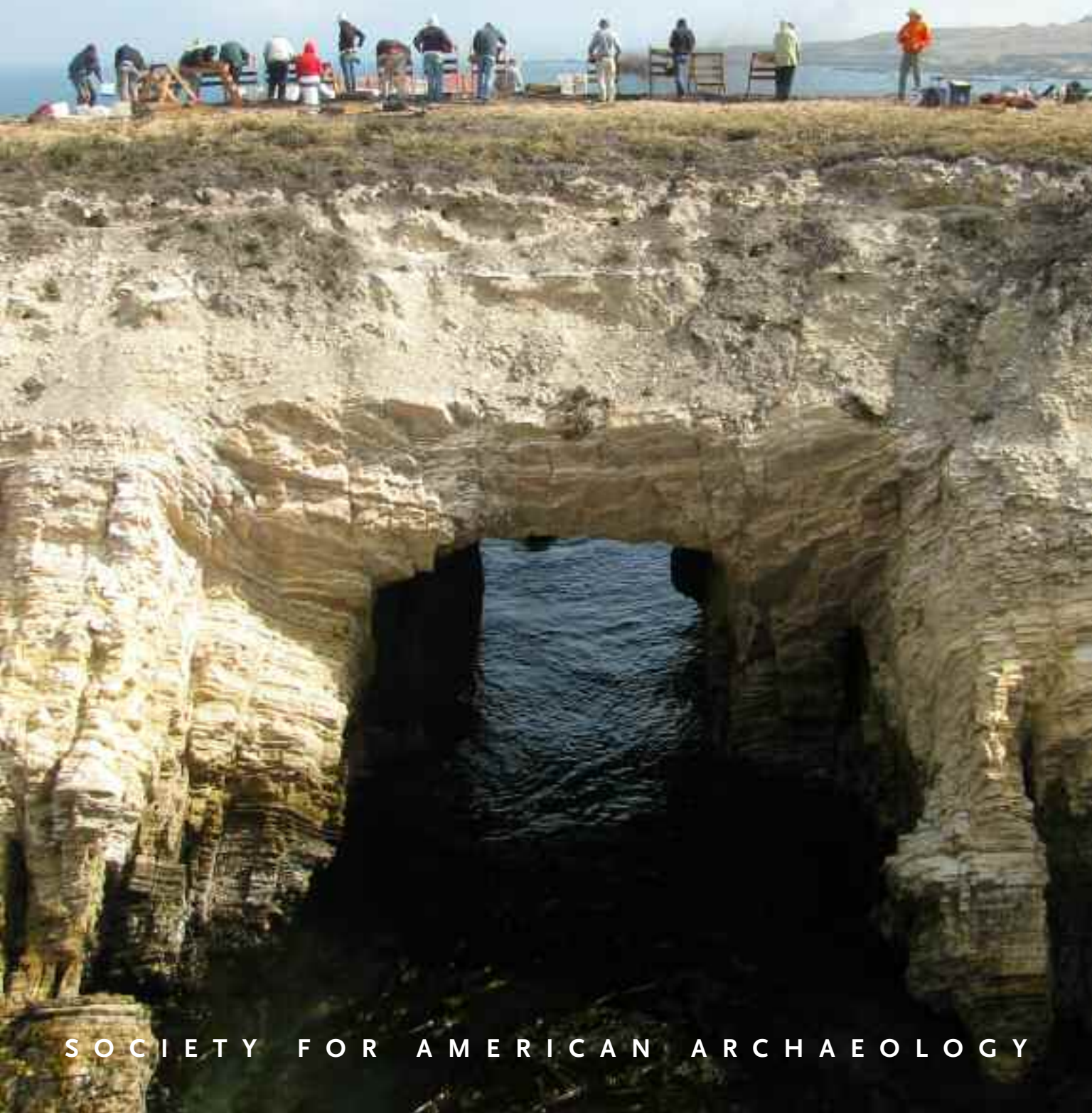


# the SAA archaeological record

SEPTEMBER 2009 • VOLUME 9 • NUMBER 4



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY



Dear SAA Member,

The SAA 7.5 Film Fest is coming to the 75th Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis, MO and I wanted to encourage you to submit a DVD for this exciting special event! Submitting a DVD is simple and the entry fee is only \$7.50, which includes one free Film Fest T-shirt! The top films will be recognized with awards at the Annual Business Meeting on Friday, April 16, 2010. Here is all you need to do:

- Make sure your video is less than 7.5 minutes in length, record it on a DVD, and place the title of your film and your name(s) both on the DVD case and at the beginning of the film.
- Mail your video along with a completed entry form ([link to entry form](#)) and your \$7.50 entry fee to the SAA office, ATTN: Meghan Tyler, no later than February 26, 2010.

All films will be viewed by a blue-ribbon panel of judges and those selected as finalists will be screened during the Friday Film Fest at the 75th Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis. Films can have a soundtrack in English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French.

#### *Additional Information*

- Any DVD submitted will not be returned
- By submitting a DVD you give SAA permission to screen, judge, and show the film at the 7.5 Film Fest
- Submitting a DVD gives SAA explicit permission to post the film on the internet, should SAA decide to do so

#### *Licensing and Copyright Permissions*

- If your film contains any music, you must provide SAA with proof that you have complied with licensing laws
- If your film contains any photos, images, or clips that you do not own, you must provide a copy of the required permissions to SAA
- If your film contains any recognizable individuals, you must provide a copy of the permission obtained from each individual to SAA

To submit your film now visit [www.saa.org/filmfest](http://www.saa.org/filmfest)

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to email me or contact the SAA office at +1 202-789-8200.

Sincerely,  
Bruce D. Smith  
75th Anniversary Task Force Member  
[smithb@si.edu](mailto:smithb@si.edu)

# the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 9, No. 4

SEPTEMBER 2009

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On the cover: Archaeological Field Class, California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo, Spring 2009. Students undertook salvage excavations at a rapidly-eroding, 5,000-year old shell midden on this exposed headland, owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). The site is in southern San Luis Obispo County, on the central coast of California. The investigations were financed by PG&E.  
(Photograph courtesy of Brian F. Coddling)



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Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to Andrew Duff, *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Andrew Duff, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, (509) 335-7828, or email [duff@wsu.edu](mailto:duff@wsu.edu). Manuscript submission via email or by disk is encouraged. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200.

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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](http://www.saa.org)

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## EDITOR'S CORNER

Andrew Duff

*Andrew Duff is an Associate Professor of anthropology at Washington State University.*

As summer comes to a close, I would like to again encourage the membership to write something for *The SAA Archaeological Record*. Most of you are presently engaged in research, interpretation, outreach, or other related activities that Society members would be interested to learn more about; all it takes is a few hours of your time to prepare a brief contribution that summarizes this work. In fact, many of you just finished preparing abstracts based on some of this work for the St. Louis-75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary SAA meeting. If you were to write your paper also as an article and send it to me, you would be well ahead of schedule and could instead use the weeks before the meeting plotting your St. Louis extra-meeting activities and trips. An ideal piece is between 1,500–2,000 words (including references cited and captions) and has two or three images or illustrations. If you have ideas or questions, please contact me ([duff@wsu.edu](mailto:duff@wsu.edu)), or simply write it up and send it in. Similarly, captivating images make great covers; if you have a portrait-oriented, high-resolution image you think would make a fitting cover, please contact me or send it in. I'd like to thank Terry Jones for this cover image, something that makes a Southwestern archaeologist yearn for a site near water.

I welcome your comments and ideas, and especially your written work—there is room for contributions on all topics. The pieces that fill this issue were all submitted to me or one of the Associate Editors. This makes for a diverse set, but on topics of broad interest. These include commentary, meeting-related information, discussions of policy and practice, lesson plans and outreach efforts, information about data resources, perspectives, and advice. As several recent issues have been almost completely filled with themed-issue papers, I would also like to thank the authors of these pieces (and a few still in the queue) for their patience as these have worked their way to publication.

Themed issues planned before my editorial term ends next May include groups of papers on ethnoarchaeology, conflict archaeology, and race and racialism. Additionally, future issues will include articles on a variety of topics, updates, or summaries of Society business, and whatever else makes its way to me or one of the Associate Editors.



**American Antiquity Peer-Review**

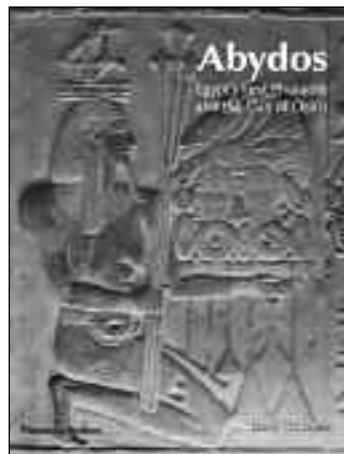
As a professional archaeologist I regard it as an honor and duty to review possible manuscripts for *American Antiquity*. I generally do not sign my reviews but I try to keep them focused on the manuscript, hopefully for the benefit of the author. I must question one aspect of the new automated review system that, I believe, poses some potential problems for us all (and I am not at all awed by the comment on the back of the last Record that the system is used by "more than 3,000 publications"). The reviewer is presented with two equal-sized boxes, one in which he/she is prompted to paste the blind review of the manuscript, the second into which he/she is prompted to paste "confidential comments," these latter undefined.

An author who submits a manuscript expects a review by his/her peers, hopefully to gain acceptance for the submission, or to solicit comments pointing out important errors, possibly ways to improve the submission. I believe this "two box" approach will unwittingly encourage a two-level review of the submission, one review for the author's eyes, another set of comments, which could range widely in content, explicitly not to be seen by the author. This is hardly fair to the author for it is far too easy with such comments to co-opt the Editor to a reviewer's position for reasons that remain totally withheld from the author. This places a burden on the Editor which should not come with the job, that is dealing potentially with matters not strictly related to the merits of the manuscript.

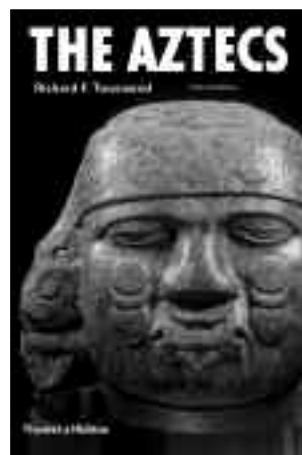
These comments stem from a personal history, as Grievance Coordinator for the old Society of Professional Archaeologists, and, more recently, the Register of Professional Archaeologists, in dealing with archaeologists' ethical muddles. In all cases, keeping discourse above board made things much smoother. *American Antiquity*, among a handful of other journals, is essential to the health and intellectual traditions of our discipline. Let's keep it there.

Berle Clay, RPA  
Lexington, Kentucky

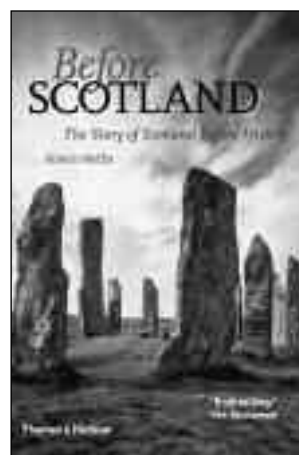
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## IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

### SAA's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting

The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting will be held April 14-18, 2010 in St. Louis, MO. The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Task Force, chaired by Jerry Sabloff and James Snead, has been planning this special annual meeting for the past five years. Come and celebrate at a meeting filled with extraordinarily unique experiences including:

- Film Fest 7.5
- an Anniversary Volume from The SAA Press—*Voices in American Archaeology*, edited by Wendy Ashmore, Dorothy Lippert, and Barbara Mills
- Cahokia Mounds Field Trips
- Saturday night's Anniversary Celebration from 8pm-midnight (bring your dancing shoes...)

### Logistics for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting

The headquarters hotel for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis will be the Renaissance St. Louis Grand, which is located across the street from the America's Center, the convention center, which, along with the headquarters hotel, will be the hub of all meeting activity. There is a property exclusively for students, the Hampton Inn - Gateway Arch, a few blocks down the street from the convention center and the headquarters hotel. Both hotels and the convention center are on Washington Ave. Complete reservation information for the two SAA properties is available on SAAweb, and of course, will be included in the Preliminary Program, available in December. Click on the "2010 Meeting Hotel Information" link on SAA's homepage (<http://www.saa.org>) to see this information now. The cut-off date for reservations at all SAA hotels is March 19, 2010. Updated information on hotel availability will always be posted on SAAweb on the hotel page.

### A Chance for a Free One-Year Membership In SAA

Register at either the headquarters hotel or the student hotel for the SAA meeting by January 21, 2010, and your name will be entered into an SAA drawing for an incomparable prize—a one year membership in SAA! Make your room reservation today! There will be separate drawings for the headquarters hotel and the student property.

### Childcare at the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis?

As announced in 2008, SAA's Board of Directors approved a motion providing childcare from a contracted firm at the annual meeting to begin as soon as space can be found. Childcare space is being built into all annual meeting contracts since the Board passed that motion in 2008 (from 2013 forward). It is the years between 2008 and 2013 that pose logistical challenges. 2013 would be the first year in which the contract specifically requires space for childcare, as annual meeting contracts are signed five years in advance. In these interim years, childcare could be offered, if space can be found. The executive director is working with the headquarters hotel on this space issue, and a final determination will be made by the hotel in late October.

As has been explained in the past, the issue of space is rather complicated. For childcare, two rooms of a specific size are needed for the length of the meeting. Specifics will be available, should the program be confirmed for St. Louis. Most importantly, should the program be confirmed for the coming Anniversary Meeting, an email announcement will be sent to all SAA members. Please make sure that your email address is up to date to get this and any other important communications. In the interim, should you have any questions about the proposed childcare program, please direct them to SAA's executive director, Tobi Brimsek ([tobi\\_brimsek@saa.org](mailto:tobi_brimsek@saa.org)) or 1-202-789-8200.



## 2010: THE 75<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN ST. LOUIS

**Michael Frachetti**

*Michael Frachetti is the local advisory chair for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary meeting.*

In 2010 the Society for American Archaeology celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. In the coming volumes of *The SAA Archaeological Record* you will see short contributions highlighting the archaeological, historical, and cultural attractions available to you in St. Louis and introducing some of the exciting events we have in store. St. Louis has obvious monumental attractions like “The Arch”—and no SAA meeting would be complete without a visit to the Anheuser-Busch brewery for a “refresher.” However, I will take this opportunity to draw your attention to a few of the more hidden treasures in and around this all-American city.

St. Louis, infamously known as “the gateway” city, played a key role in western expansion from the earliest French trappers to Lewis and Clark and the expansion of the transcontinental railroad. Due to its key geographic location along the Mississippi River, St. Louis developed into one of the largest and most prosperous cities in the United States by the turn of the twentieth century. Of course, St. Louis’s twentieth-century growth as a cosmopolitan cultural center spurred the city’s rich and diverse architecture, one of the reasons behind its selection as host of the 1904 World’s Fair. Architecture fans shouldn’t miss the Samuel Cupples House (St. Louis University Campus, Thomas B. Annan, 1890), the “Kressler Pavilion” (George Edward Kessler, 1908), or the stunning mansions of Westminister Place (William Albert Swasey, 1892-95). The city’s ethnic and cultural mosaic also owes to its location along the Mississippi River—Blues, Jazz, and Ragtime music all maintain a healthy heart in the “bayou bars” downtown—where even now it is not uncommon to hear southern Creole spoken. Since 1882, the St. Louis Cardinals have defined the heart of American baseball, and their newly built Busch stadium is within walking distance of the SAA’s convention center, and tickets for evening games can easily be found by crafty ball fans (the ‘Cards are reportedly home the week of the SAAs)!

Across St. Louis are a host of cultural and historical attractions we suggest to SAA visitors of St. Louis. First on my personal list is the Missouri Botanical Gardens. Founded in 1859, the Mis-

souri Botanical Garden is the nation’s oldest botanical garden in continuous operation and a National Historic Landmark. The garden is easily reached by car, as well as by an easy combination of the Metrolink (St. Louis’s subway) and buses from the city center. Another highlight of St. Louis is Forest Park—one of the nation’s largest urban parks. Forest Park is host to the outstanding St. Louis Zoo, Missouri History Museum, and the St. Louis Art Museum—all of which have free admission to the public. All are well worth a visit and can easily be reached by the Metrolink. The park is bordered to the east by the stunning gothic architecture of Washington University in St. Louis, offering hundreds of unique grotesques and gargoyles to be discovered.

➤ FRACHETTI, continued on page 8



*Gateway Arch/Riverfront at Sunrise. Photographer: Gail Mooney. Copyright © Gail Mooney. All Rights Reserved.*



## NEW TITLES

**BLOOD AND BEAUTY:  
ORGANIZED VIOLENCE IN THE ART  
AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF MESO-  
AMERICA AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

Edited by Heather Orr and Rex Koontz



Ideas, Debates, and Perspectives 4

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Warfare, ritual human sacrifice, and the rubber ballgame have been the traditional categories through which scholars have examined organized violence in the artistic and material records of ancient Mesoamerica and Central America. This volume expands those traditional categories to include such concerns as gladiatorial-like boxing combats, investiture rites, trophy-head taking and display, dark shamanism, and the subjective pain inherent in acts of violence. Each author examines organized violence as a set of practices grounded in cultural understandings, even when the violence threatens the limits of those understandings. The authors scrutinize the representations of, and relationships between, different types of organized violence, as well as the implications of those activities, which can include the unexpected, such as violence as a means of determining and curing illness, and the use of violence in negotiation strategies.

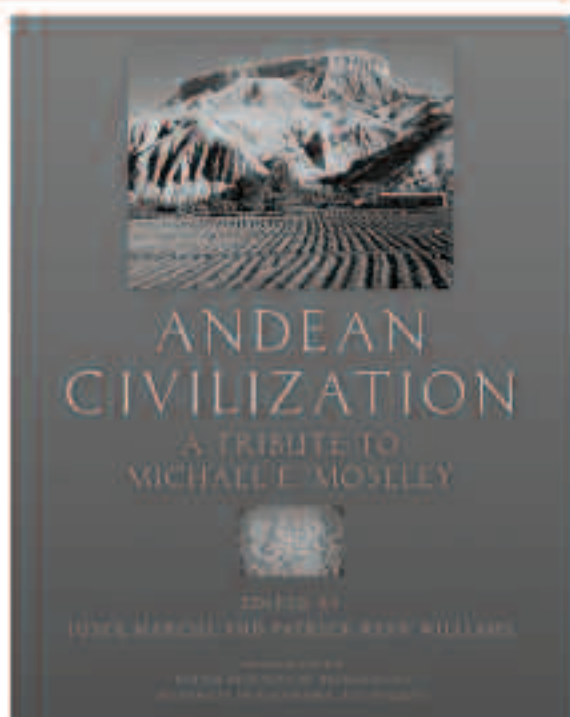
**ANDEAN CIVILIZATION:  
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Monograph 63

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This volume brings together exciting new field data by more than two dozen Andean scholars who came together to honor their friend, colleague, and mentor. These new studies cover the enormous temporal span of Moseley's own work from the preceramic era to the Tiwanaku and Moche states to the Inka empire. And, like Moseley's own research, these new studies involve settlements from all over the Andes—from the far northern highlands to the far southern coast. An invaluable addition to any Andeanist's library, the papers in this book demonstrate the enormous breadth and influence of Moseley's work and the vibrant range of exciting new work by his former students and collaborators in fieldwork.

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# NEW DEAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE 2010 SAA ANNUAL MEETING

**Bernard K. Means**

*Bernard Means is an Adjunct Instructor of Anthropology at Virginia Commonwealth University and an archaeologist with Versar, Inc.*

**T**he History of Archaeology Interest Group (HAIG), under the direction of Stephen Nash (Denver Museum of Nature and Science), met at the 2009 SAAs in Atlanta to select a session to sponsor as the “Biennial Gordon Willey Session in the History of Archaeology” at the 75<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the SAA in St. Louis. After a somewhat spirited discussion, HAIG members agreed to sponsor “Shovel Ready: Archaeology and Roosevelt’s New Deal for America,” organized and chaired by me. This session was seen as well suited for the SAA’s 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting. The SAAs were founded when the United States was mired deep in the Great Depression. Few people were untouched by the ravages of this economic, social, and political crisis. Millions were without work and feared not only for their families but also for the future of their country. Today, the United States faces its greatest economic and political challenge since the Great Depression, and archaeology again is influenced by government spending efforts designed to handle this crisis. The time is right for us to consider the New Deal and its relationship to American archaeology.

What was the New Deal? President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, shortly after his inauguration in 1933, initiated a series of massive government work relief programs as part of his New Deal for the American people. These relief programs were designed partly to alleviate the burden of crippling nationwide unemployment, and funded everything from archaeology—then a small discipline—to zoo construction. American Archaeology was transformed by the efforts of a fairly small number of archaeologists endeavoring to manage large, untrained crews in a multitude of New Deal archaeological investigations at varying scales. New Deal work relief projects ranged from investigations of small camp sites to large-scale excavations of American Indian mounds and included significant investigations at the first permanent English settlement in the United States—Jamestown—that led to the birth of American historical archaeology.

Many people today—including archaeologists—are unaware of the New Deal’s contribution to archaeology. The New Deal is

generally seen as putting the unemployed to work on “brick and mortar” projects like highway construction rather than constructing scholarship. Yet, the New Deal often successfully combined scholarship with what relief administrators classified as “semi-skilled” labor. Most work relief excavators were not formally trained archaeologists, but had skills that could be applied to archaeological work. Ordinary citizens—forgotten men and women—from all walks of life labored on New Deal excavations. Their legacy has been long lasting and continues to enrich our understanding of America’s past today.

The SAA shares an anniversary with largest and most influential of the so-called “alphabet soup” New Deal programs, the Works Progress (later Projects) Administration. Other major New Deal archaeological investigations were conducted under the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). These decades-old New Deal excavations are not consigned to the dustbins of history, but continue to shape our understanding of the past as we apply new technologies and new theoretical approaches to old collections of field notes and artifacts. Archaeologists have also turned to excavating the material remains of the New Deal itself, including CCC work camps and the traces of past New Deal excavations.

Join us as in St. Louis in 2010 as we explore the past, present, and future of New Deal archaeology. Session participants will discuss projects ranging across the breadth of the United States, including New Deal investigations in California, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. Some participants are engaging in historical retrospectives. Others bring the technologies of the twenty-first century to bear on decades-old excavations, including accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of curated collections and geophysical surveys at New Deal-excavated sites. Our session will close with the thoughts of Edwin Lyon, author of a major historical overview of Depression-era archaeology, *A New Deal for Southeastern Archaeology* (1996, The University of Alabama Press).

FRACHETTI, from page 5 ↩

Ultimately, St. Louis is a city of unique and diverse neighborhoods. In addition to the attractions noted above, there are many small museums, theaters, and neighborhoods featuring great food and wonderful entertainment. Thus, the essays in coming editions of the Record will delve deeper into three selected neighborhoods: how to get there, what to do, where to eat, and what not to miss. The suggested hit-list may take some energy to see, since the gems of St. Louis tend to be spread out across the city, but we could not let you miss one of St. Louis's—and the country's—most important archaeological treasures—Cahokia.

Less than ten miles to the southeast of St. Louis and centuries before the arrival of colonial settlers and the growth of St. Louis's neighborhoods, parks, museums, and blues music, Cahokia existed as the largest (and arguably the most signifi-

cant) urban center in North America. Archaeologically, Cahokia illustrates the growth and development of an ideologically and politically organized center that supported a complex regional economy and served as a node for contact and exchange amongst disparate societies and tribes about a thousand years ago. Cahokia also reflects the long history of American archaeological research, starting with Moorehead's excavations in the 1920s. For all these reasons, Cahokia is a "can't-miss" opportunity while in St. Louis and a great way to celebrate the 75th year of the SAA. To this end, we have planned two days of organized visits to the site and interpretive center during the 2010 meeting. Details about the tours will be available on the SAA website and sign-ups will be available during the registration process and after.

St. Louis welcomes the 2010 SAA annual meeting, and I hope that you endeavor to explore the ancient and historic culture of St. Louis while toasting the SAA in its 75th year! Stay tuned for more and welcome to St. Louis!

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# CHALLENGES OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION ALONG THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER

## EXAMPLES FROM SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA'S SKY ISLANDS

David Mehalic

*David Mehalic is an archaeologist for the Coronado National Forest and a doctoral candidate in anthropology at the University of Arizona.*

**T**he Coronado National Forest (CNF), known as southeastern Arizona's Sky Islands, is the only National Forest directly adjacent to Mexico, sharing about 60 miles of "the Line" (Figure 1). The increasingly politicized and violent climate of the borderlands has thrust the Coronado's historic preservation program into a contentious situation. Since more than 85 percent of the lands directly along Arizona's southern border are federal or tribal, many of our neighboring land managers are facing similar circumstances. Collectively, we have been experiencing a transformation of the U.S.-Mexico boundary, and many resource goals, not to mention public safety, have been compromised by undocumented border crossers and associated organized crime, bringing unmanaged cross-country travel, environmental damage, escalated law enforcement activities, and humanitarian issues (Terrell 2006).

Cultural resources management (CRM) may seem insignificant in light of our current border situation, but the borderlands are intricately related to issues of longstanding anthropological significance, such as migration and mobility, land tenure and territory formation, and social identity. In the following pages, I hope to advocate for historic preservation along the United States' international boundaries, while also alerting other archaeologists, land managers, and perhaps even policymakers to the challenging circumstances involved. Following a review of the legal setting, I explore the archaeology of the Coronado and the challenges and opportunities that CRM must face in the public interest.

### CRM on the Border

Recent efforts to secure the border have involved construction of several types of physical barriers, new communication and surveillance installations, ongoing road improvement projects, and increased law enforcement presence. Unfortunately, underestimation of the potential effects of border construction has plagued CRM throughout much of southern Arizona, and probably elsewhere. This led to setbacks from the beginning on the Coronado, as we grappled with the potential scope of the cumulative

effects of current attempts to "secure" this porous stretch of border. In some cases, new barriers were initially determined to constitute reconstruction of existing installations, with no potential to affect historic properties. This proved to be an inaccurate assessment (Figure 2). Some border installations, such as the Normandy-style temporary vehicle barriers, are poorly suited for the vast majority of the rugged terrain of the Coronado, leading to ongoing cycles of new smuggling routes and border reinforcements.

Influences of undocumented border crossers and efforts to control them both extend well north of the border. The "Virtual Fence" project, officially referred to as the Secure Border Initiative Network or SBInet, is a good example (see <http://www.dhs.gov> for public information about this and other border projects). Many surveillance towers are located more than a mile north of the border, often requiring new or improved access routes. Although "the fence" typically receives most of the public attention, the Border Patrol's mission is also fundamentally dependent on roads, communications, and other infrastructure, along with maintaining agents (and vehicles) on the ground. Trails and extensive trash accumulations from undocumented border crossers are not uncommon 50 miles north of the line.

Responsibility for overseeing CRM surveys and mitigation projects has not always been straightforward. The Roosevelt Reservation, a 60-foot-wide buffer designated along the international boundary from California through the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico in 1907, was withdrawn from public lands to prevent encroachment and smuggling. This buffer has limited the jurisdiction of land management agencies and could conceivably be used to sidestep a number of environmental compliance issues. The "waiver," established in 2005 when Congress approved the Real ID Act and amended the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, gave the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) the power to waive all legal requirements of archaeologists' favorite legal acronyms (including NHPA, NEPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, and RFRA)



Figure 1. The Coronado National Forest consists of 12 different areas. Although only two of them are adjacent to the international boundary, evidence of undocumented border crossing is routinely encountered throughout the southern half of the Forest.

and expedite construction along the border by curtailing review periods and appeal options.

As we returned home from the 2008 annual meeting in Vancouver, DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff invoked the waiver for a vast portion of the borderlands (DHS 2008). The waiver noted, "DHS will continue to engage with federal and state resources management agencies and the local community to carefully identify natural, biological and cultural resources potentially affected by construction." Despite these good intentions and efforts, the large geographic area included in the waiver (spanning some 470 miles along the border with an elusive northern boundary) and limited time, money, staffing, and oversight have hindered efforts to afford the public and other interested parties (including state, federal, and tribal agencies) opportunities to provide input to efforts to identify archaeological sites and other cultural resources and mitigate potential effects (see the Amicus Brief of April 17, 2008 on the SAA website for more details).

### Archaeological Landscapes of the U.S.-Mexico Border

Despite removal of the legal backbone for most resource management issues, ongoing surveys conducted by the Forest Service, other agencies, and private contractors hired by DHS in the vicinity of the border have identified many notable situations. Unfortunately, we have been encountering more problems than success stories, particularly with small sites associated with road improvement projects. Potential impacts have been narrowly averted in some cases, but key issues for site protection still

include timely identification, evaluation of potential impacts, and timely implementation of proper mitigation. As border construction reaches a new crescendo, examples of international boundary monuments, other historical sites, and prehistoric archaeological landscapes from the Coronado highlight issues likely occurring throughout other parts of the country.

*The International Boundary Monuments and the Line.* A series of International Boundary Monuments and associated fences defines most of the modern border in southern Arizona. The international boundary survey teams first passed through contested territory of Apacheria and Norteño Frontera in the 1850s. Forty years later, following the end of the Apache Wars, the boundary was resurveyed (Senate Document 247, 1898). New and more frequent monuments helped relieve disputes caused by growing American and Mexican settlements. The boundary survey expeditions stand as historic events whose largely unrecognized accomplishments, at times, recount the best of cooperative governmental endeavors (see Dear 2005).

Today, 25 of the 1890s boundary monuments stand on the southern border of the Coronado. Some speak to the difficulty of accurately identifying the actual border. Many fences assumed to demarcate the border are offset for various practical reasons, but what is on the ground tends to trump what is drawn on a map or written in a treaty. The monuments themselves have been recognized as historic objects worth protecting, and they attract many visitors (Figure 3). In most cases, their surroundings speak to the remoteness of much of the border. Humphrey's (1987) classic juxtaposition of historic photo-



Figure 2. Although temporary Normandy-style vehicle barriers are often installed adjacent to existing fences, the use of heavy equipment to prepare the area clearly has potential to adversely affect historic properties, as do activities associated with road improvements and staging areas.





Figure 3. International Boundary Monument No. 85, as seen from Agua Prieta, Sonora approaching the Douglas, Arizona Port of Entry, became a focal point and a meaningful symbol (a Border Patrol vehicle faces the viewer between the monument and large cross). The monuments are significant historic objects worthy of preservation for many reasons, but standard avoidance strategies do not always account for various associations.

graphs from the 1890s boundary survey with recent photographs of the monuments and their surroundings offers a foundation for future studies of land use and environmental change. Unfortunately, standard “avoidance” strategies may preserve the monuments themselves but impact these broader historical, ecological, and social associations.

*Living on the Line: Historical Sites.* Countless historical camps, mines, and structures are situated along complex networks of trails and roads, including many border crossings that are the very target of increased border enforcement. Many of these sites speak to episodes of invasion, colonization, migration, economic expansion, social conflict, and exploitation of the environment that characterize the history of the region. Some of these are the same issues underpinning debate about immigration policy and enforcement today.

Some sites are related to the dramatic increase of military presence along the border at the time of the Mexican Revolution and the First World War, amidst fear of infiltration of the country through its southern border, including allegations of undercover German operatives. One site that has received recent attention is the location of a clash between a group of Yaqui Indians who were intercepted by a contingent of Buffalo Soldiers in January 1918 (Finley 1996). Returning to Mexico to defend their claims of sovereignty with armaments procured through labor in the U.S., a firefight ensued along a route still recognized by

locals as “The Yaqui Trail.” Some of the Yaquis reportedly formed a rear guard allowing others to escape, but ten were captured, including an 11-year old boy; one died soon after. The rest were spared deportation (and probably subsequent execution in Mexico) by a judge in Tucson, who handed down lenient sentences for charges that they had compromised U.S. neutrality in Mexican affairs. The event elevated the Yaqui situation to greater public awareness, and it retains significance among Yaquis living in the Tucson area today (see Spicer 1980). Ongoing investigation of the location of this event has been limited to date, but it highlights the elusive nature of much of the archaeological record and the difficulties of identifying communities who value specific historic properties.

*Before the Border.* The diverse prehistoric archaeological sites throughout the Borderlands range from subtle artifact scatters to larger habitation sites, along with a number of sacred sites and landscapes. They reflect the poorly documented remains of intermingled social and material networks that persisted for millennia. Interestingly, two important examples from the Coronado are located near either end of the segment of the border that coincides with the Forest. Both sites appear to include Middle Archaic components and evidence of buried deposits that could yield substantial information concerning subsistence, seasonality, and mobility, among other issues (Freeman 1999). Of course, the cultural contexts we use to interpret these sites predate our modern international boundary, and there are a number of key research questions related to these sites that require evidence from cross-border contexts. Unfortunately,



Figure 4. The view to the northwest from a site with a series of caves and shelters and a border monument reveals Baboquivari Peak (background), an important landmark and traditional cultural property of the Tohono O'odham, and another smaller mountain (foreground) that includes an extensive rock art locality.

vehicular access to both locations has been dramatically improved and border construction appears to have directly encroached upon one of them, while encouraging new trails and barriers in the vicinity of both.

Although the southwesternmost part of the Coronado, the Tumacacori Uplands, has been a multiethnic region, it falls squarely within the ancestral territory of the Tohono O'odham. Some sites speak directly to the close connections between their religion and the landscape they live in (see Underhill 1946). A recent inspection of a previously recorded site where basketry and other materials had been collected (and repatriated) revealed artifact scatters amidst a series of caves and rock shelters. Although many of the shelters include archaeological deposits, most are littered with modern trash or show evidence of recent fires. A stand of wild chiles, or *chiltepinas*, associated with one of these shelters underscores the potential significance of small sites, as do associations with other landmarks, including a sacred mountain peak and a rock art locality, as well as one of the original 1850s boundary monument locations (Figure 4).

### Challenges and Opportunities

Effective border enforcement brings a host of preservation challenges. Amidst an uncertain political and financial situation, we need to accept that border-related construction can adversely affect historic properties and work proactively to mitigate those effects. These challenges provide opportunities for collaboration, and we look forward to continuing to work with tribes, other agencies, and contractors, as well as researchers, volunteers, and other interested parties. In addition to working together to protect specific sites, we are in a unique position to step back and examine the broader significance of the border itself. Archaeology's historical, cross-cultural perspective offers a foundation for considering several comparative examples that stand out, including the Great Wall of China, the Berlin Wall, and Hadrian's Wall. Although not analogs, these and other border constructions demonstrate many similar characteristics.

These are massive undertakings that can have many inadvertent effects, ranging from environmental contamination to watershed issues, and even today they can present significant engineering challenges. They are also very expensive. In our case, the Congressional Budget Office has suggested that border fencing would average \$3 million per mile plus costs of ongoing maintenance and patrol, although cost estimates have varied (Haddal et al. 2009:27). Another commonality is that these massive types of border constructions usually do not work as well as hoped. Instead, re-routed migration patterns increase pressure on adjacent areas and communities that have not been reinforced. Increased law enforcement in the San Diego Sector in the 1990s failed to reduce the total number of apprehensions,

but simply shifted the activity to other areas, including challenging environments like the deserts and mountains of Arizona (Haddal et al. 2009).

Fundamentally, these border constructions are associated with social conflict, social identity, and, in many cases, inequality. Just as the original boundary surveys were marked by collaboration during challenging times and complicated circumstances, historic preservation along the border requires attention from diverse advocates, and its challenges present opportunities for collaboration among the border's multiethnic communities. These efforts can provide important context for modern border situations, but they also require a great deal of work in the face of limited resources, as well as ongoing communication among a diverse group of interested parties.

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➤ MEHALIC, continued on page 34

# THE BREAKFAST CEREAL SURVEY

## TEACHING ARCHAEOLOGY WITH 12 ESSENTIAL VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Jesse Casana

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For the past several years, I have taught a course called Landscape Archaeology, first at the University of Chicago and now at the University of Arkansas. The class aims to introduce students to regional analysis in archaeology and to break them from the monument-model of the archaeological record that is so common in the public sphere. Following a unit exploring the diversity of archaeological remains as they are manifested across the landscape, the second unit of the class focuses on methodology—on the ways in which these remains are discovered, recorded, and analyzed. During this unit I always try to help students understand the fundamental tensions and trade-offs that exist between extensive, full-coverage surveys and intensive, sample-based surveys. To any archaeologist who has conducted a regional survey, these issues are second nature. But for students unfamiliar with the practical challenges involved in undertaking archaeological field projects, arguments between the proponents of these two strategies remain irrelevant and confusing. I have tried writing assignments, in-class debates, waving my arms and shouting, but almost without fail, students inevitably settle on that classic undergraduate cop-out, believing that we ought to do “a little bit of both,” as if the correct answer to any complex question always lies somewhere in the middle.

In my most recent incarnation of the class, I developed an exercise that I call “*The Breakfast Cereal Survey*,” which emphasizes the strengths and weaknesses of both survey methods, as well as many others issues in regional archaeology. The activity is designed to encourage students—including the sleep-deprived, uncooperative and disengaged masses—to understand that with limited time and resources, we must prioritize our objectives in a way that necessarily sacrifices some goals in favor of others. Intensive surveys may be the only way for archaeologists to generate truly representative samples of the density and distribution of archaeological remains, but they do not maximize the discovery of those materials. This approach requires us to spend equal time looking for sites in places where sites are not likely to be found, an activity that rarely finds its way into the *New York Times* “Science” section. Intensive surveys cannot possibly hope

to cover very large areas, owing to the time they must spend investigating each miserable, featureless tract. Extensive surveys, on the other hand, avoid the “Teotihuacán Effect”<sup>1</sup> by maximizing the discovery of archaeological remains across much larger areas and ensuring that the most monumental features will be found, but they will inevitably overlook smaller, more ephemeral, or less visible sites. Even more importantly, in attempts to record as many materials as quickly as possible, this strategy will necessarily produce biased records of settlement. Investigations are focused in areas that archaeologists already think contain archaeological materials, reinforcing *a priori* beliefs held about settlement history. The Breakfast Cereal Survey is a powerful and fun way to teach these difficult concepts in—and out—of the classroom, so I thought it would be useful to share the lesson plan.

### Overview of the Project

Because of my frustrations with my own inability to convey the intensive-extensive survey conundrum, I devised the Breakfast Cereal Survey and tried it out on my guinea pig students in spring 2008. Prior to beginning the survey project itself, I gave my usual lecture on survey methodologies, outlining the basic principles of full-coverage, extensive surveys and intensive, sample-based surveys. Students were assigned a set of readings dealing with and debating these methods, from both Old and New World perspectives (see Suggested Readings). In the following class meeting, I divided the students into two eight-person teams: an Intensive Team and an Extensive Team. Each team was given a high resolution aerial photograph of the Old Main lawn (Figure 1), centerpiece of the University of Arkansas campus, gridded in 10 m intervals corresponding to UTM coordinates. I divided the lawn in half, assigning each team their own survey area of about 2ha, and I explained our goal—to design a survey strategy to record “sites” made of various breakfast cereals (Figure 2). The three kinds of cereals they would encounter, Cheerios, Fruit Loops and Cocoa Puffs, represented three distinct artifact types from different time periods. The lawn was divided into several different “environmental zones”



Figure 1. High resolution aerial photograph showing subregions.

including mountains, plains, and desert, with walkways representing rivers and lakes. To aid in the planning of the survey project, I provided additional fictionalized information about the geography and cultural history of the survey region.

In the hours prior to the actual survey, my dutiful (or coerced) graduate assistant and I carefully planted breakfast cereal sites across the entire Old Main Lawn and recorded their location on a master map. I was initially worried that local squirrels and birds would deplete the faux archaeological sites more quickly than we could record them, but fortunately I found that the well-fed campus critters displayed only passing interest in the sugary breakfast treats.

I arranged the “sites” purposefully (Figure 3). Cheerios, being the product of hunter gatherer groups from the distant past, were scattered largely along lakes and rivers in the Hunt Hill Country, in diffuse, virtually continuous scatters. In the Fulbright Plains, I decided that alluvial deposition had removed most traces of Cheerios such that they only appeared in small numbers at some of the larger, later occupations, brought to the surface by anthropogenic processes. The Plains were, however, densely occupied by the Fruit Loopian urbanites. Each of the two survey areas was dominated by one, very prominent mound of Fruit Loops, visible from more than 50 m away. These urban centers were surrounded by a hexagonal pattern of six other Fruit Loop mounds to form a perfect, Christaller-like Central Place lattice. Settlement during the Fruit Loop phase, however, was restricted to these lowland sites, and to a few other small sites along the river valleys in the Hunt Hill Country. In the final period of colonization by the Cocoa Puff Empire, I placed a large number of sites throughout the Hunt Hill Country, including several massive scatters, intended to simulate exploitation sites.

### Geography and Environment

The Old Main lawn contains diverse environmental zones. The upland Hunt Hill Country, at the westernmost edge of the region, is dominated by deciduous forest and possesses complex geology with abundant minerals and other resources. From Hog Lake in the Hill Country rise several rivers, including the Piggie Stream and the Soowee River, and these flow into the verdant Fulbright Plains. The Fulbright Plains are characterized by rich agricultural lands, possessing good soils and abundant rainfall. Most modern settlement and agriculture is located in the Plains. To the east of the Plains, rainfall drops off and the landscape gives way to the Great Walton Desert, a hyper-arid zone with few known resources. Surface water in the Walton Desert is virtually absent and today it is home to only the hardiest of desert species.

### Cultural Periods

The cultural history of Old Main lawn has fortunately been previously identified through excavation at a major archaeological site, located near the Peace Fountain. The history of the region can be summarized as follows:

*Cheerio Phase (8000–2500 B.C.).* During the Cheerio Phase, the region seems to have been dominated by hunter-gatherer groups, living in relatively low population densities. There is no evidence for permanent habitation or domestic agriculture in this long time period. Because Cheerios have only been documented in deeply stratified archaeological sites, relatively little else is known regarding the Cheerio people, but they are renowned for their distinctive, circular artifacts.

*Fruit Loop Phase (2000–500 B.C.).* The Fruit Loop phase saw the emergence of Old Main Lawn's first complex societies. Fruit Loop people first appeared in force during the early second millennium BC, but scholars debate whether they migrated from Razorback Stadium or if they are an indigenous group. The civilization is generally thought to have been characterized by rival City-States, each ruling a number of nearby towns. Fruit Loopians were sedentary agriculturalists who developed sophisticated forms of craft specialization and administrative technologies. The culture is best known for its brightly colored circular artifacts and for frequent representations of the mysterious, large-beaked Bird God.

*Cocoa Puff Phase (A.D. 200–850).* After the collapse of the Fruit Loop cities, the Old Main lawn was largely unpopulated until around AD 200, when the region was settled by traders and colonists who came from the distant but powerful Cocoa Puff Empire. Scholars believe that the Cocoa Puffians moved into the Old Main Lawn region in order to exploit its rich natural resources, particularly timber, stone, and metals. Historical texts suggest that these commodities were prized by people in Cocoa City, and that they were exported from the Lawn in massive quantities. Despite their advanced culture, most Cocoa Puff peoples utilized a relatively unattractive spherical brown artifact.



A number of other sites were also placed along rivers headed toward the coast in the northeast. Finally, in the Great Walton Desert, I made sure that there were no sites of either the Fruit Loopian or Cocoa Puff phases, but I did include four very large, dense Cheerio scatters. I hoped if these sites were discovered that they would be interpreted as potential evidence of climate change, and perhaps even challenge the accepted view of the Cheerio phase itself.

### Results of the Surveys

The day of the survey, the teams assembled in front of Old Main. Each team was given the same set of equipment—two hand-held DGPS units, four compasses, two 50-m tapes, a bag of pin flags, drafting supplies, and site recording sheets—and had 1 hour and 20 minutes to complete their survey of the Lawn (Figure 4). The students had been instructed to divide tasks so that each team included GPS specialists, surveyors, mapping and site recording personnel, and a director responsible for coordinating activities. Following completion of the survey, both teams were expected to produce a final report with maps and images, and to present their results to the class the following week. These presentations offered an opportunity for each team to highlight their successes and the strengths of their methods, to explain any problems or difficulties they encountered, and to jazz things up I also encouraged them to critique the weaknesses of the opposing team's methods.

The intensive team decided to sample approximately 10 percent of the survey region by conducting one long transect from west to east, with surveyors spaced at two-meter intervals. Predictably, the team spent a great deal of time at the beginning of the survey trying to locate on the ground the area they planned to sample. Once they had the sample area's boundaries marked with pin flags, they began the transect with most of the team members, each one carrying pin flags that would be used to mark the location of any cereal encountered. Two additional members followed the transect team, mapping and recording any finds. While in principle their plan was a good one, they found only a very small number of sites, but they recorded each of them with care, plotting the precise location of even stray Cheerios.

Their results perfectly illustrate both the strengths and weaknesses of intensive, sample-based survey. Because they had carefully recorded the location of individual pieces of cereal, the team succeeded in recognizing that Cheerios were fairly dispersed and common in the Hunt Hill Country, but were seemingly absent from the Fulbright Plains. They also were lucky enough to have recorded one of the large Cheerio sites in the Walton Desert, and hypothesized correctly that the presence of Cheerio Peoples in the region might be an indication of ancient



Figure 2. Sites of the (a) Fruit Loop and (b) Cocoa Puff phases.

climate change. However, the Intensive strategy proved abysmally poor at recovering the pattern of settlement that existed during either the Fruit Loop or Cocoa Puff phases. The sample of sites from these periods remained so small and omitted so many of the largest and most prominent sites that making any generalizations during their final report and presentation was all but impossible. Perhaps most frustrating to the team was the fact that their transect missed a massive Fruit Loop mound, the spoke of the Central Place wheel, by only a few meters. While the site was without question the largest and most visible feature in the entire survey area (Figure 2a), it remained tantalizingly out of reach.

The challenges and results of the Extensive Team were exactly the opposite. Their plan was to have three team members locate sites as quickly as possible and flag them, with two other two-person teams responsible for following them to map and record each site. The advance site locators were supposed to begin by walking along all the rivers and water bodies, and then fan out across other areas, concentrating first on the Plains, secondarily on the Hill Country, and only visiting the Walton Desert if time permitted at the end. While the strategy seemed like a good one, the actual survey quickly devolved into virtual chaos. Team members responsible for discovering sites began overlapping one another's areas, and soon wandered away from their intended search pattern, distracted by sites they noticed—or maybe by friends playing Frisbee. This resulted in very uneven survey coverage, with some parts of the river valleys left virtually unexplored, and other areas examined multiple times. The mapping and recording teams that followed experienced many of the same problems, as they were often unsure whether particular sites had already been recorded by the other mapping team, meaning that some sites were recorded twice while others were not recorded at all. Even worse, the harried nature of the exercise meant that recording was very inconsistent, and in numerous cases they were unable to associate details of site descrip-

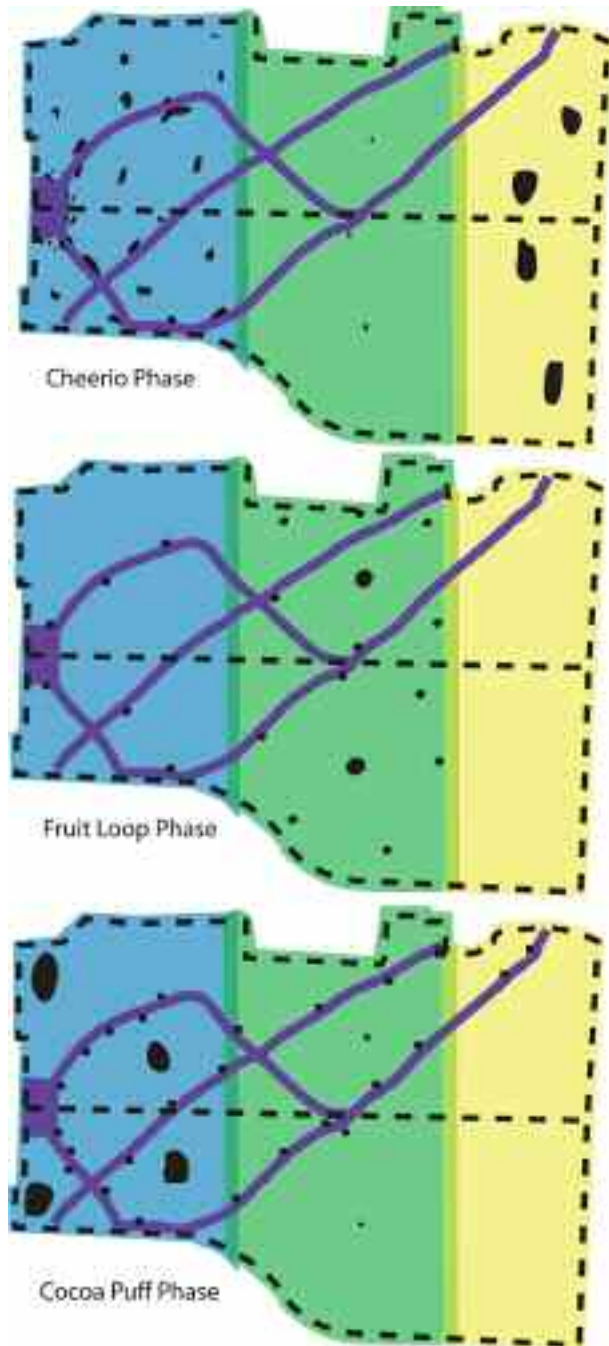


Figure 3. Plan of all sites by phase.

tions (including cereal types) with site locations.

While they encountered many problems, the strategy pursued

by the Extensive Team allowed them to record more than 10 times the number of sites recorded by the opposing team. They managed to find most of the Fruit Loopian Central Place lattice, although recording inconsistencies made them unable to date three of the satellite sites, and thus prevented them from recognizing the very distinctive pattern. Furthermore, the Extensive Team survey record showed a strong preference for Fruit Loop sites and secondarily for Cheerio sites, presumably because these are both more visible on the ground. There were more than twice the number of Cocoa Puff sites as there were Fruit Loop sites, yet the Extensive Team recorded far more of the latter, undoubtedly a result of the low visibility of Cocoa Puffs (Figure 2b). With surveyors moving quickly across the lawn in a frantic, Easter egg hunt-style survey, the subtle brown of the Cocoa Puff went largely unnoticed when there were large mounds of Fruit Loops beckoning from just across the grass.

### Eight Important Lessons

The Breakfast Cereal Survey proved very successful in its ability to teach students the problems and challenges involved in planning and executing regional archaeological surveys, as well as in interpreting their results. The exercise not only served as a tool to teach the concepts, but also provided a basis for discussion of many related problems throughout the remainder of the course. I can summarize eight big lessons as follows:

1. *Practical Constraints Exist.* Because students only had 1 hour and 20 minutes to complete the survey, objectives had to be clearly defined and prioritized, and completing top objectives usually means that it is not possible to do “a little bit of both” methods. We have to pick our methodological pony, the one that best suits our research agenda, and ride it.
2. *Sample Size Matters.* The total area that the Intensive Team was able to cover was far less than that of the Extensive team, simply by virtue of the need to look more carefully at each piece of ground. This meant that they inevitably missed many of the largest and most prominent sites in the survey area, a textbook example of the Teotihuacán Effect.
3. *Site Definition is Hard.* The very simple, site-based model of the archaeological record used by the Extensive Team, classifying all areas as either “site” or “non-site,” meant that the low-density scatters characteristic of the Cheerio phase were difficult to represent or record. The more detailed recording methods of the Intensive Team enabled more subtle differences in cereal density and distribution to be mapped, but took much more time.
4. *Some Things Are Easier to Find than Others.* The relative visibility of some artifacts and/or sites compared to others has little



Figure 4. Students during survey.

relationship to their age, total number, or the complexity of the society that produced them. Both teams had difficulty recognizing Cocoa Puffs as compared to other cereal types, only because of their color, and thus radically underrepresented their distribution.

5. *Dating is Complicated.* Both teams had difficulties in dating sites that are common in all surveys. Several larger Fruit Loop sites also contained a few Cheerios and/or Cocoa Puffs, and these minor occupations often went unnoticed. Even when they were, dating the relative importance of such fragments is tricky. Similarly, the widespread distribution of Cheerio or Cocoa Puff sites in the Hill Country are not necessarily contemporary—a perfect means of introducing the Dewar (1991) method.

6. *The Archaeological Record is Not Static.* During the survey, and in the days following it, we were able to witness the attrition of the breakfast cereal record due to both cultural (Frisbee players' feet) or natural (birds' and squirrels' appetites) transforming processes. While the processes in the archaeological landscape are different, the results are often the same.

7. *Multidisciplinary Research is Key.* Results of the surveys help to illustrate the potential for regional archaeological research to be integrated with parallel scientific investigations, producing complementary results. Geomorphological investigations could document the history of erosion in the Hill County and aggradation on the Plains, perhaps illuminating the reasons for uneven site distribution. Similarly, paleoenvironmental research could suggest the timing and nature of past climate change, possibly explaining the presence of early Cheerio sites in desert regions which lack later settlement.

8. *Interpreting Settlement History is Complicated.* Finally, the Breakfast Cereal Survey graphically illustrated how the inherently limited nature of the surface archaeological record makes its interpretation challenging. The conclusions we reach must be cautious ones—we rarely find the smoking gun. Since the methods we employ can so dramatically affect the results, any analysis must be based on awareness and careful consideration of how surveys were conducted, including both their goals and methods. Extensive and Intensive survey methods are designed to address different problems and produce different results.

### Do-It-Yourself Cereal Survey

Planning your own Breakfast Cereal Survey for archaeology courses is fun, educational, and part of a well-balanced archaeology curriculum. Below are a few tips to get started:

- **Planning the surveys:** In the project described here, each team was given an area of about 2 ha. This proved to be a fairly good size, but could potentially be even larger. The boundaries of the survey areas and environmental zones should be marked by paths and buildings where possible.
- **Cereal:** I chose to use three different types of cereal with markedly different visibility, and each of which was fairly uniform (not lots of marshmallow bits or nut clusters). I used large bags of the generic versions of each type, totaling about 5 lbs each of the Fruit Loops and Cheerios, and 6 lbs of the Cocoa Puffs.
- **Sites:** Sites were composed of piles or scatters of cereal of various types. Laying out the sites took about an hour with the help of one graduate student. To mark locations of sites, I simply used a master imagery map like the one I provided to the students and mapped the location of each site as it was placed.
- **Imagery/Maps:** It is very useful to have a high resolution, orthorectified aerial image of the survey area to provide the students since this the basis for planning surveys and mapping sites in the field. These can be acquired from the USGS National Map Seamless Server <http://seamless.usgs.gov/> or via Google Earth and other online imagery mapping sites.
- **Equipment:** I provided each team with two GPS units, two large tape measures, two compasses, a drawing board, drafting supplies and a bag of pin flags. Inclusion of the use of GPS units is a good learning opportunity for students who have not used one previously (outside of their parents' navigation systems or iPhones).

*Acknowledgments.* I must thank the University of Arkansas' Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) for loaning us the GPS receivers used in the Cereal Survey, and for making GIS software available to the students. Jason Herrmann, my gradu-

ate assistant, did a fine job in spreading cereal sites across the lawn. Finally, special credit goes to the Landscape Archaeology students who so willingly participated in the project and to all the campus critters who helped clean up afterwards.

**Suggested Readings:** Below is a selection of readings—classic and recent works—that discuss various aspects of regional archaeological survey design. I usually assign a selection that includes general works as well as proponents of both extensive and intensive strategies.

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## Note

1. The "Teotihuacán Effect," a term coined by Flannery (1976), is the danger that sample-based surveys might miss the largest and most significant site in a survey region. If a survey failed to record a site like Teotihuacán it would totally misrepresent the settlement history in its vicinity. Proponents of intensive survey counter that any site as large as Teotihuacán is already known to archaeologists (e.g., Orton 2000: 69-70), a proposition that I would find depressing if it were true.



# INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND U.S. GRADUATE TRAINING

## PERUVIAN AND BRITISH PERSPECTIVES

Sofia Chacaltana-Cortez and Nicola Sharratt

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Previous articles in *The SAA Archaeological Record* offered many successful examples of international collaboration and some indicated the potential pitfalls of multinational research. As graduate students entering the profession, we recognize how central international collaboration is, and will continue to be, to our academic lives. Several authors noted the increase in students undertaking doctorates in countries other than their own (Lanata and Duff 2008). As two such students (Peruvian and British), we offer some comments on how this climate of international collaborative research has implications for archaeologists early in their careers. Our awareness and involvement in this “global archaeology” has been increased by our shared participation in the long-running Programa Con-tisuyo, an association of archaeologists of many nationalities working in southern Peru.

### Cultural Background and Professional Development

Chacaltana-Cortez completed her undergraduate studies in archaeology at Pontificia Universidad Católica in Lima, Peru; Sharratt finished her BA in archaeology and anthropology at Cambridge University, U.K. We are both now undertaking doctorates at the University of Illinois-Chicago, where the anthropology program has an increasing presence of international students (currently Turkey, Chile, Peru, England, and India are represented in the graduate student body). We also work with the same doctoral advisor, Ryan Williams, and are both conducting doctoral research in southern Peru, a region with a long-standing tradition of projects by Peruvian and foreign archaeologists. As such, our advanced training has followed similar paths. However, the recent articles on international collaboration led us to think about how our very different cultural backgrounds have shaped our individual research interests, as much as our studies—first outside and then within the U.S.—have affected our professional development.

We suggest that despite the similarities in our recent training, our research interests are in part a product of our different cul-

tural backgrounds. Chacaltana is writing a thesis on interactions between the Inka state and less complex societies, while Sharratt is working on expression, maintenance, and creation of inter and intra-community identities.

Chacaltana-Cortez grew up in Peru during 1980s to 1990s when terrorism exploded in the country, starting in the provinces and eventually striking the capital. One of the reasons why this conflict arose was a centralized Peruvian government that ignored and looked down on alienated indigenous communities that were brutally marginalized. Although Peru is peaceful today, conflicts between the provinces and governmental institutions continue to be one of the country's biggest problems. This experience deeply marks Chacaltana-Cortez's academic interests. She started to notice the importance of the relationship between a central power and its provinces, as well as the often-overlooked provincial experiences of governmental policies.

Sharratt grew up in the U.K. during the 1980s and 1990s when the notion of what it was to be British was constantly shifting. The creation and growth of the EU and increasing inclusion into the entity “Europe” was accompanied by debates about the extent to which “being” British now meant identifying as part of the larger social group “Europe.” Simultaneously, devolution and establishment of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly seemed to suggest a fractionation and regionalization of corporate social identity.

Although now studying in the same academic system, and experiencing similar effects of that academic environment, our overriding research interests are without doubt as much a product of our cultural as our academic backgrounds.

### Motivations for a U.S. Graduate Education

Our reasons for moving to the U.S. for graduate school were both similar and different. We both sought to work with professors with ongoing research programs in the Andes, and this was

the primary motivation for embarking on Ph.D. work in the U.S. As a student in La Pontificia Universidad Catolica, Chacaltana quickly noticed that most of the Andean Archaeology literature was produced by U.S. scholars (Peruvian students are required to be skilled English readers), and that many (with some exceptions) of the renowned archaeological projects conducted in Peru are directed by North American archaeologists. It is not rare for Peruvian students to be attracted to the U.S. for advanced education. In Sharratt's experience, there are still very few U.K.-based professors conducting research in the Andes (with several notable exceptions at UCL, Cambridge, University of East Anglia). This made U.S. institutions attractive, particularly UIC with its dedicated Andean program.

Our own experiences highlight that, despite increasing international collaborative research, the U.S. remains a principal center of training for scholars wishing to work in Latin America, especially the Andes, regardless of whether they are Latin American, North American, or European. North American training does bring with it certain theoretical and methodological emphases. While European and Latin American doctorates are not absent from the current roll call of Ph.D.s working in the Andes, they are far outnumbered by U.S. degrees. Perhaps the next major step forward in international collaborative research will be the increased inclusion of scholars with doctorates not only from the U.S., but from Europe and especially from Latin America.

### The Effect of U.S. Training on Professional Development

Our theoretical and methodological development has inevitably been heavily influenced by undertaking advanced studies in the U.S. academic system. Although impossible to quantify, the ways in which we approach archaeology, methodologically and theoretically, have definitely changed as a result of moving out of the Peruvian and British environments, most evident in the following issues.

Chacaltana found that the experience of studying in the U.S. has broadened her intellectual interests to incorporate many different anthropological and archaeological approaches. This was in part due to the change in the academic location of archaeology. At La Catolica, in Lima, Peru, archaeology is in the Humanities department, not a social science as in the U.S. The notion that archaeology is anthropology, and the implications of that, is a major point of transition for many foreign archaeologists studying in the U.S. In addition, the move encouraged in Chacaltana a greater interest in multi-disciplinary studies that combine archaeological investigations with archival studies, and scientific methodologies. Although these types of studies have been conducted in the Andes by many archaeologists, such approaches continue to become more theoretically and methodologically sophisticated.

For Sharratt, the continued influence of the New Archaeology in the U.S. was striking, especially in comparison with the dominance of the post-Processual school in Cambridge. This shift has been especially marked, and has resulted in a more cynical approach to some theoretical approaches. Moving has also meant exposure to more technical approaches than before, largely thanks to our advisor, and we have adopted more scientific methodologies than we might have anticipated. Perhaps this is due, in part, to the nature of funding and the academic location of archaeology in the U.S. as opposed to the U.K. The almost vital NSF doctoral dissertation grant, and the reward for new methodologies and technical advances, encourage students to turn their attention toward hard science. Field methodologies are significantly different between the North American and European archaeology, and this took getting used to. Simply conceptualizing an excavation differently was a challenge, although ultimately this is something that changed as a result of U.S. training.

Studying in the U.S., even if not excavating here, necessitates in students a strong awareness of NAGPRA and related issues. The laws surrounding working with the dead are very different in Britain, as they are in Peru. Although not yet having a direct influence on our research, the likelihood that we will have to deal with NAGPRA-related issues, as they are increasingly prominent elsewhere in the world, has a bearing on our plans for future research. One of us currently works with burial data, but is constantly re-examining the ethics of this and whether this will remain a viable avenue for research in the future, probably much more so than if she had continued to study in the U.K. Our awareness of the implications of NAGPRA is increased by our close interaction with the Field Museum in Chicago, which in turn has encouraged our interests in the role of museums in representing local, national, and global histories, and for Chacaltana especially, the importance of representing the history of subordinated groups.

### How Does this International Movement Affect Us?

So to what extent does graduate school make you the archaeologist you become? In this world of international collaborative research, are we "North Americans" because of our advanced training there? Certainly, our utilization of "hard science," our more immediate concern with repatriation issues, and, for at least one of us, our field methodologies are results of our advanced education that will remain with us permanently. However, we would both claim that we retain a distinct element of our "origins," and that both our initial academic exposure and cultural background remain central to our interests and our professional development.

*CHACALTANA-CORTEZ, continued on page 32*

# PROVIDING A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON QUATERNARY MAMMALS THROUGH A MEXICAN DATABASE

Joaquín Arroyo-Cabrales, Oscar J. Polaco, and Eileen Johnson

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Late Pleistocene climate changes brought about great changes in mammal diversity and abundance, and eventually caused extinctions of some major groups. These extinctions primarily affected, but were not restricted to, those animals weighing over one ton. As a joint venture between the authors' institutions, a database was created that contains most of the available information on Quaternary mammals occurring in Mexican paleontological localities and archaeological sites. Analyzing the biological changes through database mining would support evolutionary and ecological studies of past and present faunas. The project was supported by the Mexican public funding agency, the National Commission for Biodiversity Knowledge and Use (CONABIO by its Spanish initials), and was primarily literature-oriented.

Several decisions were made at the time in order to obtain the best results. First, the database was constrained to the past 120,000 years, comprising the Wisconsinan glacial and Sangamonian interglacial intervals. The preferred focus was the last 40,000 years comparable to FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP Working Group 1994). Of the more than 700 localities, however, reliable dates were available for less than 25 of them. Most of the Mexican localities were not radiometrically dated, but were assigned to time intervals based on their faunal composition. Most of these occurrences could be assessed as Rancholabrean in age, comprising the past 200,000 years (Bell et al. 2004). Second, the same electronic framework was employed that had been used by the FAUNMAP working group in creating a similar database for the U.S. and Canada (FAUNMAP Working Group 1994). That decision allowed the database to communicate electronically with the FAUNMAP database and enhance the use of both for all of North America. On geographic grounds, the species field keys of a major Mexican database, *Atlas Mastozoológico de México* (Mexican Mammal Atlas; Ceballos and Oliva 2005), that contained most of the information about Mexican mammals held in collections with complete locality data (geo-referenced) was utilized. In doing so, the database could be used to infer present-day conservation status for extant species known in the

Pleistocene. Furthermore, the same identification codes used in those two references were shared for the mammal species in the Mexican database. Third, the list of mammal species names was created based on three basic sources: (1) the Mexican Mammal Atlas (Ceballos and Oliva 2005); (2) FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP Working Group 1994); and (3) known Pleistocene mammals occurring in México based on Kurtén and Anderson (1980) and Barrios Rivera (1985). During the database building, corrections were made to the species list to reflect current taxonomic knowledge of Mexican fossil mammals, providing a more precise list (a version of which can be found in Arroyo-Cabrales et al. 2007).

Localities were recorded either for sole-identified specimens or for faunal assemblages. Criteria for adding new localities to the database were: (1) known geographic location; (2) chronologic control (e.g., radiometric dating, stratigraphic correlation, cultural association); (3) studied material; and (4) specimens on deposit at public or private repositories, or available casts or photographs.

Data such as the site or locality name, excavation levels, absolute and relative chronologies, cultural association if any, depositional system, geological and cultural characteristics, and mammal species were collected from the scientific literature. Also included were theses and dissertations, contract reports, and laboratory reports from the INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia) Archaeozoology Lab. The findings of both Mexican and foreign scientists were documented in these latter reports. Additional resources were the Technical Archives of the Archaeology Council (INAH) that grants permits for any historical, archaeological, and paleontological excavation in México and maintains the submitted reports. These reports (open to the public two years after submittal) went back 60 years for sites and 20 years for paleontological localities. Other major specialized libraries used were INAH's main library (Eusebio Dávalos Hurtado) and INAH's Archaeology library (Profesor José Luis Lorenzo), those at the institutes of Geology and Anthropological Research at the National University (UNAM),

and several other libraries that contain old series. Suitable visits to some foreign libraries (e.g., in the U.S., U.K., France, and Spain) were also accomplished.

More than 15,000 records have been secured from 876 documents. That large database includes records for more than 800 localities and 250 mammal species pertaining to 12 orders, 43 families, and 146 genera. Detailed analyses for most of the localities are warranted as some are repeated with different names in the literature. Also, a general section includes localities that lack available information (around 7.25 percent, Arroyo-Cabrales et al. 2002).

An outstanding feature of the database is that it is suitable to expanding knowledge based on data from all over México. A good example is the overview provided for stratigraphic or radiometric controls available for both paleontological localities and archaeological sites. The great need illuminated by this overview provides founding data for future projects (Table 1). Another example is that of investigating the changing biodiversity and distribution of ursids and felids. Diversity has decreased and ranges contracted, with fewer families and species represented in the modern fauna. The extinction and extirpation of species as well as body size shifts may be due to several causes, including response to climate change and elimination of primary prey.

The Mexican Pleistocene mammal record in the database, primarily for the late Pleistocene, is fairly complete; more than 36 percent, 173 of 480 (Ceballos and Oliva 2005), of the modern species are represented. That figure is substantially greater than the 10 percent that Paul (1998) indicated would be sufficient for biological and geological purposes, such as faunal and paleoenvironmental reconstructions. Paul (1998:20) proposes that the fossil record even at the 10 percent level is an invaluable repository that can be used to address today's relevant biological science concerns. The Quaternary Mexican database, then, is useful to and can be mined by a number of different disciplines to address a range of issues such as long-term community patterns. Nevertheless, the Mexican record could be enhanced with future detailed studies. The database should be expanded to accommodate data for all other Mexican vertebrate groups (e.g., Corona-M. [2002] for birds) in order to analyze the vertebrate Pleistocene records for México in a more integrated fashion and for planning future studies.

Based on the database, it is clear that few sites and localities have radiometric controls. Equally clear is that excavations have continued on a periodic basis across the country, focused primarily on salvage excavations. When undertaking new excavations at Mexican archaeological sites and paleontological localities, strong radiometric and stratigraphic controls should be employed. Furthermore, new techniques should be integrated

**Table 1. Archaeological Sites and Paleontological Localities with Absolute Dates for Mexican Late Quaternary Mammals.**

Location	Interval dating (years B.P.)
<b>Coahuila</b>	
Cueva Frightful	7,300-8,870 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Distrito Federal</b>	
Ciudad de los Deportes	18,700 <sup>a</sup>
Distrito Federal	7,940-8,540 <sup>a</sup>
Los Álamos	4,300-10,700 <sup>c</sup>
Santa Martha Acatitla	6,910-9,330 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Estado de México</b>	
Chimalhuacán	8,300 <sup>b</sup>
Los Reyes Acozac	10,400 <sup>b</sup>
Los Reyes la Paz	9,670-10,800 <sup>b</sup>
San Bartolo Atepehuacan	9,670-31,850 <sup>a</sup>
Santa Isabel Iztapan	11,003-16,000 <sup>a</sup>
Santa Isabel Iztapan I	6,200-9,000 <sup>b</sup>
Santa Lucía	11,580 <sup>c</sup>
Santa Lucía I	23,900-26,300 <sup>a</sup>
Santa Lucía II	11,170 <sup>a</sup>
Texcoco	12,600 <sup>b</sup>
Tlapacoya	21,700-33,500 <sup>a</sup>
Tlapacoya IV	2,595-2,990 <sup>c</sup>
Zohapilco	2,595-14,770 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Nuevo León</b>	
Cueva de San Josecito (Paleontological locality)	28,005-44,520 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Oaxaca</b>	
Guilá Naquitz	4,300-10,700 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Puebla</b>	
San Marcos Necoxtla	8,709-14,960 <sup>a</sup>
Valle de Tehuacán	8,463 <sup>c</sup>
Valsequillo	20,780 <sup>c</sup>
<b>San Luis Potosí</b>	
El Cedral	2,480-33,300 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Yucatán</b>	
Cueva de Loltún	1,805 <sup>a</sup>

Dating Methods:

<sup>a</sup>14C

<sup>b</sup>Obsidian Hydration

<sup>c</sup>Unknown



into research designs that allow further insights into the Quaternary Mexican mammals. Finally, a joint analysis using the FAUNAMP and Mexican Quaternary databases should allow a greater understanding of continental patterns of evolution and migration during the North American Late Pleistocene.

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## MITIGATION PLUS

### THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS APPLICATION OF SECTION 106 TO SITE PONCE 29, PUERTO RICO

**Peter E. Siegel, Christopher T. Espenshade, and David L. McCullough**

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**T**he U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District (USACE), in partnership with the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER), is constructing the Portugués Dam. The Portugués Dam is the final component of the Portugués and Bucaná flood-risk management project in Ponce, the second-largest city in Puerto Rico (Figure 1). Congress authorized the Portugués and Bucaná project in Section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-611. Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth of the United States and, as such, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) applies to federal undertakings. We report on one archaeological site and how truly remarkable once-in-a-lifetime findings were successfully protected through reasoned, level-headed interagency cooperation. The project exemplifies the flexibility inherent in the Section 106 process.

The Portugués is a major south-flowing river that empties into the Caribbean Sea via the Bucaná River in the city of Ponce, along the south-central coast of Puerto Rico (Figure 2). In planning for the dam, archaeological surveys were conducted, sites identified and evaluated, and some data recoveries performed. The 29<sup>th</sup> site registered with the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the municipality of Ponce is called PO-29 and is now also referred to as Jacaná in Puerto Rico. Site PO-29 was identified and evaluated during early compliance surveys in the watershed (Oakley and Solís Magaña 1990; Pantel 1978; Solís Magaña 1985). At the time, there was the suggestion of a precolumbian ball court or ceremonial plaza (*batey*) based on the purported association of one petroglyph stone with this site. Prior to Oakley and Solís Magaña's survey in the 1980s, the petroglyph had been removed from its original context and planted in the backyard of a local person (Oakley and Solís Magaña 1990:60–66).

In 2006, New South Associates, Inc. (NSA) was retained by the USACE to conduct additional exploratory work and to develop a data-recovery plan if the site were deemed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). By the end of

initial exploratory fieldwork in July 2006, things known about the site included: (a) the existence of a large mounded midden near the southern end of the site, (b) two boulders with simple glyphs (two glyphs on one boulder; one glyph on the other) located along the north edge of the mounded midden, (c) a series of four to five relatively discrete buried sheet-midden deposits surrounding what is now known to be a large *batey*, and (d) a stone alignment initially identified as a ball court pavement (later determined to be a historic wall) (Espenshade et al. 2007) (Figure 3).

A 1-x-1-m unit excavated in the mounded midden produced a considerable amount of artifacts, small amount of scattered human bone, and a nicely carved frog amulet at its base (Figure 4). The midden is a large oblong-shaped feature, approximately 46 m long by 22 m wide by 1.7 m tall, apparently similar in composition to other such features documented in the West Indies (Chanlatte Baik and Narganes Storde 1983; Rainey 1940; Rodríguez 1991; Rouse 1974; Rouse and Morse 1999; Siegel 1996, 1999; Versteeg and Schinkel 1992). Through controlled excavations of backhoe trenches across the site, it was possible to identify modern overburden, a historic plowzone, and buried precolumbian deposits, all documented in stratigraphic profiles. Backhoe removal of sediments was conducted in stages and for three purposes: (1) geomorphologist/soil scientist John E. Foss investigated the depositional and erosional history of the site, (2) geomorphological and additional trenches were excavated to identify depths of overburden and intact archaeological deposits, and (3) information obtained from the initial exploratory trenches was used to guide the placement of seven 5-x-5-m block areas for controlled backhoe stripping searching for features. This stage of work was conducted before any alignments of true *batey* stones were identified. All that was known previously about the site was presented in the early compliance reports (Oakley and Solís Magaña 1990; Pantel 1978; Solís Magaña 1985).

The 2006 field investigations by NSA documented discrete mid-

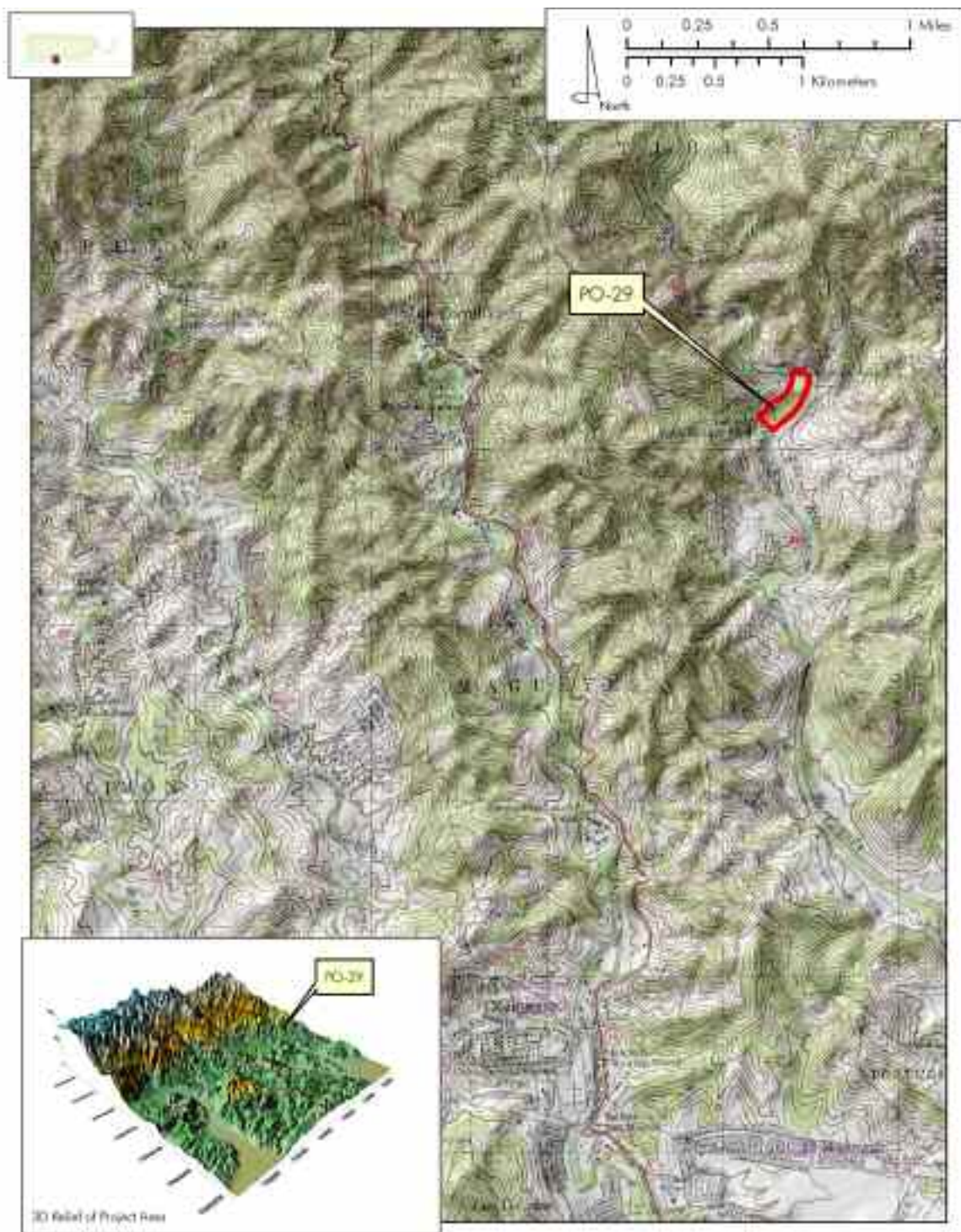


Figure 1. Map of Puerto Rico showing the Portugués valley and Site PO-29.





Figure 2. Portion of the Río Portugués, downriver from Site PO-29.



Figure 3. Map of Site PO-29 showing midden deposits, batey stone alignments, and excavations.



Figure 4. Stone amulet carved into the form of a frog.

den deposits buried at variable depths below overburden consisting of recent colluvium in some areas and alluvial overwash in others. The overburden, beginning more than 1.2 m below ground surface in places, was either culturally sterile or contained recent debris like modern glass, metal, and porcelain (Espenshade et al. 2007). Based on the 2006 investigation, Site PO-29 was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. Preservation in place was discussed with the USACE and SHPO but discounted given what was known about the site at that time and the nature of the proposed undertaking. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was prepared and signed by the USACE and the SHPO. One attachment to the MOA included the data-recovery work plan (Espenshade et al. 2007).

The next round of fieldwork commenced in the spring of 2007. What had been identified previously as a stone pavement associated with a *batey* turned out to be a historic-period wall (Figure 5). During this round of work, selected areas of the site were subjected to hand excavation of 51 1-x-1-m units, many of which were contiguous, forming larger block excavations. Based on information obtained from these hand-excavation units, the previous round of backhoe trenching, and Foss's observations of depositional and erosional history, additional backhoe removal of up to 1.5 m of overburden was conducted. It was during removal of this overburden that precolumbian burials, post-holes/molds, hearths, pit features, and the like started to emerge. Two upright stone slabs, or *batey* stones, were discovered in one of the systematically placed 1-x-1-m hand-excavation





Figure 5. Historic-period wall originally identified as a batey pavement when it was initially exposed.

units. This area was targeted for subsequent machine-assisted scraping to remove colluvial and alluvial overburden.

Over the next few weeks four lines of carefully placed stones were identified, forming in total a large rectangle encompassing an area of about 2,000 square meters (Figure 6). The north wall of the *batey* is defined by a series of carefully cut and placed boulders, many of which have elaborately carved petroglyphs (Figures 7 and 8) (Toner 2008). One of the glyphs depicts an elite male with legs spread wide, and a large portion of the rock was cracked in antiquity across the figure's head (Figure 9). In this seemingly purposefully damaged rock, we may have direct physical evidence relating to the dynamics of unstable chiefly politics and the business of competitive feuding heretofore documented only in ethnohistoric accounts (Siegel 2004).



Figure 6. West alignment of batey stones.



Figure 7. Carefully carved stela inscribed with vertically stacked heads (north alignment).

Through both stages of fieldwork (2006 and 2007), the USACE and SHPO maintained dialog and six onsite meetings were convened to assess progress. By the third week of October 2007, we had identified: four lines of *batey* stones; intact primary and secondary burials within the plaza floor, house floors outside of the plaza, and the large mounded midden; and buried middens surrounding the plaza. Site PO-29 is now known to be a major civic-ceremonial center, probably the seat of a paramount chiefdom. Except for Caguana perhaps, the scale and complexity of the *batey* petroglyphs are unprecedented in the Caribbean (Oliver 1998, 2005).

The great research and interpretive potential of the site increasingly became an important issue as the summer excavations progressed. With the discovery of the northern *batey* border and



Figure 8. Batey petroglyph depicting an elite female (north alignment).

numerous burials in the plaza floor, Site PO-29 clearly exceeded all expectations for its scientific and cultural-heritage significance. Narrowly interpreting Section 106, the USACE simply could have completed fieldwork as spelled out in the MOA and continued with the planned quarry overburden disposal that was the source of the adverse effect to the site. In consultation with SHPO, NSA, other professionals, and other concerned parties, the USACE chose mitigation plus preservation. As one of our colleagues, Dr. José Oliver, asked: “How would we mitigate the adverse effects to say Stonehenge?” By mid-October 2007, it was obvious that Site PO-29 was of fundamental importance in furthering our understanding of prehispanic cultures in the Caribbean and for the cultural patrimony of Puerto Rico (Toner 2008). All who visited the site—including the Governor of Puerto Rico, Mayor of Ponce, Secretary and staff of the DNER, SHPO personnel, staff of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture (IPRC), members of the Consejo para la Protección del Patrimonio Arqueológico Terrestre de Puerto Rico (Consejo), USACE personnel, staff of the Tibes Ceremonial Center and Foundation, archaeological peers, Taíno organization representatives, leading business people in the Ponce area, and interested laypersons—were in agreement: Site PO-29 was of transcendent importance and should be preserved. Through careful coordination with the DNER, IPRC, and Consejo, the USACE and SHPO devised a stabilization plan to preserve the site in place. Machine-assisted excavation was halted when preservation-in-place became an option, and subsequent fieldwork was directed to exposed burials and documentation of the *batey* borders.

The preservation plan disallows quarry overburden disposal on site, with an estimated increase to the cost of the Portugués Dam of two million dollars. The USACE and their Section 106



Figure 9. Batey petroglyph depicting an elite male (north alignment). The crack running diagonally across the head is old and probably represents purposeful disfigurement in antiquity.

partners should be commended for the decision to protect the site for future archaeological research, public interpretation, and heritage preservation.

A few archaeologists have expressed dissatisfaction with the way the historic-preservation process has worked (or not worked) in this project. A point of contention is the specific relationship of Section 106 to the Commonwealth heritage legislation (Law 112). Our response is that Section 106, like any legislation, is constantly evolving as the needs of society change. In today's world, “inclusive” and “consultation” are words central to the spirit of Section 106. To this end, the USACE listened to the concerns of local partners (SHPO, DNER, IPRC, Consejo, and two Taíno organizations from the island) and devised a preservation

plan at the eleventh hour. Once the USACE and project partners recognized the true significance of Site PO-29, the Section 106 process was revisited and the decision made that preservation-in-place was the best strategy. Under Section 106, the feasibility of preservation-in-place considers a number of factors. For Site PO-29, preservation-in-place was not justified until the discoveries made in October 2007.

Is this an example of “creative mitigation” or should it be called “mitigation plus?” As we look to an ever-complex future with increasing demands on financial and cultural resources versus the very real needs of society, it is incumbent on the frontline heritage-management community to take an aggressive and best-practices approach to finding solutions and seizing opportunities. In the case of Site PO-29, the adverse effects to a truly remarkable site have been mitigated through careful thought and good communication between the partnering agencies and consultants. The two-pronged approach, data-recovery study followed by preservation-in-place is unusual in Section 106 but proved to be most appropriate in this case. The American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) recognized that the USACE and DNER went above and beyond their legal responsibility in preserving PO-29 after completing their data-recovery requirements. ACRA awarded the USACE and DNER their annual Industry Award in September 2008 for their efforts in the PO-29 project. We do not expect “mitigation plus” to become common practice, but historic-preservation practitioners should always be cognizant that Section 106 is not a cookbook, step-by-step, rigid process. Historic preservation begs for creative solutions to diverse challenges. Future archaeologists and the larger community have been well served that mitigation plus preservation was chosen for Site PO-29.

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## PUBLIC OUTREACH EFFORTS AT SAA

### COLLABORATING FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

**Maureen Malloy and Patrice L. Jeppson**

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Outreach to the public is not only the ethical responsibility of all archaeologists—it is also a distinct part of professional practice. Creative mitigation is increasingly important in cultural resource management archaeology, while an engagement-based theoretical paradigm now widely informs the academic discipline. What follows is a report highlighting some of SAA's current efforts to engage multiple publics through collaborative outreach activities, with a look back to earlier Society efforts and achievements.

#### **The Archaeology Education Clearinghouse: Engaging Educators**

In 2007 the SAA joined forces with the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) to exhibit at the annual conference of the National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS) under the banner of the Archaeology Education Clearinghouse (<http://www.archaeologyeducationclearinghouse.org>). The Archaeology Education Clearinghouse is dedicated to promoting the use of archaeology in classrooms and interpretive settings. Its goals are: (1) to promote the recognition of archaeology as an appropriate subject area for primary and secondary education, (2) to promote recognition of the sponsors as leaders in archaeology education, and (3) to provide educators with resources for authentic data, original materials, curricular materials, and local experts.

This union of expertise and resources is currently limited to the annual conference of the NCSS—the largest organization for teachers of the social studies, whose scope is defined to include the study of anthropology and archaeology. Exhibiting at the conference provides archaeologists with an important opportunity to engage the social studies professionals who most strongly influence what will be taught in the nation's classrooms (Figure 1). Attendees include curriculum specialists, department heads from school districts around the country, faculty from departments of education who “teach the teachers,” as well as classroom instructors.

Intersociety collaboration helps to meet the needs of both the field of archaeology and the formal education community while minimizing duplication of effort. For decades it has been understood that a collaborative approach can maximize the strengths of each society—with its different regional, topical, chronological, and cultural foci—while limiting costly reinvention and replication.

#### **Collaborative Outreach to Educators: An Historical Perspective**

The Archaeology Education Clearinghouse is the most recent manifestation of collaborative intersociety outreach efforts that began some 20 years ago. In the late 1980s when the Public Relations committee of the SAA first recommended outreach to social studies educators and administrators, committee members recognized the value of infusing archaeology into K-12 education and suggested that SAA members engage with social studies educators on their own turf. “I’ve never seen an archaeologist at the NCSS—get out there!” a social studies educator admonished SAA Public Relations committee chair Alice Kehoe in 1988 (SAA Public Relations Committee Report, March 1988). It would be another 13 years before the SAA exhibited at the national social studies conference, but in the interim the public education program of the SAA evolved, with individual members, task forces, and committees promoting conference outreach as a way to engage with this important audience.

In 1990 a newly formed SAA Task Force on Public Education and the SAA Public Relations Committee recommended creating a consortium of archaeological groups to cooperate in public education and outreach. The result was the Archaeology Education Work Group comprising representatives from archaeological, anthropological, and historical organizations. The group's goal was to identify specific, high-priority activities that could be accomplished through joint efforts, and to share information, experience, and expertise, while avoiding duplication of effort in public education matters. Though identifying shared



priorities and collaboratively implementing action items would turn out to be easier said than done, Work Group records show that joint participation in teacher conferences was a high priority for SAA, SHA, and the American Anthropological Association. In addition, SAA and SHA also wanted to develop a “marketplace” of archaeology education materials that could travel to annual meetings and teachers conferences.<sup>1</sup>

Public education became increasingly important in the discipline and in the Society as cultural resource management came into its own, bringing with it a growing emphasis on the profession's responsibilities toward the public and toward protecting cultural resources. Education—both formal and informal—was seen as the most effective long-range solution to the looting of archaeological sites. In 1990, the SAA Task Force recommended the creation of a permanent Public Education Committee (PEC). That same year, Project Archaeology, a national heritage education program founded by the Bureau of Land Management for educators and their students, was launched.

The PEC began with a mandate to carry out a broad range of public education goals related to archaeology, including but not limited to protecting and preserving heritage resources. A formal education subcommittee was established to focus on K-12 education. The subcommittee's initial goals focused on compiling and evaluating existing classroom archaeology materials and creating a new teaching manual that met the national social studies standards. These K-12 directed efforts developed alongside the establishment of a network of state coordinators, publication of the *Archaeology and Public Education* newsletter (1990–2004), and planning public sessions at the annual conference. The committee would eventually include over a dozen subcommittees. These subcommittees would, *inter alia*, tackle undergraduate archaeology curriculum reform, sponsor professional development workshops and conference sessions, promote state archaeology weeks and months, conduct training for teachers of Native American students, and create outreach resources for professional archaeologists.

The new PEC supported inter-organization cooperation on public education issues between the SAA and other professional bodies, and the committee chair served as the SAA representative on the intersociety Work Group. PEC members, along with education committee members from the SHA, worked together on the marketplace concept and developed the Education Resource Forum—a collection of archaeology education materials exhibited at the professional conferences of both archaeologists and educators. Since 1991, when the Forum made its debut at the SAA meeting in New Orleans, SAA displays have been featured at conferences and programs attended by social studies and science educators and administrators as well as at meetings of state and regional archaeological societies and at



Figure 1. PEC members Gwynn Henderson (staff archaeologist and Education Coordinator at the Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and Ben Thomas (AIA Director of Programs) at the NCSS conference in San Diego, November, 2007. (Photograph by Jeanne Moe).

other archaeology outreach events. SAA members may borrow the current SAA tabletop display (Figure 2) to use in their outreach efforts in exchange for covering return shipping costs.

### Expanding Public Engagement

In recent years public archaeology has come to mean much more than simply archaeology carried out in a cultural resource management context, or sharing the products of archaeological research with the public. Public archaeology has emerged, evolved, and grown exponentially as a subfield of study and practice. Graduate programs, conferences, symposia, several series of books, and an international peer-reviewed journal are now dedicated to public archaeology. The post-processual theoretical paradigm has had a major impact on how many archaeologists view archaeology's many publics, how archaeologists can best serve these publics, and how these publics are contributing to the discipline. Heritage management strategies have evolved to where they increasingly include creative mitigation options that engage or meet the needs of a site's neighbors, its descendants, local students, or other interested publics. Outreach efforts are no longer directed to the “general public,” but rather to as many as 27 distinct publics identified by publicly engaged archaeologists and archaeology educators.<sup>2</sup> Outreach efforts are becoming more focused on how archaeology can help meet the needs of particular audiences, supplying people with information they want and can use, as opposed to only meeting the needs of the discipline of archaeology. It has become understood that our publics will value archaeology more—and will therefore be better stewards—if we engage them via their own needs.



Figure 2. The SAA tabletop display. Members may borrow the display in exchange for paying return shipping costs.

To help meet the needs of the many audiences, in 2006 the SAA launched a major web resource—*Archaeology for the Public* (<http://www.saa.org/public>). This resource not only shares information with multiple publics, but also demonstrates the commitment of the SAA and of the discipline to these publics. To date, content has been contributed by more than 170 individuals, agencies, and organizations and the resource functions as a clearinghouse of information not only for members of the public seeking information about archaeology, but also for archaeologists seeking resources about public archaeology and materials to use in their public outreach efforts.<sup>3</sup> Comments and content contributions can be submitted for consideration through online feedback forms, encouraging collaborations not only between and across the societies, but also with the public. The resource is a valuable addition to the Society's conference outreach toolkit—a major tool with which to engage our publics, helping SAA to build and promote stewardship in the process.

As with any collaboration undertaken for any purpose, intersociety outreach efforts bring challenges as well as opportunities. Archaeological societies sometimes have competing agendas, there are issues related to sharing costs and credit, and there are numerous administrative and logistical issues involved. But there are also common goals and shared needs and—most importantly—greater public benefits to be gained through collaborative community engagement.

### Postscript

The Public Education Committee remains committed to participating in the Clearinghouse and is exploring creative ways to fund this important collaborative outreach initiative in these financially challenging times.

*Acknowledgments.* Thanks to Ed Friedman, Frank McManamon, Dorothy Krass, Alice Kehoe, K.C. Smith, and Gail Brown for providing background information on the history of public education activities at the SAA.

### Notes

1. A variety of materials document the history of public education and outreach at SAA including the following:

*Education and Archaeology Work Group* Archive, 1990–1991 [http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/outhist\\_EduArchWorkGroup.html](http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/outhist_EduArchWorkGroup.html)

*SAA Public Relations Committee* Archive (related to Public Education), 1985–1991 [http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/outhist\\_SAAPRarchive.html](http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/outhist_SAAPRarchive.html)

*SAA PEC Formal Education Subcommittee* Archive, 1990–1991 <http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/home/home.html>

*SAA Public Education Committee* web pages <http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/about/history.html>.

*SAA PEC Archaeology and Public Education Newsletter* Archive, 1990–2004 <http://www.saa.org/pubedu/a&pe/back.html>

2. *Archaeology for the Public: A New Addition to SAAweb* [pg. 8–10]: <http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/thesaaarchrec/nov03.pdf>

3. Information about the development of *Archaeology for the public* can be found at: <http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/about/thesepages.html>, <http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/primaryDocuments/BORwebpagereport041507.pdf>, [http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/about/history\\_webpage-summary.html](http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/about/history_webpage-summary.html), <http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/resources/WebBasedPA.html#AcademicResearchonWebbasedPublicArchaeology>.

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CHACALTANA-CORTEZ, from page 20

So as individuals, does this multinational professional development make us any better at international collaboration? Not necessarily. Although we probably enter our professional lives with a distinct sense of the variety of methodologies, theoretical persuasions, and great range in approaches to archaeology, we suggest that being successful at that is far more about personality, communication skills, and the desire to collaborate with international colleagues.

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# LAWFUL BUT UNETHICAL COLLECTING AND THE INTERNET

## ONE WAY TO FIGHT IT

Erwin Roemer

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Professional archaeologists in the United States are greatly concerned with looting, the unlawful collection of artifacts (Potter 2006), and that is appropriate. However, lawful collection of artifacts can be associated with loss of archaeological sites and scientific knowledge, and irresponsible excavation, collecting, and commerce of archaeological materials. This type of activity does not align with the ethics of our organization (SAA 2005). It also links to broader concerns such as demonstrated by controversies in museum acquisition processes (Eakin 2007). With Internet technology, we can see that purportedly lawful collecting and commerce (i.e., eBay phenomenon) is vast, and it is creating new ways for unethical relic collectors to communicate and work cooperatively, impacting archaeological sites in ways previously not possible. Few professional archaeologists would argue that most of the artifact collecting and trade we see via the Internet meets the ethics of the SAA and modern archaeology. Some artifact collecting websites clearly promote destruction of archaeological materials and information, while voicing messages of “respect” or “interest” for heritage and science. Laypersons not well versed in the principles of archaeological or historic preservation may look at these collector-oriented websites and reasonably enough see little difference between the artifact collectors and academic/professional archaeologists. I would like to offer a simple way that SAA members might help to limit, or in a sense better confront, this growth of Internet-based lawful but unethical collecting.

First, use your Internet search skills to examine some of these Internet-based organizations of artifact collectors who promote artifact collecting that is lawful but, by our standards, unethical. Sadly enough you will find that artifact collector websites reflect activities across North America and reveal obsessions with metal detecting, bottle collecting, artifact sales, and treasure hunting. For example, Google the words “Indian artifact collecting” and you eventually will be led to examples of individuals, organizations, and businesses involved in these activities. For real entertainment from Texas, search “pay digs” where, though a generally muted topic on these websites’ public forums, Amer-

ican Indian burials on private land are legally excavated for fun and profit. Most of these websites strive to explain the ethics of what they do and why they do it. This is especially true for those directly associated with field collecting. Of course, this publicizing of ethics (or values) in “who-we-are” or “FAQ” bylines is a marketing tool for various purposes including commercial gain. Collector Internet sites also typically display links to other entities of authority and information. Such links establish legitimacy and endorsements, and they are usually evident on side panels at the opening screen. This is particularly true for collector sites that promote themselves as archaeology-oriented.

When you find these values (i.e., ethics statements), jot down a list of what you see. Your list may include some of the following “we are” statements: interested in the past and/or American Indians; doing what professional archaeologists/academics cannot do, will not do, or otherwise wish to monopolize; promoting a truly American traditional hobby/pursuit; saving artifacts otherwise “lost” to all; promoting “wholesome and healthy” outdoor recreation and respect for nature; defending the legal rights of American citizens and standing up to encroaching government “control”; documenting our finds by electronically posting photographs of artifacts and “finder stories”; promoting ideal recreational activity for families and children; only surface collecting, which is harmless; and seeking to educate others on the benefits of artifact collecting.

Next, do you see endorsing-type links to other organizations or “for-more-information” offered to support, however implicitly, the values portrayed? Are any of the endorsement/reference entities preservation-oriented, or otherwise affiliated with stakeholder values such as the SAAs? For example, a university-affiliated website may be offered on a side-panel for information on artifacts. Or, a state agency for archaeology may be listed. Because home schooling is now highly Internet-dependent, educational or “family friendly” links may be present on the relic collector website. List those groups, for example: University of “X,” Anthropology Department; Department of Parks, Tourism, and

Heritage, State “Y”; or “Z” Archaeological Society. If such groups are well-established organizations affiliated with academic, research, and historic preservation goals, their mission values will be listed on their own websites. Do not be surprised if the values stated or otherwise promoted by the collector website do not align with those of the endorsing/reference organization. With today’s dynamic, overwhelming volume of Internet activities, it is quite possible that the endorsing/reference party does not have a clue that the artifact collector site is linked to their website, in effect, to promote contradictory values.

You, as an engaged SAA member, should then contact the preservation-oriented organization to explain to them the misalignment in ethics and ask the organization to contact the collector website to request that they cease to publish the organization’s link and information. For example, a collector website may state that they value “respect for heritage” and on the same website at various points publish photographs of unscientifically excavated archaeological deposits along with artifacts for sale, and elsewhere provide a link to a state archaeologist. Perhaps some of the artifacts for sale are of a type that you know likely came from a human burial context, or would be considered sacred to American Indian stakeholders in any other venue. It is appropriate for you to notify the state archaeologist that their agency link is, in effect, being publicized by a group that, while claiming heritage values, is in fact not promoting heritage values or those of that agency. When you may contact such organizations, I suggest that you emphasize that you are respectfully pointing out apparent contradictions in values/mission statements, not indicating or implying that unlawful activities have occurred, and would prefer that your communication be considered personal and not for release to the collector website or the public.

You may never know the benefits from your time spent occasionally monitoring and communicating to others about what you see in artifact collector websites. Do not expect opening web pages to exhibit the blatant statements or photographs of unethical practices that were more common only a few years ago. As collector websites move to social networking or chat groups for members-only, that is where the most candid statements on ethics *as practiced* will be found. Yet, to get their customers, these same Internet sites almost always will have a public-view page with some form of values statement. Now is the appropriate time for SAA members to speak up as these artifact collector websites become a permanent presence on the web, directly competing with the SAA for the public’s attention. With Americans increasingly influenced by hobbyist and commercial opportunities promoted by the Internet, particularly if the economic downturn heightens relic collecting for monetary gain, I would submit that if your effort keeps even one person, or family, from entering the world of lawful but destructive artifact collecting, that it was worth the limited effort.

In addition to my suggestion that SAA members actively monitor artifact collector Internet sites, we need to explore ways to better endorse, if not accredit, websites for those collectors or collector-associated organizations that are SAA-affiliated or whose ethics align with pertinent bylaws of the SAA. Specifically, the beneficial websites of ethical archaeological societies at the local, state, or regional levels are being overshadowed by increasing numbers of Internet sites promoting unethical relic collecting. Laypersons, including youthful students interested in archaeology having “just found that first arrowhead,” can hardly be expected to distinguish ethical versus unethical web sites unless we increase our engagement with this issue.

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# NEED DATA?

## THE ELECTRONIC ATLAS OF ANCIENT MAYA SITES WILL BE HAPPY TO HELP

**Walter R. T. Witschey and Clifford T. Brown**

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**W**e have been building a GIS of the ancient Maya region since about 1997. Every month we receive several requests for data, and we decided to publish this short note to clarify the process by which we consider and respond to the petitions.

Our guiding principles are simple:

1. We're archaeologists, so we're happy to share data, but
2. We have to protect site locations to prevent looting.

So, if you want data we ask you to provide some indication that you're a bona fide archaeologist who will protect any data we provide with the same zeal we would. For example, an e-mail from a university domain with a link to a web page is fine. If we know you, personally or by reputation, this first step is probably unnecessary, and since we're getting older, we happen to know a lot of people. If you're a student, you should have a faculty advisor send us an e-mail supporting your request.

We can provide maps in various formats (such as shapefiles or image files) or sets of coordinates in various coordinate systems (although we strongly prefer to provide coordinates in decimal degrees of latitude and longitude).

One of the most common requests, to which we can respond rapidly, is for the map coordinates of a list of sites. If you email us a list of sites in which you are interested, we will look them up in the atlas and provide coordinates for you. For this to be

most effective, you should supply an Excel file with a single column on the first worksheet. Cell A1 should contain "Name" and cells A2... downward should contain the names of the sites for which you need coordinates. Please make the names short and clear. For example, use "Tikal" not "Tikal (P.A.)" or "Tikal Temple 1." In general, this process works better if you omit accent marks and other diacriticals. So, please use "Chichen Itza," not "Chichén Itzá." Transmit the Excel file to Witschey at [witschey-wr@longwood.edu](mailto:witschey-wr@longwood.edu). We will return the file with latitude and longitude in decimal degrees using the WGS1984 datum. If you prefer the data in another form (such as a shapefile or an MS Access table), please ask. If you are interested in the sites within a particular area, please send us the latitude and longitude coordinates of two diagonally opposite corners of your area of interest.

The GIS encompasses the entire Maya region and even extends slightly outside it in some places. While it will never be complete, the data set is now quite large and contains over 6,000 unique site locations. Not all the site coordinates are perfectly precise, but most are quite good and we continually work to improve the accuracy of the data. Most recently, we have located a surprising number of known sites in the high resolution Google Earth imagery and thereby have been able to confirm or correct their coordinates.

We also request that you share *your* data with *us* if you have any accurate site locations.



# THE WHERE'S, WHY'S, AND HOW'S OF STUDENT PUBLISHING

Lesley Frame and Sam Duwe

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Every year, the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) sponsors a forum at the annual meeting, the aim of which is to provide useful information for students and junior scholars trying to keep their wits about them in the academic arena. As a committee made up entirely of graduate students, the SAC understands how difficult it can be to find time for getting your research in print on top of daily teaching, studying, and research responsibilities, especially when you do not even know the basics to of this seemingly mystifying process. At the 2007 SAA meeting in Austin, we sponsored a forum titled *Getting our Data Out There: The Where's, Why's, and How's of Student Publishing*. Included as discussants were archaeology professors, editors, and publishers including Mark Aldenderfer (University of Arizona), Allyson Carter (University of Arizona Press), Lynne Goldstein (Michigan State University), Ian Jacobs (Thames and Hudson), T. Douglas Price (University of Wisconsin), Lawrence Straus (University of New Mexico), Rita Wright (New York University), and Pamela Willoughby (University of Calgary).

This article details the key points of the forum, and benefits from the advice of our discussants. Publishing is neither as scary nor as difficult as you may think, and in addition to reassuring the students attending the forum that getting polished peer-reviewed articles in print is within our grasp, the discussion resulted in five main conclusions: (1) publish early and often, (2) get a second opinion, (3) you have got to start somewhere, but (4) peer-reviewed journals are best, and (5) stick to the process.

## Publish Early and Often

Of all the reoccurring themes during the forum, this was perhaps the most prevalent. One must publish to advance his or her career, but there is also an ethical responsibility to publish your data and results. Therefore, your publications should be based on sound academic research, and you should avoid falling into a rhythm of merely sending off manuscripts for the sake of having one more article in print. The best way to become a successful academic author is to "get a sense of it early." It was

debated by the discussants whether publishing is as important at the Masters level as for the Ph.D. level, but it was suggested that you have at least three or four peer-reviewed articles by the time you finish your Ph.D. It is not a good idea to wait until you are finally on the job market to start pulling together all of your data to submit four manuscripts at once. It is easier and better for your career to publish your data in segments as you finish projects or even parts of a larger project.

It is important to keep up a constant stream of publications as well. We have been told on numerous occasions that a good strategy is to have one article in press, one in review, one that you are revising or finishing up for submission, one where you are still collecting data, and one in the back of your head as a future project. Obviously, this is an ideal situation, but it's one that we can all strive for.

## Get a Second Opinion

Once you have an idea for a manuscript (based on your data and results), the next step is to run it by as many people as possible. Send the paper to your advisor, mentors, and other graduate students to get feedback before you submit the manuscript to a journal. This will help in two major ways. First, you will get other points of view, which will help you clarify your arguments and make your conclusions more focused, but by sending your paper out to others it will give you an opportunity to set the manuscript aside for a week or two and then attack it again with fresh eyes. Remember, you may not know what you think you know, so listen to what others say about your manuscript. A second opinion also comes in handy when you are finished with your Ph.D., and maybe even have a job lined up, but you now want to turn that 500-page dissertation on Neolithic basket weaving into a book. Well, not every dissertation is destined for publication, and the ones that are will require significant revision. Depending on the publisher, the tone of the book may need to be geared to a wider readership.

## You Have Got to Start Somewhere

Your first publication probably will not be a *Science* or *American Antiquity* article, although there are certainly students who publish in these journals. It was agreed that some of the best venues for first time publishers include edited volumes, local journals, and conference proceedings. Although these may not be peer-reviewed, they generally accept more papers and provide a good way to get your feet wet. You might want to think about publishing with an advisor who is more experienced and better known in the field.

## Peer-reviewed Journals are Best

We always hear that peer-reviewed journals are the only way to go. Well, that is not exactly true. There *are* other options, but peer-review is the *best* way to go. These journals provide the most accurate and trustworthy articles because they have been carefully scrutinized by as many as half a dozen scholars and experts. That is not to say that these studies offer perfect interpretations, but the methodology and scientific reasoning are usually sound. Not only do these venues provide the most cited and most relied upon articles, but peer-reviewed publications are mandatory for tenure, highly desired for academic hiring, and an added bonus for most fellowships. It should be noted that although peer-review is more common with academic journals than in other publications, there are also peer-reviewed books and edited volumes. The processes for peer-review in these different print formats can vary and it is important to determine what that review process entails before committing to a particular book, volume, or journal.

## Stick to the Process

The past and current journal editors on the discussant panel (Aldenderfer, Goldstein, Price, Strauss, Willoughby, and Wright) unanimously agreed that one of the the most annoying things about being an editor is having to deal with all of the submissions that were clearly just rejected by another journal. How can they tell? The formatting, citations, figure captions...basically all of the little details that we all hate fidgeting with. Each journal has specific guidelines for word length, number of pictures and tables, citation format, bibliographic style, and even spellings (usually specified as British or American spelling), and these instructions are not to be flaunted. Sticking to the submission process means following the rules for submission. If your manuscript is rejected, and you want to resubmit it somewhere else, you must take the time to reformat and match the guidelines for the second journal. In addition, if you are ever confused about the instructions, or wish to request a minor exception, contact the editor.

The entire submission process can be long and involved. Even after submitting the manuscript it can take up to a year or two for it to finally appear in print. There are commonly four possibilities for a paper that comes back from review: (1) it has been accepted as-is, this is rare and definitely worth celebration; (2) it is accepted with minor revisions; (3) it is accepted with major revisions—less exciting, but you still have a tentative green light; or (4) it is rejected—this one may be a bit depressing, but keep in mind this is only one journal you will still receive the reviewers' comments. It is a good idea to read the reviews that come with the rejection in order to revise the manuscript before submitting to another journal.

Another key point that must be kept in mind regarding the whole submission process is that you can only submit your manuscript to one journal at a time. In addition, if you plan on publishing several aspects of the same project in different articles, you have to be careful to change each article enough such that you are not republishing the same information over again. Our panel warned us that self-plagiarizing is taken seriously and you must take care in avoiding this. There are also nuances of copyright laws and it is suggested that you contact the journal to make sure you are able to use all of your figures.

## A Final Note

You might be too sick of the Master's thesis you wrote to ever think about distilling it into an article, but give it six months and look at it again. After the "hey, this isn't so bad" moment wears off, the best advice we have it this: just dig in and start writing. Publishing is a rewarding process, but is also one that can leave you feeling vulnerable. Gather around you those that helped you with your research for support and encouragement, and also to criticize your arguments and statistics. Remember, the research you did *does* matter and once its published your findings will be read, used, and if you're lucky, criticized, for years to come.

## Resources

Harman, Eleanor, Ian Montagnes, Siobhan McMenemy, and Chris Bucci (editors)

2003 *The Thesis and the Book: A Guide for First-time Academic Authors*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Luey, Beth

2002 *Handbook for Academic Authors*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Germano, William

2001 *Getting it Published*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

2005 *From Dissertation to Book*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

# CALL FOR AWARDS NOMINATIONS

The Society for American Archaeology calls for nominations for its awards to be presented at the 2010 Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri. 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 2010 award will be presented for *Excellence in the Unrestricted or General category*.

### Special requirements:

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

**Deadline for nomination:** January 4, 2010. **Contact:** James M. Skibo; Illinois State University; 4640 Anthropology Program; Normal, IL 61790-0001; ph: (309) 438-7397; fax: (309) 438-5378; e-mail: jmskibo@ilstu.edu

## Book Award

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards two prizes to honor recently published books. One 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 other 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 2010 Annual Meeting of the SAA. Books published in 2007 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, Brad Lepper, for an updated list of the committee members.

**Deadline for nomination:** December 14, 2009. **Contact:** Bradley T. Lepper; Ohio Historical Society, 1982 Velma Ave.; Columbus, OH 43211-2453; tel: (614) 297-2642; fax: (614) 297-2546; e-mail: blepper@ohiohistory.org

## 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 vitae.
- Letter of nomination.
- Letters of support.

**Deadline for nomination:** January 4, 2010. **Contact:** Mary Lou Larson, Anthropology, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Ave., University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071-3431; tel: (307) 766-5566; email: mlarson@uwyo.edu

## Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

This award will be presented to an individual or a group to recognize lifetime contributions and special achievements in the categories of program administration/management, site preservation, and research in cultural resource management. It is intended that at least one award will be made each year and the category will rotate annually. The 2010 award will recognize important contributions **to research in cultural resource management**. The candidates may include individuals employed by federal, state, or local government agencies. This category is intended to recognize long-term, sustained research efforts and may encompass more than one site.

### Special requirements:

- Curriculum vitae.
- Any relevant supporting documents.
- All nomination materials are to be submitted electronically.

**Deadline for nomination:** January 8, 2010. **Contact:** William G. Reed, USDA Forest Service Intermountain Region, 324 25<sup>th</sup> St., Ogden, UT, 84401 Tel: (801) 625-5786; email: wgreed@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, 2009.
- Nominees are informed at the time of nomination by the nominator and are asked to submit THREE COPIES of the dissertation IN PDF FORMAT ON CD-ROM to the committee by October 16, 2009 (to be mailed to the committee chair, Marc Bermann). IF THIS FORMAT IS NOT POSSIBLE, PLEASE CONTACT THE CHAIR.
- Nominees do not have to be members of SAA.

**Deadline for nomination:** October 16, 2009. **Contact:** Marc Bermann, Dept. of Anthropology; 3302 WWPH; Univ. of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh, PA 15260; ph: (412) 648-7515; fax: (412) 648-7535; e-mail: bermarc@pitt.edu

### Fryxell Award for 2011

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 2011 Fryxell Award will be in the area of zoological sciences. The award will be given at the SAA's 76th Annual Meeting, 2011, in Sacramento, California. 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 vitae.
- Support letters from other scholars are helpful. Four to six are suggested.

**Deadline for all nomination materials:** February 5, 2010. **Contact:** Virginia L. Butler; Portland State University; PO Box 751; Department of Anthropology; Portland, OR 97207-0751; ph: (503) 725-3303; fax: (503) 725-3905; e-mail: butlerv@pdx.edu

### 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. An 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. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise.

### Special requirements:

- A statement of proposed research related to zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of which the award would be applied, of no more than 1500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research.
- A 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.

**Deadline:** The statement and curriculum vitae should be sent as an email attachment in Microsoft Word. Letters of support should be e-mailed separately by the people providing them. Applications are due no later than November 30, 2009. **Contact:** Renee B. Walker; SUNY College at Oneonta; 312 Fizzle Hall; SUNY College At Oneonta; Oneonta, NY 13820; ph: 607-436-3346; fax: 607-436-2653; e-mail: walkerr@oneonta.edu

### 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 vitae.
- Letter of nomination, outlining nominee's lifetime accomplishments.
- Additional letters of support are not required, but nominators are encouraged to include them as well.

**Deadline for all nomination materials:** January 4, 2010. **Contact:** Miriam T. Stark; Dept. of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i; 2424 Maile Way; Saunders 346; Honolulu, HI 96822-2229; ph: (808) 956-7552; fax: (808) 956-9541; e-mail: miriams@hawaii.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.

#### Special requirements:

- ABD by the time the award is made at the 2010 Annual Meeting of the SAA.
- Research proposal no more than three pages long that describes the research and its potential contributions to American archaeology.
- Curriculum vitae.
- Two letters of support, including one from the dissertation chair that indicates the expected date of completion of the dissertation.

**Deadline for nomination:** December 11, 2009. **Contact:** Jill Neitzel, Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711; tel: (302) 831-8755; email: neitzel@udel.edu

### The Student Poster Award

This award acknowledges the best student presentation of archaeological research in poster sessions. Student posters will be evaluated as electronic submissions made directly to the Student Poster Award committee. Please note that the deadline for on-line poster submission is January 11, 2010.

#### Special Requirements:

- A student must be the primary author of the poster.
- The poster must be submitted to the Poster Award Committee as an electronic entry. Please contact committee chair for details.

**Deadline for Submission:** January 11, 2010. **Contact:** Dr. John G. Jones, Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State University, PO Box 644910, Pullman, WA 99164-4901; Tel: (509) 335-3348 Fax: (509) 335-3999; Email: jonesjg@wsu.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 2010 is Curriculum for Non-Archaeologists. Eligible curricula are those that present information to the public or assist institutions or organizations in their efforts to educate 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, scouting organizations, 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, cre-

ativity 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 identifies the nominee and summarizes their accomplishments. These accomplishments should be contextualized by addressing the following types of questions:  
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, pre-collegiate or non-traditional students, others)?
- A copy (or samples) of the specific achievement.
- Supporting materials that document results. This material should clearly demonstrate the case being 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 4, 2010. The Chair of the committee will work with nominators to ensure a complete nomination. Nominators are encouraged to contact the Chair by November 1, 2009 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](http://www.saa.org/public/news/award_excellence.html).

**Contact:** Kirsti Uunila; Historic Preservation Planner; Calvert County Planning & Zoning; 150 Main Street; Prince Frederick MD 20678; tel: (410) 535-1600 x2504; e-mail: uunilak@co.cal.md.us

### Gene S. Stuart Award

An award of \$2000 is made to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart (1930–1993), 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.

## Requirements

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

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 2009.
- 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](mailto:wolyneć@edinboro.edu). If submitting hard copies, six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper. All submissions must be received by Wolyneć by 11:59 pm of the deadline date.

**Deadline for nomination:** January 11, 2010. **Contact:** Renata B. Wolyneć, Department of History and Anthropology, Hendricks Hall 143, 235 Scotland Road, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444, (814) 732-2570, [wolyneć@edinboro.edu](mailto:wolyneć@edinboro.edu)

## 2010 Student Paper Award

This award recognizes an outstanding student paper based on original research. **All student members of SAA are eligible to participate.** Committee members evaluate papers anonymously, scoring them on (1) the quality of the arguments presented; (2) the quality of the data used for support; (3) the contribution to broader methodological or theoretical issues in archaeology; (4) the contribution to understanding a specific region or topic; (5) the quality of the writing and structure; and (6) the appropriateness of length and number and kind of graphics for a 15-minute presentation. The award winner receives acknowledgment from the SAA president, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and **more than \$1000 worth of books and other prizes.**

The following publishers sponsored the 2009 winner:

- University of Alabama Press
- University of Arizona Press
- AltaMira Press
- Blackwell Publishers
- University of California Press
- University Press of Colorado
- Elsevier
- University Press of Florida
- University of Iowa Press
- Left Coast Press
- University of Nebraska Press
- University of Oklahoma Press
- Oxford University Press
- University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology Publications
- School for Advanced Research Press
- Southern Methodist University Press
- Statistical Research Inc. Press
- Texas A&M University Press
- University of Tennessee Press

- Thames and Hudson
- University of Utah Press

Thank you to our sponsors for recognizing the importance of student research in archaeology and contributing generously to this award!!

## Requirements

- The paper abstract must be accepted by SAA for the upcoming annual meeting.
- A student must be the primary author of the paper and be the presenter at the meeting.
- The paper must be double-spaced, with 1-inch margins and 12-pt font. Please do not submit raw data unless they are to be presented as part of the paper itself. An average 15-minute paper is approximately 10 pages long (double-spaced, not including references cited).
- The student must submit **electronic** copies of (1) a separate title page with name and contact information; (2) the conference paper with references; and (3) pdfs of all PowerPoint slides, with numbered captions, to be used in the oral presentation. Please **DO NOT** put your name anywhere besides the cover sheet so that your paper may be reviewed anonymously by the committee.
- The student must have a faculty or supervisory sponsor review the paper before the student submits it to the Student Paper Award Committee.
- The faculty/supervisory sponsor must send an email to the submission address at the time of paper submission saying that he/she has read and approved the paper being submitted.
- Please send submissions to [rebecca\\_schwendler@nthp.org](mailto:rebecca_schwendler@nthp.org).

## Helpful Links

- Link to Student Paper Award Committee scoring matrix: <http://saa.org/AbouttheSociety/Awards/StudentPaperAward/tabid/185/Default.aspx>
- Creating good PowerPoint presentations: <http://desktoppub.about.com/od/microsoft/bb/powerpointrules.htm>  
<http://www.microsoft.com/smallbusiness/resources/technology/business-software/presenting-with-powerpoint-10-dos-and-donts.aspx#Powerpointtips>  
<http://www.ezinearticles.com/?Creating-a-Professional-Microsoft-PowerPoint-Presentation&id=166464>

**Deadline for Paper Submission:** January 11, 2010. **Contact:** Rebecca H. Schwendler, Chair, SAA Student Paper Award Committee; National Trust for Historic Preservation; 535 16<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 750; Denver, CO 80202; e-mail: [rebecca\\_schwendler@nthp.org](mailto:rebecca_schwendler@nthp.org)

## Douglas C. Kellogg Fund for Geoarchaeological Research

The Douglas C. Kellogg Award provides support for thesis or dissertation research, with emphasis on the field and/or lab-

➦ *CALL FOR AWARDS, continued on page 44*



## POSITIONS OPEN

**POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,  
TENURE-TRACK**

**LOCATION: DALLAS, TEXAS**

The Department of Anthropology at Southern Methodist University invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor appointment in archaeology beginning August 2010. We seek a scholar with ongoing research in environmental archaeology, particularly one who works on issues related to human responses to climatic and environmental change, and human environmental impacts. We are particularly interested in individuals with research expertise and field experience in North America or the Pacific Islands, but are open to excellent candidates who work on comparable issues in other regions. Preference will be given to scholars with methodological skills in zooarchaeology or paleobotany, and who have an established field and laboratory research program, a strong record of obtaining external funding, excellent scholarly credentials, and experience in working on interdisciplinary research projects. Ph.D. is required at the time of appointment. The successful applicant is expected to continue our Department's participation in the Environmental Studies major. Applications may be submitted electronically (pdf format preferred) or by letter, and should include a statement of research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and contact information for three references. To insure full consideration, the application must be received by November 2, 2009, but the committee will continue to accept applications until the position is filled. Candidates of interest will be interviewed at the 2009 AAA meetings in Philadelphia. Applications should be sent to Professor David Meltzer, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, PO Box 750336, Dallas, TX 75275 or to dmeltzer@smu.edu. SMU will not discriminate on

the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability or veteran status. SMU is also committed to the principle of nondiscrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Hiring is contingent upon the satisfactory completion of a background check. Position No. 050057.

**POSITION: SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**LOCATION: SW UNITED STATES**

Joining an established cultural resources team, the successful candidate will serve as a practice leader (in collaboration with other senior staff) and will manage or direct a variety of cultural resources projects primarily in southern California, southern Nevada and western Arizona. Responsibilities include serving as a principal investigator, direction of archaeological investigations, personnel supervision, project management, monitoring of project schedules and budgets, report production, preparing proposals and client presentations, and presenting archaeological findings in publications and at professional conferences. The successful applicant is expected to be active in professional and trade society activities and to become active in EDAA/AECOM inter-office collaboration. At least 5-years prior supervisory experience in cultural resources consulting is required. Position may require travel, possibly overseas. For the complete job listing please visit our website [www.aecom.com](http://www.aecom.com). Please apply online at [www.aecom.com](http://www.aecom.com) to job number 34694. AECOM is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**POSITION: PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**LOCATION: SW UNITED STATES**

Working within an established cultural resources team, the successful candidate will manage and/or direct a variety of cultural resources projects primarily in southern California, southern Nevada and western Arizona. Responsibilities

include project/task management, direction of archaeological investigations (survey and excavation), monitoring of project schedules and budgets, report production, preparing proposals, and presenting archaeological findings in publications and at professional conferences. The successful applicant is encouraged to be active in professional and trade society activities and to become active in EDAA/AECOM inter-office collaboration. Prior experience in cultural resources consulting is highly desired. Position may require travel, possibly overseas. For the complete job listing please visit our website [www.aecom.com](http://www.aecom.com). Please apply online to job number 34698. For more information on AECOM, please visit our website at [www.aecom.com](http://www.aecom.com). AECOM is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

### SAS R. E. Taylor Award

In 2010, the Society of Archaeological Sciences (SAS) will offer the R. E. Taylor Award at the SAA's 75th Anniversary Meeting in St Louis, MO. Entries will be judged on the significance of the archaeological problem, appropriateness of the methods used, soundness of conclusions, quality of the poster display, and defense of the poster by the student, who should be the first author in order to compete. Undergraduate and graduate-level candidates are welcome to apply. The prize is a monetary award of \$100 and a one-year subscription to the SAS Bulletin. Support to the Taylor Award derives from the membership royalties of those who have joined us in our quest of making of archaeological sciences relevant to the study of humankind by using the tools of tomorrow. Deadline entries will be announced in the Spring 2010.





## NEWS & NOTES

**N**ative American Scholarships Announcement. Since 1998, the Society for American Archaeology has awarded the annual Arthur C. Parker Scholarship (up to \$4,000) in support of archaeological training for Native Americans who are students or employees of tribal, Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian cultural preservation programs. The SAA also each year awards three National Science Foundation Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians (up to \$4,000).

This year, SAA is pleased to announce two new additional awards for undergraduate and graduate archaeology education. These awards (up to \$5,000 for undergraduate students and up to \$10,000 for graduate students) provide flexible financial support for Native American students, including but not limited to tuition, travel, food, housing, books, supplies, equipment, and child care. These scholarships are open to all Native peoples from anywhere in the Americas, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Indigenous Pacific Islanders. The annual deadline is December 15. Application materials and more information may be found online at: <http://saa.org/AbouttheSociety/Awards/SAANativeAmericanScholarships/tabid/163/Default.aspx>.

**A**rctic Conference. The 17th Arctic Conference will be held on 13–14 November 2009, at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado, in Boulder, Colorado. The Arctic Conference is an informal symposium of archaeologists, anthropologists, ecologists, and geologists who gather once a year to share data and new findings and to plan collaborative research activities. This year's conference will feature a poster session and facility tours, including INSTAARs AMS

<sup>14</sup>C radiocarbon preparation laboratory, invited speakers, and a keynote address by Dr. Douglas Anderson, Brown University. The conference is well suited to student participants who are encouraged to present findings from their thesis and dissertation research. Presented papers are 20 minutes in length and no papers are scheduled concurrently. Abstracts should be 500 words or less and may include one figure and references. The deadline for abstract submission is September 30, 2009. For further information, please contact Craig Lee ([craig.lee@colorado.edu](mailto:craig.lee@colorado.edu)) or John Hoffecker ([John.Hoffecker@colorado.edu](mailto:John.Hoffecker@colorado.edu)) or visit <http://instaar.colorado.edu/ArcticConference>.

**N**ational Register Listings. The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2009. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>.

- Colorado, Grand County. Barger Gulch Locality B. Listed 3/25/09.
- Florida, Alachua County. Mission San Francisco de Potano. Listed 4/30/09.
- Kentucky, Pulaski County. Battle of Mill Springs Historic Areas (Boundary Increase). Listed 6/29/09.
- Michigan, Newaygo County. Croton Dam Mound Group. Listed 6/23/09.
- North Dakota, Billings County. Custer Military Trail Historic and Archaeological District. Listed 6/05/09.
- Virginia, Floyd County. West Fork Furnace. Listed 6/05/09.
- Virginia, Rockingham County. Bogota. Listed 3/24/09.
- Wisconsin, Sheboygan County.

BYRON (Shipwreck, schooner) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS). Listed 5/20/09.

**N**SF Opportunities. There are two exceptional opportunities for U.S. students in the science and engineering fields—(1) the Graduate Research Fellowship Program (GRFP) aimed at undergraduate, graduate, and faculty audiences; and (2) the East Asia and Pacific Summer Institutes (EAPSI) Program aimed at graduate and faculty audiences. NSF-supported fields of study also include social sciences and life sciences. In his recent remarks to the April 2009 Annual Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, President Obama said "My budget also triples the number of National Science Foundation graduate research fellowships. This program was created as part of the space race five decades ago. In the decades since, it's remained largely the same size—even as the number of students who seek these fellowships has skyrocketed. We ought to be supporting these young people who are pursuing scientific careers, not putting obstacles in their paths." ([http://www.whitehouse.gov/the\\_press\\_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-the-National-Academy-of-Sciences-Annual-Meeting](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-the-National-Academy-of-Sciences-Annual-Meeting)). If you are interested in learning more, please visit: [www.nsf.gov/grfp](http://www.nsf.gov/grfp) and [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org).



# CALENDAR

## 2009

### OCTOBER 14–17

The 67th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Norman, Oklahoma. For information, please visit [www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsconf/index.htm](http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsconf/index.htm).

### OCTOBER 15–18

MAC (Midwest Archaeological Conference) Annual Meeting will be held in Iowa City, Iowa. Please visit [www.midwestarchaeology.org](http://www.midwestarchaeology.org) for details.

### OCTOBER 17

The 3rd Biennial Three Corners Conference will be held at Wright Hall on the

campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV). For more information, please email [threecornersconference@yahoo.com](mailto:threecornersconference@yahoo.com) or visit [www.nvarch.org](http://www.nvarch.org)

### NOVEMBER 13–14

The 17th Arctic Conference will be held at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado, in Boulder, Colorado. For information, please visit <http://instaar.colorado.edu/ArcticConference>

### DECEMBER 2–6

The 108th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This year's theme is "The End/s of Anthropology." For more information, please visit [www.aaanet.org/meetings/index.cfm](http://www.aaanet.org/meetings/index.cfm).

## 2010

### JANUARY 8–9

The 11th biennial Southwest Symposium will be held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. The meeting's theme is "Building Transnational Archaeologies." For more information, please visit <http://sw-symposium.binghamton.edu>.

### APRIL 14–18

The 75th Anniversary Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in St. Louis, Missouri. For more information, please visit [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org) and read *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

#### CALL FOR AWARDS, from page 41

oratory aspects of this research, for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Recipients of the Kellogg Award will be students who have an interest in (1) achieving the M.S., M.A. or Ph.D. degree in earth sciences or archaeology; (2) applying earth science methods to archaeological research and (3) pursuing a career in geoarchaeology.

Under the auspices of the SAA's Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends, and close associates of Douglas C. Kellogg formed a memorial in his honor. The interest from money donated to the Douglas 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.

#### Special requirements:

- A one-page letter that briefly explains the individual's

interest and how she or he qualifies for the award.

- A curriculum vitae.
- 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.
- PDF versions of the application will also be accepted via email.

**Deadline for submission:** November 30, 2009. **Contact:** Tristram R. Kidder; Washington University in St. Louis; Dept. of Anthropology; Washington Univ. - St. Louis, CB1114; St. Louis, MO 63130; ph: 314-935-5242; fax: (314) 935-8535; e-mail: [trkidder@wustl.edu](mailto:trkidder@wustl.edu)

# We're NOT Playing with Matches!



\$90,000 can be added to the SAA endowments before the end of the year – but only with your help.

The time has come to get on board and help us successfully close out the campaign to “**Give the SAA a Gift on Its 75<sup>th</sup>.**” The following individuals and organizations have agreed to match the first \$45,000 in new gifts made to the campaign after September 1, 2009. This is the time when your gift really matters.

Anonymous	\$15,000
Desert Archaeology, Inc.	\$15,000
Statistical Research, Inc.	\$15,000

**Match it or lose it!** Our matching gift donors are serious – they want to see their SAA colleagues step up and invest in the SAA’s future. If we don’t raise at least \$45,000 in new gifts, we lose the matching gifts as well.

The campaign to “Give the SAA a Gift on its 75<sup>th</sup>” will end at the upcoming 2010 annual meeting. **Double the impact of your giving and help insure we receive these matching gifts by making your our generous donation today!**

## How to Give

Make your donation on your renewal form, or donate on-line at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org). A multi-year pledge is also an option.

Now more than ever, every gift will make a difference for the SAA and for American archaeology in the 75 years to come!

Contact Tobi Brimsek at 202-789-8200 with any questions.



## VOLUNTEERS! SAA NEEDS YOU NEXT APRIL!

Would you like the opportunity to meet people interested in archaeology, have fun, and save money? Then apply to be an SAA volunteer!

Volunteers are crucial to all on-site meeting services, and we are currently looking for people to assist the SAA staff at the 75th Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis, MO, April 14–18, 2010.

In return for just 12 hours of your time, you will receive:

- Complimentary meeting registration
- A \$5 stipend per shift
- Expedited Registration Packet Pick-up

Streamlined training approach this year! In response to volunteer feedback, SAA will be eliminating the Wednesday volunteer orientation meeting. Training will be provided both on-the-job and through detailed and targeted manuals sent to you electronically prior to the meeting. As always, SAA staff will be on hand to assist you with any questions or concerns you may have!

For details and a volunteer application, please go to SAAweb ([www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)) or contact Meghan Tyler at SAA (900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002-3560, phone [202] 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, e-mail [Meghan\\_Tyler@saa.org](mailto:Meghan_Tyler@saa.org)). Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis through February 12, 2010, so contact us soon to take advantage of this great opportunity.

See you in St. Louis!