a significant aspect of the Tribe's economic development. Since 1990, the Tribe has added about one full-time job in cultural and environmental stewardship per year. Except for the museum director (coauthor Karl Hoerig), all of these positions are occupied by trained and experienced tribal members (Figure 1).

Self-Governance

Self-governance in this context refers to systems of authority and capacity to conserve vital places, objects, traditions, and ecosystem processes (see Flanders 1999). In addition to the Heritage Program, the White Mountain Apache Tribe oversees forestry, wildlife and fisheries management, and hydrology

and watershed restoration programs. These divisions, although seemingly at odds with the *Ndee* view of the unity of nature and culture, are coordinated through an interdisciplinary project-review process and Tribal Council supervision. Preference for hiring, training, and promoting tribal members leverages the benefits of working in a small community and creates opportunities for the assertion of Apache ways of thinking and doing. Non-*Ndee* personnel are encouraged to transfer skills and knowledge to tribal members, and coauthor John Welch relinquished his THPO position once coauthor Mark Altaha was willing to accept it. In addition to the importance of providing employment for those with local families, experience shows that individuals with greater stakes in government in general and stewardship in particular are more likely to display the initiative, industry, imagination, and intestines required to achieve desired outcomes. As the communal owners and caretakers of a spectacular but hardly limitless or indestructible land base, today's Apaches are determining the health and welfare of all future tribal members. A great deal is at stake.



Figure 1: Mark Antonio stabilizing Kinishba Ruins National Historic Landmark. (Photo credit: K. Hoerig/WMAT Photo)

Self-Representation

Self-representation is an underappreciated but critical element of sovereignty and refers here to first-person portrayals of community culture, history, preferences, and goals. The fundamental principle in play is that Apache people are uniquely qualified and entitled to represent themselves, a view increasingly asserted in media, planning, tourism, and interpretative political, economic, and scholarly contexts. Regarding the interpretive materials at the Cultural Center and Museum, as well as the policies and other texts, the contributing non-Apaches have been obliged to facilitate and amplify Apache views. The contributors have been rewarded with opportunities to glimpse the richness and integrity of *Ndee* perspectives and to bring up points of agreement and discord with non-Apache perspectives on Apache history and culture. In the context of identifying and interpreting the material remains of ancient and historic-period occupation and use of tribal lands, it is difficult to overstate either the relevance of Apache knowledge or the value this knowledge and perspective adds to academically derived archaeology (Figure 2).

Recognition

Recognition of the White Mountain Apache Tribe, and of the approximately 564 other tribal governments acknowledged by the U.S., has been a starting point in struggles for sovereignty, rather than a destination. Because the Tribe's trust lands share borders with the San Carlos Apache Tribe and U.S. Forest Service lands, and because these lands were once home to the ancestors of Hopis and Zunis, recognition has accrued primarily through intergovernmental negotiations with federal agencies and tribal peers. The Tribe has engaged representatives of other tribal governments to establish policies and practices relating to the protection of cultural traditions, the repatriation of human remains and cultural items, and the long-term stewardship of landscapes and sites. Commitments to intertribal discussions premised on mutual sovereignty recognition have resulted in the *Inter-Apache Agreement on Repatriation*



Figure 2: Byron Walker (left) and Harold Pahe (right) help Nick Laluk with the collection of surface artifacts at an Apache Scout habitation site at Fort Apache. (Photo credit: J. Welch/WMAT Photo)

and the Protection of Apache Cultures (1995) and the Cultural Affiliation Assessment of White Mountain Apache Tribe Lands (Welch and Ferguson 2005).

Most of the Tribe's interactions with state and federal representatives have been less productive. Among the most contentious discussions have concerned the protection of Apache sacred sites located within *Ndee* aboriginal lands but currently beyond reservation boundaries. Overcoming a decade of federal and state resistance (Welch 1997), Arizona's *Ndee* tribes obliged the Coronado National Forest to provide a formal determination of National Register eligibility for Mount Graham. An unnecessary 2005 termination of consultation relating to a proposed microwave system atop the mountain will not halt progress toward co-management of this and other highly significant and imperiled places. Nonetheless, without federal agency attention to government-to-government relations and their responsibilities as tribal fiduciaries, struggles to protect intangible Indigenous cultural property will continue indefinitely.

Governmental Archaeology Is Heritage Stewardship

Sovereignty today is commanding attention in the face of global-scale market forces, environmental concerns, cultural dilution and misappropriation, and the redrawing of national boundaries and rebuilding of governmental functions. Although it means many things, sovereignty attains urgency in Indigenous contexts, where scarce resources, colonial impositions, and external pressures to relinquish control and erode cultural distinctiveness conspire to limit and discourage its exercise. The White Mountain Apache Tribe provides an important example of the roles that heritage stewardship is playing in the reassertion of Indigenous sovereignty and in the central function of archaeology and archaeologists in this process. Self-governance, self-determination, self-representation, and recognition—the veri-

WELCH, continued on page 57

PIMA COUNTY CULTURAL RESOURCES AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Linda L. Mayro

Linda L. Mayro is the Cultural Resources Manager for Pima County, Arizona, an Advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and a member of the Committee on Government Archaeology.

Pima County, Arizona, with its long and complex prehistoric and historic past, has a diversity of historic properties located throughout a culturally diverse and vast region. Its Native American, Spanish Colonial, Mexican, and territorial heritage and living traditions remain very much a part of the community's vitality and have come to define the community's sense of place and identity. For Pima County, public policies that support historic preservation derive from the region's cultural heritage and composition, historical depth, and sense of place and identity that have fostered the community's expectations for a commitment to historic preservation from their local government.

With this basis for public support, Pima County began to develop working policies for the assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources as early as 1970, in response to growing public concern, the applicability of the Arizona Antiquities Act to county lands, and new federal laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. By 1983, these policies were formalized by the Pima County Board of Supervisors, and by 1985, they were extended to private-sector development of subdivisions and commercial projects. Today, Pima County has a comprehensive cultural resource component in the development review process for both public-works projects and private development, and an intergovernmental agreement has been developed between Pima County and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for approval of these compliance projects.

The scope of this program has been significantly expanded from its inception to consider the very broadest definition of cultural and historical resources, including archaeological sites, historic sites and buildings, traditional cultural places, living traditions, and working landscapes. To address the full breadth of these heritage sites and issues, the Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office has developed an award-winning comprehensive set of program areas that demonstrate Pima County's vision and commitment to historic preservation.

Program Areas

Review and Compliance: County Capital Improvement Projects

This program area ensures county compliance with national, state, and local historic preservation laws and policies for all county-sponsored capital improvement and construction projects including roads, parks, new government buildings, flood protection efforts, utility placement, and others. Staff works with all appropriate county departments and outside land management and regulatory agencies, and consults with SHPO and tribes, as appropriate.

Review and Compliance: Private Sector Development Projects

This program area ensures private-sector compliance with county cultural-resource policies and ordinances for land use and development in unincorporated county areas. This work involves review of Comprehensive Land Use Plan amendments, rezoning petitions, commercial development, and residential subdivision plans.

Open Space Preserves Cultural Resources Management

Inventory, management, and protection of cultural resources on existing county natural-area preserves and open space is another program area being implemented as areas are acquired under the open-space program. Typically conducted are records research, sample inventories, preparation of management plans, conservation easements, training, employment of Arizona site stewards on county lands, and interpretation of cultural resources for the public.

Grant Development & Administration

To supplement program goals, staff works to identify and procure supplemental grant funds for inventory, planning, National Register nominations, historic property acquisition, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of historic properties and exhibits.

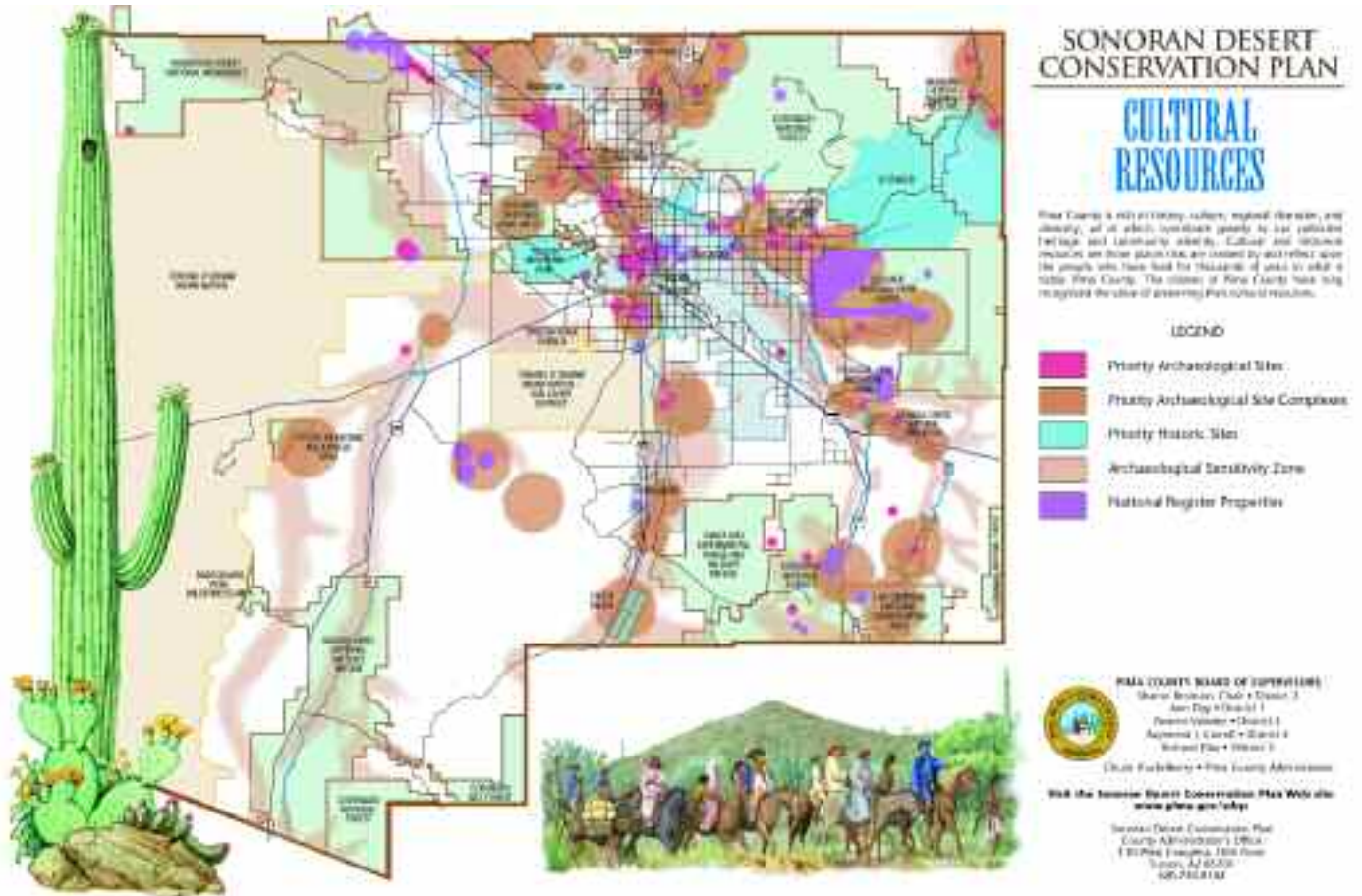


Figure 1: The Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan's Cultural Resources map, assembled with assistance from the Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office.

Public Information/Education/Outreach

This program area provides public outreach through exhibits, interpretive signage, tours, brochures, heritage booklets, awards nominations, tax incentives program, public presentations, and other interpretation. Staff also provides information to tribes and descendant groups; attendance at national, state, and local professional conferences; training; publications; and participation and professional memberships in national organizations such as Smithsonian Institution, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Society for American Archaeology, the Arizona Preservation Foundation, and other organizations.

Historic Preservation Bond Program

Voters in 1997 and 2004 approved \$28-million historic-preservation bond funds for acquisition, rehabilitation, and

interpretation of historical and archaeological sites throughout Pima County. Properties include "Pima County Priority Cultural Resources and Historic Sites," which were selected as the "last of the best places" and for their potential to provide the greatest public benefit.

Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan

Staff participated in the development of the cultural resources element and database for this regional conservation land-use plan by preparing numerous technical reports as well as a predictive model of cultural resource sensitivity (Figure 1). The ranch conservation element was also developed by amassing data on ranching, preparing technical reports to define ranching as a land use, and facilitating ranch conservation through easements and acquisition throughout Pima County.

Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area

This program area involves a multi-jurisdictional effort for Congressional designation of the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area defined by the Santa Cruz River watershed in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties. Support has been obtained from all jurisdictions, tribes, land-management agencies, local business organizations, and other local community groups. To date, the feasibility study is complete, and a draft bill has been submitted to Congressional members for introduction.

Summary

Pima County has adopted a set of preservation policies, regulations, and ordinances, and has worked together with state and

federal agencies to create a number of program areas to further historic preservation on a regional basis. This takes significant cooperation among the various jurisdictions, agencies, county departments, commissions, planners, outside engineering and consulting firms, and elected officials to ensure that we are collectively achieving our preservation objectives and serving the public interest. Regardless of the unique circumstances in any local government setting, protections for archaeological and historical properties do not develop without public support and the political will to establish public policies and programs. Once established, the success and future of historic preservation policy and programs is then determined by how well these efforts benefit the public and meet community expectations.

Geophysical Instruments from GSSI

EM Conductivity

Profiler EMP-400™



Ground Penetrating Radar

SIR-3000™




Get The Information You Need

- Locate areas for excavation planning
- Identify sensitive areas for avoidance
- Make the most of your field time
- 3D data images for excavation planning and archaeological survey



GPR data collected over a 1750-1850's cemetery in Auburn, Massachusetts



Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc.
The World Leader in Subsurface Imaging™

www.geophysical.com
sales@geophysical.com
800-524-3011

CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW IN CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND

Kirsti Uunila

Kirsti Uunila is a Historic Preservation Planner in the Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning.

Calvert County, Maryland is a peninsula, nine miles at its widest and 45 miles long, bounded on the west by the Patuxent River and on the east by the Chesapeake Bay. The river and bay meet at the southern tip of the county. Creeks, some wide and deep, dissect the land on both sides. Calvert County contains 140,000 acres and is the smallest geographic jurisdiction in the state, with the exception of Baltimore City. Humans have lived at least 12,000 years in the region; over 500 archaeological sites have been recorded in Calvert County, though no comprehensive, systematic survey has ever been done. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, consisting mostly of historic structures, currently has more than 1,300 entries for the county and includes a wide range of site types. The county's population is approximately 85,000.

Evolution of Preservation Planning

The population remained nearly stable from after the Civil War until the mid-twentieth century. Agriculture—principally tobacco—was the mainstay of the economy until the third quarter of the last century. Since the 1970s, the population has trebled and the pressures to develop the countryside, on one hand, and to preserve it, on the other, have intensified. To meet the challenge, planning began in earnest in the 1970s. In the comprehensive plan of the 1980s, historic preservation had its own chapter, and preserving landmark structures was seen as key to ensuring an enduring sense of identity. By the 1997 plan, the role of historic preservation was explicit. Local cultural heritage—including archaeology, oral history, tobacco barns, vernacular houses, steamboat landings, and oyster boats—was presented to new residents as the essential Calvert County that they should come to know, understand, and cherish. Planners used heritage as a tool to promote sustainability and a sense of place. In the 2004 plan, cultural heritage and environmental resources are seen as inextricably linked.

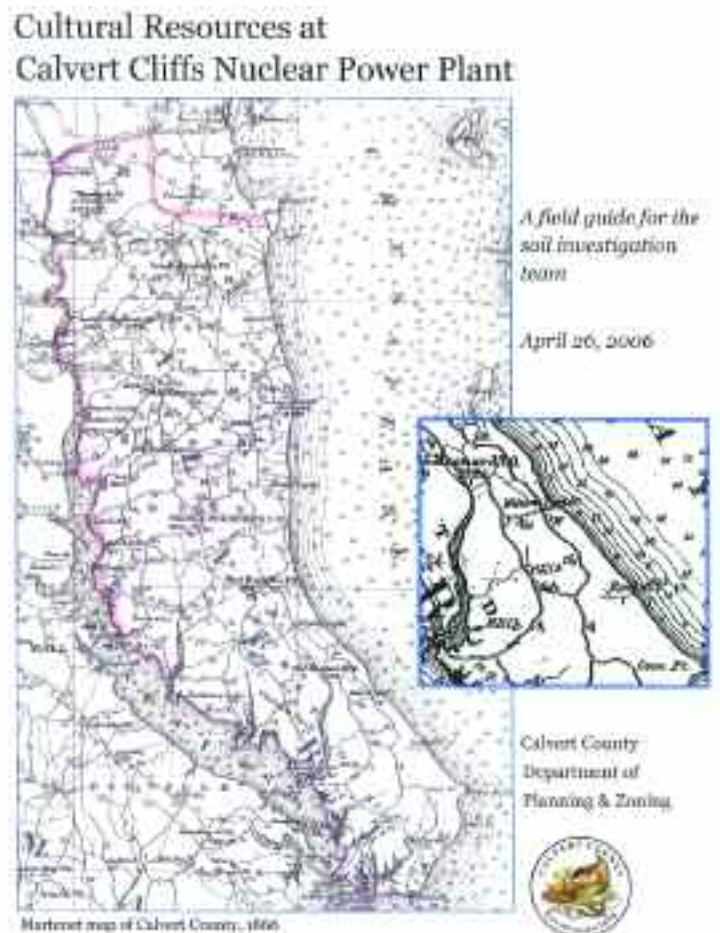


Figure 1: Constellation Energy's feasibility study for the siting of a third and fourth nuclear reactor at Calvert Cliffs did not trigger compliance archaeology at the federal or state level, although actual construction would, of course. Concerned about what might be overlooked in hundreds of test borings, a crash-course in artifact identification was created and, with the cooperation of Constellation and its partners, offered to the field teams who agreed to identify and collect according to bore-test location numbers. The photo shows the cover of the 12-page booklet furnished to every member of the drilling and soil testing crew.



Figure 2: Monitoring of development projects, although often tedious and at odd hours, has yielded important information. In this photo, the hoe is excavating for a sewer along a public road to serve a new office building. The hoe has just uncovered the base of a brick foundation 10 feet below grade, where the man is standing. The profile along the road revealed two or three earlier roads, the first made with tar and chip around 1923, at more than 9 feet below the present surface.

The county commissioners established a Historic District Commission (HDC) in 1974, staffed by the Department of Planning and Zoning. In this mostly rural county, “district” is a misnomer; properties designated under the ordinance would more appropriately be termed “landmarks.” There are now 78 properties so designated, ranging from vernacular houses on small lots to an eighteenth-century farm of more than 300 acres. In the 1990s, the historic district ordinance was amended to include archaeology explicitly. The HDC reviews all development projects, whether they involve a designated property or not.

In addition to the historic district ordinance, two of the seven town-center zoning ordinances and the multifamily and townhouse ordinance may require archaeology, with the finding of high potential in a project area. A recent effort to extend an archaeological requirement countywide for all commercial developments and all residential subdivisions of five lots or more fizzled. The HDC is working to introduce it as a text amendment to the zoning ordinance.

County Preservation Procedures

All projects undertaken by the county are subject to archaeological requirements. When archaeology is required at the local level, the scope of work is written by the historic preservation planner specifying investigation that meets state guidelines.

Calvert County subdivision regulations allow for the evaluation of cultural resources but equivocate on the responsibility to protect, preserve, or mitigate adverse effects. Until this year, if staff and the HDC recommended the retention of a historic structure on a subdivision, and the planning commission

required it, it would still be possible for a developer to “burn his way out of” the requirement. In practice, a bond may now be set for restoration of historic structures that are required to be retained in subdivisions. Should a developer fail to meet the requirement, the forfeited amount could be applied to a preservation fund for other projects. The applicability of bonding under the subdivision regulations for recommended avoidance or mitigation of archaeological resources is being explored.

The county may get involved when the state requires compliance archaeology, under wetlands permits, for example. In practice, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) refers the property owner to the county. The historic preservation planner then writes the scopes of work and reviews proposals, if requested, and consults with the SHPO in reviewing the project. When the compliance projects are roads, the State Highway Administration (SHA) has its own process. The county is invited to comment and may share information, but does not prepare scopes or review the work.

Documentation, protection, and oversight activities may occur that are not otherwise authorized by the county code or zoning ordinance. One example is review of demolition permits on all structures 50 years or older. This practice was initiated when a historic barn was intentionally demolished under a permit to burn debris. Demolition review provided the opportunity to identify and preserve the oldest-known one-room school for African Americans in the county, as well as many other previously unrecorded resources. The process is potentially a powerful way to inform citizens about the history of their properties and the benefits of participating in a preservation program.

Educating the Public

Public education is the most effective tool for site protection and promotion of archaeology. Calvert County planning at present has one full-time archaeologist assigned to cultural resources. For all the archaeology that cannot be required, some basic documentation gets done with volunteers and interns. Certified local government grants have funded cultural documentation projects to produce books and videos celebrating local history. These efforts and countless PowerPoint presentations to civic organizations, schools, and teacher in-services help to establish legitimacy for the stewardship of material culture on and under the landscape in Calvert County. When the public values and expects its adopted history—its identity—to be preserved and interpreted, the regulatory authority might be anticipated to follow. We are hopeful.



Figure 3: A fieldstone chimney marks the site of a post-Civil-War-era, African-American domestic site, rediscovered during the course of a subdivision review. Thanks to an adequate public facilities ordinance, the lot on which it stands will not be developed for at least two years. The developer is enthusiastic about making the site available for study. The challenge to make that happen comes to the county historic preservation program.

THE EDUCATION OF GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Scott Anfinson

Scott Anfinson is the State Archaeologist for Minnesota, and he teaches CRM and regional archaeology courses in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota.

This article is about *education* rather than *training*. Training is usually internal development for people who are already employed. Training tends to be focused on how to implement particular laws or deal with particular problems within specific agencies. For example, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) law enforcement training is popular within federal land management agencies. Education, in contrast, provides the broad-based knowledge, skills, and ethical grounding to effectively carry out a particular profession. It is method, theory, and history. Colleges and universities most often provide education, usually prior to an individual getting a full-time job. Principal investigator-level cultural resource management (CRM) archaeologists generally have been *educated* at the M.A. level, as required by various state and federal regulations. Almost all U.S. archaeologists are educated within anthropology departments.

A 1998 SAA survey (Smith and Krass 2000) suggested that most advanced-degree archaeology students intend on staying within academia after they graduate, but the fact remains that most will end up with jobs in CRM, many as government archaeologists. Yet, archaeologically focused CRM classes are only occasionally taught in university settings. If they are, it usually is only one course per department, and such classes are rarely part of a formal degree program in CRM. The great majority of government archaeologists probably never had an introduction to CRM course while they were obtaining their degree. Even fewer graduated from an institution with a formal degree program in archaeological CRM. Becoming a competent CRM archaeologist is usually all about on-the-job *training*.

Educational Requirements for Government CRM

There are two basic types of CRM archaeologists: government and private business. Private-business archaeologists have some freedom to pick and choose which contracts they work on, thus they can be specialists. They do not necessarily need a broad-based CRM education. If CRM firms want to offer their clients a broad range of services, they can hire a broad range of staff. Private-business archaeology can be more cost effective, however, if staff are broadly competent. Most government archaeologists, in contrast, need a wide range of experience and education to deal with issues that are inherent to their positions. Many work in small shops where they may be the only archaeologist. They must be prepared to carry out consultation with a variety of cultural groups, identify artifacts from both prehistoric and historic contexts, evaluate the significance of very diverse property types, deal with sacred site issues, develop RFPs and research designs for different kinds of archaeological projects, write agreement documents and management plans, and understand multiple laws.

Archaeologists going into government service would benefit greatly from receiving advanced degrees from institutions that have formal CRM archaeological programs that provide a broad-based but CRM-focused learning experience. Such programs are best situated in anthropology departments because tribal consultation, sacred site issues, international cooperation, and evaluations of traditional cultural properties are becoming more important. Furthermore, as Cobb and Versaggi (2001) have discussed, an anthropological education helps archaeologists frame broader research questions in evaluating site sig-

nificance, better deal with ethical issues, and better fulfill stewardship obligations.

Formal CRM archaeology programs should consist of the following elements: (1) multiple faculty with broad experience in CRM, not just experience in doing a few CRM contracts; (2) multiple focused CRM classes, including an introductory course providing an overview of the history, laws, and issues, as well as advanced courses in the National Register of Historic Places, agreement documents, international CRM, etc.; (3) courses in both prehistoric and historical archaeology; (4) courses in regional archaeological contexts (e.g., Midwestern archaeology); (5) courses in American Indian ethnography; (6) outside electives in architecture, public history, American Indian studies, museum studies, GIS, and other CRM-related fields; and (7) internships with public agencies. It is also helpful to have an attached archaeological contracting entity or at least a field school to provide advanced experience (Figure 1).

Surveying CRM Education in North America

In early 2005, I completed an intensive Internet search and posted a query on the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) email listserv in an attempt to find all colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada that offered formal archaeological CRM advanced degrees. Once I located these programs, I evaluated them regarding the number of focused CRM courses offered, the number of faculty that listed CRM as an area of interest, and what kinds of CRM experience the faculty had. I also looked at CRM internship availability; the use of outside electives; the availability of courses in prehistoric and historical archaeology, regional archaeological contexts, and American Indian ethnography; the types of field schools offered; and the availability of a CRM contracting facility attached to the school. I also looked at the Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology Programs (COPAA) website, which listed seven programs that appeared to have an archaeological CRM component. Four of these had turned up in my earlier search.

I found 14 universities in the U.S. that offered a specialty in CRM as a formal part of an anthropology/archaeology graduate degree program: American University, Alaska-Anchorage, Boston University, California-Northridge, Maryland, Minnesota-Minneapolis, Mississippi State, Montana, Northern Arizona, Oregon State, Sonoma State, South Carolina, South Florida, and Texas A&M. All programs were within anthropology departments except Boston University, which was within an archaeology department. I did not find any Canadian schools that offered focused archaeological CRM training as part of a graduate degree program.

The quality and quantity of CRM coursework offered within these programs greatly varied. With regard to the number of focused CRM courses, Boston, Montana, and Northern Arizona offered three, South Florida offered two, and the others offered only one. As for self-identified or obvious CRM-interested, full-time faculty, Boston had three, while Montana, South Florida, Northridge, Northern Arizona, and Sonoma had two. Most others had one (one had none), although South Carolina, Maryland, and Minnesota appeared to have several part-time CRM instructors. It was difficult to evaluate the types of CRM experiences faculty had, as detailed online *vitae* were usually unavailable.

As for other important aspects of the CRM archaeology programs at these schools, most required an internship and most required or allowed appropriate elective courses outside the department. All but four had courses in both prehistoric and historical archaeology. Most offered a course in regional archaeology, and most offered a course in North American Indian ethnography. Five schools had archaeological contracting facilities attached to the department. Ten schools offered a local summer field school in 2005.



Figure 1: Graduate student Brad Newbold takes notes before profiling a wall at North Creek Shelter, a site in southern Utah that is being excavated by Brigham Young University in cooperation with the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and Brigham Young University's Office of Public Archaeology. (Photo credit: David Yoder and Joel Janetski)

Several other schools, while not listing formal programs, have some focus on CRM archaeology. Binghamton University's Department of Anthropology has two CRM archaeology courses, two identified CRM faculty, and an affiliated contracting program. Both the University of Arkansas and Eastern New Mexico University offer two focused CRM archaeology courses. Many other schools offer a course in CRM archaeology within anthropology departments. A few universities promote internships or certificate programs that have some CRM focus (e.g., Nevada-Reno). A few undergraduate programs in the U.S. include interdisciplinary historic preservation courses with some anthropological perspective: Salve Regina University, Mary Washington College, California State-Chico, and West Virginia University.

These basic statistics should not be used in isolation to evaluate the quality of a graduate education in CRM archaeology at any of the above-listed schools. Many CRM courses are taught by instructors that may have directed a CRM-funded project, but lack a broad or deep understanding of CRM with regard to management aspects, fine points of laws and regulations, the requirements of the National Register, how to write agreement documents, and non-archaeological aspects of the practice. Some universities that provide focused CRM training may emphasize historical or non-North American archaeology, thus limiting capabilities in evaluating a broad range of sites, dealing with traditional cultural properties/ sacred sites, and undertaking tribal consultation. In addition, the Internet-based search for this survey may have missed some programs.

The Adequacy of CRM Education

In summary, there are only a few universities in the U.S., and apparently none in Canada, that offer comprehensive graduate programs in archaeologically focused CRM. Government archaeologists benefit the most from a focused university education in CRM. This education should involve multiple CRM classes that are taught by instructors broadly familiar with all of the important aspects of CRM. The use of adjunct faculty who hold government or private-sector jobs is highly recommended (e.g., Maryland), limiting the necessity for departments to hire additional full-time staff. Appropriate CRM electives from other departments should be encouraged. Internships should be available at government agencies with experienced CRM archaeological staff. State Historic Preservation Offices are especially appropriate locations for internships, as they deal with a broad range of CRM issues, property types, and documentation.

Most academic archaeologists recognize the need for focused CRM coursework. The lack of formal CRM education within anthropology departments is often due to resistance by non-archaeological faculty who view such coursework as "vocational training." Yet, CRM archaeology is increasingly being viewed as applied anthropology. Furthermore, a focused CRM program is probably one of the best recruitment tools for anthropology departments. Graduates of such programs are probably the most employable of any of their graduates. As anthropology departments struggle to remain relevant, CRM programs could be a significant part of their salvation.

As the baby boom generation starts to retire, we should be doubly alarmed at the implications. Not only will we rapidly lose a great number of government archaeologists, we will lose the archaeologists who know the most about our CRM system. The only way to effectively and efficiently replace this loss is to provide focused CRM education at the university level. Every American university with an archaeological component within an anthropology department should offer a focused CRM course. Many should start CRM advanced-degree programs. Both government agencies and anthropology departments would greatly benefit, and, of course, so would their students and the public.

References Cited

Cobb, C., and N. Versaggi

- 2001 The Significance of Four-Field Training for Cultural Resource Management. Paper presented at Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C.

Smith, G., and D. Krass

- 2000 SAA Surveys Regarding Public Archaeology/Cultural Resource Management and Teaching. In *Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century*, edited by S. Bender and G. Smith, pp. 21–27. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

INTERAGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AN EXAMPLE FROM THE GOETZ SITE ON THE NATIONAL ELK REFUGE, WYOMING

Kenneth P. Cannon and Molly Boeka Cannon

Kenneth Cannon and Molly Cannon are archaeologists with the National Park Service's Midwest Archeological Center.

Archaeological investigations at the Goetz Site (48TE455) on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Elk Refuge in Teton County, Wyoming were initiated in 2000. The project involves the financial and administrative support of two federal agencies, the local historical society, the local chapter of the state archaeological society, private individuals and companies, and an international conservation organization, plus thousands of volunteer hours. This project is unusual for the assistance program at the National Park Service's (NPS) Midwest Archeological Center by being problem-oriented and not motivated by Section 106.

The original research focus of the project was to understand the role of bison in the precontact ecology and economy of Jackson Hole. Traditionally, bison have been viewed as a minor component of the Jackson Hole fauna. In his book, *People of the High Country: Jackson Hole Before the Settlers*, Gary Wright (1984) stated that bison were unpredictable and too small in number to provide a stable food resource. Wright's arguments were based upon limited archaeological evidence of bison and the relatively small modern Jackson Hole herd. Since the publication of Wright's book, archaeological excavations in Grand Teton National Park and southern Jackson Hole suggest bison may have been more common prehistorically than previously envisioned.

The Goetz Site

The Goetz Site is located in a narrow, steep-walled drainage in the northeast portion of the National Elk Refuge that heads on the flanks of Sheep Mountain in the Gros Ventre Wilderness. The mouth of the drainage opens onto Long Hollow, a sagebrush-grassland underlain by loess-mantled gravel. Many plant species, several of economic importance, have been identified. The valley walls are steep, and the valley bottom is roughly 50 m wide and may have served as a natural game trap. The entire area was covered by glaciers of the penultimate glaciation and the valley occupied by streams during the Bull Lake recession, as well as Pinedale. Finer-grained Holocene alluvial, eolian, and colluvial deposits overlie the older Pleistocene deposits and contain the archaeological deposits. A spring at the base of the valley slope probably served as an attractant to both large mammals and humans.

The potential of the Goetz Site was originally identified in 1971 when trenching around the spring exposed large mammal bones. The University of Wyoming field school, under the direction of George Frison, revealed bison bones along with lithic tools and debris from an excavation of a 5-by-1-foot block. The recovered material was never fully analyzed and was minimally reported by Love (1972). A radiocarbon age of A.D. 1560 \pm 115 years was obtained from a thin carbon lens about nine inches below the surface, but above the bone deposit. Reanalysis of the bison bone indicates a minimum of four individuals were killed and processed at the site. An age of 800 \pm 40 RCYBP (Beta-133690; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -21.0\text{‰}$) was obtained from a right bison metatarsal. The right calcaneus and right mandible of a black bear (*Ursus*

americanus) were also identified.

Despite the limited analysis, the site became imbedded in the regional literature as either “a game trap and quartzite quarry” (Wright and Marceau 1981:13) or merely a “bison trap” (Wright 1984:Table 3). Based upon Love’s description and the reanalysis, we felt the Goetz Site was a prime candidate to yield information on precontact bison in Jackson Hole.

The NPS Midwest Archeological Center Project

In 2001, we began a formal program to investigate the role of bison in the ecology and economy of precontact Jackson Hole. What we found was a much longer and more diverse occupation represented at the Goetz Site, the 800-year-old bison kill being only one component. Funding for the research has been provided by grants from the Earthwatch Institute and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service through a Challenge Cost Share grant. Additional support has been graciously provided by the Teton County Historic Preservation Board, the Jackson Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Patagonia, Lynne Bama, and Michael Collins. The Earthwatch Institute was a major source of our funding, plus the numerous hours of labor provided by Earthwatch volunteers. From 2001 to 2004, Earthwatch volunteers from 16 states and six countries enthusiastically provided well over 6,000 hours of labor. This project has also benefited from the efforts of University of Nebraska-Lincoln students Greg Horner and Amanda Landon.

Between 2001 and 2003, we focused upon delineating the vertical and horizontal extent of the site through hand excavation. A feature complex of burned bone, stone tools, and fired rock that encompasses a minimum of 9 sq m was uncovered. A large mammal long-bone fragment from the feature was dated to 1900 ± 40 RCYBP (Beta-165942; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -19.2$). A second radiocarbon age, 3360 ± 40 RCYBP (Beta-183741; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -21.1$), was obtained from the mid-shaft fragment of either the tibia or femur of a medium-sized artiodactyl recovered from 90 cm below surface from another area of the site. Hand excavations involve the piece-plotting of all items larger than 2 cm using a SOKKIA Total Station, with data being downloaded into an SDR field notebook. Mapping data were then downloaded into a Microsoft Access database for further analysis. Site maps are constructed in ArcGIS. Additional characteristics of the artifacts were also recorded in the field including dip-and-strike (Figure 1). At this time, all excavated material not from features was dry-screened through 1/8-inch (3.2-mm) mesh.

In 2003 and 2004, we began a geophysical survey of the site using a GeoScan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer. Results indicate the presence of several anomalies that may represent precontact deposits. Ground-truthing revealed evidence of fired rock and lithic debris. Data recovered from the geophysical survey will guide further investigations. It was during 2004 that we modified our recovery technique from dry-screening to water-screening through 1/16-inch (1.6-mm) mesh in order to increase the potential of recovering microfaunal and other paleoenvironmental remains (Figure 2).

We conducted backhoe trenching in 2004 across the site for geomorphic exploration. Kenneth Pierce (U.S. Geological Survey) and William Eckerle (Western GeoArch Research) conducted the geomorphic investigations. Trench 7, at the northern end of the site, provided the most compelling evidence of a long stratigraphic record. The trench exposed over 2 m of Holocene and Pleistocene fine sediment,



Figure 1: Earthwatch volunteer recording dip-and-strike on an artifact prior to removal.

including a buried paleosol in contact with late Pleistocene Pinedale-aged fluvial deposits. A bulk soil sample of the paleosol produced a mean residence age of 8840 ± 70 RCYBP (Beta-194594; $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.4\text{‰}$). In addition to the soil age, at least one early Holocene lanceolate projectile point has been recovered from the site.

Lithic raw materials at the site are dominated by local quartzite cobbles. This is in contrast to other sites in the region in which volcanic glasses and cherts predominate. Glacially redeposited quartzite cobbles were being bifacially reduced on site. Limited geochemical analysis of obsidian artifacts by Richard Hughes (Geochemical Research Laboratory) has identified the following geochemical obsidian types: Crescent H, Phillips Pass area, Teton Pass, Obsidian Cliff, and one unknown source. Phytolith samples were collected from the trench at 10-cm intervals by Steve Bozarth (University of Kansas). Additional sampling was conducted for mechanical and chemical analysis of the soils, as well as magnetic susceptibility. Immunological residue analysis of stone tools has produced positive results for bear, deer, rat, rabbit, *Chenopodiaceae*, and *Asteraceae*. Faunal remains include bear, elk, deer/sheep, and bison.

Despite intense work focused upon the postglacial geologic (e.g., Good and Pierce 1996) and vegetative history (e.g., Whitlock 1993) of Jackson Hole and northwestern Wyoming, the literature on the history of the area's faunal community and the role of mammals in precontact subsistence systems is largely speculative (Cannon et al. 2000). However, this is not the result of a lack of effort by researchers, but more likely the result of limited preservation of organic materials in this mountainous environment. The Goetz Site is unusual in this respect—it has a long record with excellent preservation of organic materials. Future excavations at the site will focus on verifying the presence of *in situ* Terminal Pleistocene–Early Holocene occupations. We believe the Goetz Site represents an important site for northwestern Wyoming where few sites with long stratigraphic records and preserved faunal material have been found (Cannon et al. 1999).

Government Archaeology Collaboration

The Goetz Site investigation is just one of the latest examples of the NPS Midwest Archeological Center's assistance to other federal agencies. From its inception in 1969, the Midwest Archeological Center has assisted other federal agencies with their cultural resource research and management needs. With shrinking budgets and limited personnel, this commitment to cooperation between agencies results in an efficient and cost-effective work force. These projects range from creating and maintaining Geographic Information System (GIS) databases, to remote sensing and geophysical prospecting, to historic structure documentation, to data recovery.



Figure 2: Earthwatch volunteers water-screening sediments.

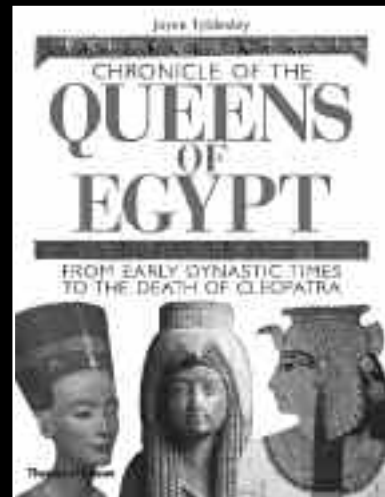
Acknowledgments

We extend our deep appreciation to the Earthwatch Institute and the many volunteers who made this work possible. Also integral to the success of this project include Rhoda Lewis, Barry Reiswig, and Ann Blakely of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ralph Hartley and Bonnie Farkas of the Midwest Archeological Center, the Teton County Historic Preservation Board, the Jackson Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society, Patagonia Inc., Lynne Bama, Michael Collins, Stephanie Crockett, William Eckerle, Kathy Helton, Susan Hughes, Patty Jackson, Kenneth Pierce, and Sal Rodriguez. Photos of the site excavations and additional reports can be obtained at http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/field_2004/earth/t1/index.htm.

References Cited

- Cannon, K. P., W. Eckerle, and K. L. Pierce
1999 Geoarcheological Investigations of the Crescent H Ranch Site (48TE1079), Teton County, Wyoming. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 16:19–20.
- Cannon, K. P., M. Sittler, and P. W. Parmalee
2000 Small Mammal Remains from Terminal Pleistocene-Holocene Deposits in Southern Jackson Hole, Wyoming. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 17:115–117.
- Good, J. M., and K. L. Pierce
1996 *Interpreting the Landscape: Recent and Ongoing Geology of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks*. Grand Teton Natural History Association, Moose, Wyoming.
- Love, C.
1972 An Archeological Survey of the Jackson Hole Region, Wyoming. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
- Whitlock, C.
1993 Postglacial Vegetation and Climate of Grand Teton National Park and Southern Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. *Ecological Monographs* 63(2):173–198.
- Wright, G. A.
1984 *People of the High Country: Jackson Hole Before the Settlers*. Peter Lang, New York.
- Wright, G. A., and T. E. Marceau
1981 Report on Excavation at Blacktail Butte. Report on file at the Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New from Thames & Hudson

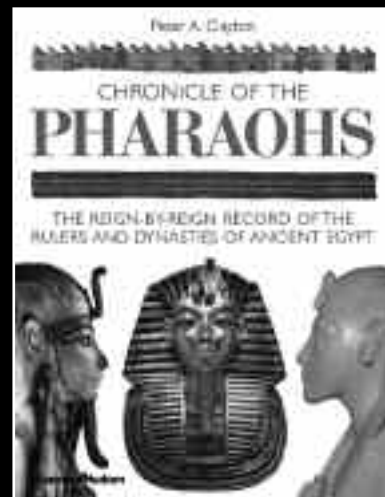


by Joyce Tyldesley

The newest title in this popular series and the first book to recount the full history of the colorful queens of Egypt

A selection of Discovery Channel & History book clubs

224 pages / 273 illus. / \$34.95




by Peter A. Clayton

"A very readable historical account as well as a handy reference." — *Science News*

A selection of Discovery Channel & Quality Paperback book clubs

224 pages / 350 illus. / \$24.95 paper

Wherever books are sold

 **Thames & Hudson**
thamesandhudsonusa.com

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AND AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Francis P. McManamon and Adrienne Anderson

Francis P. McManamon is Chief Archeologist and Adrienne Anderson is an archaeologist for the Intermountain Region. Both are with the National Park Service.

In 1906, a century ago, 25 years of effort by concerned citizens, anthropologists, archaeologists, other scientists, and government officials to protect archaeological sites on federal and Indian lands were rewarded by the enactment of the Antiquities Act. When President Theodore Roosevelt signed the bill on June 8, it became U.S. law that archaeological sites on public lands are important public resources and that they are to be treated in special ways. The law obligates federal agencies responsible for managing public lands to protect the historic, scientific, commemorative, and cultural values of the ancient and historic archaeological sites on these lands and to regulate how these public resources are used. Before the end of 1906, the secretaries of agriculture, interior, and war had agreed to and published uniform rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act (Lee 2000:267–269).

A new era began with the passage of the Antiquities Act. Very gradually over the course of one century and into another, the involvement of public agencies in U.S. archaeology and the establishment of preservation policies has broadened and deepened (McManamon 2001). Scholarship and the use of scientific methods in archaeology have grown, and professionalism in the field of archaeology has developed. Most presidents since Theodore Roosevelt have proclaimed national monuments, many to protect specific archaeological sites or areas, such as Montezuma Castle (Figure 1), El Morro, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Chaco Canyon, Canyon of the Ancients, Agua Fria, and the African Burial Ground (Figure 2). Other monuments that have been proclaimed for other historic, natural, or scientific resources also contain hundreds or thousands of archaeological sites, such as the Grand Canyon, Olympic, and Lake Clark.

How the Antiquities Act Protects Archaeological Sites

The Antiquities Act incorporates two kinds of authorities in attempting to protect archaeological sites on public lands. Section 2 gives the president the authority to set aside from settlement or development sections of public lands that contain “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest.” This allows for the protection of specific known sites. Such specific protection had proven effective in 1889 when archaeological advocates successfully petitioned congress for the protection and stabilization of Casa Grande Ruins in Arizona (Lee 2000:205–209).

The second means of protecting archaeological sites is found in Section 3 of the Antiquities Act, which takes a more general approach by regulating how any archaeological site on public land is regarded and treated. Archaeological sites and artifacts recovered from them are most valuable as sources of historic and scientific information about the past and as commemorative places. With careful excavation, analysis, and interpretation, archaeological sites reveal ancient events and long-term cultural, economic, and social developments. Archaeological studies interpret the stories of people and places often not mentioned in historical documents. Section 3 of the act recognizes these characteristics and potential of archaeological sites. By emphasizing both permitted investigation by appropriate experts and curation in proper facilities, the federal government supported the professionalization of the young discipline of archaeology.

The careful excavation and removal of artifacts required by permits issued under the Antiquities Act supported the development of typological and stratigraphic description and analysis. Such work would become methodological and technical standards for professional archaeology in the U.S. in the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century (Willey and Sabloff 1993:38–95). Furthermore, the objective of these permitted activities was to be “for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects.” The act requires that approved investigations result in public education and benefit. The purpose of the investigations is for “increasing . . . knowledge.” As one means of ensuring these public benefits, Section 3 also requires that the collections of materials from these investigations be placed in public museums for preservation and public interpretation.

Defining archaeological resources as noncommercial may be the most basic public policy established by the Antiquities Act. According to the act, archaeological sites are most valuable for the information they contain or their commemorative associations, not as commercial resources like timber or minerals that have primarily monetary value. A second important policy is how and by whom such public resources can be treated. By placing special requirements on who may excavate or remove archaeological remains, how the excavation or removal will be accomplished, and what will happen to the objects excavated or removed, the statute acknowledges that archaeological sites have a sufficiently important public value to be dealt with in a distinctive manner. They merit special consideration and protection. That is, like clean water and air, preservation of these kinds of resources and learning from the information they contain contribute to the public good.

Professionalism and Scholarship

The Antiquities Act established the requirement of professionalism and a scientific approach for any examination, excavation, removal, and other investigations of archaeological resources on public lands. By so doing, the government of the U.S. endorsed the young discipline of archaeology and the careful examination and recording of archaeological sites that its leaders were working to establish as a basis for their practice. This professional and scientific approach to archaeological resources is now accepted widely as appropriate methodology, but in 1906, it was only beginning. Endorsement of a rigorous scientific approach to archaeological investigations was consistent with the approach to other kinds of public resource management developed by Progressives between 1890 and 1920, especially during the Theodore Roosevelt administration. The Progressive political movement, which had Roosevelt’s strong



Figure 1: View of Montezuma Castle, Verde Valley, Arizona, a five-story, 20-room ancient Sinagua dwelling. Proclaimed as one of the first National Monuments by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 8, 1906 (Photo credit: 1948, National Park Service).



Figure 2: Memorial crypt and reinterment coffins, African Burial Ground National Monument, New York City. Proclaimed February 2006 one of the newest National Monuments, an urban and historic archaeological site recognizing African contributions to American history.

support, advocated the application of modern administrative and scientific methods for the management of many kinds of natural resources, including forests, range land, and water (see Hays 1976 for a detailed description). Professional and scientific approaches to the examination and treatment of other kinds of cultural resources, including historic structures, museum objects, and cultural landscapes have become accepted and valued at least in part due to this professional and scientific view of archaeology set forth in the Antiquities Act. The act confirmed such approaches as a basic aspect of public policy in dealing with such resources.

Conclusion

The Antiquities Act is recognized widely as the first general statute addressing archaeological and historic preservation needs in the U.S. (e.g., Fowler 1974:1473–1474; Fowler 1986:140–143; Lee 2000:1; McGimsey 1972:111). The increased role of the federal government envisioned by the Antiquities Act is characteristic of laws and programs established around the turn of the twentieth century through the influence of the Progressive movement. Progressive politicians asserted new ways of looking after the public good within a federal system staffed by professional civil servants able to provide assistance to the public and for public resources (e.g., Hays 1976; McManamon 2006). The Antiquities Act established basic public policies for archaeological preservation that expanded during the course of the twentieth century to include other types of historic properties and cultural resources. The geographic application of these policies also grew to encompass archaeological and historic resources beyond those found on public lands (McManamon 1996, 2001).

The Antiquities Act is a seminal piece of American law. It is ingenious, imaginative, and far-reaching. Not only does the act form the basis of our national monument system, it also laid the foundation for all subsequent historic preservation and environmental compliance laws and policies. It established accountability to the public for archaeological work accomplished by professionals; it established that archaeological materials, "objects of antiquity," are the property of the American public (when found on public land) and are worth protecting and preserving; and, it established a means for ensuring that archaeological investigations on public lands would be properly conducted and the collections and records cared for appropriately afterwards.

Within the decade after 1906, so many national monuments were established that congress and the administration agreed on the need for a public agency to care for them and for the national parks and reserves that had been established through congressional action. The National Park Service (NPS) was created to meet the need for effective management of the publicly preserved places. It is astonishing that the one-page Antiquities Act has had such a far-reaching effect.

Note: For more information about the Antiquities Act and its centennial, see the NPS archeology program's website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/sites/antiquities/index.htm>.

References Cited

Fowler, Don D.

- 1986 Conserving American Archaeological Resources. In *American Archaeology Past and Future: A Celebration of the Society for American Archaeology, 1935–1985*, edited by D. J. Meltzer, D. D. Fowler, and J. A. Sabloff, pp.135–162. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Fowler, John M.

- 1974 Protection of the Cultural Environment in Federal Law. In *Federal Environmental Law*, edited by E. L. Dolgin and T. G. P. Guilbert, pp. 1466–1517. Environmental Law Institute, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hays, Samuel P.

- 1976 *Conservation and the Gospel of Efficiency: The Progressive Conservation Movement, 1890–1920*. The University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh (originally published 1959, Harvard University Press).

Lee, R. F.

- 2000 The Antiquities Act of 1906. In *An Old and Reliable Authority*, edited by R. H. Thompson. *Journal of the Southwest* 42(2):197–270. (Originally published 1970, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC; electronic version available at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/lee/index.htm>, accessed 3 March 2006).

McGimsey, Charles R.

- 1972 *Public Archeology*. Seminar Press, New York and London.

McManamon, Francis P.

- 1996 The Antiquities Act: Setting Basic Preservation Policies. *CRM* 19(7):18–23.
 2001 Cultural Resources and Protection Under United States Law. *Connecticut Journal of International Law* 16(2):247–282.
 2006 The Foundation for American Public Archaeology: Section 3 of the Antiquities Act of 1906. In *The Antiquities Act: A Century of American Archaeology, Historic Preservation, and Nature Conservation*, edited by D. Harmon, F. P. McManamon, and D. T. Pitcaithley, pp. 153–175. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Willey, Gordon R., and Jeremy A. Sabloff

- 1993 *A History of American Archaeology*. Third Edition. W. H. Freeman and Company, New York.

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

DON'T FORGET THE COLLECTIONS!

S. Terry Childs

S. Terry Childs is an archaeologist for the National Park Service and is the former Chair of the Committee on Museums, Collections, and Curation.

Although concise, the Antiquities Act contains several important mandates at the foundation of historic preservation in the U.S. One of these concerns the irreplaceable legacies of archaeological collections.

One Hundred Years Ago...

Most archaeologists in the late 1800s and early 1900s worked for museums and conducted archaeology with the intent to expand museum collections for exhibit and education (Sullivan and Childs 2003). They understood the value and importance of collections to both scholarship and public education. They also recognized that collections recovered from lands owned or controlled by the federal government should be the product of legitimate, permitted projects and not the outcome of illegal looting for private display and economic gain (Lee 1970). Therefore, the last part of Section 3 about permitting archaeology on federal lands concerns the protection and long-term preservation of archaeological collections or "gatherings." It states:

That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums [emphasis added].

Several key concerns related to collections recovered under permit are evident in the quote above. Collections should be:

- studied and, as implied, restudied to accumulate information about them;
- preserved in perpetuity to maintain and improve their research value; and,
- cared for in museums that are accessible to the public, which furthers their educational value.

The secretaries of the interior, army, and agriculture promulgated regulations entitled Preservation of American Antiquities (43 CFR 3). These regulations further advanced the importance of collections in several ways. First, the permit application had to specify the public museum where the collection would be permanently preserved. This required discussion between the archaeologist and the museum about the collection and its long-term care. Second, the permittee had to submit a project report after each field season, including a catalog of the collections, a list of photographs, and a list of objects that may be available for exchange. Although the importance of the associated records created during an archaeological project was not explicitly mentioned in the act or its regulations, these documents are the beginnings of such critical records.

Third, section 3.17, titled Preservation of Collection, re-emphasized long-term preservation of the project collection in the public museum identified in the permit. The requirement that the museum be accessible to the public focused attention on the public benefits of well-researched archaeological collections in contrast to private collections of looted objects. The section also stated that no collections may

be removed from the museum without permission of the Secretary of the Interior and, then, only sent to another public museum open to the public. This section was concerned about the long-term fate of collections in relation to its caretaker museum. If the museum permanently closed, all collections from permitted projects “shall thereupon revert to the national collections and be placed in the proper national depository.” In 1906, this probably meant sending them to the Smithsonian Institution.

Finally, the regulations dealt with the disposition of all objects of antiquity that were removed from lands owned or controlled by the federal government without a permit and seized by an appropriate authority. These objects were to be “disposed of as the Secretary shall determine, by deposit in the proper national depository or otherwise.” Both objects recovered using scientific methods under a permit and those seized from looters were recognized as having potential value to researchers and the public.

One Hundred Years Later...

Further federal laws reinforced the Antiquities Act's emphasis on collections stewardship, despite a hiatus of concern of over 50 years. The Reservoir Salvage Act in 1960 set mandates for the preservation, disposition, and ownership of collections recovered during the construction of a dam or any “alteration of the terrain” during a federal construction project or federally licensed action. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 upheld the importance of preserving collections, including associated records, recovered during both compliance and research activities on federally owned lands or during federally administered projects. These laws, their amendments, and their regulations (especially Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections [36 CFR 79]), however, set into motion a number of conditions today that could not have been anticipated by the writers of the Antiquities Act 100 years ago.

Collections from federal and tribal lands, as well as state and local lands, have been burgeoning. As early as the mid-1970s, concerned archaeologists began to observe inadequate collection storage conditions, including lack of temperature and humidity controls, security, and space; insufficient curatorial staff; separation of material remains from associated records; and poor access to collections for research purposes due to inadequate catalogs and inventories (Ford 1977; Lindsay et al. 1979; Marquardt et al. 1982). It was also recognized that archaeologists often neither took responsibility for the collections they created nor appreciated and adequately took advantage of their research, educational, and heritage values (Childs and Sullivan 2004). This seems to be largely due to inadequate education about collections stewardship during project planning, fieldwork, analysis, and curation (Childs and Corcoran 2000; Sullivan and Childs 2003).

The situation has not markedly improved as we commemorate the centennial of the Antiquities Act, although scattered progress is evident. Three key concerns related to the situation today are outlined below.

Long-Term Stewardship of Collections

The federal government owns millions of archaeological remains and associated records and has fiscal responsibility for their long-term care under the 36 CFR 79 regulations. These regulations' rigorous standards have improved storage conditions, security, and research potential in many repositories in recent years (e.g., Thompson 2000; Wiant 2004). Rising costs of curating collections (Childs and Kinsey 2003), exponential growth of collections, increasing lack of storage space, and growing focus on accountability for cultural resources by government oversight agencies also are having an effect. Federal agencies are now carefully evaluating collections ownership. Issues of budgeting for collections, field-collecting strategies, exclusion of collection surveys and sampling, and deaccessioning are being considered and, increasingly, put into practice (Sonderman 2004). Importantly, Indian tribes are providing stewardship of collections recovered from tribal lands and are building appropriate repositories and museums for their care, use, and exhibit (Neller 2004).

The Research and Educational Values of Collections

The primary mission of most museums is to highlight research and educational values of collections in their care (Moyer 2006), as well as their heritage values. Most are successful at these tasks with proper staff and funding (e.g., Barker 2004; Johnson and Denton 2004; Marino 2004). On the other hand, a fascinating analysis of the research potential of collections derived from compliance work shows a bleak future, but one that might be rectified with concerted effort by the profession (Wiant 2004).

Public Access to Collections

Although threats to close museums or shut down exhibits and public programs are increasing, the Internet is an exciting tool to provide access to collections. Museums and agencies, such as the National Park Service (<http://www.museum.nps.gov/>), are uploading images and catalog information about objects and documents in their collections for use by researchers, heritage groups, and the general public. Many museums have wonderful, interactive, online exhibits that promote education. Websites highlighting collections from national monuments authorized under the Antiquities Act are examples of such efforts. Not only are there online exhibits of some collections from Chaco Canyon (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/exhibit/CHCU/>) and Bandelier (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/museum/exhibit/BAND/>), but the Chaco Digital Initiative (<http://www.chacoarchive.org/>) is making the associated records of over a century of archaeological investigations available for research and other uses.

Past and Present

A century ago, the writers of the Antiquities Act highlighted the significance of systematically recovered archaeological collections for the benefit of scholars and the public alike in contrast to the losses through destructive looting of objects for personal gain. They recognized the importance of protecting both sites and objects without obvious preference for one over the other. The writers of the act, however, could never have anticipated the enormous growth of collections in recent decades and the challenges that resulted. Using the basic premises in the act about the importance of collections, archaeologists today should be inspired to face the current difficulties and learn to value collections as much as they were valued in the past.

References Cited

- Barker, Alex W.
2003 Archaeological Ethics: Museums and Collections. In *Ethical Issues in Archaeology*, edited by L. Zimmerman, K. D. Vitelli, and J. Hollowell-Zimmer, pp. 71–83. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Childs, S. Terry, and Eileen Corcoran
2000 *Managing Archeological Collections: Technical Assistance*. Electronic document, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/collections/>, accessed June 19, 2006.
- Childs, S. Terry, and K. Kinsey
2003 Costs of Curating Archeological Collections: A Study of Repository Fees in 2002 and 1997/98. *Studies in Archeology and Ethnography* #1. Archeology and Ethnography Program, National Park Service, Washington, DC. Electronic document, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/tools/feesstud.htm>, accessed June 19, 2006.
- Childs, S. Terry, and Lynne P. Sullivan
2004 Archaeological Stewardship: It's About Both Collections and Sites. In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs, pp. 3–21. Society of American



Figure 1: Logan Museum of Anthropology (Beloit College) curatorial assistant Anna Goodwin prepares to rehouse bone tools from 1929–1931 excavations directed by Alfred W. Bowers in North Dakota. (Photo credit: Nicolette Meister)

- Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Ford, Richard I.
 1977 *Systematic Research Collections in Anthropology: An Irreplaceable National Resource*. Peabody Museum, Harvard University for the Council for Museum Anthropology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Johnson, Paula, and Steven W. Denton
 2004 Something Old, Something New: Marrying Overlooked Museum Resources with Countywide Resource Protection. In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs, pp. 93–103. Society of American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Lee, Ronald F.
 1970 *The Antiquities Act of 1906*. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.
- Lindsay, Alexander J., Jr., Glenna Williams-Dean, and Jonathan Haas
 1979 *The Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections: A Pilot Study*. National Technical Information Service, Publication PB-296, Springfield, Virginia.
- Marino, Eugene
 2004 Back from the Brink—Renewing Research Potential. In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs. Society of American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Marquardt, William H., Anta Montet-White, and Sandra C. Scholtz
 1982 Resolving the Crisis in Archaeological Collections Curation. *American Antiquity* 47:409–418.
- Moyer, Teresa
 2006 *Archeological Collections and the Public: Using Resources for the Public Benefit*. Technical Brief 19. Archeology Program, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/pubs/techbr/tch19.htm>, accessed June 19, 2006.
- Neller, Angela J.
 2004 The Future is in the Past: Native American Issues in Archaeological Collections Care and Management. In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs. Society of American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Sonderman, Robert C.
 2004 Before You Start That Project, Do You Know What to Do with the Collection? In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs. Society of American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.
- Sullivan, Lynne P., and S. Terry Childs
 2003 *Curating Archaeological Collections: From the Field to the Repository*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
- Thompson, Raymond
 2000 The Crisis in Archaeological Collections Management. *CRM* 23(5):4–6.
- Wiant, Michael
 2004 If You Build it, Will They Come? Archaeological Collection Use at the Illinois State Museum. In *Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics and Practice of Archaeological Collections Stewardship*, edited by S. T. Childs, pp. 77–91. Society of American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

A CASE STUDY OF THE GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

Darla Sidles

Darla Sidles is the former Superintendent of Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. She is currently the Deputy Superintendent at Independence National Historical Park.

On January 11, 2000, President Bill Clinton proclaimed Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (NM) under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Grand Canyon-Parashant is the first national monument for which the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) assumed joint management responsibilities to take advantage of the strengths and best management practices of each agency. Grand Canyon-Parashant NM presents a case study of a contemporary use of the Antiquities Act to protect the cultural and natural resources of America.

Vast, Biologically Diverse Landscapes, Rich in Human History

Parashant NM is bounded on the south by Grand Canyon National Park, on the west by Nevada, and juts northward nearly to the Utah border. It is a vast landscape of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery. The national monument is a geological treasure dating back almost two billion years. Its sedimentary rock layers are relatively unobscured by vegetation and offer a clear view to understanding the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. Encompassing an incredible biological diversity, the area spans four ecoregions, ranging from the Mojave Desert at 1,500 feet above sea level to old-growth ponderosa pine forests at over 8,000 feet.

The Parashant has a long, rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years. Irreplaceable rock art images, quarries, caves, rockshelters, trails, camps, agricultural features, and burial sites testify to ancient Americans' presence. Small numbers of hunter-gatherers lived in the region during the Archaic Period (7000 to 300 B.C.). Use increased and peaked through the Pueblo II Period (300 B.C. to A.D. 1150), then decreased during the Pueblo III Period (A.D. 1150 to 1225). Southern Paiute groups occupied the monument at the time of Euro-American contact. Archaeological sites in the monument include evidence of the Archaic and Ancestral Puebloan periods, as well as Southern Paiute and historic Euro-American sites. The monument also contains areas of importance to other existing American Indian tribes.

The proclamation of the area as a national monument serves to recognize the significance of the natural landscape and the cultural resources of the region.

Challenges

The joint BLM and NPS management of the monument has been a mixed bag of opportunities and successes, challenges, and frustrations. BLM and NPS have very different management priorities. BLM has historically met the needs of commodity users, such as livestock grazing and mineral interests. Some within its management view wilderness, endangered species, and preservation as a hindrance to meeting public demand. The mandate of the NPS, on the other hand, is to protect natural and cultural



Figure 1: Rock art from Nampaweap, a “visitor use site” in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument where several hundred petroglyphs decorate basalt cliffs. (Photo credit: National Park Service)

resources unimpaired for future generations. Its management is geared toward protection of resources and visitor management. Trying to mesh these two very different cultures and missions has often been difficult but provides the two agencies with a system of checks and balances to ensure adherence to the monument proclamation.

Funding within the agencies has not kept up with resource-protection needs. Less funding than initially anticipated through the BLM National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) has created a staffing shortage that endangers the resources. NPS budgets have fared better, yet four staff positions are empty due to budget constraints. As a result, three law-enforcement rangers currently patrol over one million acres. They document an increase in vandalism to cultural sites. Recently, as well, the monument’s archaeologist became the sole archaeologist for the entire BLM district office—almost three million acres. As a consequence, proactive cultural resource management has taken a backseat to emergency projects and Section 106 compliance under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The remote location of the national monument presents challenges for management. The location has discouraged vandalism and helped to preserve the resources. The situation may be about to change. In September 2005, the Census Bureau declared St. George to be the second-fastest growing metropolitan area in the U.S. Visitation to the monument will undoubtedly multiply, increasing the potential for neg-

ative impacts to natural and cultural resources. The remoteness of the monument, coupled with the population explosion, will be one of the biggest challenges to protecting the monument resources in the future.

Despite these challenges, the establishment of the monument has had a positive effect on the cultural resources within its boundaries. Specific activities are prohibited to help protect the monument's resources, such as off-road motorized and mechanized vehicle use by the public. All federal lands are withdrawn from mining and mineral interests. Such measures help to ensure that the resources protected by the Antiquities Act will be enjoyed by future generations.

Opportunities

Grand Canyon-Parashant is part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), which recognizes and protects the best of the lands and waters such as BLM-managed National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Trails. The designation of NLCS units, such as the BLM lands within the Parashant, help to bring visibility to the importance of protecting these incredible and irreplaceable resources.

The monument brings public recognition to the area and opportunities to educate using its resources. Public interest also resulted in an increase of visitor center interpretive programs, providing an opportunity to educate the public about the importance of protecting monument resources. The Grand Circle Field School, an outdoor adventure program, was established to augment the monument's interpretive capabilities and subsequently enhance public awareness. In addition, during the public scoping period for the Management Plan, hundreds of letters were received specifically requesting proactive travel management and recreation planning in order to protect irreplaceable archaeological resources.

The national monument piques the interest of archaeologists, resulting in additional recording and study of archaeological sites. Two archaeological field schools have been established. Several graduate students are currently conducting their archaeological research on the national monument. An ongoing Sierra Club Service Trip assists in site recordation and survey. Emphasis on ponderosa pine ecosystem restoration has required vast archaeological inventory. The Wilderness Society and the National Trust for Historic Preservation recently supported a contracted archaeological inventory on BLM lands within the monument in an attempt to verify impacts of routes on cultural resources.

Conclusion

The designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument through the Antiquities Act has been an important catalyst to initiating the identification and monitoring of unique, irreplaceable cultural resources of one of the most remote places in the lower 48 states. Recognition of the area as nationally significant has increased the awareness of the public—and provided an opportunity to educate them—about the value and importance of these resources.

“JOIN THE ADVENTURE: HONOR THE PAST, SHAPE THE FUTURE”

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CELEBRATES THE ANTIQUITIES ACT CENTENNIAL

Shelley J. Smith and Richard Brook

Shelley J. Smith and Richard Brook are archaeologists with the U. S. Bureau of Land Management.

Every year, more people visit public lands and recreate in more ways and at more places than ever before. Previously remote areas are now the backyards of growing Western cities. Sites tucked away in undeveloped canyons used to be discovered by only a few hardy backpackers; now the precise geographic coordinates of these sites can be found on the Internet, and visitation has skyrocketed as a result. These factors and others present the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with some unique challenges in caring for heritage resources as we celebrate the centennial of the Antiquities Act, which established 15 national monuments now under the care of the BLM.

June 8, 2006 marked the centennial of the Antiquities Act, the legislative basis for the protection and preservation of cultural properties on federal lands. The 15 national monuments managed by the BLM are part of its National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The administration of NLCS units is rooted in the landscape, in evolving science, and in harmony with long-standing community use. The original philosophy of recognizing unique landscapes on public lands has expanded to working with communities of place and interest in the spirit of cooperative conservation. Thus, BLM's approach to managing NLCS units, including the world-class heritage resources found therein, involves meeting conservation objectives and listening to local communities.

The Antiquities Act Centennial is an opportunity to reflect upon a century of protection and management of heritage resources and to evaluate thoughtfully those future directions that fulfill the intent of the Act. BLM has carefully assessed its heritage programs and priorities and defined a sustainable direction that will address our most pressing issues and at the same time raise public awareness and appreciation for the special places we tend. BLM offices across the country are celebrating 100 years of historic preservation with programs that promote citizen stewardship and the heritage resources that BLM manages on behalf of all Americans.

Why a Citizen Stewardship Campaign?

BLM is responsible for managing 261 million acres of public lands and some of the federal government's largest, most varied, and most scientifically important body of heritage resources. Approximately 17.2 million acres, or about 6.5 percent, of BLM lands have been intensively inventoried. More than 279,000 archaeological and historic sites have been recorded. Based on this sample, an estimated four million archaeological and historic sites exist on the public lands today. BLM manages this important cultural legacy for its scientific, educational, and recreational values. Commemoration of the Antiquities Act offers BLM the opportunity to reflect on its strategies and promote the protection of its resources.

In 2004, over 56 million people visited public lands. Many of them explored remote and undeveloped areas and purposefully visited heritage sites. Run a Google search on prehistoric sites for a named region and you may be shocked to discover how much specific data is readily available and how little of

it carries any sort of guidance about how to visit these places in a non-impacting way. Furthermore, the growing number of people engaging in outdoor recreation means that while many of them will encounter sites incidental to other pursuits, they impact them all the same. In turn, BLM cannot restrict most uses, most areas do not require a permit to visit, and no ready means is in place to intercept visitors before they go on public lands.

The net result is that in many places, visitor use causes a steady impact on site integrity, setting, and preservation. Most of this impact is unintentional and is caused by a lack of understanding, not malice. BLM finds that its biggest challenge in managing heritage resources is the visiting public, not the activities authorized under permit or license, which take into account beforehand the effects on heritage resources. Dispersed, unregulated recreation use is the issue.

The only practicable solution is assuring that visitors know the importance of archaeological and historic sites and enabling them to responsibly enjoy visiting fragile heritage resources. Visitors need to personally value the sites they visit and act as citizen stewards, which includes reporting vandalism. BLM's citizen stewardship campaign strives to enlist public land visitors as partners in caretaking our nation's heritage resources.

BLM's Strategy

BLM's long-standing, overarching program for heritage education and outreach is "Adventures in the Past." Celebration of the Antiquities Act Centennial is re-energizing Adventures, placing it squarely on a thematic foundation of citizen stewardship. A comprehensive new website for Adventures in the Past (<http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures>) is the portal to a wide array of information on BLM programs and activities. These programs provide numerous opportunities for the public to enjoy, appreciate, learn from, engage with, and care for heritage resources in responsible ways. The website is constantly updated to reflect events and programs all over the West.

BLM has developed a plan to effectively spread key messages as part of the Centennial celebration. The messages and programs featured during the centennial year will be far-reaching and sustained over the long term. BLM is building upon proven programs and established partnerships to reach a wide and varied audience. For example, in partnership with Leave No Trace, an outdoor ethics nonprofit organization, BLM is producing a new "hang-tag" in the Leave No Trace series, this one focusing on how to visit heritage sites. Both the Take Pride in America and the National Public Lands Day activities will focus on heritage resources, projects, and education in 2006. BLM's National Volunteer Awards will give emphasis to volunteers working on heritage projects. Several states are working with the State Historic Preservation Office to focus their State Archaeology weeks on centennial and stewardship themes. Site Steward programs are being targeted for expansion. By asking visitors to "Join the Adventure: Honor the Past, Shape the Future," BLM intends to share information on stewardship opportunities and how to visit heritage sites in ways that don't impact them.

Products that specifically explain and demonstrate appropriate site-visitation behaviors are available or being developed in relationship to Antiquities Act commemorations. Among them are tabletop displays for use at conventions and meetings, a trailhead poster for outdoor kiosks, an information card for distribution on brochure racks and in maps and mailings, a DVD about site-visitation techniques, stickers, and an Antiquities Centennial poster. All of these products will carry site-stewardship messages. To dis-



Figure 1: The JO Ranch and associated facilities represent over 100 years of continuous ranching operations in the Ashcake Basin of Wyoming. As part of the Antiquities Act Centennial Celebration, the ranch will be inventoried and evaluated for eligibility as a NRHP rural landscape. The Three Forks Ranch and Carbon County, WY are partners in the project. Future plans include stabilization and interpretation.

tribute them, BLM will use conduits established with national and local partners in the travel, tourism, and hospitality industries; museums; schools; tribes; outdoor product retailers; and targeted media. We are also exploring ways to intercept visitors who obtain information in the Internet so that they can have information that will enable them to plan their excursions appropriately.

Two major events also bring visibility to BLM's heritage resources and stewardship messages in conjunction with recognition of the Act. The first is a photo exhibit at the S. Dillon Ripley Center of the Smithsonian Institution, scheduled for September through November 2006. This exhibit will showcase BLM's heritage resources to an estimated 45,000 visitors. At the same time, a companion exhibit will be open at the Department of the Interior Museum in Washington, DC, which will present artifacts and specimens. Versions of these displays will become traveling exhibits over the course of the next few years.

Focusing the Foci

The Centennial projects and programs each enhance one of four foci of the BLM: Heritage Education, Volunteer Opportunities, Heritage Tourism, and Research and Collections.

The *Heritage Education* component includes educational materials for teachers, students, and lifelong learners. Products and web links include BLM's Project Archaeology, a popular hands-on program for teachers; field classrooms; virtual site visits; Junior Explorer programs; and career information.

Volunteer Opportunities range from working with professional archaeologists, to helping clear trails on National Public Lands Day, to becoming a site steward. The Adventures website links to volunteer opportunities sponsored by other entities, such as avocational groups and the Forest Service's Passport in Time program.

Heritage Tourism is a growing emphasis within BLM and involves working with local and tribal communities to develop sustainable, appropriate tourism opportunities centered on heritage resources. Two upcoming regional heritage tourism workshops in Santa Fe and Portland will provide participants with hands-on tools for partnering with state departments of travel and tourism, as well as American Indian and Alaska Native tourism associations. The Adventures website has details on American Indian and Alaska Native connections and guidelines to follow when visiting cultural sites. A special section has maps and information on more than 100 archaeological, historic, and paleontological sites on BLM lands. The focus on heritage sites and heritage tourism fulfills an intent of the March 2003 Presidential Executive Order 13287 on Preserve America, which urges federal land management agencies to use their cultural resources to promote economic development, particularly in the form of heritage tourism.

Research and Collections are highlighted as some of the outcomes of protecting heritage resources. Virtual museum tours, links to research projects, publications from throughout BLM, and a listing of ongoing research projects are among the listings on the Adventures website.

BLM's celebration of the Antiquities Act Centennial reiterates our commitment to heritage site stewardship. "Join the Adventure: Honor the Past, Shape the Future" is BLM's central message to the public, and it is the agency's charge as well. BLM is poised to celebrate and learn from 100 years of historic preservation activities, and to build an enduring legacy that extends the intent of the Antiquities Act to all Americans, present and future.



Figure 2: Dwellings like this on at Comb Ridge and its associated drainages are the focus of a five-year documentation project in southeastern Utah, in partnership with the University of Colorado-Boulder and other entities. The project will provide an updated basis for long-term management that addresses heavy recreation visitation.

FOR YOU, YOU, AND ESPECIALLY YOU

THE MEANING OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906 TO THE PUBLIC

Teresa S. Moyer

Teresa S. Moyer is the Antiquities Act Centennial Coordinator for the National Park Service Archeology Program.

Ask a visitor to a national monument what they think about the Antiquities Act of 1906, and you are likely to get a quizzical look or a “what’s that?” Ask what they saw and did during their visit, and you are more likely to hear a response that reflects what the act means to visitors today. You might hear something like this from El Morro National Monument: “Fabulous demonstration of our nation’s history in the Southwest. To see the signatures of prehistoric people, *conquistadores*, and early priests in person was an unforgettable experience!” (comments from Visitor Survey Cards 2003 and 2004). Or as described after a visit to Tuzigoot National Monument,

The archaeological site; the vista from the top story of the structure. Looking out across the land or walking through the site, I always like to imagine what it was like for the people who once dwelled there. I note how compact the rooms are (were) and how the people went about their daily routine, also, maybe how safe they felt up on the hill.

Another visitor to Tuzigoot noted, “We cannot emphasize enough the importance of preserving these sites and the development of accurate knowledge of ancient cultures.” Perhaps the public does not often know the Antiquities Act of 1906 by name, but their reactions show how much the preserved resources are appreciated.

One of the significant meanings of the Antiquities Act was its acknowledgment of the public’s interest in archaeology. Section 3 of the act declared a public purpose for establishing penalties for the injury of sites and for the declaration of national monuments to protect these unique resources. It stated that permits for excavation would be granted, “provided that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.” Together, the three sections that comprise the Antiquities Act established a public stake in federal management of archaeological resources.

The history of the Antiquities Act shows how preservation activists, archaeologists, and politicians worked together to promote their shared goals. Its effects since 1906 have influenced how archaeology and archaeologists interact with the public in a number of ways. After the Antiquities Act was signed, a number of monuments were briskly designated over the next several years, and constant activity has taken place in preservation and archaeology on federal lands for the public’s benefit. To some degree, the effects of the Antiquities Act have enabled us to know the rich history of the nation from a unique perspective—archaeology. Today, visitors learn about archaeology by visiting national monuments in person or through the Internet. On-site, they experience archaeology as an interpretive media in exhibits and public programs. They find out how archaeology fills in answers to questions about a place or how archaeology brings a new perspective on old problems. Without the protections of the Antiqui-

ties Act, it is safe to say that we would know less about the past and the relationships between groups and places—in effect, less about the people who make up America.

Archaeological materials and places are the basis for many kinds of programs. By ensuring the preservation of all kinds of places, the act has enabled archaeology and its uses to grow. Commemoration of the Centennial will consist of activities across the nation over the next several years (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/sites/Antiquities/index.htm>). Find out about national monuments managed by the Department of the Interior on the National Park Service (NPS) Archeology Program website, “Antiquities Act 1906–2006” (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/antiquities>), and the Bureau of Land Management “Adventures in the Past: Antiquities Act 1906–2006” (<http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures/menu/antiquities.html>). These websites include histories of the Act, profiles of national monuments, and lists of upcoming events.

Education of Youth

Kids benefit from the knowledge, stories, and skills of archaeology undertaken in the national monuments. Many monuments offer creative ways of applying archaeology and might even be the first to give young people their first look at archaeology.

A number of “Teaching with Historic Places” lesson plans by the National Register of Historic Places include national monuments established under the Antiquities Act. The lesson plan “Gran Quivira: A Blending of Cultures in a Pueblo Indian Village” incorporates archaeological research with the mystique of this ancient place to grab student’s imaginations and teach skills in map reading, reading comprehension, and photograph analysis. Gran Quivira National Monument was established on November 1, 1909 and is administrated today under Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. A lesson plan for Tonto National Monument guides students through learning about conservation, preservation, and the Antiquities Act. See the full range of lessons available (archaeological and not) at the “Teaching with Historic Places” website (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/descrip.htm>). These lesson plans show how the Antiquities Act has provided archaeological ways for kids to learn important skills and knowledge.

Another way the Antiquities Act has meaning for modern young visitors to national monuments is through Junior Ranger programs. Hovenweep National Monument in Utah was established on May 2, 1923 and is now administered by Canyonlands National Park. The program at Hovenweep is for children between 6 and 11 years of age. It introduces children to the cultural history of the area and encourages them to play a role in preserving special places like Hovenweep. Kids explore the Square Tower Group and the national monument with a free booklet in hand.

Research and Study

The preservation of archaeological sites within the national monuments established by the Antiquities Act enables researchers to access data to answer all kinds of questions. Their findings help to inform policy decisions, influence an ethic for stewardship, and develop answers to how people have lived across the landscape.

Research at the national monuments brings greater understanding of who inhabited past landscapes:

- At Devils Tower National Monument in Arizona, archaeologists and ethnographers look at the regional picture to learn about the Native American groups who have used the landform as a ritual



Figure 1: Gran Quivira National Monument was established on November 1, 1909 and is administrated today under Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. (Photo Credit: John Kantner).

place and as a traveler's landmark. Over 20 American Indian tribes have a cultural connection with the Tower. Among these are six distinct American Indian Nations that have a direct geographical connection to the tower, meaning that they have lived in the area at some point in their history. Archaeological and ethnographic research findings help to shape NPS policy concerning the use of the landform by Native groups for ceremonial purposes.

- Petrified Forest National Monument (now a National Park) in Arizona was designated to protect its natural resources, particularly the petrified wood. The conservation of the area under the Antiquities Act, however, has also preserved archaeological resources that evidence ancient uses of and appreciation for the wood. Archaeological research at Petrified Forest National Park has uncovered structures such as pit houses and kivas made from the earth, as well as implements and an 8-room structure called the "Agate House," which were constructed from petrified wood.
- Sieur de Monts National Monument (now Acadia National Park) in Maine was also designated because of the land's historical significance as the site of Samuel de Champlain's arrival upon the New England coast and because the island's topographic configuration, geology, fauna, and flora were of great scientific interest. Archaeological investigations have found evidence of Native American lifeways for centuries, as well as the journeys of Samuel de Champlain and other French explorers to the New World. More recently, archaeological work has found evidence of the changing industries and social changes of the landscape in modern times.



Figure 2: Sandals from Tonto National Monument. A lesson plan for this Monument guides students through learning about conservation, preservation, and the Antiquities Act. (Photo credit: National Park Service).

Archaeological investigations at the national monuments provide insight into the past, often in unexpected ways and places. The protection of these areas enables researchers to find out how past groups lived and make connections with contemporary peoples.

Preservation of Potential

The designation of national monuments ensures that unknown numbers of archaeological sites will be preserved until we are ready to look for them. The data archaeologists find and the stories they interpret may help us to see modern life in a different way. For example, future archaeology at Nicodemus National Monument in Kansas may give greater detail and texture to the lives of people of this town established by African Americans during Reconstruction after the Civil War. Minidoka Internment National Monument in Idaho was established to recognize the internment and incarceration of Nikkei (Japanese-American citizens and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry) during World War II. Archaeological research into the buildings of the camp may tell us more about their difficult histories. For both examples, archaeology offers a "safe space" for talking about difficult issues that are still pertinent to Americans, like ethnicity, racism, and a sense of being different.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 lays out a future for archaeology. The realization that the act was not enough inspired, over the following century, a series of laws that provide greater support for archaeological resources. A complementary goal of expanding public support through education and interpretation has resulted in numerous stewardship programs and heightened awareness of the richness of North America's cultural past. Archaeology continues at many national monuments, even in the course of compliance, and there are an untold number of sites to investigate. The contribution of the Antiquities Act to the future of archaeology lays in its ability simply to preserve places so that proper, controlled excavations can occur and the materials found can contribute to a wider understanding of American heritage.



WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

Jane Holden Kelley

As late as the mid 1950s, the total number of Canadian archaeologists could have, as Bill Taylor once put it, fit into one station wagon. During the late 1960s, anthropology and archaeology departments in Canada were expanding, and because of the lack of trained Canadians, many were hired from the U.K. or the U.S. Dave and I were hired in the archaeology department at Calgary by Scotty MacNeish in 1968. I have found it very interesting and rewarding to spend most of my professional life in western Canada, and I have come to self-identify as a Canadian, although there is no denying my Texas roots. My chosen research areas were always in the Southwest and/or in or near Mesoamerica. I have conducted research in El Salvador, New Mexico, and Mexico.

Since becoming emerita in 1993, I served for several years as Director of the Humanities Institute at the University of Calgary and as an assistant to the VP Research for a couple of years, finally “really” retiring in 2000. The main difference between post-retirement years and pre-retirement years is that I no longer teach on a regular basis—just a reading course or directed study now and then. I still have an office and a small corner of a lab—both because my department is very generous with its emeriti professors, and because I have had grant support for research headquartered in the department.

My main research focus of recent years has been in Chihuahua, Mexico, where, with Joe D. Stewart (Lakehead University) as codirector, we worked on the southern edge of the Chihuahua Culture area during eight field seasons between 1990 and 2000. Chihuahua archaeology had been dormant for many years after Charles Di Peso’s monumental work on Casas Grandes. Then, regional INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) offices were established in the Mexican north, and in 1989/1990, our project was one of several that started up. These multiple projects and the colleagues who ran them were very important influences in our own work. We have published several articles on our Chihuahua work in some of the recent books that have emerged

on northwest Mexican archaeology (for which the University of Utah Press seems to be the publisher of choice), as well as in other venues, including a recent article in *Latin American Antiquity*.

I have turned my long-standing interest in different national histories of archaeology into studies of the different trajectories in the U.S., Canada, and northwest Mexico, with coauthored articles on both. I have always been fascinated by the role of women in archaeology, and how we/they manage to combine personal lives and careers. This too has often been the focus of certain facets of my research, perhaps because of challenges presented by our having had four children.

I returned to the Municipio de Namiquipa, Chihuahua again in 2005 with Richard Garvin (UBC Okanagan) and J. M. Maillol (University of Calgary) to explore the utility of ground penetrating resistivity for Viejo period sites, with stunning results. We hope to begin another project focused on the Viejo period in the upper Santa María and Santa Clara valleys.

Recently, at a brown bag lunch in Albuquerque, I was introduced as the Radcliffe graduate student who was made to sit outside the classroom at Harvard, and who was only able to hear the lecture if the door was left open. I want to go on record as saying that story is not about me. I was told that story by Marie

Wormington many years ago, and it did not happen to her, either, but to a female physical anthropologist enrolled at Radcliffe prior to World War II. I seem to have joined the mythical “way-back” generation.

I recently was saying goodbye to a geologist friend just before he died, and he thanked me for getting him involved in archaeology—saying it was the most fun and the most interesting work he ever did. I have often said that Dave and I have been really fortunate to live in a time and place that allowed us to get paid for doing what we love. I say it again.



Veronica Pacheco, Luis Regalado Arias, and Jane Holden Kelley, Cuitlahuac, Chihuahua, 2005.

CALLS FOR AWARDS NOMINATIONS

The Society for American Archaeology calls for nominations for its awards to be presented at the 2007 Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas. SAA's awards are presented for important contributions in many areas of archaeology. If you wish to nominate someone for one of the awards, please send a letter of nomination to the contact person for the award. The letter of nomination should describe in detail the contributions of the nominee. In some cases, a curriculum vita of the nominee or copies of the nominee's work also are required. Please check the descriptions, requirements, and deadlines for nomination for individual awards. Award winners will receive a certificate. An award citation will be read by the SAA president during the annual business meeting, and an announcement will be published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis

This award recognizes the excellence of an archaeologist whose innovative and enduring research has made a significant impact on the discipline. Nominees are evaluated on their demonstrated ability to successfully create an interpretive bridge between good ideas, empirical evidence, research, and analysis. This award now subsumes within it three themes presented on a cyclical basis: (1) an Unrestricted or General category (first awarded in 2001); (2) Lithic Analysis; and (3) Ceramic Analysis. The 2007 award will be presented for Excellence in the General category.

Special requirements:

- Letter of nomination describing in detail the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's research and analytic contributions.
- Curriculum vita.
- Any other relevant documents, including letters of support.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** R. Lee Lyman, Department of Anthropology, 107 Swallow Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri, 65211; tel: (573) 882-9850; email: lymanr@missouri.edu.

Book Award

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards two prizes to honor recently published books. The first prize is for a book that has had, or is expected to have, a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research. The second prize is for a book that is written for the general public and presents the results of archaeological research to a broader audience. The Book Award committee solicits your nominations for these prizes, which will be awarded at the 2007 Annual Meeting of the SAA. Books published in 2004 or more recently are eligible. Nominators must arrange to have one copy of the nominated book sent to each member of the committee. Please contact the chair of

the committee, Barbara Mills, for an updated list of the committee members.

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 2006. **Contact:** Barbara Mills, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Haury Building, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030 tel: (520) 621-9671; email: bmills@email.arizona.edu.

Crabtree Award

Presented to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of signal contributions of Don Crabtree. Nominees should have made significant contributions to advance understandings of local, regional, or national archaeologies through excavation, research, publication, site preservation, and/or public outreach.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.
- Letter of nomination.
- Letters of support.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** John R. Cross, Assistant Secretary of the College, 4100 College Station, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011; tel: (207) 725-3409; email: jcross@bowdoin.edu.

Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

Presented to an individual or group to recognize lifetime contributions and special achievements in the categories of program administration/management, site preservation, and research in cultural resource management on a rotating basis. The 2007 award will recognize important contributions in program administration/management in CRM. This category may include individuals employed by federal, state, or local government agencies. This category is intended to recognize long-term, sustained contributions to the management of the archaeological record.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.
- Any relevant supporting documents.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** Alan L. Stanfill, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 6132 S. Owens Ct., Littleton, CO 80127; tel: (303) 275-5467; fax: (303) 275-5407; email: astanfill@fs.fed.us.

Dissertation Award

Members (other than student members) of SAA may nominate a recent graduate whose dissertation they consider to be original, well written, and outstanding. A three-year membership in SAA is given to the recipient.

Special requirements:

- Nominations must be made by non-student SAA members and must be in the form of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations cannot be accepted.
- Nomination letters should include a description of the special contributions of the dissertation and the nominee's current address. Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degree within three years prior to September 1, 2006.
- Nominees are informed at the time of nomination by the nominator and are asked to submit a copy of the dissertation to the committee by October 15, 2006 (to be mailed to the committee chair, Adria LaViolette).
- Nominees do not have to be members of SAA.

Deadline for nomination: October 15, 2006. **Contact:** Adria LaViolette, SAA Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 400120, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4120; tel: (434) 982-2631; fax: (434) 924-1350, email: laviolette@virginia.edu.

Fryxell Award for 2008

The Fryxell Award is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. Nominees are evaluated on the breadth and depth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, and the nominee's public and professional service to the community. The award cycles through zoological sciences, botanical sciences, earth sciences, physical sciences, and general interdisciplinary studies. The 2008 Fryxell Award will be in the area of earth sciences. The award will be given at the SAA's 73rd Annual Meeting, 2008, in Vancouver, B.C. The award consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA president during the annual business meeting, and a half-day symposium at the Annual Meeting held in honor of the awardee.

Special requirements:

- Describe the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology.
- Curriculum vita.
- Support letters from other scholars are helpful. Four to six are suggested.

Deadline for all nomination materials: February 5, 2007. **Contact:** Andrea Freeman, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. NW, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, CANADA; email: freeman@ucalgary.ca.

The Dienje Kenyon Fellowship

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon is offered to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. The award, of \$500, will be made to a student pursuing research in zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. To qualify for the award, applicants must be enrolled in a graduate degree program focusing on archaeology with the intention of receiving either the M.A. or Ph.D. on a topic related to zooarchaeology, and must be in the first two years of graduate studies.

Special requirements:

- A statement of proposed research related to zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of which the award would be applied, of no more than 1,500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research.
- Curriculum vitae.
- Two letters of support from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and research potential. One of these letters must be from the student's primary advisor, and must indicate the year in which the applicant began graduate studies. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise.

Deadline: Applications, preferably sent via email as an attachment in Microsoft Word, are due no later than January 5, 2007. **Contact:** Ariane Burke, Dept. d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succursale Centre-Ville, Montréal, QC, Canada, H3C 3J7, email: a.burke@umontreal.ca. Applicants will be notified via email that their applications have been received.

Lifetime Achievement Award

The Lifetime Achievement Award is presented annually to an archaeologist for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality. Recognition can be granted to an archaeologist of any nationality for activities within any theoretical framework, for work in any part of the world, and for a wide range of areas relating to archaeology, including but not limited to research or service. Given as the Distinguished Service Award between 1975 and 2000, it became the Lifetime Achievement Award and was awarded as such for the first time in 2001.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.
- Letter of nomination, outlining nominee's lifetime accomplishments.
- Additional letters may be submitted but are not required.

Deadline for all nomination materials: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** Wendy Ashmore, Department of Anthropology, 1334 Watkins Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418; tel: (951) 827-39395; fax: (951) 827-5409; email: wendy.ashmore@ucr.edu.

Fred Plog Fellowship

An award of \$1,000 is presented in memory of the late Fred Plog to support the research of an ABD who is writing a dissertation on the North American Southwest or northern Mexico or on a topic, such as culture change or regional interactions, on which Fred Plog did research. Applications should consist of a research proposal no more than three pages long and a budget indicating how the funds will be used.

Special requirements:

- ABD by the time the award is made.
- Two letters of support, including one from the dissertation chair that indicates the expected date of completion of the dissertation.
- Description of the proposed research and the importance of its contributions to American archaeology.

Deadline for nomination: December 5, 2006. **Contact:** Stephen Plog, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 400120, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904; email: plog@virginia.edu.

Poster Award

Two awards are given to the best presentations of archaeological research in poster sessions. One award acknowledges the best poster whose principal author is a student. The second award acknowledges the best poster by a non-student. A panel of approximately 20 archaeologists, with varied topical, geographic, and theoretical interests, judges the posters.

Deadline for Submission: Presented at the poster session at the SAA Annual Meeting. **Contact:** William H. Walker, New Mexico State University, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 3BV, Las Cruces, NM 88003; tel: (505) 646-7006; fax: (505) 646-3725; email: Wiwalker@nmsu.edu.

Award for Excellence in Public Education

This award acknowledges excellence in the sharing of archaeological information with the public. The award is conferred on a rotating, 3-year cycle of categories. The category for 2007 is Curriculum for Non-Archaeologists. Eligible curricula are courses (or sets of courses) that are delivered directly to an audience or that facilitate institutions and other individuals in their efforts at public education about archaeology. The intended audiences for these curricula may

include, but are not limited to, K-12th grade students, education administrators, heritage interpreters, museum educators, volunteer training, archaeology-related certification programs, Boy Scout or other like-society programming, Elder Hostels, law enforcement and protection training, and teacher in-service programming. Nominations are reviewed by members of the SAA Excellence in Public Education Award Committee who select a recipient based on the following criteria: public impact, creativity in programming, leadership, and promotion of archaeological ethics.

Special Requirements:

Nominators will work with the Chair to assemble a nomination file that will include:

- The nomination form.
- A formal letter of nomination that summarizes the program or product nominated and addresses the four award criteria. Also, the accomplishment should be contextualized by addressing the significance and impact of the undertaking: How does it fit within the practice of public education and archaeology? What is the impact on relevant publics beyond the discipline of archaeology (general public, special interest groups, precollegiate or non traditional students, others)?
- A copy (or samples) of the specific achievement.
- Supporting materials that document impact. This material should demonstrate (not merely assert) the case being made in the nomination letter. For example, supporting evidence might document the impact of a specific program in terms of the numbers of the public involved, personnel qualifications and deployment, the frequency or longevity of programs offered, formal evaluation results, and/or feedback from the audience.
- Endorsement from secondary nominators are welcomed (please, no more than 3).
- Prior nomination does not exclude consideration of a nominee in subsequent years.
- Designers of programs or products may nominate their own work.
- **Six (6) copies** of the nomination package (including supporting materials) must be submitted.

Deadline for nomination: January 2, 2007. The Chair of the committee will work with nominators to ensure a complete nomination. Nominators are encouraged to contact the Chair by November 1, 2006 to begin this process. Additional award nomination information is available on the award web page at http://www.saa.org/public/news/award_excellence.html. **Contact:** Linda Derry, Old Cahawba, 719 Tremont St., Selma, AL 36701; tel: (334) 875-2529; email: cahawba@bellsouth.net.

Gene S. Stuart Award

Presented to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart, a writer and managing editor of National Geographic Society books. The award is given to the most interesting and responsible original story or series about any archaeological

topic published in a newspaper or magazine.

Special requirements:

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 2006.
- An author/newspaper may submit no more than five stories or five articles from a series.
- Nomination packets may be submitted as PDFs via email to Renata B. Wolyneć at wolyneć@edinboro.edu. If submitting hard copies, six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper.

Deadline for nomination: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** Renata B. Wolyneć, Department of History and Anthropology, Hendricks Hall 143, 235 Scotland Road, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444; tel: (814) 732-2570.

Student Paper Award

This award recognizes original student research as a growing component of the annual meeting and is a way to highlight outstanding contributions made by students! All student members of SAA are eligible to participate. The papers will be evaluated anonymously by committee members on both the quality of the arguments and data presented and the paper's contribution to our understanding of a particular area or topic in archaeology. The papers will also be evaluated on the appropriateness of the length of the paper for a 15-minute presentation. The award winner will receive a citation from the SAA president, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and over \$1,000 worth of books/journals from the following sponsors:

University of Alabama Press
University of Arizona Press
AltaMira Press
University of California Press
Cambridge University Press
University Press of Colorado
Elsevier
University Press of Florida
University of Iowa Press
University of Nebraska Press
The University of New Mexico Press
University of Oklahoma Press
Oxford University Press
University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology Publications
University of Texas Press
Thames and Hudson
University of Utah Press

All of our sponsors recognize the importance of student research in archaeology and have contributed generously to this award!!

Special requirements:

- A student must be the primary author of the paper and be the presenter at the 2006 Annual Meeting.
- Six copies of the conference paper and relevant figures and tables must be submitted (please submit these copies

without a name so that they may be reviewed anonymously)

- The paper should be double-spaced, with standard margins and 12-pt font. The submitted paper should include any relevant figures, tables, and references cited. An average 15-minute paper is approximately 10 pages in length (double-spaced, not including references cited, figures, and tables).

Deadline for submission: January 5, 2007. **Contact:** Gordon F.M. Rakita, Chair, SAA Student Paper Award Committee, University of North Florida, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, South, Jacksonville, FL 32224-2659; email: grakita@unf.edu.

Douglass C. Kellogg Fund for Geoarchaeological Research

The Douglass C. Kellogg Award provides support for thesis or dissertation research, with emphasis on the field and/or laboratory aspects of this research, for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Recipients of the Kellogg Award will be students who have (1) an interest in achieving the M.S., M.A., or Ph.D. degree in earth sciences or archaeology, (2) an interest in applying earth science methods to archaeological research, and (3) an interest in a career in geoarchaeology.

Under the auspices of the SAA's Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends, and close associates of Douglass C. Kellogg formed a memorial in his honor. The interest from money donated to the Douglass C. Kellogg fund is used for the annual award. Initially the amount to be awarded on an annual basis was \$500. The amount of the award given to the recipient will increase as the fund grows and the amount of the annual interest increases. The 2007 Award will be presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the SAA.

Special requirements:

- A one-page letter that briefly explains the individual's interest and how she or he qualifies for the award.
- Curriculum vita.
- Five (5) copies of a 3–4 page, double-spaced description of the thesis or dissertation research that clearly documents the geoarchaeological orientation and significance of the research. One illustration may be included with the proposal.
- A letter of recommendation from the thesis or dissertation supervisor that emphasizes the student's ability and potential as a geoarchaeologist.

Deadline for submission: December 1, 2006. **Contact:** Christopher L. Hill, Department of Anthropology, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho, 83725-1950; email: chill2@boisestate.edu.



NEWS & NOTES

Grant for Mesoamericanists. The Foundation for the Advancement of Mesoamerican Studies, Inc. announces its 2006 Annual Grant Competition. Grants are intended to provide assistance for scholarly investigations of ancient cultures of Mesoamerica (limited to present Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and El Salvador). Applicants may be working in such fields as anthropology, archaeology, art history, epigraphy, ethnohistory, history, linguistics, or multidisciplinary studies involving combinations of these classifications. Applications must be received by September 15; applications received after this date will not be considered. To receive the current brochure outlining policies, grant categories, requisite qualifications, and application forms, contact: FAMSI, 268 South Suncoast Boulevard, Crystal River, FL 34429-5498; fax: (352) 795-1970; email: famsi@famsi.org; web: <http://www.famsi.org/>.

National Register Listings. The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first and second quarters of 2006. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "What's New" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>:

- Arizona, Navajo County. *Bailey Ruin*. Listed 3/17/06.
- Colorado, Douglas County. *Franktown Cave*. Listed 2/01/06.
- Colorado, Moffat County. *Castle Park Archeological District*. Listed 1/03/06.
- Florida, Bay County. *Vamar Shipwreck Site*. Listed 4/10/06.
- Kentucky, Livingston County. *Mantle Rock Archeological District*. Additional Documentation Approved 3/22/06.
- Maine, Washington County. *Devils*

Head Site. Listed 5/10/06.

- Massachusetts, Essex County. *Frank A. Palmer and Louis B. Crary (Shipwreck)*. Listed 3/08/06.
- North Dakota, Walsh County. *Ridge Trail Historic District*. Listed 3/17/06.
- Ohio, Clinton County. *Beam Farm Woodland Archeological District*. Listed 3/22/06.
- South Carolina, Kershaw County. *Belmont Neck Site – 38KE06*. Listed 2/03/06.
- Vermont, Rutland County. *Fort Vengeance Monument Site*. Listed 3/15/06.
- Virginia, Fairfax County. *Manassas Battlefield Historic District* (Boundary Increase). Listed 1/18/06.
- Virginia, Frederick County. *Fort Collier*. Listed 4/28/06.
- Virginia, Gloucester County. *Werowocomoco Archeological Site*. Listed 3/15/06.
- Virginia, Loudoun County. *Francis-Gulick Mill*. Listed 2/01/06.
- Virginia, Stafford County. *Redoubt #2*. Listed 2/14/06.
- Wisconsin, Oconto County. *Arndt's Pensaukee Sawmill Complex*. Listed 3/22/06.

In addition, the following archaeological properties were designated as National Historic Landmarks or had other actions approved by the Secretary of Interior:

- Montana, Missoula County. *Traveler's Rest*. Additional Documentation and Boundary Revision Approved 3/21/06.
- Wisconsin, Jackson County. *Silver Mound Archeological District*. Designated 2/17/06.

New IGERT Program in Evolutionary Modeling. Washington State University (WSU) and the

University of Washington (UW) have been awarded a National Science Foundation IGERT award to create a graduate training program in "Model-Based Approaches to Biological and Cultural Evolution." The WSU/UW IGERT award will establish a novel Ph.D. training program emphasizing evolutionary processes of adaptation and diversification in genetic, cultural, and behavioral domains. Students may enter the program through one of five participating Ph.D. programs in three units: Archaeology or Biocultural Anthropology at UW, Archaeology or Evolutionary Anthropology at WSU, or the School of Biological Sciences (SBS) at WSU. Students will spend at least one term taking courses or pursuing research at the sister institution, and will form research teams across these universities and disciplines, allowing students to draw on relevant expertise in either sponsoring university. In addition, fellows may pursue research at or with our collaborating institutions: the Santa Fe Institute, the Centre for the Evolution of Cultural Diversity at University College London, Le Centre Universitaire de Recherche et de Documentation en Histoire et Archéologie in the Central African Republic, and the University of Costa Rica School of Biology. Collaborative student research by teams containing both anthropologists and biologists will focus on problems such as (1) emergence and maintenance of cooperation in social systems; (2) statistical phylogenetics and cultural transmission; (3) cophyletic and coevolutionary dynamics of biological and cultural traits; (4) comparative analyses of cultural systems (and pre-adaptations for them) across species; and (5) computational methods, including agent-based modeling, for integrating evolutionary ecological and cultural transmission approaches to

explaining culture change. Fellows will be supported from IGERT funds for two years, with the possibility of a third year of funding to be competitively determined, at the NSF-mandated rate of \$30,000 per year (plus full tuition, and a competitive annual supplement of up to \$8,000 for research expenses). NSF regulations require fellows to be U.S. citizens or permanent residents. We urge interested students to visit <http://depts.washington.edu/ipem/> (IGERT Program in Evolutionary Modeling); <http://libarts.wsu.edu/anthro/gradstudies.html> (WSU Anthropology); <http://www.sci.wsu.edu/sbs/gradstudies.php3?pageID=4> (WSU SBS); and <http://depts.washington.edu/anthweb/programs/graduate.php> (UW Anthropology).

Barbara J. Mills Wins 2006 Willey Prize. The Archaeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) is pleased to announce the recipient of the 2006 Gordon R. Willey award, Barbara J. Mills (University of Arizona), for her article, "The Establishment and Defeat of Hierarchy: Inalienable Possessions and the History of Collective Prestige Structures in the Pueblo Southwest" (*American Anthropologist*, 106[2], June 2004). The Willey award, established in 1997, recognizes an outstanding contribution to archaeology published in *American Anthropologist*. The award is named for the late Gordon R. Willey, president of the AAA in 1961; the award recognizes excellent archaeological writing that contributes to anthropological research in general. In this article, Mills examines the contexts and complexities of hierarchical social systems, challenging simplistic understandings of ranking and stratification in pre-state societies. By incorporating Annette Weiner's concept of inalienable objects into her analysis, Mills integrates symbolic and ritual value with economic and social factors. She focuses on the rich archaeological and ethnographic record of the Puebloan societies to develop an archaeology of



Barbara J. Mills

inalienable objects and evaluate how these material goods contribute to both the development of and resistance to hierarchical social relations. In addition, she integrates information about gendered production and use of inalienable objects into her analysis, encouraging a nuanced understanding that recognizes the diversity of persons and hierarchical relationships within societies. Her work enriches ongoing anthropological discussions about social inequality. The Willey award carries a \$1,000 prize and will be presented at the annual business meeting of the AD on the evening of November 17, 2006.

WELCH, from page 20

table building block of sovereignty—are being expanded and enhanced through archaeologically based heritage stewardship.

References Cited

- Flanders, N. E.
1999 Native American Sovereignty and Natural Resource Management. *Human Ecology* 26:425–449.
- Hoffman, J.
1998 *Sovereignty*. Open University Press, Buckingham, England.
- Lipe, W. D.
1974 A Conservation Model for American Archaeology *Kiva* 39(3–4):213–245.
- Meskill, L.
1998 *Archaeology Under Fire: Nationalism, Politics, and Heritage in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East*. Routledge, New York.
- Welch, J. R.
2000 The White Mountain Apache Tribe Heritage Program: Origins, Operations, and Challenges. In *Working Together: Native Americans and Archaeologists*, edited by K. E. Doncoske, M. Aldenderfer, and K. Doehner, pp. 67–83. Society for American Archaeology, Washington, DC.
- Welch, J. R., and T. J. Ferguson
2005 Cultural Affiliation Assessment of White Mountain Apache Tribal Lands (Fort Apache Indian Reservation). Final Report, prepared in fulfillment of a National NAGPRA Documentation and Planning Grant, Administered by the National Park Service. Prepared by the Historic Preservation Office, Heritage Program, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Fort Apache, Arizona.
- Welch, J. R., K. Hoerig, and R. Endfield
2005 Heritage Tourism and Archaeology on White Mountain Apache Tribal Trust Lands. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 5(3):15–19.
- Wilkins, D. E., and K. T. Lomawaima
2001 *Uneven Ground: American Indian Sovereignty and Federal Law*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.



POSITIONS OPEN

**POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
(TENURE TRACK)**

LOCATION: BURLINGTON, VERMONT

The University of Vermont, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track, assistant professor position in the archaeology of the Americas beginning August 2007. Responsibilities: teach a combination of large introductory courses, as well as intermediate and small seminar and laboratory courses; undertake an active program of research or creative activity that leads to publication and presentation in peer-reviewed scholarly outlets; and, where available, to seek extramural funding for that research. Have a Ph.D. in Anthropology. Established field research program with regional and theoretical interests that complement those of the existing faculty. Applicants must be dedicated to excellence in undergraduate instruction and be willing to teach a combination of large introductory courses, as well as intermediate and small seminar and laboratory courses. Candidates with interests in the archaeology of the Northeast and museum studies are especially encouraged to apply. Deadline for applications is November 3, 2006. Apply online at <http://www.uvmjobs.com> by searching for the position using department name (Anthropology) only. Attach a curriculum vita to your application. In addition, hard copies of a statement of teaching and research interests, representative publications, three (3) or more letters of recommendation and other pertinent information should be sent to: Archaeology Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Vermont, 509 Williams Hall, 72 University Place, Burlington, VT 05405-0168.

**POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
(TENURE TRACK)**

LOCATION: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, has an Assistant Professor tenure-track position in Archaeology, effective July 1, 2007. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in archaeology, a strong research and publication record, and previous university teaching experience. We seek an archaeologist engaged in socioenvironmental studies in the context of a multi-scalar, theoretically based research program. Area and methodological specialties are open, but our preference is for someone with geographic and topical interests that complement existing faculty strengths. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be considered first for this position. McMaster University is strongly committed to employment equity within its community and to recruiting a diverse faculty and staff. The University encourages applications from all qualified candidates, including women, members of visible minorities, Aboriginal persons, members of sexual minorities, and persons with disabilities. Applications should include a curriculum vita, the names and addresses (including email) of three referees, a statement of research interests and plans, and a statement of teaching philosophy, and may be sent in electronic or hard copy format. Letters of application should address how candidates are prepared to engage in the supervision of graduate students and involve students in their research. Submit applications to: Aubrey Cannon, Chair, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University, 1280 Main St. West, Hamilton, ON, Canada L8S 4L9; tel: (905) 525-9140, ext. 23920; fax: (905) 522-5993; email: cannon@mcmaster.ca. CLOSING DATE: November 15, 2006.

**POSITION: DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF
THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

LOCATION: IOWA CITY, IOWA

The University of Iowa seeks a Director of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) to serve as the State Archaeologist of Iowa. The State Archaeologist provides creative leadership in developing programs for archaeological research, burials protection, preservation, education outreach activities, and contract services in Iowa and the Midwest. The State Archaeologist acts as an advocate for the state's archaeological work in communicating and collaborating with the general public, American Indians, businesses, non-profits, and government agencies. The successful applicant will work closely within the University, chiefly with the Department of Anthropology, to provide learning opportunities for students and to promote interdisciplinary research projects. The person hired to this position has administrative oversight for all aspects of OSA and will direct an organization of over 50 full- and part-time staff. The State Archaeologist must be qualified to hold an adjunct faculty appointment at an appropriate rank in the University of Iowa, Department of Anthropology, as per the State Statute. The State Archaeologist is responsible for maintaining an artifact and document repository and archaeological site file for Iowa and administers Iowa laws protecting human burials over 150 years old. The OSA is an organized research unit within the University of Iowa, providing services to the state of Iowa. The OSA reports to the Office of the Vice President for Research, consults with the OSA Advisory Committee and coordinates activities with the OSA Indian Advisory Council. Minimum qualifications include: a Masters degree in Archaeology or a closely related field, or an equivalent combination of education and experience; 5-7 years professional

work experience in archaeology; 1–3 years of administrative, supervisory, and management experience; demonstrated experience with and/or commitment to diversity in the educational community; a strong record demonstrating a high degree of judgment, diplomacy, and confidentiality. Compensation will be competitive with professional standards and commensurate with experience. For more information about OSA, see <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa>. Please review the position in full detail and apply online using Jobs@UIOWA at <http://jobs.uiowa.edu/> (Requisition #XXXX). To be considered, application materials must be received by November 1, 2006. Applicable background and credential checks will be conducted. The University of Iowa is an Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
(TENURE TRACK)**

LOCATION: SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

The University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenure-track position in archaeology, at the Assistant Professor level, beginning July 1, 2007. We seek an archaeologist specializing in the prehistory of middle-range societies in any region of the New World. The successful candidate will employ an eco-

logical theoretical perspective, must be conversant with contemporary social theory, and must have an active program of field research. The candidate should complement existing departmental offerings and faculty expertise; strengths in areas such as gender studies, geochemical and/or isotopic analysis, GIS analysis, or lithic analysis would be especially welcomed. Teaching will include both undergraduate and graduate courses, including a required graduate seminar in quantitative methods. We are also seeking someone willing to offer an archaeological field school on a rotating basis with one other faculty member. Applicants must have completed the Ph.D. at the time of appointment. Please send a letter detailing research and teaching experience and plans, a curriculum vita, and names and contact information for three references to Professor Katharina Schreiber, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106-3210. Applications should be postmarked on or before November 15, 2006. The department is especially interested in candidates who can contribute to the diversity and excellence of the academic community through research, teaching and service. The University of California is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and other mandates are unaffected by the AAP. And even though formal contact between stakeholders is streamlined under the AAP, it is highly recommended that informal contacts between installation Cultural Resource Managers, SHPO staff, and Tribal Representatives be maintained to assure appropriate alternatives are explored and considered early to achieve the highest level of historic preservation commensurate with mission requirements. Typically, the best advice on historic preservation will come from these sources, and there should be no hesitation in seeking assistance even under the AAP—historic preservation really is a team endeavor.



CALENDAR

2006–2007

OCTOBER 5–6

The XXXV Gran Quivira Conference will be held in Caborca, Sonora. The conference considers the Spanish Colonial time period throughout the U.S. and southward. Registration fee is \$70 until September 15, after which it is \$80. For more information, contact Carmen Villa Prezelski (tel: [520] 722-6410; email: cprezelski@aol.com) or Sharon Urban (Tucson) (tel: [520] 730-0563; email: shurban@heg-inc.com).

OCTOBER 19–22

The 30th Biennial Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held at the Golden Nugget Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada. All anthropological sub-disciplines and related fields are welcome. Address inquiries to Barb Roth, GBAC Co-Chair, Anthropology Department, UNLV, Las Vegas, NV 89154; tel (702) 895-3640; email: barbara.roth@unlv.edu.

OCTOBER 21–25

The Archaeological Geology Division (AGD) of the Geological Society of America (GSA) will be sponsoring a series of technical programs and a one-day field trip at the 2006 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. Session topics include alluvial, cave, and marine geoarchaeology; natural and human-induced disasters; prehistoric earthworks; wetland landscapes; and geology of America's early wars. The field trip is titled "Prehistoric and Urban Landscapes of the Middle Atlantic Region: Geoarchaeological Perspectives" and will include several areas within the Delaware River Valley recently investi-

gated as a result of historic preservation projects. For more information regarding the conference and registration, please visit <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2006/index.htm>.

OCTOBER 27–28

The Sixth Annual Postgraduate Cypriot Archaeology (POCA) Conference will be hosted by Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland-UK). This event is an international forum for post-graduates and new scholars of Cypriot archaeology and cognate subjects and is an opportunity for the developing research community to present work, exchange new ideas, and meet in an informal context. Interested scholars from archaeology, classics, and related disciplines studying the prehistory and later periods of Cyprus are invited to participate. The call for papers is available at <http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/poca2006/callforpapers.htm>. POCA 2006 will also be hosting three workshops in addition to the general session; the call for papers for these workshops can be found at <http://www.arcl.ed.ac.uk/poca2006/sessions.htm>. For more information, please email poca2006@arcl.ed.ac.uk.

NOVEMBER 8–11

The 2006 Annual Conference of the Plains Anthropological Society will be held at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Topeka, Kansas. The conference will focus on current archaeological and anthropological research on the Plains and will include a keynote speaker (Dr. Schuyler M. Jones), symposia, and general paper and poster sessions. For more details, visit <http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/index.htm>.

NOVEMBER 8–11

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) will be held at the DoubleTree Hotel in Little Rock, Arkansas. In addition to symposia, papers, and posters presenting new research on the archaeology of the American Southeast, there will be a reception at the Old State House Museum, a barbecue at Toltec Mounds State Archeological Park, and the SEAC Dance. For more information, visit the SEAC website at <http://www.southeasternarchaeology.org>.

APRIL 25–29

72nd Annual Meeting of The Society for American Archaeology will be held in Austin, Texas. www.saa.org.



Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th Endowment Campaign Pledge Form

I want to invest in the mission of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society's future by making a gift as indicated below.

☐ I choose to make a lump-sum gift of \$ _____.

☐ My check is enclosed.

☐ Please charge my credit card:

☐ VISA

☐ Mastercard

☐ AmEx

Card Number

Expiration Date

Signature

or

☐ I choose to make a gift in five annual payments
to achieve the total pledge amount circled below:

Annual Payment	Five-Year Pledge Amount
\$75	\$375
\$100	\$500
\$150	\$750
\$200	\$1,000
\$500	\$2,500
\$750	\$3,750
\$1,000	\$5,000
\$1,500	\$7,500
\$2,000	\$10,000
\$5,000	\$25,000
other:	other:

**Please credit my donation to the following
SAA Endowment fund(s):**

*(Please indicate a specific dollar amount to each
fund.)*

_____ SAA General Endowment

_____ Native American Scholarships

_____ Public Education

_____ Total



SOCIETY FOR
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Print Name (as you would like to be formally recognized):

(For example: Jane Smith, Anywhere University and John Doe, Big CRM Firm)

☐ I wish to remain anonymous.

Return form to:

Attn. Tobi Brimsek
Society for American Archaeology
900 Second St. NE, #12
Washington, DC 20002-3560
(fax) 202-789-0284



Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th!

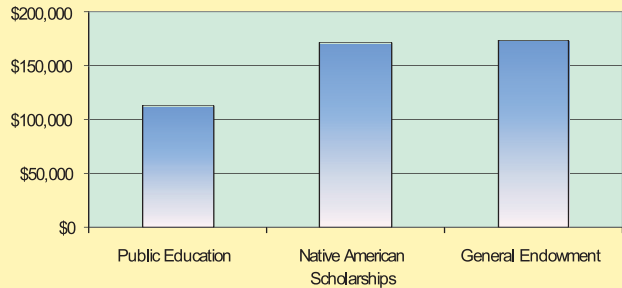
History of the SAA Endowments

The first SAA endowment fund was established in 1985. From those humble beginnings, the SAA has built three endowments that have over \$450,000 in assets.

In 2005, the SAA Board approved a five-year campaign to add \$500,000 to our endowment totals.

Thus far, through the generosity of some 270 members, we raised \$140,000, more than a quarter of our goal!

SAA Endowment Funds: \$457,000+



The Easy Road to Success

A high participation rate makes endowment building relatively painless. At present roughly 4 percent of our members are donors.

The SAA Fundraising Committee hopes that 20 percent or more of our over 7,000 members will contribute to this campaign. That represents some 1,400 donors. At a 20 percent participation rate, it would take annual gifts of just \$75 per donor to achieve our goal of \$500,000.

Please, consider becoming one of those generous donors and help ensure the future of the Society for American Archaeology.

To the generous people who have already stepped up to
 “Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th,” thank you!

How to Give?

Use your 2007 dues invoice to make a donation—on-paper or on-line, or simply click on the Dig Deep button on the homepage of SAAweb. Your generous five-year pledge will make a difference for the SAA and for American archaeology in the 75 years to come! If you have any questions, please contact Tobi Brimsek at 202-789-8200.



The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (Permanence of Paper).
 Printed on recycled paper.

SAA
 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
 900 Second Street NE #12
 Washington DC 20002 USA

Non-profit Org.
 U.S. Postage
 PAID
 St. Joseph, MI
 Permit 38