

Bulletin

May 1988

Vol 6 No 3

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The Snake Hill Site: A War of 1812 Cemetery

Robert F. Williamson

On behalf of the Town of Fort Erie, Ontario, Archaeological Services Inc. of Toronto, under the direction of Dr. Ronald F. Williamson, initiated and is coordinating a joint Canadian-American effort to fully document and analyze the first War of 1812 military cemetery to be scientifically investigated. This cemetery, discovered during a routine pre-development archaeological assessment of property in the Town of Fort Erie, has proved to be of considerable historic and scientific significance. Twenty-eight primary interments were discovered, some of which have been tentatively identified as American soldiers. This identification has resulted in the involvement of a recovery unit from the United States Total Army Personnel Agency which is arranging to repatriate these soldiers with full military honors. The Canadian Department of Veterans Affairs is similarly planning to honor the remains of any British or Canadian soldiers found at the site.

Prior to releasing the remains to either Canadian or U.S. governmental agencies, however, at least six months of analysis and investigation is required in order to identify the historical context of the site and the nationality of any of the remains to the satisfaction of both the scientific and governmental communities. In this regard, Archaeological Services, Inc. has assembled an international team of specialists in the fields of archaeology, history (military and medical), and physical anthropology in order to ensure that this site is adequately investigated from all perspectives. The project personnel includes scientists from: Archaeological Services Inc., Parks Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Royal Ontario Museum, Canadian Conservation Institute, Toronto Historical Board, Niagara Parks Commission (Old Fort Erie), McMaster University, University of Guelph, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Smithsonian Institution,



Armed forces Institute of Pathology (Washington), History Section - United States Secretary of the Army, and Sackets Harbour Battlefield State Historic Site (New York).

The principal aim of the project is to integrate historical information with data generated by archaeological analysis of the site and physical anthropological analysis of the skeletal remains, in order to identify the nationality of the soldiers buried at Snake Hill. This apparently simple objective holds major implications for the advancement of knowledge in all of the disciplines involved. With respect to military history, this project will collate both Canadian and American historical data which will enhance our understanding of events before, during and after the 1814 siege of Fort Erie. It will also provide information concerning military clothing, personal gear, and other details of the day-to-day life of a soldier during the War of 1812. Medical history will also be investigated, especially data with respect to battle trauma, medical treatment including amputations, and mortuary practices under conditions of war. Archaeology will serve to link historic records with the physical remains found on the site. Physical anthropology will contribute information concerning the age, stature, and details of pathological conditions and trauma observed on the interred individuals.

In summary, the Snake Hill Project has focused the attention of an international group of scholars on one small aspect of the War of 1812. In so doing, it has stimulated a broader research initiative which will have far-reaching results.

AAM Policy Regarding the Repatriation of Native American Ceremonial Objects and Human Remains

Although individual cases involving the repatriation of Native American materials from museums have been addressed by those concerned over the years, museums in America have not had available a comprehensive set of fundamental principles that might guide them when dealing with the complex and sensitive issues of repatriation. That lack was particularly obvious when Senator John Melcher (D-MT) last year introduced a bill that would establish a federal process of resolving disputes between museums and Native Americans regarding the repatriation of human skeletal remains and sacred artifacts.

The legislation largely assumed that museums and Native Americans had been antagonistic toward each other, and that Indian tribes had been unsuccessful in their attempts to repatriate the materials held in museums.

No document existed, however, that clearly spelled out the museum community's responsibilities in this difficult and sensitive area. Even Museum Ethics (1978), though it made reference to the issues of basic human dignity and the study of human remains and sacred objects, did not provide policy that would serve to guide museums.

On the recommendation of the Council of the American Association of Museums, which believed it essential to issue a policy statement on the

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AAM (continued from page 1)

repatriation of Native American remains, AAM president Robert Macdonald appointed a task force in the fall of 1987 and charged it with creating a policy for the museum community. The group included members of Indian descent, a nationally known expert in American Indian law, and the former director of a tribal museum. Under the chairmanship of AAM past president Joseph M. Chamberlain, the task force first met on September 28, 1987, in Chicago: Dan Monroe, president of the Oregon Art Institute; Michael Fox, director of the Heard Museum in Phoenix; Joallyn Archambault, director of the Smithsonian's North American Indian Program; George Abrams, chair of the North American Indian Museums Association; Rennard Strickland, dean of Southern Illinois University's Lesar School of Law; Patterson B. Williams, director of education at the Denver Art Museum; Ray Thompson, director of the Arizona State Museum.

Over a period of several months, the group worked through a number of drafts -- and the nuances of linguistic interpretation -- to create the following policy document. The resulting paper, approved by the full AAM council at its mid-winter meeting in Washington on January 15, 1988, provides a groundwork perspective on issues for the museum community to consider. It is designed to help museums grapple with the legal, ethical, religious, and scientific questions involved in repatriation requests.

In its follow-up work on the issue, the AAM will offer a checklist of issues and case studies to further guide museums through what they must do when artifact return is requested. For more information, or additional copies of the following policy statement, contact the AAM.

"The contribution of Native Americans to the development of American Society has been profound and has continuing influence on American life and culture. Museums too have contributed significantly to the development of American society. Museums have played an important role in the preservation of the rich and diverse culture of Native Americans. Through their collections, exhibitions, and programs, museums have helped to underscore the inherent value and integrity of Native Americans' place as America's first inhabitants. Together with the Native American Community, museums are helping to assure the survival of Native Americans' values, ideas, and traditions into the twenty-

first century and beyond.

"Museums with Native American collections have a special responsibility to these collections in their preservation and use. These collections are often central to the understanding of Native American culture and to the preservation of the living heritage of the Native American. To fulfill this responsibility, museums should make their Native American collections readily accessible to the Native American community, reflect Native American values and traditions in the care and interpretation of these collections, and regularly involve Native Americans in museum programs concerning these collections. As part of this responsibility, museums should also seek the collaborative resolution of requests for the repatriation of human remains and ceremonial materials in their Native American collections.

"The resolution of requests for repatriation is best accomplished on a case-by-case basis. Only by a case-by-case approach can proper consideration be given to the diversity of specific native communities and the ethical, fiduciary, and legal responsibilities of individual museums.

"As institutions devoted to collections of artistic, historic, and scientific objects, museums are ultimately responsible for the proper care and interpretation of their collections, including those of Native American origin. Sensitivity and respect for the meaning and value of such material must be realized within the context of the museum's mission to preserve, interpret, and exhibit its collections.

"In their responsibility to collections, museums should consider the changes in professional museum standards and practices through time. Many individual collectors, acting on behalf of museums, or museums acting on their own behalf, engaged in activities in the past that were aimed at assuring the preservation of elements of Native American culture and traditions that may not be considered ethical by today's standards. Museums are now faced with making difficult decisions regarding the relationship between the ethics of the past and the ethics of today.

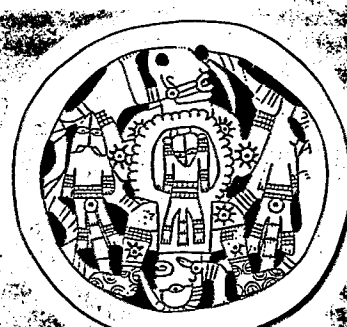
"In determination of request for the repatriation of Native American materials, the ethics of today must prevail over the ethics of the past. Museums should act in accordance with current museum standards and practices in the acquisition, research, interpretation, and deaccessioning of Native American collections.

"The return of materials from

museum collections to indigenous populations is both a domestic and an international issue. This policy statement, however, is not intended to apply to the international issue of repose for cultural property. The repatriation of Native American materials involves a unique set of legal issues and domestic considerations. This statement speaks only to the issue of repatriation of Native American ceremonial objects and human remains in the United States.

"This policy addresses two separate and distinct types of collections: ceremonial objects and human remains."

The policy on Repatriation of Native American Ceremonial Objects and Human Remains was adopted by the Council of the American Association of Museums, January 15, 1988.



VICTORY FOR SHIPWRECKS

Loretta Neumann

With a final roll call vote of 340 to 64 the Abandoned Shipwreck Act (S. 858) sailed through the House of Representatives on April 13. Hopefully, by the time you read this, the President will have signed it into law.

Our victory did not come without many tense moments. The first vote on the bill, on March 29, lost by a few votes of getting the required two-thirds votes needed to pass under a procedure called "Suspension of the Rules." (The vote was 263 yeas to 139 nays). When the bill was brought up again on April 13, only a simple majority vote was needed. However, it was also subject to amendments. Three damaging ones were offered and resoundingly defeated.

The bill basically would grant states title to and authority for managing historic shipwrecks in waters as far as three miles from their coasts and also on inland navigable waters. It was supported by all the major archaeological and historic preservation organizations with strong support from the SAA, SHA, and SOPA.

The success of this bill is due to all of the people who wrote, called, and met with members of Congress and staff to support our efforts in Washington. For more information on shipwrecks call the SAA's Office of Government Relations (202) 833-2322.

News

Vandalism and Looting of Archaeological Sites on Federal Land

Incidents

Data from the largest federal land managing agencies for FY 1985 indicate there were over 430 incidents of vandalism or looting of archaeological sites reported on federal lands. This includes both casual, possibly unintentional destruction of resources, as well as systematic commercial looting of valuable artifacts for sale.

Prosecutions

The limited extent to which vandalism and looting are being discovered and prevented through law enforcement is evident from the data collected for the annual report to Congress. Of the 432 incidents reported for FY 1985, only 15% were discovered in time for an arrest to be made or a citation issued. Less than half of the arrests or citations resulted in any criminal convictions and only about a third of the convictions were for felonies. It is important to note that convictions have been made using a variety of statutes in addition to ARPA. It appears that in certain situations law enforcement officials have found other statutes easier to prosecute under than ARPA. For the FY 1986 data the discrepancy between reported incidents and citations or arrests is even larger.

These numbers must be interpreted with caution because some of the information about convictions is from cases that originated in earlier fiscal years. However, the general trends and relationships seem clear. Very few incidents of vandalism or looting are discovered in time to apprehend vandals or looters, much less prevent the damage to the archaeological sites. Moreover, the trend seems to be that the situation is becoming worse. The ratio of incidents to arrests/citations is enlarging and the number of arrests/citations is actually declining, perhaps reflecting the increasing workload on law enforcement officers in the field.

Methods Used to Improve Archeological Law Enforcement

Techniques used by federal agencies to improve archaeological law enforcement during FY 1985 and FY 1986 included education, monitoring and surveillance, and interagency cooperation. Reported education and public awareness included lectures, press re-

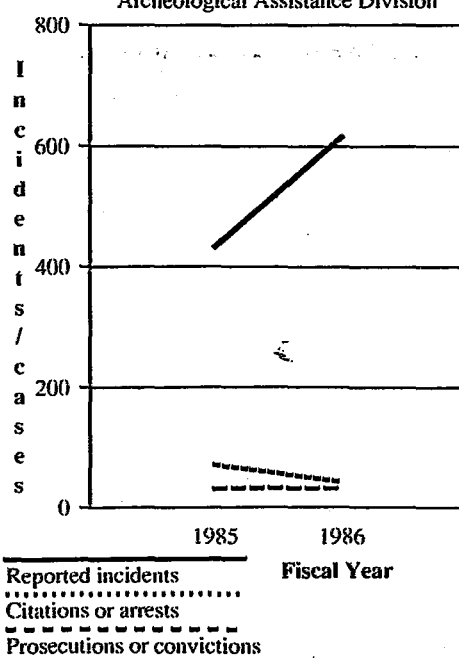
leases, ARPA enforcement information, and posters and site tours. Several agencies established access restrictions to archaeologically sensitive areas. Site security has been aided by posted signs, fences, and patrols. In addition some agencies used site inspections, the monitoring of off-road vehicles, and surveillance equipment such as remote sensing and aerial reconnaissance to monitor land units and sites. By far, the most prevalent of ARPA enforcement strategies has been the use of cooperative agreements between federal, state, and local authorities, and public groups for surveillance of archaeological sites.

Information

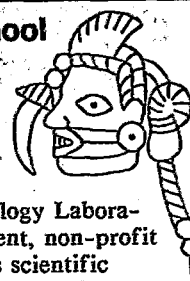
For additional details or background information on vandalism and looting contact Dr. Bennie C. Keel, Assistant Director, Archaeology and Departmental Consulting Archeologist (202)343-1876 or Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service (202)343-4101. For information on the annual report to Congress on federal archaeological activities contact George S. Smith, Staff Archeologist, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service (202)343-4101.

Vandalism and looting statistics FY 1985 and FY 1986

Collected by the National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division



Summer Field School in Archaeology



The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. is an independent, non-profit corporation that conducts scientific research on the history and prehistory of New England. Its research findings are utilized to promote conservation and public awareness of archaeological remains as an important part of our cultural heritage.

This summer The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. plans to offer two field school sessions in archaeology. The focus of the experience will be on the identification and research of a prehistoric site in Rhode Island. The field school will provide hands-on experience in procedures used by archaeologists in locating and investigating sites, as well as processing artifacts and the analysis and interpretation of data.

Throughout the summer of 1988, we will offer two sessions, both four weeks in duration. Both Session I (June 13 to July 8) and Session II (August 8 to September 2) will be identical in structure and content. Participants of each session will be introduced to the types of research and fieldwork involved in locating prehistoric sites, soil and environmental studies, and field strategies of archaeological survey, including walkover inspections, transecting and recording. Participants also will learn what is done with the many artifacts and other classes of data recovered from a prehistoric site in order to interpret the age and cultural affiliation of the site, as well as determining the ancient activities which took place there.

Throughout the course of the field school, The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. will provide its facilities and equipment. Field school participants will be required to provide their own transportation to the site and/or lab. They should also plan to bring a lunch each day.

Enrollment is limited to 15 participants per session, but people of all ages and backgrounds are encouraged to attend. The cost for each session is \$450.

For further information, please contact Dr. Jordan Kerber or Alan Leveillee, Field School Co-Directors, at The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. at (401) 728-8780.

Announcements

Howard Heinz Endowment Supports New Latin American Initiatives for Pitt's Archaeology Program

The University of Pittsburgh's Department of Anthropology has been awarded a four-year \$271,000 grant from the Howard Heinz Endowment to support Latin American archaeology.

The grant will fund the publication of a series of bilingual (Spanish and English) archaeological monographs and provide stipends for graduate students from Latin America to study at Pitt.

Principal investigators are Pitt anthropology professors Robert D. Drennan, James B. Richardson, and Jeremy A. Sabloff.

University of Pittsburgh President Wesley W. Posvar said, "We are most grateful to the Heinz Endowment for this significant contribution to the University and the people of Latin America. The gift will further our strong commitment to understanding this complex region and the changing relationships between the U.S. and its neighbors to the south."

The Heinz grant is part of Pitt's \$225 million Campaign for the Third Century.

The new publication series, with a world-wide circulation, will report on important archaeological work now underway in Latin America. The fellowship program will provide support for outstanding Latin American archaeology students to earn M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Pitt.

Pitt's Latin American archaeology program is one of the most extensive in the world. The three Heinz investigators each currently directs a field project in a different Latin American country: Drennan in Colombia, Richardson in Peru, and Sabloff in Mexico.

Pitt's archaeology labs are the best equipped in the nation for the most up-to-date technical study of archaeological remains. Laboratory research is strongly linked to the anthropology division of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, which provides excellent collections of Latin American materials and expertise in curation, conservation, and collections management.

The programs funded by the Heinz Endowment will begin next fall.



Conference on Disseminating Archaeological and Historical Information to the Public

The National Park Service, Archaeological Assistance Division is co-sponsoring with the University of Minnesota Center for Ancient Studies, the second conference on presenting the past to the public. The conference "Presenting the Past: Media, Marketing, and the Public" will address the question of how professionals who pursue research and programs concerning the human past -- anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, and other social scientists and humanists -- can communicate the results of their work to the interested public. The conference is scheduled for October 12 - 14, 1988 on the campus of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

For further information contact George S. Smith, Archeologist, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 371-27, Washington, DC. (202)343-4101 or Peter S. Well, Director for Ancient Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612)625-2503



Making Dead Oysters Talk: Techniques for Analyzing Oysters from Archeological Sites

by Bretton W. Kent, Ph.D.

Oyster shells, found in many archeological sites in coastal regions of the U.S., have been underused as a source of archeological data. This manual cites techniques developed since 1980 to analyze oyster shells to determine (1) the habitats from which they were harvested; (2) intensity of harvesting; (3) season of harvesting; (4) methods used to harvest and open oysters; and more.

The publication provides detailed instructions for obtaining useful data.

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Plains Anthropological Society Student Award

The Board of Directors of the Plains Anthropological Society has established a Student Award to be presented from time to time in conjunction with the Plains Anthropological Conference. The award is based on review of a written paper and an oral presentation at the conference. The paper need not feature new data, but it must be an original, single-authored, substantive contribution which is Plains-oriented and prepared in Plains Anthropologist format.

The winner receives \$100 and publication of the paper in Plains Anthropologist along with an appropriate announcement. To qualify, individuals must be current members of the Plains Anthropological Society and must provide documentation that they are enrolled as a graduate or undergraduate student on a fulltime basis at an accredited institution of higher learning. Further details on the Student Award, including selection criteria, can be found in the minutes of the Plains Anthropological Society appearing in Plains Anthropologist 31(111):89-90.

The deadline for entry is June 1, 1988 for presentation of the paper at the 46th annual Plains Anthropological Conference in Wichita, KS. Students should submit an original and three copies of their manuscript to: Larry J. Zimmerman, Editor, Plains Anthropologist, Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.

**Plan to Attend
ATLANTA SAA
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Meeting Calendar

Twenty-first Great Basin Anthropological Conference

We are pleased to announce the twenty-first Great Basin Anthropological Conference to be held October 5-8, 1988, at the Olympic hotel in Park City, UT. The conference will be hosted jointly by the Museum of Peoples and Cultures and the Department of Anthropology, Brigham Young University. This announcement constitutes the first call for papers and symposia.

Abstracts for contributed papers should be limited to 150 words. Please supply name, affiliation, and paper title followed by the abstract in the following format:

AIKENS, C. MELVIN (UNIV. OF OREGON)

Northern Great Basin

Topical/Geographical Area:

1. _____
2. _____

(150 word abstract)

Symposia should be submitted with a symposium title, chair and individual participant names and respective abstracts submitted in the following format:

SYMPOSIUM: ETHNOLOGY, ETHNOHISTORY AND HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Chairman: Richard O. Clemmer

(Submit abstracts for all symposium papers with the symposium announcement. Individual symposium abstracts to follow abstract format.)

Submit abstracts by May 1 and symposia by June 1, 1988, to: Joel C. Janetski, Program Chair, GBAC, Museum of Peoples and Cultures, 105 Allen Hall, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602, (801) 378-5435 or 378-6112.

International Symposium on Archaeometry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, May 16-20, 1988. Contact: U.M. Franklin, Dept. of Metallurgy and Materials Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A4

Second Summer Museum Management Program, Clarion Hotel, Boulder, CO, July 4-8, 1988. Sponsor: University of Colorado Museum. Contact: Becky Philips, University of Colorado,

Boulder, Campus Box 218, Boulder, CO 80309; (303)492-6165.

The American Society for Ethnohistory is accepting proposals for papers to be presented at its conference to be held at The Royce Hotel, Williamsburg, VA, on November 11-13, 1988. Proposals for individual papers and especially organized sessions (no more than four papers and one commentator; three papers preferable) due by June 1, 1988. Send abstracts of each paper (100-200 words suitable for program), brief vitae of each participant (including affiliation, address, telephone, and major publications), and preregistration fee (\$20 for members, \$30 for non-members) to Professor James Axtell, Department of History, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

The Midwest Archaeological Conference will hold its annual meeting at the University of Illinois and the Chancellor Inn in Champaign, Illinois. The keynote symposium will focus on the Late Prehistoric to Historic transition in the Midwest. Deadline for symposium submissions in August 1, 1988 while abstracts for contributed papers will be accepted until September 9, 1988. For further information please contact Program Chair: Kevin McGowan, 109 Davenport Hall, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

News

New Tools in Archaeology

An "Acoustical Microscope", for non-destructive analysis using ultrasound and a computer system can be used for obsidian hydration studies, fiber analysis, and metal analysis. A video-computer system, digitizes the visual images off the video tape (or photo) and provides very accurate measurements. It can be used for site mapping from aerial photos and video tapes, making measured drawings in two or three dimensions. Entire sites can be mapped with all associations. It can be used for artifact analysis in an entire field collection in minutes producing measured drawings in two or three dimensions of each individual object.

For further information contact: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Anthropology Division, Denver Office, P.O. Box 25287 - BCR, Denver, CO 80225.

New ! Archaeology & Historic Preservation Federal Affairs Workbook

Foresight's Workbook has been prepared specifically to provide the archaeology and historic preservation community with an easy to use all-in-one reference of federal information needed to be informed and involved in federal affairs. Members of SAA receive a 5% discount on all orders. May be purchased as complete set or individually in sections.

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- **Agency Actions:** Summary of agency actions updated quarterly; and
- **Special Alerts:** Fact sheets and "alerts" on specific issues provided from time to time.

Washington Watch: **\$15.00**

- **Congressional Contacts:** Members of Congress listed by state and Congressional Districts, with addresses and phone numbers; key Congressional Committees updated quarterly;
- **Federal Agency Contacts:** Federal preservation officers and other agency contacts who work on archaeology related issues, updated quarterly; and
- **National Organizations:** Key contacts in national groups working on archaeology related issues, updated quarterly.

Special Help: **\$15.00**

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- **Key Laws:** The key archaeology and historic preservation acts with amendments updated as new ones are enacted; and
- **Regulations:** Key Federal regulations for the National Register and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, updated as new ones are promulgated.

Written by Loretta Neumann,

Kathleen Reinburg & Sara Rasmussen

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Continuing Education

CRM Workshops at Reno Campus

The University of Nevada, Reno will hold its third set of CRM workshops between May 23 and June 10, 1988 on the Reno campus. Four workshops are offered: **Assessing Archaeological Significance of Historic Sites**, led by Donald L. Hardesty and guest agency archaeologists. May 23-27. Fee: \$450. Focuses on assessing archaeological/historical significance of 19th and 20th century historic resources from small isolated sites to towns and mining districts. **Archaeological Software: Data Management and Graphics**, led by Stephen Durand and Alan Lichty. May 30-June 3. Fee: \$450. A comprehensive review of software available for archaeological data analysis and graphics applications. Will use a computer teaching lab, hence class size limited to 16. Focus on setting up, or enhancing existing, software systems. IBM format. **Recording Vernacular Architecture**, led by Ana Koval (architect) and Kate Kuranda (architectural historian). June 6-10. Fee: \$450. Field survey and recording techniques for non-architects faced with recording vernacular buildings, and technical requirements for HABS/HAER-level architectural records. Includes field work in Sierra Nevada communities. **Developing Public Relations Programs**, led by Don D. Fowler with guest instructors including print, radio and TV reporters and editors, federal agency personnel, and curriculum development specialists. Instruction in developing effective press-releases, how to handle media interviews, how to be an effective witness in court, how to help develop archaeological and "preservation ethic" curricula for use in public schools, and how to develop effective public out-reach programs.

Fowler reports that previous workshops have all been full to capacity. Workshops in preparation for January, 1989 include: Exhibits Design for Agencies, Libraries and Small museums; Analysis of Historic Cans and Bottles; and, a Refresher Course in Archaeological Theory and Method, or, What's Happened Since You Got Out of Graduate School? A variety of 2-3 day workshops, to be held throughout the year, and workshops involving archaeologists, developers and land-use planners are under development.

Archaeologists are urged to submit ideas for potential workshops. The purpose of the program is provide continuing professional education for CRM personnel and other interested persons. The program is able to bring

in instructors from other universities, agencies, and national organizations. For additional information contact: Don Fowler or Susan Rodriguez at the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, (702) 784-6851.

Southern Methodist University Announces Summer Workshops

Southern Methodist University announces a one week workshop in Archaeobotany from June 5-11, 1988, and a one week workshop in Zooarchaeology from July 31-August 6, 1988, both to be held at its Fort Burgwin Research Center near Taos, NM. Each course may be taken for two hours credit or as a non-credit course.

The Archaeobotany Workshop will focus upon honing participants skills in perception of those aspects of the archaeological plant record that ultimately reflect in interpretations. Participants will be directly involved in processing modern seeds and in the floating, sorting, classifying, and interpretation of archaeological plant remains. The workshop will develop understanding of the potential movement of plant material within a culture until it becomes incorporated into an archaeological site. Insights into post-depositional factors destined to affect interpretations will be developed, including rodent disturbance, and differential preservation. Participants will be involved in recognizing methodological biases in retrieving plant material.

Dr. Vorsila Bohrer will conduct the workshop. Dr. Bohrer is a widely recognized scholar with years of experience in the Southwest. She is particularly knowledgeable about the archaeobotany of the Anasazi and Hohokam areas, and has conducted research at Salmon Ruin, Snaketown, and La Ciudad. She is currently director of Southwest Ethnobotanical Enterprises. The Zooarchaeology Workshop will provide intensive instruction in modern techniques of faunal analysis. Participants will receive lectures on zooarchaeological method and theory, key osteological characteristics for identifying vertebrate remains in North America (particularly fragmentary remains), and interpreting ecological conditions present in the past on the basis of faunal remains. Laboratory sessions will provide information on methods for careful recovery of fauna, and techniques for preparing comparative modern specimens.

Professor Stanley Olsen will con-

duct the workshop. Professor Olsen is an internationally recognized expert in zooarchaeology and a professor of anthropology at the University of Arizona. He has worked extensively in the Southwestern United States, China, and in the Soviet Union.

Each workshop is limited to 15 participants. They are open to graduate and undergraduate students, faculty, and post-doctoral staff. Course fees for each workshop are as follows: tuition/fees - \$300, room and board - \$224.

For more information and application materials contact Dr. Patricia Crown, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275, (214) 692-3236.

Short Course on Thermal Chemistry for Archaeologists

This course is for archaeologists, archeometrists, and experimental anthropologists interested in the retrospective determination of firing temperature, firing atmosphere and production techniques of ancient ceramics. Ceramic engineers and architectural preservationists might also be interested in applying these techniques to failure analysis and the replication for modern day ceramics.

This course is designed as a workshop during which the participation of all attendees is encouraged. Limited analysis of ceramic ware samples provided by participants is scheduled. A wrap-up session intended to bring together the various participating disciplines in a roundtable discussion will conclude the workshop.

First day -- Chemistry of clays, shales and other pottery-making materials; theory of thermal analysis; equipment needs for the archeometrist. Second day -- Laboratory including sample preparation thermal analysis, scanning electron microscopy, and X-ray diffraction. Third day -- Other techniques for retrospective determination of firing temperature; the anthropological context of technical analysis of ancient pottery. Fourth day -- Analysis of samples provided by participants; roundtable discussion among instructors and participants. Instructors: Ms. Terese V. Palmiter (607)587-8032, Dr. Paul F. Johnson (607)871-2473, Dr. Robert Meyers (607)871-2215. Course Fee: \$695.00

For more information write: Mrs. Carol M. Link, Director, Technology Transfer, New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University, Alfred, NY 14802, (607)871-2486.

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HUMAN EVOLUTION AND PREHISTORY

Edited by
Ian Tattersall
Eric Delson, and
John Van Couvering of the
**American Museum of
Natural History**



Australopithecus

This one-volume compendium for both lay persons and scholars covers all aspects of the 65-million-year story of human evolution. Over 750 articles, arranged alphabetically, vary in length from a paragraph to an essay. They are the work of a large team of leading anthropologists, archaeologists, primatologists, and geologists, making the volume fully authoritative in all of the subjects areas it covers. Moreover, the book's many illustrations enable users to survey the essential visual materials that document primate and human evolution and prehistoric archaeology.

Among the subjects covered:

- General Terminology (e.g. Anthropology, Paleobotany)
- Evolutionary Biology (Adaptation, Cladistics, Evolution, Ontogeny)
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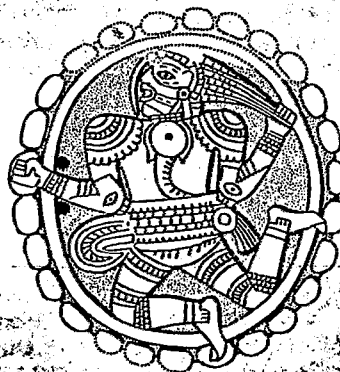
Placement

Smithsonian Institution Public Program

"Crossroads of Continents: The North Pacific Rim", major collaborative exhibition involving anthropologists and museums in the USSR, the U.S. and Canada, opens at the National Museum of Natural History on September 22, 1988. In conjunction with the exhibition is a public symposium on Saturday, September 24 at the Baird Auditorium which will feature Soviet, Canadian, and American Anthropologists presenting illustrated talks on overviews of the Cross Roads Area (Northwest Coast, Alaska, Northeastern Siberia). Audience participation will be encouraged. The ecology, prehistory, history, and present-day lives of the Native Peoples of northeastern Siberia and northwestern North America will be explored to reveal the similarities and the diversities of peoples living in this remote part of the world. Special tours of the exhibition will be given to those attending the symposium. In conjunction with the exhibition is an ethnographic film festival to be held on Monday evening, September 26, featuring Soviet and North American archival and recently released ethnographic films.

Soviet and North American film makers will make the presentations.

For more information call (202) 357-2810.



University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA **Tikal and the Maya Universe: Interpreting Archaeological Finds.** Begins September 1988 and continues through November 1988 at the Florida State Museum, Gainesville, FL.

The Society apologizes for the delay in delivery of *American Antiquity* 53:2. Due to publishing complications members should not expect to receive this issue before June.

The University of Washington seeks a research associate for a 2-3 year appointment in its thermoluminescent dating facility, operated jointly by the Departments of Materials Science and Engineering and Anthropology. Duties of this research associate will include conducting research in TL dating techniques, managing the overall operation of the laboratory, and supervising graduate students, along with occasional teaching. Principal research objectives include technique development signal characterization and discrimination, autoregenerative zircon inclusion dating, bone and shell dating and optically stimulated luminescence. The starting date for this appointment has not yet been determined but is contingent upon renewal of current National Science Foundation funding; the appointee is expected to develop additional outside funding by the second year of appointment. Candidates should have a Ph.D. and a minimum of 2 years' experience in TL dating.

Interested parties should address a current resume and statement of interest to: Drs. R.C. Dunnell and T. G. Stoebe, FB-10, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 981095. (An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.)

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