

**SAA**  
[SAA logo]

# BULLETIN

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**“ We expect that this consciousness on the part of archaeologists will encourage government agencies to recognize archaeology as a genuine component of the historical and social knowledge a country should have of itself. ”**



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## Editor's Corner

I am pleased to announce that an electronic version of the *Bulletin* will be available with the November/December 1994 issue. While it will not be as attractive (at least in my biased opinion) as the one you have before you, it nevertheless marks a major step in the development of information dissemination for the Society. The *Bulletin* will be made available as part of a "gopher," a text-based information retrieval system that will be housed on a computer here at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The computer, named alishaw, is maintained by the staff of the Social Sciences Computing Facility, and I want to acknowledge the effort on our behalf by Mark Schildhauer and Joan Murdoch.

To access the *Bulletin* you will need internet access on your computer—you cannot dial into the gopher via modem. Anyone, though, already on the Internet or who has Internet access via a major service provider like America OnLine or CompuServe, can read the *Bulletin*. Simply type **[gopher alishaw.ucsb.edu](http://gopher.alishaw.ucsb.edu)**, and you will be shown the display screen for alishaw's gopher. The *Bulletin* will be called "SAA *Bulletin*"; simply scroll to it, select it by returning, and you will then see the initial screen. In general, it will be organized in major sections just like the printed version: Editor's Corner, News and Notes, Positions Open, Calendar, etc. All you will see though, is text—there are no graphics capabilities in this gopher. If your gopher client is able to do so, you can save text and navigate through the *Bulletin* in a number of ways.

For those of you already familiar with the Internet, nothing I have described above is particularly new. For those of you without much experience, though, much of what appears above is little better than gibberish. There are any number of fine books on the market that will help you become comfortable in cyberspace. Two of my favorites (and I get nothing for these plugs, thank you) are:

Hahn, Harley

1993 *A Student's Guide to Unix*. McGraw-Hill: New York.

Hahn, Harley, and Rick Stout

1994 *The Internet Complete Reference*. Osborne: Berkeley.

Each of these books has excellent guides to the Internet and to the gopher.

I hope that by sometime in 1995 we will be able to set up a World Wide Web (WWW) server on alishaw. This will allow us to more faithfully represent the graphics in the *Bulletin*, and, in general, to offer a more attractive electronic product. After you've gone through it, please send me your feedback, to either [aldender@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:aldender@alishaw.ucsb.edu) or [saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu) or by snail mail or fax.

Another significant development for the *Bulletin* is the initiation of another new column on cultural resources management concerns. As I envision it, the column will focus on selected topics of interest of this community, ranging from ethics to research problems to business tips. It will be written by professionals in the field from all levels and types of local, state, and federal entities. At the moment I am searching for an Associate Editor who will be responsible for soliciting this column and searching for news and information of interest to the CRM community. Please send me names and addresses of any nominee for this position by November 15, 1994. Likewise, if you have opinions on what should (or should not) be covered in this column, send along these ideas as well. ☐



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



The recent list of candidates for offices on the board of the Society for American Archaeology deserve our thanks for their willingness to serve. I am serving on the boards of a statewide and a local organization. I can appreciate the time and effort involved. However, it was my immediate reaction that the candidates do not adequately reflect the current composition of the Society, and therefore, may not be able to properly or accurately represent all facets of today's archaeological profession.

The candidates running for offices were almost exclusively college professors. Those candidates not associated with a university appeared to hold managerial or regulatory positions within federal agencies. If the Society wants to truly reflect the current membership in the make-up of the board, then, the board must also include private consultants, field-level agency archaeologists, and an avocationalist. A significant portion of the Society's members today no doubt fit into the latter three categories of archaeological practitioner.

I welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter with any member of the current board or with the Nominations Committee.

Michael Sampson  
California Department of Parks & Recreation



I am writing in response to the letter printed in the March/April 1994 edition of the *SAA Bulletin* from Forrest B. Fenn of Santa Fe, in which he vigorously registered his belief that archaeologists should "...discuss their concerns with the owners of land where archaeological sites are located, to enlist their aid in permanently protecting those sites. Voluntary landowner cooperation is the only way to solve the problem, and certainly the only way it should be done."

Just for the record, Mr. Fenn is President of the San Lazaro Corporation which owns the archaeological site of San Lazaro near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The site is a multi-storied pueblo ruin of over two dozen roomblocks comprising some 2,000 ground-floor rooms, and dating from Pueblo IV times into the 17th century. San Lazaro was declared a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1964. Since that time, Mr. Fenn's corporation acquired the property and has been digging the site. Many of the rooms in two roomblocks, to date, have been cleared to the floor.

Against the advice and requests of area archaeologists, the excavators do not systematically screen the sediments, systematic notes are not taken, systematic vertical or horizontal controls are not used, there is no research design, and there is no provision for analysis or reporting beyond publishing photos of selected objects in "art" books such as *Spirits in the Art* (James A. Hansen; \$95.00). Most archaeologists, presented with this situation, would consider Mr. Fenn a pothunter whose corporation bought an archaeological site to mine for artifacts. Perhaps coincidentally, Mr. Fenn is an art dealer whose name is associated with a prominent gallery in Santa Fe selling Native American and precolombian artifacts. The copy of Hansen's book on display in the gallery has prices written next to photos of selected items, indicating that the book's real purpose is a sales catalog.

I just thought the readership should know the truth behind Mr. Fenn's high-sounding rhetoric. As evidenced by the deeds of the San Lazaro Corporation over which he presides, Mr. Fenn is truly committed to the proposition that, as he says, "...rights guaranteed under the Constitution are more important to Americans than archaeology." And to all appearances, what is happening at the site of San Lazaro is neither "archaeology," nor "voluntary landowner cooperation," nor "permanent site protection." ❧

Glenna Dean  
Staff Archaeologist, Office of Cultural Affairs  
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico



### Call for Nominations

The 1995 SAA Nominating Committee requests nominations from the membership for candidates for the following positions:

**Treasurer-Elect** (1995), to succeed to the office of treasurer for 1996 - 1997

**Executive Board member**, Position #3 (1995-1997), replacement for current member Roger Anyon

**Executive Board member**, Position #4 (1995-1997), replacement for current member Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

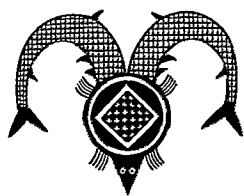
**Nominating Committee member 1** (1996)

**Nominating Committee member 2** (1996)

A list of current SAA officers and board members can be found on the inside front cover of *American Antiquity*.

The Nominating Committee, chaired by Lynne Goldstein, urges the membership to submit names of potential candidates. The membership must be actively involved in the nomination of candidates if the SAA is to have effective officers and an effective and representative board. The members of the 1995 Nominating Committee are: Lynne Goldstein (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Jeffrey Dean (University of Arizona), Mark Lynott (National Park Service, Midwest Office), Lynne Sullivan (New York State Museum), and Larry Zimmerman (University of South Dakota). Please send all nominations no later than October 7, to Lynne Goldstein, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201. Goldstein can also be reached by phone at (414) 229-4125 or on Internet at [lynneg@csd.uwm.edu](mailto:lynneg@csd.uwm.edu). Please provide an address and phone number for each potential candidate. ❧

## Working Together —



# Making History in Xaltocan

## Part I

Elizabeth M. Brumfiel

In the June 1994 issue of the *SAA Bulletin*, John H. Jameson, Jr. (1994), encouraged archaeologists to promote public education and outreach. The institutional reforms he calls for are essential, but ethical and legal mandates should be accompanied by practical discussions of how to implement public education and outreach successfully. My own attempt at communicating archaeological research results to the public led me to define a number of principles that might be broadly applicable. Below, I describe my efforts to improve communication and mutual understanding in a Mexican village; ongoing discussion of outreach techniques can be found in *Public Archaeology Review*.

My efforts at public communication resulted from a bargain I made with the people of Xaltocan, Mexico. At the beginning of my fieldwork in 1987, about 60 people gathered in the town square to ask why they should let me work in their town. What was in it for them? Well, I replied, Xaltocan has an illustrious history, and if you let me work here, I can learn more about it and tell you, and you can tell your children. The people accepted this answer, and the fieldwork proceeded. But when I tried to fulfill this promise, I found that telling people about their prehistory is not something that professional archaeologists do easily or well.

### What Is a Popular Prehistory?

I began my efforts at public education by asking what meanings prehistory could have for contemporary, rural Mexicans. Searching for prehistories aimed at the Mexican public, I found three examples: the social studies textbooks issued by the Mexican *Secretaría de Educación Pública* and used in all public grade schools in Mexico, including Xaltocan; a municipal history of the Valley of Mexico community of Tlahuac, written by a local, amateur historian; and a comic book history of the Xaltocan region written in Nextlalpa, Xaltocan's *municipio* capital. Each of these works interprets the prehistoric past: in each "something foreign, strange, separated in time, space or experience is made familiar, present [and] comprehensible" (J. P. Dumont, 1978:4, *The Headman and I: Ambiguity and Ambivalence in the Fieldwork Experience*. Austin: University of Texas Press). Let us see how this is done.

In the social studies textbooks (México 1988, *Secretaría de Educación Pública*, Ciencias Sociales. Grados 3°–6°. México, D.F.), Mexican prehistory is tied to the ideas of community and progress. Prehistory is presented as the achievement of greater material comfort, which results from technological development and a more complex division of labor. Beginning with Paleolithic hunters and gatherers, humans

learned to make tools, use fire, create symbols, harvest crops, care for animals, make pottery, nets and baskets, and record the passage of time. With a more complex division of labor came more numerous laws and formal leadership, which promoted social order. The texts present focused discussions of the development of maize agriculture, the rise of regional civilizations in Mesoamerica, and the Colombian exchange.

These textbooks do a lot of things right. They have a clear narrative structure: through expanding knowledge and cooperation, humans transform their lives from harsh misery to higher levels of leisure and comfort. Present and past are linked by explaining the origins of everyday things (fire, maize, cows, and sheep) and by drawing from past human experience generalizations to guide contemporary action (a better life can be gained by acquiring technical knowledge and participating responsibly in the social division of labor).

González-Blanco Garrido's (S. González-Blanco Garrido, 1988, *Tlahuac Prehispánico*. México, D.F.: Miguel Ángel Porrúa) municipal history embodies some of these same strategies. It focuses upon the fate of Tlahuac under Aztec rule. The author doesn't dwell upon the town's defeat and subordination; rather, Tlahuac and other subject city-states are said to have been brought into a larger, unified political body, better able to pursue its common interests. The narrative is ultimately tragic because the social unity under which these communities prospered was shattered by Moctezuma's lack of resolve in dealing with the Spanish. The moral for modern Mexicans is clear: well-being is dependent upon the unity of the nation which should not be ruptured by either ethnic strife or class struggle.

Archaeology appears only briefly in this work. Two Formative sites in the Tlahuac area are described as a prelude to the main narrative. But some effort is made to link past and present, listing artifact types and their presumed functions. Thus some connection is made between unfamiliar objects and daily activities familiar to the reader.

Varela and Varela's (M. Varela Morales, and P. Varela Morales, n.d. *La Cotorra: Revista histórica cómica política*. Nextlalpa, México: n.p.) comic book history of Nextlalpa follows the structure of prehispanic central Mexican migration myths: Yaotl, a leader of the Toltecs, leaves the failed Tollan, founds the town of Nextlalpa, and teaches his people to exploit the local lacustrine resources. However, the narrative is satirical: the potbellied Yaotl replaces the heroic Toltec leaders of Aztec mythology; Yaotl's wife, not the chaste, demure Indian princess of legend, is voluptuous and demanding; Yaotl's people are a straggly band of lazy, contentious refugees, incessantly critical of Yaotl's leadership, and un-



appreciative of the innovations and progress he offers.

This work ties past and present in several ways: 1) continuity of place is summoned; Nextlalpa's location on an ancient lakebed is recalled by detailed descriptions of past techniques of lacustrine exploitation; 2) a clear analogy is drawn between the politics of progress in Yaotl's band and contemporary Nextlalpa, with the implication that apathy and wrangling obstruct beneficial change; and 3) contemporary tension between Nextlalpa and neighboring Xaltocan is rooted in the past: the comic book explains that Yaotl's band settled Nextlalpa only after agreeing to pay a heavy tribute to Xaltocan. Now the tables have turned, and Nextlalpa is a *municipio* capital with authority over Xaltocan. Perhaps, the narrative suggests, this is just, after Xaltocan's past treatment of Nextlalpa.

Again, archaeological material occupies a marginal place in the narrative. In the final pages of the comic book, Yaotl orders the people to learn to manufacture and use various artifacts. As in the Tlahuac history, the comic book explains the functions of artifacts, making a connection between unfamiliar prehistoric objects and continuing contemporary activities.

## What Is a Good Popular History?

Which of these narratives should we prefer? We can judge them by standards of evidence, comprehensiveness, and relevance.

### Evidence

If it is true, as Hodder (I. Hodder, 1984, *Archaeology in 1984. Antiquity* 58:25–32) and Gero (J. M. Gero, 1991 *Who experienced what in prehistory? A narrative explanation from Queyash, Peru*. In R. Preucel, ed., *New Directions in Archaeology: the Processual/Post-Processual Debate*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press) have argued, that an infinite number of narratives can be constructed from a single set of "facts," it is also true that there are an infinite number of narratives that are *not* compatible with the tangible evidence yielded by archaeological excavation and interpreted according to the rules of stratigraphy. The social studies textbooks, for example, claim that all the domestic arts had to await sedentism and food production. However, this is contradicted by baskets from the dry caves in highland Mexico that predates village life by 4,000 years.

### Comprehensiveness

If, as the textbooks suggest, prehistory is the unremitting triumph of human progress, then interludes of regress (e.g., the collapse of Maya civilization and the fall of highland regional centers at the end of the Classic) are inexplicable. Indeed, these interludes are barely mentioned in the textbooks. Similarly, if social stratification arises from a natural division of labor, with the consent of the governed, then the existence of power and exploitation in complex societies cannot be comprehended. In fact, the textbooks omit any reference to the use of coercion in securing or maintaining social advantage. Human sacrifice and militarism are mentioned only as particularistic culture traits: as the Olmec are

noted for their giant head sculptures, so the Mexica are known for their militarism.

### Relevance

Prehistory can be relevant in three ways. First, prehistory can have political relevance, such as archaeology confirming a people's claim to particular resources (B. G. Trigger, 1980, *Archaeology and the image of the American Indian. American Antiquity* 45:662–676), or when artifacts provide evidence of a group's particular contributions to the national patrimony, justifying its claim for equal standing within contemporary society (see B. F. Williams, 1989, *A class act: anthropology and the race to nation across ethnic terrain. Annual Review of Anthropology* 18:429–439). The comic book's reference to Xaltocan's extraction of tribute from Nextlalpa constitutes a trivial example of historically based political claims. But where prehistory has been used to fan the flames of ethnic, nationalist, and imperialist struggles, the political implications of archaeology are very serious (B.G. Trigger, 1984, *Alternative archaeologies: nationalist, colonialist, imperialist. Man* 19:355–370.; B. McCann, 1988, *The National Socialist perversion of archaeology. World Archaeological Bulletin* 2:51–54; P. Kohl, 1990, *Discussion, Histories of "People without History": Papers in honor of Eric R. Wolf*. 89th Annual Meeting, American Anthropological Association, New Orleans). Second, prehistory might be relevant in teaching beneficial lessons about nature, culture, or human behavior. The textbooks and the Tlahuac history both contain narratives where the state affairs described at the beginning are transformed by the story's end (see J. Terrell, 1990, *Storytelling and prehistory. Archaeological Method and Theory* 2:1–29, on the structure of archaeological narrative). The cause of the transformation provides the cautionary lesson of the narrative, for example, "Progress is achieved through technological development and responsible participation" or "Well-being is achieved through social peace". Third, Prehistory might be relevant by endowing the past with content and meaning. Without myth or history, the past is a void that leaves the present unaccounted for. And yet, according to Shanks and Tilley (M. Shanks, and C. Tilley, 1987:103, *Reconstructing Archaeology: Theory and Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), the past becomes meaningful only in relation to the present, implying that prehistory cannot be meaningful without a politically or didactically relevant narrative. For example, both the Tlahuac history and the comic book attempt to create meaningful pasts, discussing everyday uses of artifacts. Both efforts fail because the discussion of artifact function is marginal to the historical narratives where political claims and didactic generalizations are made.

Based upon these considerations of evidence, comprehensiveness, and relevance, I developed some guidelines for the exhibit I wanted to develop for Xaltocan.

First, the exhibit was organized around a didactic generalization, introduced by "What is the value of knowing the past?" It emphasized that the Xaltocan people had always lived in complex natural and social worlds that had required continual collective problem solving. The exhibit implied that that inventiveness, collective effort, and determination to survive characteristic of the ancient Xaltocamecas provided an

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excellent model for their living descendants.

The choice of this generalization was dictated by pragmatic and ideological considerations. In terms of pragmatics, it can be sustained by archaeological data. Artifacts are used to implement subsistence and social strategies; thus they lend themselves to narratives of transformation through goal-directed innovation. In terms of ideology, this generalization counsels collective problem solving and self-determination as opposed to passivity and deference to bureaucratic elites. This counsel contradicts the didactic morals of many other presentations of Mexican prehistory, for example, those in the textbooks and in the Tlahuac history, which seem to counsel a naive and passive social peace.

With its emphasis on continuous cultural change within a local community, my narrative attempted to counter the essentialism of many contemporary interpretations of prehispanic cultures. In the social studies texts especially, prehispanic cultures are defined in terms of a set of unchanging culture traits, implying that culture change is a consequence of one people replacing another. I am frequently asked in Xaltocan whether a particular local artifact was produced by the Toltecs, Chichimecs, or Aztecs, to which I reply that it was made by the ancestral Xaltocamecas. My goal is to create a sense of continuity of place and to highlight the possibility of internally generated culture change. Again, these ideas are needed because they are often discounted in official texts that seek popular demobilization. Thus, my focus narrative reflects my assessment of the political situation in contemporary Xaltocan.

Second, I focused on artifacts and place as physical links between past and present. I chose to focus on artifacts because most Xaltocan households have collections of prehistoric curiosities, and I thought people would become engaged in matching their pieces to the illustrations and discussions of ceramic chronology, craft production, and household ritual. I described formal and stylistic variation in artifacts over time, interpreting this variation by reference to archaeological evidence that documented changing needs and world views of the ancient Xaltocamecas (following J. M. Gero, 1991, *Who experienced what in prehistory? A narrative explanation from Queyash, Peru*. In R. Preucel, ed., *New Directions in Archaeology: the Processual/Post-Processual Debate*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press). I also compared the artifact forms and frequencies of Xaltocan to other contemporaneous sites in the Valley of Mexico, establishing the unique identity of Xaltocan among the many Late Postclassic settlements and trying to communicate a specificity of place.

## But Isn't This Science?

My exhibit sounds a lot like a site report. Its descriptions are acceptable, if elementary, Mesoamerican archaeology. Why, then, did the gap between professional discourse and popular prehistory loom so large in my original efforts to communicate with the people of Xaltocan?

The largest gap between popular prehistory and professional archaeology occurs in the area of relevance. Most professional archaeologists judge reports by their theoretical relevance. Work becomes significant as it confirms or alters

our understanding of human nature or our ability to explain the archaeological record according to general laws of culture change. In contrast, popular prehistory lacks any explicit attempt to test general theories of human nature or cause and effect.

In popular archaeology, theoretical relevance is replaced by didactic generalization, which is likely to cause professional archaeologists some discomfort. In professional archaeology, such generalizations are considered unnecessary or even presumptuous. However, absence of didactic generalization from professional work is more apparent than real. Terrell (J. Terrell, 1990, *Storytelling and prehistory. Archaeological Method and Theory* 2:1-29) argues that most professional presentations of the data in archaeology assume a narrative form, and many contain implicit didactic generalizations. In addition, a growing body of literature calls attention to the ways in which archaeological language, models and theories imply generalizations about nature, culture, or human behavior which advance specific political agendas (B. G. Trigger, 1980, *Archaeology and the image of the American Indian. American Antiquity* 45:662-676; J. M. Gero, D. Lacy, and M. L. Blakey, eds., 1983, *The Socio-Politics of Archaeology*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, Department of Anthropology; M. W. Conkey, and J. D. Spector, 1984 *Archaeology and the study of gender, Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory* 7:1-38; M. Shanks, and C. Tilley, 1987:46-67, *Reconstructing Archaeology: Theory and Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press). It now seems apparent that, whether addressing a professional or popular audience, archaeologists habitually endow the past with didactic generalizations that serve as a basis for contemporary action. Thus, it may be useful for professional archaeologists to be consciously aware of the didactic implications of their writing, both popular and professional, and to consider its political and moral implications.

## Conclusions

What archaeology will be meaningful to the public? Archaeology that embodies the following characteristics:

- 1) It should contain a clear narrative structure, where the conditions at the beginning of the tale are transformed by the end. The long-term cultural changes defined in the course of archaeological research offer a natural basis for narrative structure.
- 2) It should link past and present by establishing a continuity of place, or by describing how familiar tasks in contemporary life were accomplished in the past, or by documenting the origins of artifacts, customs, or features of the landscape that are familiar to the public.
- 3) It should make the past meaningful by presenting a didactic generalization, concerning, for example, the preservation of the environment, the maintenance of social harmony, the fostering of individual initiative, or whatever else seems to speak to contemporary concerns in a way that is factually correct, politically relevant, and morally responsible.

# Making History in Xaltocan

## Part II

The exhibit itself consisted of 24 sheets of poster board, each addressing one aspect of the research with text and illustrations, including maps of the prehistoric region and the site (showing the locations of excavation units), photographs of features and artifacts, and copies of drawings from 16th century Mexican codices. Each aspect of research was introduced with a question; I hoped that this would cause people to continue reading to find the answer.

In the first two sections of text (*Why did we produce this exhibit?* and *Why is it important to know the past?*) I introduced the theme of progress through local initiative and collective action. The next sections correlated events at Xaltocan with events in Mexican national history, to establish the importance of events in Xaltocan. (For example, Xaltocan was conquered by the Aztecs in 1430; everyone has heard of the Aztecs. Xaltocan was attacked by Cortés prior to the conquest of Tenochtitlan; everyone has heard of Cortés). This was followed by a map of the region during the prehispanic era and a map of the town showing where we had excavated. Thus, people would be able to link the photos that followed to particular places in the town.

Next, the exhibit dealt with the founding of Xaltocan. *Who founded Xaltocan?* was a question that the Xaltocamecas, themselves, had asked me early in my research project. My answer established a continuity of place by showing how Xaltocan's population included many different groups of people drawn to the community over the course of time. Discussions of how the ancient inhabitants altered the local environment, *How was the "island" of Xaltocan made?* and *How were the "chinampas" of Xaltocan made?*, extended the theme of the exhibit, progress through local initiative and collective action.

A description of fauna remains linked past and present, since most of these animals still play a role in the village economy. Illustrations of each species from the Florentine Codex put meat on the bare bones of archaeological research. In some cases, the role of a particular species had changed; the suggestion that the ancient Xaltocamecas had eaten their dogs stimulated a lot of comment!

The unique identity of Xaltocan was evoked by discussion of *Symbols of citizenship*, a particular form of obsidian lip plug that may have served as an ethnic marker.

A discussion of ceramic chronology, illustrated with photos of sherds from our excavations, enabled people to learn something about the pieces which they, themselves, had gathered over the years. In Xaltocan, almost every family has a small collection of sherds, figurines, spindle whorls and obsidian tools that they have found. Informing people about artifacts in their possession was also the goal of the section *Spinning and weaving*, which described the kinds and uses of spindle whorls, and *Obsidian working*, which described the methods of obsidian tool-making and the functions of the tools produced.

*Help us solve a mystery!* was an effort to draw viewers into the research process by asking them to help us think of the function of a problematic artifact type, obsidian eccentrics.

*Burials* exploited the curiosity that most people have about human skeletons. We could comment upon several interesting features of burials at Xaltocan: all the burials were children, and all were buried very near domestic structures. These features were explained by reference to Aztec ideas of the soul, established by current ethnohistoric scholarship.

To deal with religion, the exhibit distinguished between "state" ritual and domestic ritual. The discussion of domestic ritual examined the varieties and functions of figurines (objects of much local interest), of musical instruments (and the symbolic importance of song and dance in Aztec ritual), and censers and braziers (and the meaning of fire in Aztec thought). Since we found many images of the Aztec god Tlaloc at Xaltocan, we discussed why this particular deity, a god of rain and water, might be found at the Island settlement Of Xaltocan. Finally, with reference to *State religion*, we described the stone platforms which were the most interesting architectural feature which we encountered at Xaltocan.

Finally, we asked *Who were the first archaeologists in Xaltocan?* We explained that we had found figurines dating from the Terminal Formative and Early Classic periods in deposits of much later occupational debris. We concluded that the ancient inhabitants of Xaltocan found these figurines at other more ancient settlements in the Basin of Mexico and brought them home as objects of curiosity or veneration. This established continuity between the activities of the ancient inhabitants of Xaltocan and its current inhabitants. It was also a concession to the priority and authority of local inhabitants when it comes to matters archaeological, while simultaneously establishing a long-standing community interest in the past, legitimating our own research project.

We supplemented this exhibit of research results with a home video documenting the research process. The video showed test pit excavations; sherd washing, weighing, and classifying; and flotation sample processing. All members of the project (local workers, American students, and professional Mexican and American archaeologists) briefly described how the work was carried out and why certain procedures were followed, for example, why we dug with trowels instead of shovels, why we screened, how flotation samples were processed, what information they yielded, etc. The video was a big hit! Xaltocamecas loved seeing their relatives and neighbors on the screen.

Both the exhibit and the video were warmly received. Although we were unable to provide any advanced publicity about the exhibit, more than 100 people viewed it over the two days it was installed in the plaza of Xaltocan. It seemed to hold people's interest; people who came to the exhibit spent quite a long time looking at the pictures and reading the text. Sixty-five free copies of the text were available for people to take

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## World Archaeology Congress 3 to Address Conservation, Public Interpretation, Education, Outreach, and Landscape Archaeology

It is not too late to take part in the World Archaeological Congress 3 (WAC3) to be held in New Delhi, India from December 4–11, 1994. An array of archaeological themes will be covered, several of special interest to American archaeologists.

Meeting organizers are arranging four-day sessions to discuss, debate, and develop approaches to the scientific and technical means of preserving data and cultural properties, the role of legislation and government and international preservation efforts, the social and cultural environment in which preservation must be accomplished, the importance of encouraging cooperative relationships among traditional peoples, scientists, and others interested in preservation, the role of public education and outreach in preservation efforts, and current national and international efforts to reduce illegal antiquities trafficking.

American archaeologists from public agencies, universities, museums, and private organizations are encouraged to participate in these international meetings either by giving a paper and/or taking part in the discussions of these topics.

Additional information is available from Francis P. McManamon, Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, Archaeological Assistance, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, tel. (202) 343-4101.

At WAC3, archaeologists, anthropologists, and geographers will join with indigenous peoples from around the world to examine several sub-themes patterns of social control and hierarchy as they are reflected in landscape, as well as the relationship between human actions and consequent environmental results. Detailed case studies will reveal how different conceptualizations of the same landscape can be made mutually intelligible, how "meaning" is attached to the physical, and how the sacred can become all pervasive.

For details on how to take part in these sessions, by giving a paper and/or engaging in discussions, contact: David Austin, University of Lampeter, tel. (UK) 44-570-424756, fax (UK) 44-1570-423669, or Makkhan Lal, WAC3 Academic Programme Coordinator, tel. (India) 91-571-29143, fax (India) 91-571-401750, or either, via Vanessa Balloqui, tel. (UK) 44-703-594725, fax (UK) 44-1703-593868. ☐

## Request for 1995 Nominations Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research, General Category

The Fryxell Committee bestows special recognition of interdisciplinary excellence by a distinguished scientist, who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award was made possible through the generosity of the family of Dr. Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose promising career in geoarchaeological research ended with his premature death.

The award cycles through five categories: General Sciences, Botanical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Zoological Sciences. The award itself is an engraved medal, plus a certificate, an award citation read by the President of the SAA at the annual business meeting, and announcements published in *American Antiquity* and the *SAA Bulletin*. In addition, a Fryxell Symposium is organized for the SAA meetings. The symposium topic follows the same cycle as the award category itself.

The award category for 1995, General Sciences, is for researchers who have made outstanding contributions to the integration of interdisciplinary research in archaeology, although they themselves may not have done research in a specific interdisciplinary subfield.

Nominations should describe the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology. A recent curriculum vitae should be included for each nominee. Nominations for the award can be sent to the current Fryxell Committee Chair: Dr. Pat Watson, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130. The deadline for nominations is September 2, 1994. ☐

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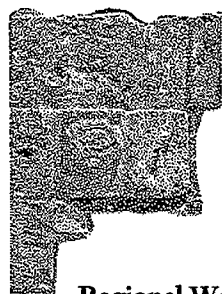
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## COSWA Corner

*Barbara L. Stark*

**Regional Women's Reception.** COSWA is encouraging women's receptions at regional meetings. Katherine Spielmann organized the first, held at the Southwest Symposium at Arizona State University on January 7, 1994. More than 100 women attended. The theme was on women directing archaeological field projects. Spielmann invited five women at various stages in their careers to discuss their experiences, with an emphasis on sources of funding and strategies for bringing children into the field. Panelists included Judi Cameron, Arizona State University; Patricia Gilman, University of Oklahoma; Margie Green, Archaeological Consulting Services; Margaret Nelson, SUNY Buffalo; and Alison Rautman, Central Michigan University. A wide variety of funding sources had been used, particularly in obtaining funds for pilot projects that provided the stepping-stones for larger grants.

**Women as Professionals Roundtable Luncheon.** Fourteen tables of 10 each brought a host and participants together at an SAA lunch to discuss career themes. Some tables considered employment in different contexts: academia, museums, government, and contract. Others addressed the job market (résumés, experience, interviews); gender in the workplace; getting grants and the research process; publishing; fieldwork outside the United States; and fieldwork, families, and careers. The event was organized by COSWA, but the SAA provided room space and handled reservations as part of the 59th Annual Meeting. Despite a scattering of logistical problems, the Roundtables were viewed to be so successful by table hosts and participants that they could well serve as models for more general SAA functions designed to enhance career development.

**Women's Network Reception.** During the SAA meeting in Anaheim, women gathered in an informal reception to share news and information about their career situations. Elizabeth Brumfiel and Mary Van Buren organized this event, which was cosponsored by COSWA, with the SAA providing meeting space and other support. The reception does not require pre-registration and also will be held next year. The Women's Network list will be distributed at next year's reception to save mailing costs. Contact Peggy Nelson (SUNY Buffalo) if you need your copy before then.

**Career Colloquia.** An organization oriented to women in anthropology at Arizona State University has sponsored panels composed of women anthropologists who discussed aspects of their careers. Because women's career paths may

diverge from those of men, autobiographical reflections from successful women highlighted the issues they faced and solutions they devised. Such panels may assist women graduate students at other institutions.

**Federal Recourse.** Although many archaeologists are employed in institutions with internal procedures for cases involving workplace discrimination on the basis of sex, many others are employed in the private sector in companies that may lack such procedures. As it may be useful to know basic information about a federal remedy for workplace discrimination, Paula Bienenfeld and Joan Gero compiled the following synopsis concerning procedures for complaints that are directed to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The EEOC investigates employment discrimination charges by U.S. citizens against private employers and state and local governments. If you believe you have been discriminated against in the workplace on the basis of gender, you may file a complaint against your employer at an EEOC office. You may file the complaint in person, by mail, or by telephone at the nearest EEOC office. If there is no EEOC office nearby, call (800) 669-4000 (voice) or (800) 800-3302 (TDD). You must adhere to the EEOC guidelines when filing a charge. Also, in many cases a state or locality will have its own anti-discrimination law and a local agency similar to the federal EEOC. If that is the case, the EEOC may refer you to that agency.

When you file a complaint, as a first step the EEOC will interview you to obtain as much information as possible about the alleged discrimination. The EEOC will then notify your employer about the charge, usually within 10 days. The EEOC will next request information from your employer addressing the issues directly affecting you. Any witnesses with direct knowledge of the alleged discriminatory act will be interviewed. If the evidence shows there is not reasonable cause to believe discrimination occurred, you and your employer will be notified. If the evidence shows there is reasonable cause to believe discrimination occurred, EEOC conciliates or attempts to persuade the employer to voluntarily eliminate and remedy the discrimination. The EEOC maintains 50 offices. For more information contact the main office at: Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, EEOC, 1801 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20507. Information on all EEOC enforced laws may be obtained by calling (800) 669-EEOC. ■

*Barbara L. Stark is Professor of Anthropology at Arizona State University.*



## Exchanges — Interamerican Dialogue



### Argentinian Archaeology: the Last 20 Years

Hugo Daniel Yacobaccio

Argentina is an extremely large and sparsely populated country of diverse geography and culture. Its archaeological tradition was initiated during the last decades of the 19th century, and its development has recently accelerated.

The last 20 years have served as a broad laboratory for Argentinian archaeology. A series of novel ideas were tested giving rise to new lines of investigation, which were diversified during the 1980s. Even though these new approaches did not imply a total abandonment of previous theoretical perspectives, the incorporation of new ideas derived from the late adoption of the New Archaeology, and other North American trends, marked the beginning of a new focus in archaeological research.

Up until the 1970s, Argentinian archaeology had focused on the construction of cultural chronologies as the basis for defining regional histories. Since the mid 1970s the incorporation of the concept of the *system* has opened the door to functional explanations; this development led to the use of the principles of ecological adaptations, which have had a major influence on the archaeology of the Patagonian and Pampa (prairie) regions.

The regional projects underway in continental Patagonia, and later, in the northern part of Tierra del Fuego, benefited greatly from these new foci, particularly in the development of archaeofaunal analysis, microwear studies of lithic assemblages, bone artifact technology, and lithic experimentation. During the 1980s this tendency diversified further, analyzing the reconstructive sequences operative in the production of lithic, bone, and fiber artifacts; raw material quarries, of which later obsidian trace analysis was conducted; use of site catchment analysis, demonstrating the consolidation of zooarchaeology as a base discipline for the study of subsistence. Taxonomic studies have played an important part in projects developed in southern continental Patagonia.

In other regions of the country, especially in the above-mentioned prairies, the remains from dated, stratified contexts began to fill the void in the study of early hunters and gatherers. A number of new researchers began to gather these data and to verify the human exploitation of pleistocene megafauna in the area. The northeastern region (Mesopotamia) now seems to include the process of stratigraphic analysis, as represented in papers at the recent *XI Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina* (San Rafael, May 1994).

In the northwestern region, where the tradition of archaeological investigation is the oldest, studies of problems

related to the "social complexity," settlement systems, and exchange were initiated. Additionally, during the 1980s a long-term project pertaining to the Inca occupation was undertaken, not just in this region, but also in northern Chile and southern Bolivia. Similarly, since 1973, contextual studies of hunters and gatherers demonstrate their 11,000-year occupation in the highland area. Since then, studies similar to those of the Patagonian region (spatial analysis, settlement and subsistence studies, etc.) have also been conducted here, more recently adding investigation of the process of camelid domestication, and the origin of animal husbandry. This gained momentum with the creation of the *Grupo Zooarqueología de Camélidos* in 1992, which was formed by investigators from different institutions with common research interests. Since the early 1990s, similar ethnoarchaeological projects with different scopes have been undertaken, especially with highland pastoralists, whose perspectives can be expanded and applied to other problems (agricultural economy) and other areas (western jungles or *Yungas*).

There are presently numerous research teams distributed throughout the country which are largely supported by CONICET (*Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas*) and the respective Universities. (There are currently nine centers of anthropo-

pology and archaeology in Argentina). While uninterrupted funding has flowed to archaeological investigations from the governmental entities in the last few years, these funds are not conducive to the establishment of long-term research; at times, existing projects are temporarily interrupted, and they are unable to finance some of the costly routine analytical procedures. Another problem to overcome is the inability to consolidate interdisciplinary studies or binational projects, although progress has been made, particularly in joint efforts with Chilean colleagues, focusing in Patagonia and the northwest.

In recent years, specialized subject publications have recovered their periodicity in publication schedules, and new journals have been introduced (*Arqueología*, *Palimpsesto*, *Revista de Investigaciones Arqueológicas*, *Shimcal*). Although few journals are exclusively archaeological in content, several anthropological or social science journals include archaeological sections (*Relaciones*, *Anales de Arqueología y Etnología*, *Anales CEIDER*, *Comehingonia*, *Cuadernos de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales -Jujuy-*, *Cuadernos del Instituto Nacional de Antropología*).

One of the pending issues for the archaeological com-



munity to consider and resolve is its relationship to the public: research has developed in a relatively closed environment. With the discussion of these themes in the *Jornadas sobre el Uso del Pasado* the situation is changing. In a similar manner, the recent return of the remains of the Inacayal chief to the indigenous community of Tecka by the *Museo de Ciencias Naturales de La Plata* marks the recognition of native rights for repatriation.

All these issues open new perspectives for the last decade of the century of Argentinian archaeology, more recently permeable to the changes occurring to the discipline worldwide. We expect that this consciousness on the part of archaeologists will encourage government agencies to recognize archaeology as a genuine component of the historical and social knowledge a country should have of itself. In this way the government should help to support and advance the better trends that are now underway. ■

Hugo Daniel Yacobaccio is at the Instituto de Ciencias Antropológicas, Buenos Aires.

## Request for Proposals

Editor, *American Antiquity*  
Editor, *Latin American Antiquity*

The Executive Board of the Society for American Archaeology invites applications for both positions to be submitted, by candidates themselves or by others on their behalf, for a term of office beginning in May 1995 and ending in May 1999.

Both *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* are quarterly journals of the Society for American Archaeology devoted to practical and theoretical articles, book reviews, and reports and commentaries. *American Antiquity* is the leading general, professional archaeological journal published in the United States. Articles cover the archaeology of the New World, including current research, theory, methodology, and related subjects. Shorter reports focus on subjects such as artifact analysis and dating. Guided by an international panel of editorial advisers, *Latin American Antiquity* publishes original articles on the archaeology of Mesoamerica, Central America, and South America, as well as culturally related areas. Subjects covered include method and theory, field research, and analysis. Papers are published in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.

The editor of each journal has overall responsibility for the functioning of the journal, coordination of the activities of the various assistant editors, and final responsibility for content within the general policies established by the Executive Board.

Applicants will be expected to provide some institutional support for the office of the editor. At a minimum, applicants should be able to provide office space for themselves and for at least one assistant. Additionally, release time of at least 25% will be needed in order to perform all editorial duties.

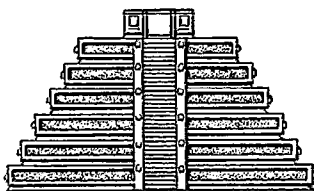
Persons interested in becoming candidates for these positions should write to Ralph Johnson, Executive Director, Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002, requesting a copy of the Request for Proposal for the editorial position. Proposals are due February 1, 1995. ■

## New Task Force on Latin America Considers SAA's Role South of the Border

The SAA has always played an important role for North American archaeologists who conduct research and fieldwork in Latin America or who are interested in the archaeology of Latin America. The Society's journal *Latin American Antiquity*, now in its fifth year, has taken its place as a major international vehicle for disseminating the results of archaeological work in Latin America. Recognizing the growing trend toward international collaboration in Latin American archaeology, the Executive Board created a task force on Latin America in late 1993, to explore additional ways in which the SAA might help to foster communication and collaboration between archaeologists on both sides of the political, cultural, and economic frontiers that separate North America from Latin America. The task force includes archaeologists from Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, the United States, and Canada, and met to begin its discussions at the Annual Meeting in Anaheim this past April.

Issues raised have included ways of encouraging archaeologists in Latin America to participate more fully in SAA activities and how to make these activities more effective at serving the needs of archaeologists in all parts of the hemisphere. Only a few of the countries in the Americas have national professional or scholarly associations in archaeology or anthropology, and existing forums for discussion of archaeology tend to be regionally or nationally restricted. Enhancing the role played in hemisphere-wide communication through *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, or the *SAA Bulletin*, for example, would require substantial increase in their circulation in Latin America and continued effort to include material of interest to archaeologists both inside and outside North America. Similarly, the Annual Meeting's contribution to international communication is limited if participants from outside North America are few. There need be no conflict between enhancing the international dimension of the SAA and the important role that it plays as a national society. Both high costs and low awareness of the Society's potential benefits to archaeologists in Latin America are seen as obstacles, and the task force is pursuing new approaches to overcoming them.

Discussion among the members of the task force is continuing at long distance as recommendations are drafted for presentation to the Executive Board at the Annual Meeting in Minneapolis next spring. The task force welcomes any member's ideas, suggestions, or expressions of opinion. They can be directed to Robert D. Drennan, Chair, SAA Task Force on Latin America, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, email: [drennan@vms.cis.pitt.edu](mailto:drennan@vms.cis.pitt.edu). ■



## Preparing for Prehistory

William A. Tumbaugh

As with most experienced instructors, my beginning-of-school routine each semester includes a pre-check of all my classrooms to make sure lecterns and chalkboards are in place and the overhead projectors really work. An earlier trip to the bookstore confirms that the proper texts are on the shelves. I have proofread my syllabi and counted them twice. True, last semester's notes haven't been updated yet, but I'm working on it; at least I've added some new one-liners!

When the time comes to meet my new students, I want to know about them, too. Who enrolls in APG 202, my introductory world prehistory course? What level of understanding will they bring to the class? The way to find out is to ask. I've polled the students in all 24 sections of my course at the beginning of each of 16 semesters since 1986. On the first day of class, as students settle into their seats, they get a standard index card and my request to respond anonymously to seven short questions. After a few minutes, we take up the cards and begin the introductory lecture. Then, about midway through the 75-minute class, we break to administer what I call my "Prehistory Pre-Test." This not-for-credit quiz gives students an idea of the format of some of my exam questions, provides an opportunity to discuss a few concepts and clear up some misconceptions, and gives me another reading on the preparedness of my new class.

Questionnaires and surveys on all kinds of topics seem to be part of student life these days. Sociologists and psychologists at my university have taken to polling our undergraduates on such issues as AIDS awareness, alcohol abuse, sexuality, and attitudes on ethnic diversity, gender relations, and the like. National surveys of freshmen conducted by UCLA and the American Council on Education covering these and many other topics are published annually in a January issue of *The Chronicle for Higher Education*. But it seems to have been a while since we have "taken the pulse" of our undergraduates in archaeology (see Brian M. Fagan, 1977, Genesis 1.1; or, teaching archaeology to the great archaeology-loving public, *American Antiquity* 42(1):119-125). A decade ago, with controversy raging over "scientific creationism", Ken Feder of Central Connecticut State University, let us know his students' thinking on such topics (Kenneth L. Feder, 1984, Irrationality and popular archaeology, *American Antiquity* 49(3):525-541; see also Raymond A. Eve and Francis B. Harrauld, 1986, Creationism, cult archaeology, and other pseudoscientific beliefs: a study of college students, *Youth & Society* 17(4):396-421). Professor Feder measured student acceptance of pseudoscientific claims and phenomena as diverse as von Daniken's ancient astronaut theories, "Bigfoot", the Loch Ness Monster, Atlantis, and Creationism. Somewhat optimistically, he also reported that teachers enjoy a marginally greater impact on shaping student beliefs than do parents, the media, or government sources.

My own surveys since 1986 have had a different focus. It

has been my intention to learn why students enroll in a prehistory course and what knowledge they bring with them. The tallied responses of 1,066 undergraduates provide some insights on my students' prehistory awareness. Moreover, there is little about my school's admissions practices and curriculum to suggest that my classroom population differs appreciably from students enrolled in similar courses elsewhere. Fellow instructors may recognize their own students in the data that follow.

What I have found, in brief, is that undergraduates come to prehistory with an assortment of popular facts and fictions, occasionally supplemented by the experience of a school field trip or a family vacation that may have included a stop at a museum or an archaeological site. In general, though, students have acquired most of what they already know about the past through standard media like television, commercial films, and, less often, books—mostly fiction—and general magazine articles. High school social studies or perhaps a single related college course usually account for their only formal academic preparation.

It is to be expected that an "archaeologically literate" public would likely have a greater appreciation for the past and its study. To this end, the teaching of archaeological principles and an introduction to the human past as revealed through the work of prehistorians and historical archaeologists has become a defined mission of public-education committees within the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and a few other organizations. The focus of these efforts is aimed especially at primary and secondary school students and their teachers, in the hope that archaeological topics may be integrated into the standard curriculum. Owing partly to these recent efforts, but even more so to the enthusiasm and initiative of independent schoolteachers, archaeology is indeed making its debut into more students' lives at an earlier age. To this point, however, the field trips, simulated or actual excavation activities, and study units are often developed by individual educators with an infectious interest in the topic, but little formal preparation. The practical issue of how to employ archaeology's appeal most responsibly in the pre-college curriculum, so as to realize its educational benefits while not significantly diminishing either professional standards or cultural resources, has yet to be resolved (see KC Smith, 1991, At last, a meeting of minds, *Archaeology* 44(1):36-39, 80). Attaining this goal should result in not only better-prepared college undergraduates, but, we may suppose, a broader public awareness of humankind's cultural heritage.

Responses to my undergraduate survey over these past eight years have been surprisingly consistent, suggesting it still may be too early to see the benefits of these educational efforts. Even the "demographics" of who is taking my course, and why, barely fluctuated. For most of my students, APG 202 will

be their initial foray into anthropology. Overall, three-quarters of those enrolled are freshmen or sophomores, and less than one-tenth are seniors. Nearly two-thirds of the students admit taking the course primarily to fulfill a social science distribution requirement. But a quarter choose it as an elective, and close to one in 10 identify themselves as current or intended anthropology majors.

Two survey items inquire if students have had any previous exposure to archaeology, whether through a visit to an excavation or a relevant national park or museum, or perhaps through a specific book or film with an archaeological or prehistoric theme. Barely one-third report visiting a place connected with archaeology. Of these, most have been to a museum; relatively few mention a site. The Smithsonian Institution, American Museum of Natural History, and the Peabody Museums of both Harvard and Yale are popular destinations among my students. The sites they list are dispersed through New England and New York for the most part, but also include some in the Southwest and elsewhere in the United States and in a few foreign countries. A number of the named locations are somewhat tangential to the study of human prehistory, including the Badlands, Painted Desert, and dinosaur exhibits, but others include bona-fide local excavations as well as such classic locales as Chaco Canyon and the Hopewell Mounds.

Although 56 percent indicate they have read a book or seen a film with an archaeological theme, many cannot recall a title. Quite a few report viewing television documentaries on PBS, the Discovery channel, and *National Geographic* specials. The one book cited consistently has been Jean Auel's novel, *Clan of the Cave Bear* (1980). *Lucy*, by Donald Johanson and Maitland Edey (1981), is the only nonfiction book listed more than a few times.

Films are clearly the medium of choice here. Some half dozen Hollywood productions appeared frequently on the student's cards. *Quest for Fire* (1982), *Iceman* (1984), and *Gorillas in the Mist* (1988) showed endurance for many semesters. But their popularity and durability could not withstand the phenomenal Indiana Jones! *Raiders of the Lost Ark* (1981) continued to appear even on my 1994 survey, though by then students listed *Jurassic Park* (1993) twice as often.

The first of two open-ended questions that complete the survey calls for an important happening in prehistory. The second solicits the name of any famous archaeologist or site. Responses to the first item reveal some student notions about the past. The most-cited prehistoric event each semester has been the Ice Age, followed closely by dinosaur extinction, evolution, and the big "inventions"—tools and weapons, wheel, writing and language. Such happenings as continental drift, the Stone Age, agriculture and domestication, the Big Bang, and "upright walking" appear about half as often.

Happily, a few "prehistoric events" have been listed but once: the Dark Ages, World War II, and "the first McDonald's" among them!

When asked to name a famous archaeologist or archaeological site, one in five students, exactly half of those volunteering any reply at all, singled out one of the Leakeys. Though Louis Leakey died in 1972, prior to the birth of most of today's undergraduate students, they think of him nearly as often as they do Mary or Richard. The Leakey name is firmly enshrined in the archaeological pantheon! Among other real-life archaeologists, only Howard Carter made the list for as many as 10 semesters (though accounting for only 17 responses). Showing up in six semester surveys, the mythical Indiana Jones barely edged out Heinrich Schliemann and Margaret Mead, who were just ahead of Charles Darwin and Jane Goodall, with Donald Johanson mentioned in three semesters.

The archaeological locations cited most often by students have been Olduvai Gorge, the Egyptian pyramids, King Tut's tomb, Pompeii, and Stonehenge. The other sites mentioned more than a few times have been La Brea tar pits, Lake Turkana, "Lucy's site," Laetoli, Egypt's Valley of the Kings, Troy, and Lascaux Cave.

As with the student survey, the results of the pre-test have varied but little through the years. Students generally score about seven right out of the 10 questions. The spring 1994 class was on target. Of the 50 students who took the test, every one distinguished "artifact" from "antique," "curio," and "fossil" as being a "tool or other manmade object found by an archaeologist." Likewise, all recognized the significance

of the word "site." Again, 100 percent related carbon-14 to a popular method of dating archaeological materials. On the other hand, not everyone acknowledged "paleolithic" as a "stage of human cultural development." Perhaps not surprisingly, given their high profile in current educational and commercial enterprises, dinosaurs were assumed to have been a common menace to cave-dwelling humans, according to one out of five college students. Nearly a third guessed that people had lived in the northeastern United States for 12 million years, rather than the 12,000 usually allotted by most archaeologists. Time's dimensions and the concept of change seem hard for young students to grasp.

A question relating to the Leakeys always generates the widest range of responses. For the survey students were asked to come up with the name of an archaeologist or site; without prompting, a fifth mentioned one of the Leakeys. Now, the pre-test asks them to associate the names of Louis and Mary Leakey with one of these sites: Mesa Verde, Teotihuacan, Troy, or Olduvai Gorge. This semester, just over half of the students made the proper connection with Olduvai, while a fifth opted for Mesa Verde, and about 10 percent each went for

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***"Nearly a third guessed that people had lived in the northeastern United States for 12 million years... Time's dimensions and the concept of change seem hard for young students to grasp."***

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*Continued on page 15*



# Historical Archaeology of Capitalism

Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter Jr.

For the last 20 years, historical archaeologists have argued that capitalism should be a central focus for historical archaeological research. Historical archaeologists are interested in the various forms of capitalism in part because this economic system arose and spread across the globe during the time periods traditionally studied by historical archaeologists. But more important than this chronological coincidence, many historical archaeologists have argued—or at least suggested—that the study of capitalism can serve as a unifying force in a discipline that is often pushed toward fragmentation by its rich database and by the wide range of skills required of its practitioners. Last October, a School of American Research Advanced Seminar on the Historical Archaeology of Capitalism was organized, dealing with the unifying power of capitalism as an archaeological research topic, in a variety of ways.

Seminar participant and paper topics included: Terrence W. Epperson (CHRS, Inc.), "The Contested Commons: Archaeologies of Race, Repression, Resistance in New York City"; Mark P. Leone (University of Maryland, College Park), "Ceramics from Annapolis, Maryland as a Measure of Time and Work Discipline"; Ann Smart Martin (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation), "Capitalism and the Material World: The Constraints of Consumer Choice and the Early Modern Economy"; George L. Miller (Greiner, Inc.), "Demand Entropy as a Byproduct of Price Competition: A Case Study from Staffordshire"; Paul R. Mullins (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), "A Bold and Gorgeous Front: The Contradictions of African-American Consumer Culture, 1880-1930"; Charles E. Orser, Jr. (Illinois State University), "Profits in the Fields: Farm Tenancy, Capitalism, and Historical Archaeology"; Parker B. Potter, Jr. (New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources), "Historical Archaeology and Identity in Modern America"; Margaret Purser (Sonoma State University), "Ex Occidente Lux: An Historical Archaeology of Later Capitalism in the Nineteenth Century West"; and Alison Wylie (University of Western Ontario), "Reflective Equilibrium and Systemic Analysis".

There are two different illustrations of the seminar's success.

One of the seminar's key contributions was our discussion of the archaeology of impoverishment—which we define not as the static condition of poverty, but as the often inequitable process by which some people in capitalist societies lose wealth. Impoverishment, rather than ironstone, is the tie that connects the early-20th century ghost towns of Paradise

Valley, Nevada, the postbellum tenant farms of rural Illinois, and the early industrial landscape of New Hampshire. As we learned from each other during the seminar, the archaeological signatures of impoverishment may be written in a wide range of material culture—from land to buildings to ceramics and glass. As a result, our analyses lead away from the idea of universal meanings intrinsic to particular items of material culture. Two identical objects recovered from different social and economic contexts may have dissimilar or even antithetical meanings with respect to the issue of impoverishment, depending upon the circumstances in which they were consumed and used.

Moreover, the concept of impoverishment allowed the seminar to make considerable headway in dealing with the perceived "thinness" of some historical archaeological sites in rural areas, occupied during the 19th and early-20th centuries. Both historical archaeologists and prehistorians think of these

sites as shallow and "artifact poor"—which makes them difficult to deal with, and can lead to a kind of analytical invisibility. The seminar's focus on impoverishment allowed us to see the error in this line of thinking; a paucity of material remains may be equated automatically with a lack of "meaning"—however we may choose to define this term. The supposed thinness of these 19th century sites has resulted from the removal of reusable materi-

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***"..we discussed the dual nature of consumer goods as vehicles for the transmission of dominant ideologies and as prime targets for cultural redefinition through the process of consumption."***

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als and also from analytical frames of reference that give inadequate depth or richness to the artifactual record by failing to see the economic connections among 19th century social and ethnic groups, seeing instead, for example, discrete groups of Spaniards, Mexicans, Indians, and Anglos in the American West and Southwest. Once metal objects, ceramics, and glassware are seen as a function of market strategies and wealth creation, then it might also be possible to see western North America as subject to the same effects produced by capitalism throughout the world, from 1540 on. This is one way to see that "thinness" is an analytical category that is more important ideologically than descriptively.

In conjunction with the seminar's focus on impoverishment as an inherent process working against the interests of subordinate individuals in all capitalist societies, we also paid considerable attention to the opportunities available to subordinate individuals to counterbalance the negative effects of subordination. In particular, we discussed the dual nature of consumer goods as vehicles for the transmission of dominant ideologies and as prime targets for cultural redefinition through the process of consumption. This second aspect of consumer

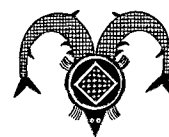
goods is based on the premise that in some situations, the act of consumption draws so deeply upon the creative energies of individual consumers that they actually "erase" the messages that have been encoded in the objects they consume through the process of production and by the superordinate interests that control production.

Thus, the seminar consistently rejected the claim that any item of mass-produced material culture automatically means the same thing to all users, in all places, at all times, while simultaneously affirming two universal aspects of life under capitalism:

- 1) capitalism is an economic system that requires the impoverishment of some who participate in it, many of whom attempt to insulate themselves against the system, or even escape from it, by consuming the material products it generates, and
- 2) impoverishment and resistance are constants, to be sought out and found wherever capitalism flourished; what changes from place to place are particular, local definitions and uses of material culture which may be seen as the cultural contexts that should drive us to understand the differences between two identical plates found in two different places.

Material culture is not the unity that links the work of various historical archaeologists; that unity must be sought in the operating principles of capitalist economies and in the commonalities among thousands of individual resistances to capitalism. ■

*Parker B. Potter, Jr. is with the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources, and Mark P. Leone is at the University of Maryland.*



*Continued from page 7*

home; all the copies were taken and were acknowledged with thanks. I stored the exhibit with a village resident with instructions that it should be lent out to the schools or the *municipio* administration for further public use. However, I don't think that any use has been made of the exhibit in my absence. I hear that there is a new government-built museum in Xaltocan; in the future, it may be possible to integrate parts of my exhibit into a permanent display in the museum.

Finally, I do feel that I made good on my promise to inform the people of Xaltocan about their prehistory. But I would like to publish the exhibit as a small book. If I find a source of funding, I will probably undertake a publication project.

### Acknowledgments

An earlier version of this paper was presented at the "The Craft of Archaeology," organized by Randall H. McGuire and Michael Shanks for the 56th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, 1991. My reading of Varela and Varela's comic book was much enhanced by Tamara Salcedo Romero's translation of the highly idiomatic Spanish. ■

*Elizabeth M. Brumfiel is currently at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California.*

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*Continued from page 13*

one of the other two sites or gave no response at all. When we discuss this question, no more than a few students ever confess to knowing anything about the four specific sites, though at least some others seem aware that the Leakeys had something to do with finding hominid fossils. Today, however, many assume those remains were of "Lucy," even though Don Johanson's team actually discovered her 1,000 miles from Olduvai, in Ethiopia, nearly two years after Louis Leakey's demise!

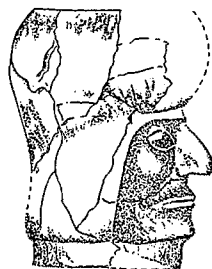
At least it is gratifying to know our students are aware of and even somewhat interested in prehistory, though becoming an archaeologist may not be the life-goal of most. I sense that one of my recent scholars fairly expressed the perspective of many of her peers when she assured me that "knowing the past isn't as vital as knowing current-day news, but I feel it's important!"

Thankfully, the modest assortment of facts many students already possess is at least enough to get us started. The task of initiating young people not yet exposed to archaeology—and of sustaining the interest of the few who have been, once they come together as college undergraduates, generally falls to instructors holding advanced degrees in the field. At this point, confronted by the prospect of a semester full of methodological considerations, theoretical issues, and the

detailed presentation of site data, more than a few introductory students experience frustration. In an effort to keep them engaged, their professors are prompted to devise more exciting and effective teaching approaches, most recently with the aid of computer technology (see Brian M. Fagan and George H. Michaels, 1992, *Anthropology 3: an experiment in the multimedia teaching of introductory archaeology*, *American Antiquity* 57(3):458-466).

With or without such enhancements, the instructor's mission continues to be to guide undergraduates in building on what they may know, using the bits they have gathered—reinforcing some, substituting others—to help them construct a firmer foundation for understanding the past as we see it today and as we may come to find it in the future. The anticipation of discoveries yet to be made accounts for much of archaeology's broad public appeal. After all, it would be hard to disagree with another of my students—assuming his finger inadvertently hit the "k" instead of the intended "l" key—when he typed: "Every day the archaeologist turns a shovel, there is the expectation that a new *kink* will be added to the chain of prehistory". ■

*William A. Turnbaugh is with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Rhode Island.*



## Bits and Pieces

Ralph Johnson

September marks a significant point in the life of your society. You should now have in hand your copy of the inaugural issue of *Archaeologists of the Americas* (AoA). AoA furnishes the names of the more than 5,200 members of the society—a record high membership mark—and includes appendixes that will position the directory as an important sourcebook for individuals and organizations involved in the archaeology of the Americas. Please forward your comments about the directory and how the 1995 edition can be improved to better fulfill your information and referral needs.

**Curation Workshop** — By the time you receive this issue of the *Bulletin*, the Task Force on Curation will have concluded its September 8 and 9 workshop. The workshop, made possible by a grant from the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service, was held to design and schedule a detailed course of action to upgrade and preserve the nation's archaeological collections, records, and reports. (The January 15, 1993 report of the task force is available to members at no charge upon request.)

**Executive Board Meetings** — On September 16, the Executive Board convenes, for a two-part meeting. A two-day planning forum is being held to continue the process, begun by the Strategic Planning Task Force, of articulating a strategic plan to shape the future of SAA. Following the planning forum, the Executive Board will hold its semi-annual meeting to review the status of society affairs and the initiative underway through the efforts of 35 active committees and task forces.

**Save the Past Conference** — More than 150 individuals will arrive in Breckenridge, Colorado, on September 19 to participate in the Save the Past for the Future II (STP<sup>2</sup>) conference, which will address the challenge of protecting archaeological resources through education, law enforcement, and integrated resource management. Conference participants include government leaders, resource managers, law enforcement experts, educators, prosecutors, and professionals in resource protection; they come from federal agencies, tribal programs, state governments, academia, and the private sector. STP<sup>2</sup> is a working conference where participants will review the successes (and shortcomings) that grew out of the original STP conference (Taos, New Mexico, 1989) and will define a plan for protection of archaeological sites through the rest of this decade. A report from the conference will be published in the November/December *Bulletin*, and a forum

will be presented at the 60th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis (May 3–7, 1995) to communicate outcomes and strategies to the membership at large. Planning for the conference began last fall, when indications of interest and financial support were received from partners including the Department of Defense Legacy Program, National Park Service (Rangers, Archaeological Assistance Division, and Southeast Region), Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Tennessee Valley Authority, U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, Society for Historical Archaeology, and the American Association of Museums. The conference would not be possible without the commitment these organizations have demonstrated by participating in the planning process, funding salary and travel expenses for their representatives, and underwriting general conference costs.

**Help Push the Journals!** — September is also the time when institutional subscribers to the society's two scholarly journals—*American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*—begin to renew their subscriptions for 1995. In a period where subscribers are faced with scarce financial resources, you can help maintain these journals in your organization's library. Please contact your librarian and underscore how important these journals are to you and to your colleagues and students. Experienced subscription managers tell us your endorsement is the single most important factor librarians consider in their renewal and acquisition decisions—so please call, write, or visit your librarian to ensure that these journals continue to be included in the information resources available on archaeology.

**Annual Meeting Deadline** — September 23 is the deadline for submitting proposals for contributed papers, symposia, posters, forums, and workshops for the annual meeting in Minneapolis. Guidelines for submissions were mailed to all members in May, but contact the SAA office if you need another copy or have questions about the submission process.

The demands of all the September activities are immense, but so is the potential for actions that will guide the Society through the opportunities that lie ahead and nurture its dedication to the research, interpretation, and protection of the archaeological heritage of the Americas. ■

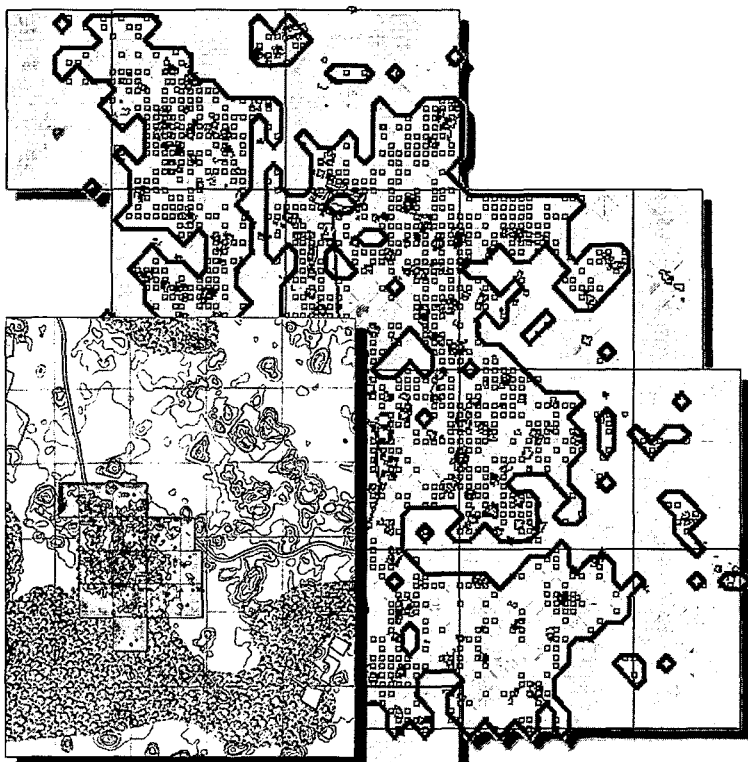
*Ralph Johnson is Executive Director of the SAA.*



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*This artifact distribution map of an archaeological site was created, then georeferenced to a topographic map of the area using TNTmips.*

## NEWS AND NOTES



The second Paul L. and Phyllis Wattis Foundation Endowment Symposium in Anthropology will be held on March 11, 1995, at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. This full-day, scholarly event will bring together an invited, distinguished group of scientists who will discuss symbolic behavior in the Upper Paleolithic. Attendance is open to the public. Representational imagery of the Upper Paleolithic is expressed in monochrome and polychrome paintings and bas relief on the walls of caves and rock shelters. It is found as portable "art" in clay figures and on modified pieces of bone, antler, ivory, and stone in both realistic and in abstract forms. What triggered the behavioral change responsible for this imagery and how did it differ from previous behavior? Are there implications for a biological transition—perhaps facilitating language production—that may have spurred a behavioral transformation? Or did sociocultural modifications instigate the transition? These and other topics will be discussed within the context—time, space, and environment—in which the behavior existed and through the imagery it created, focusing on Eurasia and Australia, where one finds a profusion of imagery dating from this era.

One of the first archaeological geographic information systems in the United States will be developed for the state of Nebraska by Christopher Dore of the University of Nebraska State Museum and LuAnn Wandsnider of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Anthropology, funded by a federal Transportation Enhancement Program grant administered by the Nebraska Department of Roads. The system will help planners identify potential threats to sites compromised by the growth and development of communities, and to develop alternative growth patterns for communities. It will also help officials evaluate possible erosion damage to sites near Nebraska reservoirs, and will be used by researchers studying prehistoric land use. Project staff will examine the 5,500 existing locations related to prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, recorded by the Nebraska State Historical Society. The point locations for each site will be used to create the base layer of the system. A more detailed layer will be created for transportation corridors scheduled for development over the next decade. Ultimately, the system will be incorporated into a Pilot Cultural Resources Geographic Information System. The pilot program will combine different types of information from several state and federal agencies.

A daylong short course entitled *Geology in Cultural Resource Management*, will be offered on Sunday, October 23, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America in Seattle, Washington. The course is being taught by Art Bettis (Iowa Department of Natural

Resources—Geological Survey) and Ed Hajic (Illinois State Museum) and will focus on geologic issues that need to be addressed during the survey, testing, and mitigation phases of cultural resource studies. Several topics will be addressed: the role of geologists in CRM from perspectives of both archaeologist and geologist, general research questions, methodologies utilized during various investigative phases and their effectiveness, issues of scale, the balancing of fiscal and temporal constraints, and communication among archaeologists and geologists. Detailed course notes will be provided to registrants. You may register for the course only, and need not be a GSA member to attend. For further information and registration information contact: Edna Collis, Continuing Education Coordinator, GSA Headquarters, P.O. Box 9140, Boulder, CO 80301, tel. (303) 447-2020; or Art Bettis, IDNR-GSB, 109 Trowbridge Hall, Iowa City, IO 52242, tel. (319) 335-1578. Registration deadline is September 16 and course attendance is limited.

**Wanted, any information or references pertaining to the prehistoric use of flutes in the New World.** Please send information to Dr. Ken Carstens, Archaeology Program, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071, fax (502) 762-4897, email: fsakcc01@msukyvm.

**The H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust announces its grant program for archaeological fieldwork in Latin America for 1995.** This program will fund four to six scholars to conduct archaeological research in Latin America. Applications for dissertation research will not be considered. The maximum amount of the award is \$8,000. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1994, and notification of the award will be made by March 1995. For complete information write to: Rose Wrbas, H. John Heinz III Charitable Trust, 32 CNG Tower, 625 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. James B. Richardson III, Chairman, Division of Anthropology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, tel. (412) 665-2601, or fax (412) 665-2751.

**We are looking for archaeologists who have collected Hackberry Endocarps (*Celtis occidentalis* or other species) at sites.** At present a student is nearing completion of dissertation research investigating stable isotope analysis of the hackberry to indicate paleoclimate data and a detailed look at use of the hackberry as a carbon-14 dating substrate. We wish to incorporate analysis of archaeological site hackberries into this work. Please contact Hope Jahren at the University of California at Berkeley (Division of Ecosystem Science), 108 Hilgard Hall, UCB, Berkeley, CA 94720, tel. (510) 643-6910, fax (510) 643-5098, email: hopester@nature.berkeley.edu.


**Land managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archaeological resources** often need the background and training to be able to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archaeology and archaeological resources so they can develop efficient programs, identify problems early, and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. The legal requirements, policies, guidelines, and regulations concern-



ing archaeological preservation will be covered. Appropriate methods for resource management, development, and operations will be presented. The 40-hour course will be hosted by the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise. It emphasizes hands-on experience, with field visits to the major facilities and archaeological resources in the area, which represent some of the nation's most important historic and prehistoric heritage. The course field sessions will take place at prehistoric village sites in the Snake River Canyon, 19th century gold placer mining and Chinese community sites in the boomtown of Idaho City within the Boise National Forest, and sites along the Oregon Trail that are part of important new interpretive programs of the Bureau of Land Management. This course is open to federal, state, tribal, and local program managers who have little or no background in archaeology, but must deal with archaeological resources as part of their jobs. Applications to attend may be made on agency stationery, with the nominee's title and short description of duties, and should be sent to Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032, tel. (702) 784-4046. Applications are due by September 16, 1994.

**First Peoples Archaeological Society** has entered the formative stages of development with encouragement from the Society for American Archaeology. During this period of development native and non-native archaeologists and sup-

porters of native perspectives in archaeology are invited to contribute their expectations, suggestions, and comments for the society's objectives. The focus of topics is to be addressed in a future SAA column. First Peoples Archaeological Society is to be a forum for native peoples to examine their role as the investigators, researchers, and interpreters of their own cultures (past, present, and future). The direction the Society will pursue will be determined by the assessed needs and concerns as perceived from your letters. If interested, please contact: First Peoples Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 1871, Flagstaff, AZ 86002-1871.

**G.K. Hall & Co. announces the publication of *Anthropological Literature on Disc***, the world's foremost anthropology index, available for the first time on CD-ROM. It provides access to more than 80,000 items from journals and monographs, covering cultural and social anthropology, ethnology and folklore, archaeology, sociobiology, linguistics, physical anthropology, urban studies, history, and more. Coverage is international in scope; citations include author names and detailed subject headings. It requires an IBM-compatible computer with 640K RAM, DOS3.1, or higher, and a CD-ROM drive with MS-DOS extensions 2.1 or higher. Cumulative annual updates will be published. Purchase price is \$895 until December 31, 1994, then \$995. Write to Order Dept., G.K. Hall & Co., Macmillan Distribution Center, 100 Front Street, Box 500, Riverside, NJ 08075-7500, or tel. (800) 257-5755. 


## The 1994 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research to Garman Harbottle

The Fryxell Award is a special recognition of excellence in interdisciplinary research by a scientist who has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible by the family of the late Dr. Roald Fryxell, whose promising career in geoarchaeology ended with his untimely death. The award is made in one of five scientific categories (General, Botanical, Earth, Physical, and Zoological). In 1994 the award was given in the category of Physical Sciences. It was bestowed upon Dr. Garman Harbottle for his long and distinguished career of pioneering contributions to scientific archaeology and archaeometry, his exemplary record of productive collaboration with archaeologists in Mesoamerica and Europe, and his promotion of archaeometry.

The excavation of a Hohokam Site on his high school grounds piqued his interest in archaeology, but his career was diverted to the hard sciences. Harbottle received his B.S. degree from California Institute of Technology in 1944 and his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1949. He took his present position at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, in 1949, where he has spent 45 years performing fundamental research in nuclear chemistry.

In the late 1960s he began collaboration with archaeologists on Instrumental Neutron Activation methods of elemental analysis of metals, lithics, and ceramics for provenience studies. He developed automated systems of INAA data collection, comparison of artifact composition profiles and multivariate statistical techniques for determining the provenience of large numbers of specimens. He also initiated the compilation of databases for Mesoamerican and Mediterranean artifact composition, which are now maintained at the Smithsonian.

Dr. Harbottle developed the first technique of radiocarbon dating of milligram-sized samples using a miniaturized counter. This permitted dating of artifacts with extremely low carbon contents or those that could not be destroyed. This significantly expanded the frontiers of radiocarbon dating before the accelerator method became widely available.

Dr. Harbottle has been extremely active in the promotion of archaeometry. He served as President of the Society for Archaeological Sciences in 1987. Although his professional career now spans 45 years, he remains a vital force rather than a doddering figurehead. He has collaborated with and trained many archaeologists and students, some 20 of whom produced Ph.D. theses as a result. He is still a vigorous contributor to interdisciplinary research, and we look forward to many more years of his productive collaboration with archaeologists. 

## Positions Open



The Department of Anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh seeks an archaeologist with primary specialization in Mesoamerican complex societies for a tenure-stream faculty position to start fall 1995, subject to budgetary approval. The appointment is expected to be at the level of Assistant Professor, but experienced candidates with outstanding records will be considered for appointment at higher rank commensurate with qualifications. The successful candidate must combine field research with strongly developed theoretical interests. The candidate must also be a superior teacher of undergraduates and mentor to graduate students, including many from Latin America. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. Applications, with names and addresses of three references and a c.v., should be sent by November 1, 1994, to: Robert D. Drennan, Chair, Search Committee, Archaeology Position, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. The University of Pittsburgh is an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer.



Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, invites applications for entry level, tenure track position in North American archaeology. Must have Ph.D. in anthropology completed; regional specialization—Great Lakes/Eastern Woodland. Position begins September 1995 pending budgetary approval. Candidate expected to teach general introductory anthropology courses, North American archaeology, archaeological method and theory, and other specialty courses as developed, and assume responsibility for summer field school. Teaching load—two courses per semester. Commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Preference given to candidates whose research complements the department's program in bioarchaeology. Experience in application of analytical models emphasizing site distribution studies and the use of remote sensing equipment will be advantageous. Equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Send letter, c.v., names of references by October 31, 1994, to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.



The University of Alabama Museums is seeking candidates for directorship of Moundville Archaeological Park. Candidates need strong communication skills, managerial skills, and understanding of museum policies and practices. Qualifications include: bachelor's (advanced degree with five years museum experience desired), experience in museums including but not limited to site management, programming, archaeological and curatorial techniques. Experience in marketing, fundraising, and computer skills desirable. Salary commensurate. Excellent benefits. Position to be filled late fall

1994. AA/EOE. Submit letter of interest, résumé, and references to: LaPaglia & Associates, 320 East Main, Suite 203, Murfreesboro, TN 37130, tel. (615) 890-4887.



Research Associate and Southeastern Regional Archaeologist is sought for joint program of Louisiana State University and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. Duties are to define archaeological research priorities and objectives for southeastern Louisiana within the context of surveying and recording sites, testing sites, interacting with property owners, and suggesting site preservation strategies. Limited university teaching may be possible after the program is well established. The highly visible statewide Regional Archaeology Program has earned strong public support, and it offers a great deal of autonomy as well as the opportunity to develop research interests. The regional archaeologist will have the position of Research Associate in the Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge. An M.A. in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology is required; a Ph.D. is preferred. Completion of an archaeological study must be evidenced by a thesis, dissertation, or equivalent report. Experience in both historic and prehistoric archaeology of the southeast is desirable. Also helpful are experience in organizing independent research, word processing, public speaking, report writing, and working with landowners. Salary is \$26,500 to start, plus travel allowance. Position will remain open until suitable applicant is found. Send letter, vita, and names of three references to Thomas Eubanks, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, tel. (504) 342-8170. EOE/AA/ADA.



Colonial Period Archaeologist is sought for a joint program of Northwestern State University, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, and the Louisiana Office of State Parks. Duties are: to define research priorities and objectives for the early 18th century presidio and mission site of Nuestra Señora del Pilas de Los Adaes, which is a National Historic Landmark located in western Louisiana; survey and test sites in area; collaborate on preservation, interpretation, and development plans for Los Adaes; and share information about archaeology and archaeological preservation with governmental representatives and the public. The archaeologist in the Los Adaes position will be part of the Regional Archaeology Program coordinated by the Division of Archaeology. This highly visible program has strong public support and offers the opportunity to develop research interests. The archaeologist will be on the staff of Northwestern State University in Natchitoches and will have office and lab space at Los Adaes State Commemorative Area, operated by the Louisiana Office of State Parks. EOE/AA/ADA. An M.A. in anthropology or archaeology is required; a Ph.D. is preferred. Completion of a historical archaeological study must be evidenced by a thesis, dissertation, or equivalent report. Experience in 18th century Spanish colonial archaeology is highly desirable. Also helpful are experience in organizing independent research, word pro-

cessing, public speaking, report writing, and working with governmental representatives. Salary is \$26,500 to start. Position will remain open until a suitable candidate is found. Send letter, vita, and names of three references to Thomas Eubanks, State Archaeologist, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804, tel. (504) 342-8170.



**Department of Anthropology, Department Head, Penn State.** The College of the Liberal Arts invites applications for the position of head, Department of Anthropology, at tenured full professor rank, effective July 1, 1995. Applicants should have scholarly and research credentials commensurate with such rank at major institutions, as well as administrative experience or evidence of administrative potential. The anthropology program promotes the integration of archaeology, biological anthropology, and cultural anthropology, and the faculty are committed to active field and laboratory research. The department is strongly devoted to scientific, materialist, empirical, and evolutionary perspectives, emphasizing genetics, demography, ecology, the evolution of complex societies, and quantitative methods. Applications received by October 15, 1994 will be assured of consideration. However, applications will be considered until the position is filled. Send letter of application, c.v., and the names of three references to Karen Connelly, Administrative Assistant, Anthropology Headship Search Committee, 111 Sparks Building, Box F, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.



**PHRI has immediate job openings** in Hawaii and Guam. **Projects Supervisor** requires M.A. in archaeology or equivalent, 2+ years field experience, 6+ months supervisory experience and demonstrated report writing abilities. Applicants must submit writing samples with résumé. **Archaeologist** requires B.A. in archaeology or equivalent, and 1+ years of field experience (both survey and excavation). Total station and/or AutoCad experience preferred. **Lab Technician** (Guam) requires B.A. in archaeology or equivalent, 1+ years archaeological lab and 3 to 6+ months field experience. Paradox, QPRO and/or ceramic analysis experience preferred. Pacific Basin experience preferred for all positions. Competitive wages and benefits. Equal Opportunity Employer. Send résumés to Trisia Uchida, c/o PHRI, 56 Kinoole St., Hilo, HI 96720.



**Janus Research** (formerly Piper Archaeology) seeks an archaeologist for the position of Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator. The position requires at least an M.A. in archaeology/anthropology, at least one year of experience as a crew chief or field supervisor, and writing experience in CRM/compliance level reporting (a writing sample is required). Experience in southeastern historic or prehistoric archaeology, especially north and central peninsular Florida/south Georgia, is preferred. If the applicant is not in the Tampa/St. Petersburg

area, she/he must be willing to relocate. Duties include supervising survey, monitoring, testing, and data recovery projects, and compiling and writing compliance level reports. Salary is commensurate with experience. Benefits include paid vacations and holidays and health/life/disability insurance. The position will be filled as soon as possible. Please send a letter of interest, vita, and writing sample (not returnable) to: Richard W. Estabrook, Janus Research, P.O. Box 919, St. Petersburg, FL 33731-0919 (EOE).



**The Quaternary Sciences Center of the Desert Research Institute** is seeking an Executive Director of internationally recognized distinction in the Quaternary Sciences with proven administrative and personnel management skills. The candidate must have a Ph.D., a proven ability to obtain significant research grants and contracts in the field of Quaternary Studies, and a record of noteworthy, peer-reviewed publications in national and international journals or forums. In addition, the candidate must have demonstrated creativity in identification of research issues and an ability to pursue research avenues that enhance academic prestige, as well as financial standing; an ability to manage and guide research programs to timely completion; administrative and personnel management skills that maintain high morale; and an aptitude for problem solving. The Executive Director promotes the needs of the Quaternary Sciences Center and its personnel, and interacts with sponsors to further the strategic goals of the Quaternary Sciences Center and the Desert Research Institute. Salary is state funded ranging from \$90,000 to \$110,000 (commensurate with applicants qualifications). Position will be in either Reno or Las Vegas, Nevada. Review of applications begins August 15, 1994 and continues until position is filled. Submit a letter of interest describing how your qualifications meet the position requirements, vita, and list of five references to: Recruitment Office, Desert Research Institute, University and Community College System of Nevada, P.O. Box 19040, Las Vegas, NV 89132-0040. The Desert Research Institute is an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer and employs only U.S. citizens and persons authorized to work in the U.S.



**Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)** has immediate openings for 1-2 full-time permanent positions in prehistoric archaeology. M.A. required, Ph.D. preferred. Must have a hunter-gatherer research focus, 3 to 5 years professional experience, demonstrable success in managing large and small field projects, working knowledge of basic statistical analyses, excellent writing skills and a "team-player" attitude. GIS, geoarchaeological or historic archaeological capabilities would be valuable. With over 16,000 employees, SAIC is the largest employee-owned consulting firm in the United States and it rewards hard-working individuals with competitive salaries and excellent benefits. Its Cultural Resources Management Group in California specializes in archaeological and historical studies in support of federal, state,

*Continued on page 22*

*Continued from page 21*

and local regulations. Project locations focus in California and Nevada but occur throughout the United States. Please send one current c.v., letter of interest, and names of three professional references to Forrest Smith, Personnel Manager, SAIC, 816 State Street, Suite 500, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, or fax (805) 965-6944. No telephone calls, please.



**Bowdoin College seeks an assistant professor for a new tenure track position**, beginning fall 1995. The position requires an anthropological archaeologist specializing in the later archaeology of Africa. We prefer candidates with Ph.D. in hand, but will consider candidates very close to completing their dissertations. The person holding this position will teach four courses per year on a rotating basis, including Introduction to World Prehistory, Essentials of Archaeology, and Peoples and Cultures of Africa, as well as courses in the individual's area of specialization, such as the rise of complex societies, the Iron Age, or ethnoarchaeology. Please send a letter of application, c.v., and names and addresses of three references to Susan E. Bell, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011. Priority will be given to applications received by November 1, 1994. Bowdoin College is committed to equal opportunity through affirmative action. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply and identify themselves as such.



**Bowdoin College seeks a Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology for a two-year replacement position** (with the possibility of a third year), beginning fall 1995. We prefer candidates with Ph.D. in hand, but will consider candidates very close to completing their dissertations. The position requires an anthropological archaeologist specializing in the Arctic or Subarctic cultures of Siberia or North America. The person holding this position will teach four courses per year including Arctic Peoples and Cultures and Hunters and Gatherers. Please send letter of application, c.v., and names and addresses of three references to Susan E. Bell, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011. Priority will be given to applications received by November 1, 1994. Bowdoin College is committed to equal opportunity through affirmative action. Women and minority candidates are especially encouraged to apply and identify themselves as such.



**The Mississippi Department of Archives and History** seeks an archaeologist for review and comment duties under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Qualifications: graduate degree in anthropology/archaeology and expertise in cultural resource management, historic preservation law, and Section 106 compliance. Specialization in southeastern archaeology preferred. Send letter, vita, and three

references to Sam McGahey, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205.



**Computer Sciences Corporation has immediate and anticipated openings for CRM professionals** at all levels, including principal investigators, project directors, crew chiefs, crew members, laboratory personnel, architectural historians, and oral historians. Principal Investigators experienced in overseeing large, complex programs are critically needed. Both regular and temporary full-time positions are available. All regional specializations are sought. CSC, a world leader in information technology, provides environmental consulting support to numerous government clients. CSC offers competitive salaries and an excellent benefits and training package. Send application letter, vita, and references to: David M. Heisler, Computer Sciences Corporation, System Sciences Division, 4061 Powder Mill Road, Calverton, MD 20705. Faxes (principal investigators, project managers, and oral historians only) may be sent to (301) 937-7413. An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D/V.



**Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc. (AHC)** is accepting applications for the position of Principal Investigator for CRM projects. Responsibilities include client-agency coordination, supervision of fieldwork, analysis, and report/proposal preparation. Requirements include an M.A. (Ph.D. preferred) with an archaeological focus, at least one year of experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork, and a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely fashion. Knowledge of eastern U.S. prehistory and strong specialization in lithic analysis (backed by publication) preferred. Competitive salary and benefits package is offered, including health insurance and retirement plan. AHC is located in central Pennsylvania, near Penn State University. Submit vitae, letter of application, and references to: Dr. David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 482, Centre Hall, PA 16828, tel. (814) 364-2135. EOE.



**The Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise seeks applicants** for the position of Principal Investigator. Ph.D. in anthropology/archaeology required. Two years prior experience as Principal Investigator/Director of a cultural resource management program and four years as a Project Director on large data recovery projects is required. Experience and/or research interests in southwestern archaeology preferred. Applications will be reviewed until position is filled. Please submit cover letter, vitae, and three references to: Susan Pacek, Projects Manager, ZCRE, P.O. Box 339, Zuni, NM 87327, tel. (505) 782-4814 (voice), fax (505) 782-2393. ■





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Zarate, International Symposium The Pleistocene/Holocene Boundary, Centro de Geologia de Costas y del Cuaternario-UNMP, Casilla de Correo 722-Correo Central, 7600 Mar del Plata, Argentina.

December 4-11, 1994

THE WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS 3 (WAC3) will be held in New Delhi, India, covering a universal array of archaeological themes. Contact David Austin, University of Lampeter, tel. (UK) 44-570-424756, fax (UK) 44-1570-423669, Makkhan Lal, WAC3 Academic Program Coordinator, tel. (India) 91-571-29143, fax (India) 91-571-401750, or either via Vanessa Balloqui, tel. (UK) 44-703-594725, fax (UK) 44-1703-593868.

January 4-8, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON HISTORICAL AND UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY, J. W. Marriott Hotel, Washington, DC. Deadline for submission of abstracts is June 1, 1994. For more information or to submit abstracts contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, tel. (301) 862-0974, fax (301) 862-0968.

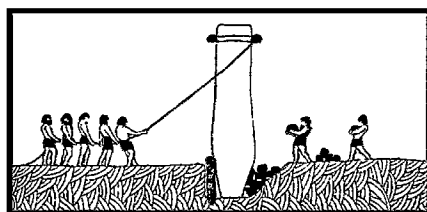
April 9-11, 1995

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Eureka Inn, Eureka, California. The Program Chair is Breck Parkman, California Department of Parks & Recreation, 20 East Spain Street, Sonoma, CA 95476, tel. (707) 983-1519. Symposium on a wide variety of topics are planned.

Paper abstracts are due by December 31, 1994.

April 26-30, 1995

THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY will discuss current issues in wetland archaeology, promote wetland management, site preservation, and object conservation, and advance the development of partnerships between indigenous peoples, archaeologists, and management agencies, in Vancouver, Canada. For further information contact Kathryn Bernick (program organizer) or Ann Stevenson (conference coordinator), UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver BC, Canada V6T 1Z2, tel. (604) 822-6530, fax (604) 822-2974, email: [stevenson@unixg.ubc.ca](mailto:stevenson@unixg.ubc.ca).



May 3-7, 1995

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY will be held at the Minneapolis Hilton and Towers, Minneapolis, MN.

May 24-28, 1995

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMON PROPERTY CONFERENCE will center around the theme *Reinventing the Commons*. Participants are urged to contribute papers that view common property from "all aspects of common prop-

erty rights regimes." Abstracts are due by July 1, 1994, referred to M. Estellie Smith, Department of Anthropology/Sociology, SUNY-Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126, fax (315) 341-5423, email: [esmith@oswego.oswego.edu](mailto:esmith@oswego.oswego.edu).

July 14-18, 1995

THE MARQUESAS: FROM THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE is the theme of the 1st International Conference for Marquesan Studies, sponsored by the Pa'evii Center for Marquesan Studies. This interdisciplinary conference is planned in conjunction with activities commemorating the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Mendaña and Quiros in the Marquesas.

August 1995

THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES will hold an international symposium on *Alternative Pathways to the Early State* in Vladivostok. Symposium objectives include analyses of the transition from pre-state politics to the early state; the differences between various forms of proto-states; and why some transformations to state have occurred while others have not. Topics for discussion are as follows: ecological, social, demographic, ideological processes before the emergence of the state; spatial and temporal variants of proto-state societies; archaeological models of social stratification and structures of power in pre-state societies. Application deadline is December 31, 1994, addressed to Dr. Nikolay N. Kradin, Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, Far Eastern Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, 89 Pushkinskaya St., Vladivostok, 690600, Russia. ☐



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October 11-15, 1994  
THE ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT is preparing for its next international conference in Montréal, Québec. The theme is *Archaeological Remains: In Situ Preservation*. The conference is organized to foster exchanges among all those who are involved in the research and management of archaeological heritage or in the conception and development of projects that enhance archaeological remains. Presentation proposals should be sent to the organizing committee before January 1, 1994.

October 11, 1994 - April 9, 1995  
THE HUDSON MUSEUM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, Orono, Maine will have two special exhibits. "*I Live Not Without Beauty*": *Plains Indian Material Culture* will focus on clothing, utensils and weapons of the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Sioux, Plateau and Nez Perce. *His Vision of the People: George Catlin and Plains Indians* is a collection of Lithographs from Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio.

November 4, 5, 1994  
THE 2ND UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ARCTIC ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE will be held at the J. F. Friedrich Center on the University of Wisconsin campus. Papers covering the archaeology of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, Arctic, Sub-Arctic, and North Atlantic are welcome. Ab-

stracts will be expected in September. For information contact Herbert D. Maschner, Department of Anthropology, 5240 Social Science, 1180 Observatory Drive, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, tel. (608) 262-5818, email maschner@macc.wisc.edu.



November 4-6, 1994  
EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION will hold its 61st Annual Meeting at the Best Western Airport Inn, Colonie (Albany vicinity), New York. Topics on Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois and/or Algonquin are encouraged, as well as on historic archaeology. Titles/abstracts are due by September 1 to Dean Snow, SUNY at Albany, Department of Anthropology, Social Science 262, Albany, NY 12222, tel. (518) 442-4700. Local Arrangements: Sandra L. Arnold, 147 Scotch Church Road, Pattersonville, NY 12137.

November 10-13, 1994  
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY will have its Annual Meeting at the Radisson Tempe Mission Palms Hotel in Tempe, Arizona. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50 to 100 words on appropriate submission forms and preregistration fees of \$45 (non-members), \$35 (members), \$15 (students/retired) are due by June 1, 1994. Write for submission forms and return to ASE 1994 Program Chair, Dr. Peter Iverson, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2501, tel. (602) 965-5778, fax (602) 965-0310. Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required. Write to the program chair for application forms and further details.

November 1994  
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE PLEISTOCENE/HOLOCENE BOUNDARY AND HUMAN OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA, Mendoza, Argentina. The meeting, sponsored by SUDAMQUA and organized by the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, will provide a forum for scientists working in South America to discuss the state of the art on paleoenvironmental conditions and human occupations around the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary. For further information contact: Marcelo

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