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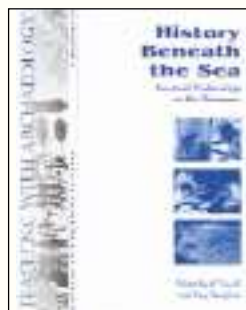
SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

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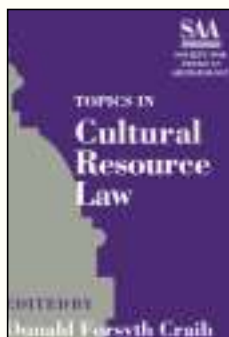
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the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

Volume 2, no. 1

January 2002



Excavations of a slave cabin at the Richmond Plantation, a rice plantation in Bryan County, Georgia that operated from 1758 through 1864. Photographer Scott Butler. Photo courtesy of Brockington and Associates, Inc.

Editor's Corner	2	<i>John Kantner</i>
In Brief	3	<i>Tobi A. Brimsek</i>
Letter to the Editor	4	
Money Matters	5	<i>Paul E. Minnis</i>
Archaeological Inquiries	5	
Archaeopolitics	6	<i>Stuart Binstock</i>
Annual Meeting: Highlights	7	<i>Catherine M. Cameron and Curtis Nepstad-Thornberry</i>
Annual Meeting: Fieldtrips from Denver	10	<i>Tammy Stone</i>
Tips for Preparing Presentations and Posters	11	
From the President	12	<i>Bob Kelly</i>
Media Relations Committee: Assisting the SAA with Media Relations	13	<i>Renata Wolyneć</i>
NEH: Finding Federal Funding for Archaeological Projects	14	<i>Charles C. Kolb</i>
RPA: News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists	15	<i>Robert Clouse</i>
Student Affairs Committee: Incorporating Undergraduates into Graduate Student Research	16	<i>Scott M. Fitzpatrick and Annie Caruso</i>
Bores, Bluffing, and Disgraceful Archaeology	19	<i>Paul G. Bahn</i>
Networks: The Future of Internet Publishing in Archaeology	23	<i>Paul R. Cackler and Joel Tyberg</i>
Insights: Professionalism in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management	27	<i>Robert J. Jeske</i>
Public Education: Communicating with the Public Part III	30	<i>Mary L. Kwas</i>
Verification of Virtual Excavation Using Multiple Geophysical Methods: Case Studies from Navan Fort, County Armagh, Northern Ireland	32	<i>Elizabeth L. Ambos and Daniel O. Larsen</i>
news & notes	39	
positions open	41	
calendar	43	



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EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

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

This Issue...

The issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* before the SAA annual meeting has traditionally featured information about the meeting, including session highlights and regional attractions. Usually this information appears in March, but because our gathering in Denver is early this year, these features are in this month's issue. Look for Catherine Cameron's and Curtis Nepstad-Thornberry's article describing the many exciting sessions that will be held in Denver. Tammy Stone provides suggestions of side-trips to take in Colorado. And I've assembled a column highlighting articles in past issues of *The SAA Archaeological Record* and the *SAA Bulletin* that provide tips on preparing presentations and posters for the annual meeting.

Archaeological Inquiries

At one time or another, most of us have been faced with a challenging problem in our practice of archaeology. These challenges range from the methodological—such as how to recover cultural materials that are partially below the water table—to the political—such as how to ensure the long-term cooperation of a landowner. Confronted with these issues, we most often turn to our colleagues, hoping that at least one of them has experienced and solved similar problems. The larger our network of colleagues to consult, the more likely we are to receive useful advice.

It is with this in mind that we initiate the Archaeological Inquiries column in this issue. This new column provides a forum for soliciting advice on a challenging issue related to archaeological practice. Readers are encouraged to send their advice, experiences, tips, and warnings to me; these responses will then be featured in the following issue. Both responses to an inquiry and questions for future issues can be sent to John Kantner, Department of Anthropology & Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; email kantner@gsu.edu. This issue's inquiry is made by Susan Neumeyer of the Kentucky Heritage Council; in fact, it was Dr. Neumeyer who suggested that this kind of feature would be a useful addition to the magazine.

Upcoming Thematic Issues

As I've mentioned in previous Editor's Corners, I'm planning on dedicating occasional issues of *The SAA Archaeological Record* to special topics. The first thematic issue in March will feature articles on the topic of "Public Outreach in Archaeology." So many people have offered to contribute articles on this theme that the issue is all but filled up already. If, however, you'd still like to participate in this special issue, please contact me as soon as possible.

The September 2002 issue will be dedicated to the theme, "Gender and Minority Equity in Archaeology." Several archaeologists have already contacted me with suggestions and offers of contributions, and the issue is beginning to fill up. If you're thinking of providing material for this special issue, don't hesitate to contact me!



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

Strengthening Our Connection

In 1997, SAA began its "Get Connected" campaign, hoping to increase its connectivity with the membership. At that time, 43% of the membership provided email addresses to SAA. Right now, our email connectivity has grown to 83% of the membership, but of that, 11% of the addresses are no longer current. We want to be able to contact you quickly and efficiently when necessary. We urge you to update your email address with us, and if you have not shared your email address, please consider doing so. You may send us a new email address or update the one we have via email to membership@saa.org. Thank you for helping SAA build stronger and more effective communication lines to the membership!

On the Way to You

On December 27, 2001, the preliminary program for the 67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology was mailed to over 9,000 archaeologists. While this might take a bit of time to reach you, feel free to take a shortcut and view the PDF file of the preliminary program posted at <http://www.saa.org/meetings/02prelim.pdf>.

As mandated by Board action, ballots for the 2002 SAA election were mailed via first-class mail at the end of December. All returned ballots must be postmarked by February 1, 2002. Please remember that in order for your vote to count, you must be a current member of the Society in 2002.

Denver Hotel Reservations

Just a quick reminder that if you make your hotel reservation by January 17, 2002 at the Adam's Mark Denver Hotel, your name will be entered into a drawing for a terrific prize: a one-year membership in SAA! Make your room reservation today. You may make reservations by phone directly at the Adam's Mark Denver property at (303) 893-3333, or via Adam's Mark Central Reservations at (800) 444-2326. A hotel reservation form for faxing is also included in the preliminary program.

Simpler and Simpler... Going Electronic

If you would like to register for the Denver meeting and are paying by credit card, SAA would like to encourage you to use the online registration option. You will be able to register via SAAweb. There is a button on the front page of SAA's website that will take you directly to the online registration form. It is fast and simple. Also, for those prepaid presenters who would like to add abstracts, an event, roundtable, etc., you can also use the online form for that purpose. The only requirement is that you use a credit card (Master Card, VISA, or American Express) to pay. Check it out!

Free and Almost Free at the Annual Meeting

Due to the incredible support of sponsors, the COSWA Roundtable Breakfast (Saturday, March 23, 2002) is free to SAA meeting attendees. This event requires a ticket, available through registration. There are 100 seats available at 10 hosted tables.

Also due to the phenomenal support of sponsors, the cost of the Roundtable Lunch (Friday, March 22, 2002) is \$5.70, the lowest ever. There are 180 seats at 18 hosted tables. Register for these events early! SAA would like to extend its sincere gratitude for the sponsors who have made these events possible:

COSWA ROUNDTABLE BREAKFAST SPONSORS:

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➤ IN BRIEF, continued on page 4

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The letter from Bob Funk in the November 2001 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (1[4]:3–4) surely merits a resounding “Hear! Hear!” He calls for the application of common sense (which sometimes is not common at all) in archaeologists’ relations with today’s Native Americans (I still prefer the term “Indians,” since many millions of non-Indians are “native” Americans). I agree that the pendulum has swung between our ignoring Indian thinking and feelings in the past to practically kowtowing to them today. Surely there is a middle ground, which we will find if we persist. Assuredly, there must be give and take on all sides, plus innovative educational efforts.

*Howard A. MacCord, Sr., RPA
Member of SAA since 1946
Retired Archaeologist
Richmond, Virginia*

GOING TO DENVER FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING?

Check Out the CRM Expo!

CRM firms—recruit staff, meet new teaming partners, find analysts and specialty services

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Providers of special services—excellent marketing opportunities

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**Saturday, March 23, from 1:00 to 4:00 pm ;
see program for location**

IN BRIEF, from page 3 

ROUNDTABLE LUNCH SPONSORS:

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*Delivering Archaeological
Information Electronically*
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MONEY MATTERS

Paul E. Minnis

Paul E. Minnis is treasurer of the Society for American Archaeology.

The existential roller coaster known as the year 2001 is coming, we hope, to a smooth and uneventful end after a very tumultuous ride. Fortunately, the SAA budget has weathered this year well, probably having done better than most members' personal portfolios. Our long-term reserves (SAA's rainy day fund), as an example, dropped less than five percent as of the end of September, even though financial markets were in a free fall. An unusually successful annual meeting in New Orleans, prudent investment strategies, and cost-cutting by the SAA staff permits us to end 2001 well and to face 2002 with confidence.

While we can expect uncertainty in the upcoming year, the SAA is not standing still, hunkered down with a bunker mentality. In addition to funding our society's normal activities, we have signed a contract to begin an expensive but necessary upgrade to SAA's computer infrastructure. These first steps will streamline administrative computing capacities, and we will then have

an up-to-date platform amenable to other major electronic initiatives. The SAA Board of Directors also increased pages for both *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*.

The immediate news about SAA's financial health is good, but the events of the recent past remind us that we must be prepared for the unexpected and for economic downturns. The Society is still too dependent on only two sources of income: (1) dues from those archaeologists who understand that the SAA is vital to their career and to the archaeological community as a whole, and (2) revenues from annual meetings. To assure the long-term monetary well-being of the Society, to increase the recognition of archaeology's importance by non-archaeologists, and to allow the SAA to serve better its membership, we must strive to increase the number of SAA members. Every archaeologist should be an SAA member; you can help by encouraging all your archaeological colleagues to join.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRIES

The new Archaeological Inquiries column encourages readers to solicit advice on a challenging issue related to archaeological practice. Advice received by the editor will be featured in the following issue. Both responses to an inquiry and questions for future issues can be sent to the editor, John Kantner, at the Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303; email: kantner@gsu.edu.

This issue's inquiry comes from Susan Neumeyer of the Kentucky Heritage Council:

"I am preparing a Cultural Resource Management plan for public lands that experience heavy recreational use in an area of rugged terrain. There are literally thousands of significant archaeological sites, particularly rockshelters, in this isolated region. I am asking for input about possible methods for protecting these sites from both intentional looting and unintentional damage caused by campers, etc. What have you tried that has worked in protecting and preserving archaeological sites that are in locations readily accessible to the public? What have you tried that has not worked?"

Susan Neumeyer
Staff Archaeologist/Forest Service Liaison
Kentucky Heritage Council



ARCHAEOLOGICAL POLITICS

LAWSUIT CHALLENGING CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ANTIQUITIES ACT IS DISMISSED

Stuart Binstock, Esq.

Stuart Binstock is Manager, Government Affairs for the Society for American Archaeology.

On January 25, 2001, the Mountain States Legal Foundation (Mountain States) filed suit against then-President Clinton seeking to set aside six national monuments designated by the President. These monuments include: (1) Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, (2) Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, (3) Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, (4) Hanford Reach National Monument, (5) Ironwood Forest National Monument, and (6) Sonoran Desert National Monument.

On November 15, 2001, Judge Paul Friedman, sitting in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, granted the government's and the intervenors' Motion to Dismiss the lawsuit. SAA joined the lawsuit as a defendant-intervenor in the Spring of 2001 and was represented by Jim Angell of Earth Justice at the Federal District Court hearing. Other intervenors in the lawsuit include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Defenders of Wildlife, Wilderness Society, National Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club, and the National Wildlife Federation. For a summary of the background of the case, including an explanation of SAA's intervenor status, see *The SAA Archaeological Record* 1(3):4.

At the hearing, the government, the intervenors, and Mountain States all presented their case to Judge Friedman. At the conclusion of the hearing, Judge Friedman asked all of the participants to wait while he went to his chambers so that he could collect his thoughts and then issue an immediate ruling on the case. This was a relatively unusual turn of events at a hearing in a Federal District Court Case since ordinarily a judge will issue a written opinion. Judge Friedman indicated that he was issuing an oral opinion to give the losing party an opportunity to file an appeal quickly if they so desired.

Upon his return, Judge Friedman explained why he was dismissing the case brought by Mountain States. First, he stated that this was not a case to be decided upon based on the Property Clause of the Constitution. Instead, the issue was whether the Antiquities Act's delegation of power to the President was constitutional. Judge Friedman indicated that the Supreme

Court has held the delegation of power to the President to be unconstitutional in only two cases in its entire history. Delegations of authority to the President by Congress must provide the President with intelligible principles or standards to be constitutional. Judge Friedman concluded that the Antiquities Act of 1906, upon which President Clinton based his designations, is a proper delegation of authority to the President as it contains intelligible principles and therefore is constitutional. To further support this thesis, Judge Friedman indicated that intelligible principles or standards upheld by the Supreme Court have been fairly general. In this instance, the principles are clear and are limited. Judge Friedman also cited a recent decision issued by Judge Urbina, another Federal District Court Judge in the District Court for the District of Columbia, who ruled in *Tulare County et al. v. Bush et al.* (September 28, 2001) that the Antiquities Act's standards were sufficient and sufficiently limited.

Once deciding that the Antiquities Act was constitutional, the remaining question for Judge Friedman to decide was to what extent should courts review a Presidential decision of this nature. Judge Friedman concluded that judicial review is more limited with Presidential actions than with other kinds of government actions. In his view, facial adherence to a statute is all that is required and, in this case, President Clinton's Proclamations were consistent with the standards required in the Antiquities Act; his actions, therefore, were constitutional. Judge Friedman concluded that there are strong public policy reasons for limiting judicial review of Presidential actions of this nature. He said that it is not the court's role to second-guess the President's intentions, and it is not the court's role to look behind a proclamation that on its face complies with the Antiquities Act.

SAA is very pleased with Judge Friedman's decision as it upholds the President's right to designate national monuments under the Antiquities Act, an Act that Presidents have used since 1906 to establish national monuments that protect fragile archaeological sites. It is our understanding that Mountain States may appeal this decision to a Court of Appeals. As we go to print, that has not yet happened. We will keep you apprised of any further developments in this important case.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DENVER MEETING

Catherine M. Cameron and Curtis Nepstad-Thornberry

Catherine M. Cameron and Curtis Nepstad-Thornberry are at the University of Colorado.

The Annual Meeting is just around the corner with an exciting array of papers, symposia, workshops, forums, and roundtables. Come early and stay late! There will be something to stimulate every archaeological taste. The Denver meetings are big, with almost 120 symposia, 60 general sessions, and many opportunities for discussion and interaction with colleagues. We don't want you to miss a thing, so let us walk you through some of the highlights of the program.

Opening Session

The Opening Session on Wednesday evening, organized by Dean Saitta and sponsored by the Program Committee, showcases our "heart of the Old West" meeting location. "Integrating Multiple Histories of Western Pasts" features presentations on some of the most controversial issues of our times (Kennewick Man, the Sand Creek massacre) while showing how multiple lines of evidence (oral, documentary, and archaeological) can be woven into rich, complex understandings of past events. Patricia Nelson Limerick, historian and MacArthur scholar, will be the discussant for the session. Be sure to make your plane reservations to catch this session!

Opportunities for Interaction

In response to membership requests, SAA now offers several *interactive* formats that allow presenters to interact directly with their audience:

The forum allows discussion and interaction among a panel of experts and the audience. Themes are tightly focused and the audience is actively encouraged to join in the discussion. This year, forums ranging from "The Archaeology of Workshops" to "Archaeological Sites and the National Register of Historic Places" are scheduled.

The electronic symposium format is also interactive. Check SAAweb in February and read papers from "Pastoral Adaptations in Marginal Environments." In Denver, presenters will offer brief summaries of their papers and the rest of the session will be open discussion between symposium participants and the audience.

Posters—presented on Thursday and Friday—continue to be popular, so be sure to stop by the poster room. Visually stimulating, the poster format allows presenters and viewers who have common interests to interact. Topics this year range from archaeological curation to uses of the Arctic fox by Paleoeskimo. The poster room is usually a hubbub of animated conversation, so dive right in! It's lots of fun. This year's schedule also features several "poster symposia."

Another opportunity to interact with like-minded members is Friday's Roundtable Luncheons. The Program Committee has put together an intriguing set of topics and invited an eminent group of experts to serve as table hosts. As soon as you get your Preliminary Program, check out the listings and sign up for a table—they will go fast! Also on Friday, be sure to attend the Annual Business Meeting and Awards Ceremony. See who is being honored, how the society is organized, meet your officers, and listen to the ups and downs of the past year. Learn how you can become involved in the Society! On Saturday, the COSWA Roundtable Breakfast offers more opportunities for interaction on a variety of career-related themes. Don't miss it!

Sessions From Around the World

The Denver meeting possibly includes the largest-ever numbers of Paleoindian symposia and independently submitted papers—a total of almost 100 presentations. Because the Paleoindian sessions cover a wide range of site-specific and regional foci, they will likely attract a broad audience. Site-specific studies, including research at the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, excavations at the Big Eddy site in western Missouri, and interdisciplinary research at On Your Knees Cave in southern Alaska, provide new data on early Holocene adaptations and settlement. The latter symposium will also offer a 30-minute video that documents the perspectives of Native people, researchers, and cultural resource managers at On Your Knees Cave—so be sure to check it out!

Following trends identified by Barbara Mills and John Chamblee in their article in the November 2001 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (1[5]:24–28), the largest number of ses-



sions from any geographical area come from Mesoamerica. Over 31 sessions cover a breadth of Mesoamerican topics ranging from regional studies and site studies to topical and theoretical applications. Seventeen studies focus on the Maya, including “Kings and Foreigners, Commoners and Kin: The Bioarchaeology of Copan, Honduras” and a new perspective on Palenque in “Palenque Transformed.” In addition to the sessions on the Maya, you may be interested in one of several symposia detailing work in Mexico. For a regional perspective, check out the symposium on recent work conducted along the Oaxaca Coast. If your interest is site-specific symposia, several sessions on the central Mexican sites of Teotihuacan, Tenochtitlan, and Cholula might fit your bill. Or attend one of many sessions expanding on the rich theoretical tradition in Mesoamerican research, such as a session on commoner ideology.

This year will feature a symposium and a companion forum on Cuban archaeology organized by Shannon Dawdy. “Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Cuba: A New Era of Research, Dialogue, and Collaboration” is sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the SAA Program Committee. SAA is pleased to welcome the Cuban archaeologists who will be making presentations. The goal of the session and the forum “Encouraging Partnerships in Cuban Archaeology” is to facilitate communication between Cuban and North American scholars.

Other geographical areas are also well represented, addressing both regional and theoretical issues. In the New World, there are 18 sessions devoted to the archaeology of the Southwest. An

unusual number focus on the southern Southwest; studies of ritual and ideology are also prominent. Sessions also highlight research in the southeastern U.S., the Mid-Atlantic and New England, the Midwest and Great Lakes, the Northwest Coast and California, and the Arctic. Many sessions highlight aspects of South American archaeology, ranging from the preceramic period to the Inka. A symposium on Oceania explores fishing and farming in the colonization of the Pacific Islands. Old World symposia showcase studies ranging from the Middle Paleolithic to the historic period and explore such topics as Middle Paleolithic behavioral developments, the prehistory of Portugal, and upland landscapes of Sicily. Several sessions cover Asian archaeology, including “Space and Place in Central Asian Prehistory” and “Exploring the Past and Present in Japanese Archaeology.”

One of the pleasures of organizing the Annual Meeting is putting individually submitted papers together into general sessions. Most general sessions had a geographic theme, but others were organized topically and the resulting themes underscore current Society interests: “Archaeological Context, Stratigraphy, and Site Formation Processes,” “The Archaeology of Coastal Adaptations,” “Shreds of Evidence: Archaeological Textiles,” and “Archaeological Studies of Death and Burial.”

More Session Highlights

The importance of indigenous involvement in archaeology is highlighted in several sessions. For example, a forum sponsored by the Committee on Native American Relations, “Scratching the Surface: Implications of Indigenous Archaeology,” explores the meaning of indigenous archaeology and a greater indigenous involvement in the discipline and is comprised of a diverse panel of discussants. A general session, “Archaeology and Indigenous Perspectives,” addresses issues of indigenous involvement in archaeology around the world.

Continuing a trend that has developed in the past few years, there will be a number of sessions honoring scholars who have made significant contributions to the field of archaeology. Scholars to be honored include Cynthia Irwin-Williams, William D. Lipe, Guillermo Focacci Aste, and Douglas Schwartz. Another honorary session is “Celebrating 75 Years of the Journal *Antiquity*.”

The program features many sessions that showcase public

archaeology, especially site and collections management. As our ability to adequately curate our archaeological collections reaches a critical state, two sessions address this issue: “Our Collective Responsibility: The Ethics of Archaeological Collections Stewardship” and “Out of the Box and into the Future: Using Our National Archaeological Collections.” Other sessions focus on the National Register of Historic Places, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, and the statewide GIS-based archaeological predictive model in Minnesota. Archaeological ethics are featured in several sessions, including “The Register’s Grievance Process: A Forum.”

There are exciting theoretical offerings this year. Are you concerned about the rift among the subdisciplines of anthropology? In the symposium “Current Theoretical Perspectives and Directions in Sociocultural Anthropology: Implications for Archaeology,” sociocultural anthropologists discuss the latest theoretical developments in their field and show how these theories can be used in archaeological interpretation. Interested in the link between archaeological interpretation and the nature of archaeological data? “Archaeological Confessions: Between Materiality and Interpretation” explores these connections.

The study of ritual in the past is prominent in this year’s offerings, including a session sponsored by the SAA Student Affairs Committee, “Ritual, Religion, and Symbolic Behavior in the Archaeological Record,” paired sessions on ritual in Maya caves, and studies of religious movements in the Southwest. Several sessions focus on the performance aspects of ritual, including “Creating an Archaeology of Performance.” Other topical symposia include “Archaeology Under Dictatorship” and “Critical Perspectives on Archaeologists Working Abroad.”

New developments in archaeological methods are featured in a number of sessions. “Laser Ablation ICP-MS—A New Frontier in Chemical Characterization Studies” presents the results of a productive new method of chemical characterization of artifacts. Several sessions focus on the use of GIS, and others on remote sensing. The Fryxell session this year honors the paleoethnobotanical research of Deborah Pearsall; other paleoethnobotanical studies are featured in several other symposia and a general session. Zooarchaeological studies are prominent in several sessions including “Animals and Agriculture: Faunal Perspectives on the Agricultural Transition Worldwide.”

New developments in the study of stone tools and technology are showcased in several symposia and a general session. “Skillful Stones: Approaches to Knowledge and Practice in Lithic Technology” examines the implications of different skill levels among prehistoric knappers. “All Things Bright and Beautiful: Overlooked Meanings of Obsidian” explores the symbolic meaning of obsidian. Rock art continues to be hot subject with four symposia planned along with a general session devoted to this topic.



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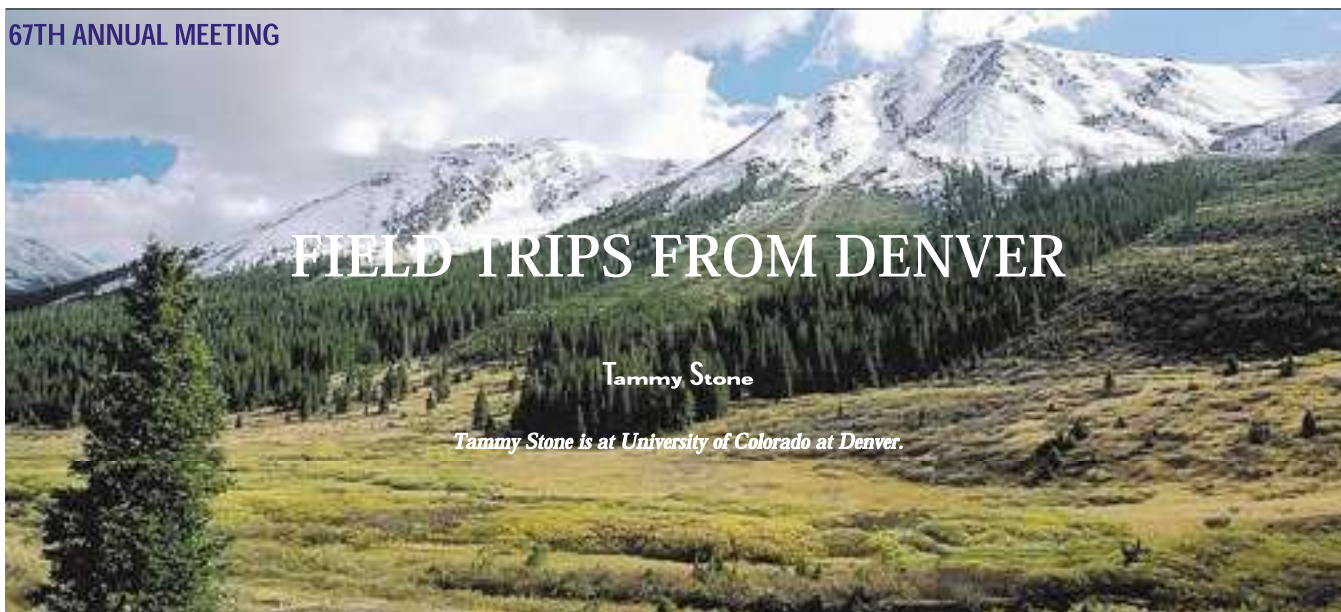
Tempus Fugit

In order to avoid the dreaded Thursday night sessions, we have had to pack our Thursday through Sunday schedule VERY tightly. Some sessions end only 15 minutes before the next session starts in the *very same room*. Presenters who use more than their allotted 15 minutes steal time from someone else. Please be considerate of your colleagues, practice your presentation before you come, and *stick to the 15-minute slot!!* Thanks very much!

See You in March!

With such an abundance of offerings, there should be something for every taste, so make your plans now! A word of caution: March is Colorado’s snowiest, so bring warm clothes. It is just as likely to be in the 70’s as the 30’s, however, so come prepared for anything. See you soon! ☺

67TH ANNUAL MEETING



FIELD TRIPS FROM DENVER

Tammy Stone

Tammy Stone is at University of Colorado at Denver.

When most people think of Denver, they rightly think of it as the gateway to the Rockies and Colorado skiing, famous for its champagne powder. Two ski resorts are close enough to Denver for a day trip. The first is Loveland Ski area, 56 miles west of Denver off of I-70. Located in the Arapahoe National Forest, the Loveland Ski resort offers both natural beauty and a number of ski runs that are rated for a variety of skill levels. For the beginning skier, Loveland Valley has gentle slopes and a ski school. Those interested in more heart-stopping runs gravitate to the Loveland Basin portion of the resort. More details can be found on their website at <http://www.skiloveland.com>.

If you will not have a car in Denver but still wish to ski, you can travel to the Winter Park Ski Resort by way of the Ski Train on the weekends. The ski train leaves Denver at 7:15 in the morning from Union Station downtown and, after a beautiful ride through the mountains, drops you at the main lift and lodge at Winter Park Ski resort at 9:30 am. It will pick you back up at 4:15 and bring you back to Denver by 6:30 pm. For details, go to their website at <http://www.skitrain.com>.

For those of you who don't mind making an overnight trip, Summit County is 85 miles west of Denver. Summit County is home to three major ski areas (Breckenridge, Keystone, and Arapahoe Basin) with two more (Copper Mountain and Vail) just a little further down I-70.

Regardless of whether you drive or take the ski train, you can rent your equipment at most resorts. However, these are popular locations in the spring and reservations for rental equipment, the ski train, and overnight lodging should be made well in advance. You can find links to the websites of most of the resorts and the ski train by going to the travel trade section at the Denver Visitor Bureau's site at <http://www.denver.org>.

If you are looking for a truly postmodern experience and a perfect example of how the public's view of the past is mediated by the world around them, travel south on I-25 to Colorado

Springs. Take Exit 141 West and drive six miles to the cliff dwellings museum where you will find a Southwestern cliff dwelling and adjacent pueblo constructed as an attraction at the turn of the last century to compete with Mesa Verde for tourists. The site also contains a museum with archaeological materials from the Southwest but is best known for its claim to be an example of some of the finest Native American architecture in the state (<http://www.cliffdwellingsmuseum.com>). To add to the postmodern, dancers from a number of the Plains tribes are hired to perform social and fancy dances in the summer months in the courtyard of the pueblo.

Colorado Springs also will be of interest to those of you with a geological bent. Garden of the Gods Park is a nature and geological preserve noted for its wildlife and red sandstone formations nestled against the base of Pikes Peak. To get to the park, take the Garden of the Gods Exit off of I-25 in Colorado Springs.

For the gamblers in the crowd, a 35-mile drive northwest of Denver (Hwy 6 to Hwy 119) will take you to Central City and Blackhawk. Both founded in the 1800s when mining was king, the towns of Central City and Blackhawk fell on hard times until limited stakes gambling was approved by the voters of Colorado. A portion of the tax proceeds from the gambling helps support historic preservation in the state.

Finally, for those who have a little extra time (a two-day trip), the drive west to Glenwood Springs is well worth the effort. Glenwood Springs can be reached by traveling west on I-70 and is the home of the world's largest outdoor mineral pool. The warm waters of the springs have long been heralded for their therapeutic properties, and in the late 1800s they became a spa and resort frequented by President Teddy Roosevelt. Even earlier, it was a tuberculosis sanitarium; its most famous patient was Doc Holiday. Nearby is the Sunlight ski area, with Aspen an hour away. You can find out more about Glenwood Springs at <http://www.hotspringspool.com>. ☺

TIPS FOR PREPARING PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS

Can't remember how many minutes of speaking time each typed page represents? Unsure of how big fonts should be on posters or slides? Tempted to cram as much data on your poster as possible? A number of articles in past issues of *The SAA Archaeological Record* and the *SAA Bulletin* have provided excellent advice on how to prepare presentations and posters for the annual meeting. These are invaluable resources, and many SAA members find it useful to pull the old issues off their shelves or search the online versions of the magazines as they plan their papers for the meeting.

The following bibliography features some of these helpful articles. If these issues are not readily available in your personal libraries, you can always visit SAAweb and peruse the online versions found at <http://www.saa.org/Publications/index.html>.

Kwas, Mary L.

2001 Communicating with the public, part I: slide-lecture tips. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 1(4):23–24.

Although this article is focused on speaking to the public rather than to your peers, many of the points are valuable no matter who your audience is. Especially useful are the tips on selecting slides for your presentation.

Welker, Eden A.

1997 Presenting—what an experience! *SAA Bulletin* 15(1):31.

This article is directed toward graduate students preparing their first professional presentation, but its suggestions are useful for everyone. Tips on the number of pages of text and slides to prepare are provided, as is advice on designing slides.

Baxter, Jane Eva

1996 Getting graphic! Making an effective poster. *SAA Bulletin* 14(5):9, 31.

More and more papers at the annual meeting are presented in poster sessions. Jane Eva Baxter's article features general advice on how to transform a standard academic paper into an engaging poster. Suggestions from a former poster judge are featured.

Neiman, Frasier D.

1994 A poster primer: a few tips for planning your poster session. *SAA Bulletin* 12(1):13–14.

One of the best articles on preparing a poster is provided by Frasier Neiman. Professional tips on color selection, selecting graphics, font sizes, and more are featured. Even though most posters today are printed out on large-format, full-color printers, most of the advice in this article is timeless. ☐

1/2 page vertical ad
film supplied



FROM THE PRESIDENT



Dear SAA members:

In the November issue, I informed you of the pending lawsuit against the Adam's Mark hotel chain over alleged discriminatory practices against members of a black college reunion in 1999 at the Daytona Beach, Florida hotel. A trial was scheduled for early November in Florida, but on November 5th, a U.S. District Court judge dismissed the Florida Attorney General's lawsuit, arguing that the suit was based on a state consumer protection law and hence belonged in a state rather than a federal court. The federal judge also postponed until January 2002 the NAACP suit brought on behalf of the original Black College reunion plaintiffs.

Then, just as we were going to press, the Adam's Mark and the NAACP announced that they had settled their suit out of court. Details are sketchy, but the *Denver Post* reported on December 4 that the settlement was for \$1.1 million (*The New York Times* gives the amount as \$2 million)—with funds to be distributed to the five original plaintiffs, other guests, and four historically black colleges. In addition, the Adam's Mark will drop legal action against organizations that had canceled activities at the hotel. The Adam's Mark website reports that the Florida lawsuit "is also being settled and dismissed."

It might be worth noting that in the original settlement that was dismissed in court previously, the Adam's Mark had agreed to pay \$8 million. The NAACP had also originally demanded that the Adam's Mark admit wrongdoing, but this is not mentioned in the news accounts, and the Adam's Mark website today still maintains that it did not discriminate.

SAA, of course, respects the U.S. judicial system, with its presumption of innocence and its promise of due process under the law. In the absence of a legal judgement, there is no clear path of action for SAA nor a clear reason for us to take any

action. I will note, however, that SAA has contracted with hotels through the year 2006 and none of these are properties of HBE, the parent company of Adam's Mark.

Most importantly, this issue has brought to my attention the fact that SAA has no formal policy statement on discrimination and equal treatment for its own internal activities or to guide its business contacts. I will bring such a statement to the Board meeting for its consideration in the spring.

Sincerely,

Bob Kelly

Bob Kelly
President

Achill Field School ad
1/4 page b/w

pick up from November 2001 issue, page 7

MEDIA RELATIONS COMMITTEE

ASSISTING THE SAA WITH MEDIA RELATIONS

Renata B. Wolyneć

Renata Wolyneć is Professor of Anthropology at the Edinboro University of Pennsylvania and a member of the SAA Media Relations Committee.

During the last annual meeting in New Orleans, members of the SAA Media Relations Committee entered into a conversation with our SAA Office liaison John S. Neikirk. The conversation centered around the question: “How can we as SAA members and members of the committee help the SAA office staff effectively interact with the media?” I continued this conversation with Mr. Neikirk into November and will share some aspects relevant to the committee’s pressing question.

John S. Neikirk is the full-time Manager, Publications at the SAA. As such, he manages the production and budgets for all printed material that comes to us as members, including *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, *The SAA Archaeological Record*, monographs, brochures, annual meeting books, and much more. He is also the SAA staff member responsible for working with the media.

Mr. Neikirk receives from 30–40 requests for information from the media each year. Usually there are no more than four requests per month. However, a “hot” issue such as cannibalism, Kennewick Man, or NAGPRA may initiate a whole flurry of calls. Science writers working for newspapers, TV stations, and magazines request information most often. Usually, journalists call the SAA to verify if a story is true or not, and ask to speak to an expert who can verify information. To journalists who have heard something from many sources, the SAA is the final word on the story. (Some of these same journalists call prior to the annual meetings and work directly with our press officer, Anntoinette Moore, to identify possible breaking stories at the meetings.) When Mr. Neikirk receives their call, journalists usually want to talk to someone that day (on some rare occasions within the hour). All, however, are on deadline, and three to four days is usually too late.

When a request is made, Mr. Neikirk immediately emails members of the SAA Media Relations Committee, stating who the journalist is, what the request is, what the time constraints are, and asks the committee to identify an archaeologist who can speak to the journalist. Once he receives a recommendation, he

calls the recommended archaeologist, explains the request, asks if he or she would be willing to talk to the journalist, then arranges for the contact to be made either by the archaeologist or by the journalist. This system rarely works perfectly. About one-half of the time, he receives no response from a committee member, cannot identify or locate an appropriate archaeologist, or the turnaround time is impractical (especially if people are in the field or in class). Clearly, time and accessibility are the two major problems in connecting a journalist with an appropriate expert. It takes the good part of a day to communicate with someone on the committee. The procedure of going back and forth, explaining the request to an archaeologist, and connecting him or her with a journalist takes additional time. An immediate “rush” request is virtually impossible to accommodate.

Let us return to the question we started with: “How can we as SAA members and members of the committee help the SAA office staff effectively interact with the media?” For the past six years, the Media Relations Committee has been in the process of assembling a database currently called the Press Information Referral Network. It consists of SAA members who have volunteered to take calls from the press. Participants in the referral network are aware that they do not represent the SAA’s official position, which is the responsibility of the SAA president or his/her designee. Their responsibility is to serve as occasional media contacts in order to verify, identify, confirm, or rebut the significance of specific news stories. (For more information, please refer to *SAA Bulletin*, November 1996 [14(5):7] and *SAA Bulletin*, September 2000 [18(4):7]). Working with John S. Neikirk, committee members will convert this information into a computerized database that should lessen the amount of time it will take to put a journalist in touch with an archaeologist. To date, the referral network database consists of 60 names. Although this number is a good beginning, it is insufficient to cover the range of questions, issues, or areas presented by journalists.

The Media Relations Committee is committed to the task of developing a more efficient, comprehensive, and responsive media relations system for the SAA. The Press Information Referral Network is a major component of this developing

system. Its success depends upon your participation. Please consider becoming a member of this network.

Please resubmit your name if your address or interests have changed, or become a member for the first time.

Please check one or both of the following:

- ☐ I am willing to be contacted by the media if they are in need of expert commentary.
- ☐ I am willing to write letters to various media-related companies to respond to already printed, aired, etc. materials if requested by the SAA and if my schedule permits.

Name & Title: _____

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____

When available: _____

FAX: _____

Email: _____

Expertise

Subject area(s): _____

Geographical area(s) _____

Please return this form, at your earliest convenience, to: Renata B. Wolyneć, Ph.D., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Edinboro University of PA, Edinboro, PA 16444, or email it to rbwolyneć@stargate.net or fax to (814) 732-2629. ☐

Geochron ad
p/u from Nov issue. pg 12

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FINDING FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Charles C. Kolb

*Charles C. Kolb is with the National Endowment for the
Humanities in Washington, DC.*

An integral part of archaeological field and laboratory work is to obtain funds to support the excavation, artifact processing, and preparation of the report. For other colleagues, the curation and storage of the collections and computerized data retrieval of cultural artifact documentation are paramount issues. Yet other colleagues desire to publish their findings in print or on the Internet, or to present topical or regional syntheses in professional or pedagogical seminars for peers or school teachers. Grantsmanship has become an integral part of the archaeologist's toolkit since promotion and tenure decisions in academe and advancement in the fields of CRM, museum studies, and city and state archaeological programs rely heavily on obtaining external funding.

Several programs at the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) provide financial support for the activities mentioned above—excavation, lab work, analysis, and report preparation—whether the applicant is affiliated with a nonprofit institution or is an independent scholar. A variety of funding opportunities outside of the NEH's Research Division are available, such as in Education, Preservation and Access, Public Programs, and Challenge Grants.

One type of NEH grant for archaeological projects is within the Collaborative Research program. These grants support original research undertaken by a team of two or more scholars or research coordinated by an individual scholar that because of its scope or complexity requires additional staff or resources beyond the individual's salary. Eligible projects include research leading to the preparation of scholarly publications that break new ground or offer fresh perspectives; editions of works or documents that are of value to scholars and general readers and

☞ NEH, continued on page 29



THE REGISTER

NEWS FROM THE REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Robert Clouse

Robert Clouse is a member of the Register's Board of Directors and Chair of the Register's Recruitment Committee.

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is more than a voluntary list of qualified archaeologists. It sets the standards for the entire profession and it is a voice for accountability within the discipline. Because it is important to reach the broadest possible audience with this message, in January 2000, the Register began an active recruitment campaign to double the number of Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs) by 2005. We are well on our way to meeting that goal. The Register began the year 2000 with 1,051 RPAs. There are now 1,530 individuals listed as Registered Professional Archaeologists—an increase of 50 percent in less than two years.

One reason for this growth is greater visibility for the Register. Many of you have seen the Register's booth at state, regional, and national archaeological meetings. In the past 12 months alone, Register board members and other RPAs have set up information booths at all major U.S. archaeological organizations' meetings, including the Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, and the American Anthropological Association. During that same period, RPAs have also helped by providing outreach at the Southeast Archaeological Conference, Plains Anthropological Conference, and Midwest Archaeological Conference. In addition, our message was carried to California and Texas archaeological society meetings in an effort to reach state-level organizations as well.

The Register has also produced an excellent new brochure that spells out the archaeological code of conduct and standards for research performance. The brochure serves as an invitation to eligible archaeologists to join the ranks of other RPAs and provides detailed information on the application process. This pamphlet is also a convenient mechanism to get information about ethics and research standards to students in introductory classes and for field school courses. If you would like copies of this document, contact the Register's business office at register@clemonsmgmt.com or stop by our booth and pick up a copy.

It is obvious that recruitment to an organization like the Register cannot be only the work of a few individuals. Recruitment that is a message from active members holds the greatest prom-

ise of a Register with a broad representative membership. The Board would like to invite other RPAs to assist us in getting the word out on the value of becoming a RPA. One way of aiding us in this effort is to agree to set up the Register's informational display at local or regional meetings. For information on helping out in this effort, please contact Robert Clouse, Board member and Chair of the Register's Recruitment Committee, by email at rclouse@bama.ua.edu; phone at 203-371-8718; or mail at 123075 Moundville Archaeological Park, Moundville, AL 35474. ☐

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20th Annual

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STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

INCORPORATING UNDERGRADUATES INTO GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH

Scott M. Fitzpatrick and Annie Caruso

Scott M. Fitzpatrick is a Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology at the University of Oregon. Annie Caruso is a sophomore in Anthropology at the University of Oregon; she has worked in the UO Archaeology Laboratory for over a year.

For many students in anthropology programs across the United States, the first hands-on experience in archaeology involves participation in a field school. This is an important part of undergraduate education that provides students with an opportunity to obtain practical archaeological experience including survey, mapping, and excavation. To the credit of many universities and colleges, field schools are an integral part of existing curricula.

The University of Oregon has a long tradition of providing field school opportunities. The annual Fort Rock Basin field school, run by Drs. C. Melvin Aikens and Dennis Jenkins, has been ongoing since 1989, with other archaeological field-training programs periodically taking place in different regions of the Northwest (e.g., Harney Basin and the Snake River Plain) and the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, Pohnpei, and Palau). While these field school experiences provide an important foundation for many undergraduates, the typical archaeology student rarely gets to see a project come to fruition. Although fieldwork is an essential component of archaeology, other aspects of research such as sorting and cataloging materials, artifact analysis, and publication are rarely part of the overall training "package."

To augment archaeological training for undergraduates, the Anthropology Department at the University of Oregon provides numerous opportunities for students to obtain experience in the field and laboratory. A recent development has been the Participatory Learning Experience (PLE), a program developed by Drs. Madonna Moss and Jon Erlandson. This program provides a formal opportunity for undergraduates to be immersed in various aspects of archaeological laboratory research. Graduate students play an important role in this program by providing dissertation projects (often the focus of the PLE) or overseeing faculty laboratory research projects.

Archaeologists have long relied on student assistance in both the field and laboratory to complete their research. The PLE program, however, is a formal and standardized version of this process that allows students to choose from a variety of projects and learn a range of archaeological techniques suited to their interests. A website (<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~mmoss/>

gateple.htm) created by Madonna Moss highlights the unique aspects of this program.

Participating students must complete 35 hours of lab work in a 10-week term. Students generally enroll for 1–2 credit hours per term. These credits can then be applied toward their degree. During the first year of the PLE program (1999–2000), 21 students enrolled for credits in Fall term, 16 in Winter, and 29 in Spring, completing 107 credits for a total of 374.5 hours. In the second year of the program (2000–2001), this number doubled, with 35 students enrolling during Fall term, 32 in Winter, and 27 in Spring, totaling 221 credits for 773.5 hours. (These numbers do not distinguish between students who registered for more than one term, only the number of students for each individual term.)

One of the advantages for undergraduates in the PLE program is the close supervision given by graduate students who spend a majority of their time working in the University of Oregon archaeological laboratories on research or contract projects. In circumstances where faculty cannot give regular attention to lab technicians because of teaching and administrative obligations, graduate students become an important intermediary when questions arise and projects progress to different stages of analysis. It is this regular person-to-person contact and quick access to information that helps PLE students learn archaeological laboratory procedures and maximize their exposure to artifactual and faunal materials.

Laboratory Research

Undergraduate students working in the archaeology lab as part of the PLE program have sorted vertebrate and invertebrate faunal assemblages; catalogued archaeological materials; prepared ceramic and rock samples for petrographic, X-ray diffraction, or other analysis; used computer-based map-making software packages; conducted quantitative analysis; and prepared radio-carbon samples.

Fitzpatrick's fieldwork in Western Micronesia illustrates the success of the PLE program. This research is concerned with investigating quarry sites where Yapese Islanders traveled hundreds

of kilometers to the Palauan Islands to carve their famous stone “money.” These large disks, carved from the natural limestone caves in Palau’s Rock Islands, were an exotic valuable used as an exchange item on Yap (Fitzpatrick 2001). Because the Yapese lived and worked at these sites, there is an abundance of habitation material, lithic debitage, and tools used during the quarrying process that have been brought to the University of Oregon for analysis.

This project has provided a substantial amount of cultural material that has been the focus of work for more than 20 PLE students since 1999. Nearly all of these students have continued working through successive academic years and have been involved with various stages of analysis. They have sorted and identified shellfish, analyzed ceramics and lithic debitage, illustrated and photographed artifacts, and improved shellfish comparative collections.

Undergraduates have also assisted in detailed aspects of archaeological research on assemblages from Oregon, California, Alaska, American Samoa, Pohnpei, and Easter Island. These students have worked with Drs. Jon Erlandson, Madonna Moss, and William Ayres; graduate students Torben Rick, René Velanoweth (a recent Ph.D. now at Humboldt State University), Robert Losey, and Pat O’Grady; and Oregon State Museum of Anthropology archaeologists Dennis Jenkins, Brian O’Neill, and Pam Endzweig. Undergraduates have assisted in identifying faunal remains, cataloging and illustrating artifacts, water-screening and flotation, and other important activities. In the PLE program, undergraduates learn valuable research skills, and graduate students gain volunteers who help complete the often daunting task of analyzing dissertation materials.

Although many undergraduate students choose to participate in the PLE program, this is by no means a requirement to work on archaeological projects. Many advanced students, some of whom may not have room in their schedule to enroll for PLE credits, simply decide to work on a volunteer basis.

Benefits for Undergraduate Students

The practical skills that undergraduates develop while working in the archaeological laboratory involve more than just learning one specific skill. Students not only accentuate their natural talents (e.g., artifact illustration), but also discover new ones as they are challenged with learning other analytical skills. Once students become involved in a project, they begin working closely with others involved in the same task. This environment encourages the sharing of ideas and techniques in a team-oriented approach. Independent decision-making is also exercised by PLE students who are encouraged to think of ways to improve and streamline lab operations. From an archaeological standpoint, involvement in laboratory analysis opens up a whole array of opportunities to students as they quickly gain a better understanding of how methods are applied. Often this early



Figure 1: Two PLE students, Annie Caruso (left) and Cassidy DeBaker (right), identifying shellfish remains recovered from Palau, Micronesia (photo by B. Diveley).

experience leads to fieldwork and/or publishing opportunities. Most importantly, working in the archaeology lab provides undergraduate students with the training, encouragement, and knowledge that prepares them for professional archaeological careers.

Summary

Incorporating undergraduates into graduate student or faculty research is fairly common in most active research institutions. In fact, we would be hard pressed to find an archaeologist today who does not recognize the valuable contributions that students make to field and laboratory projects. The opportunities students have at the University of Oregon, whether through the PLE program, individual research, classroom-based projects, or volunteering, enable them to learn vital analytical skills beyond excavation and survey. Graduate students at the University of Oregon, nearly all of whom are actively engaged in field research and the analysis of archaeological assemblages in the laboratory, have become a constant and integral part of teaching undergraduates the standard methodological and analytical techniques that archaeologists use today.

Graduate students at the University of Oregon are also currently bringing undergraduates into the field, often choosing to purposely write student support into their grant proposals. Fitzpatrick brought two students to Palau in 1999 and eight in 2000 to work on cooperative research projects with Palauan archaeologists. These arrangements had the added benefit of allowing students to come full circle in a research program—participating in the field and then working with the recovered materials back at the university. In many cases, this has led to the reporting of results for course papers, professional conferences, and publication (see DeBaker and Watson 2001; Fitzpatrick and Diveley n.d.; and Watson and DeBaker 2000 for some recent examples).

The aim of the PLE program and undergraduate student involvement in graduate research is to foster and enhance research and learning. As students ourselves, we recognize the utility of working together to complete research objectives and feel privileged to pass along what we have learned to others. ☐

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Fitzpatrick, S. M., and B. Diveley

n.d. Strategies for the Movement and Transport of Stone Money Disks in the Western Carolines, Micronesia. Paper to be presented at the Society for American Archaeology Conference, Denver, CO, March 20–24, 2002.

Watson, B., and C. DeBaker

2000 An Applied Approach to Archaeological Research in Micronesia: Cooperative Field Experiences with Indigenous Archaeologists. Paper presented at the Northwest Anthropological Conference, Spokane, WA, April 6–8, 2000.

“Discovering the Money: Finding Federal Funding for Archaeology” is a free workshop scheduled for the annual meeting of the SAA in Denver on Saturday, March 23, 2002 from 10:00 a.m. to noon, with individual consultations scheduled thereafter. Preregistration is required, as the numbers of spaces are limited. Led by professional archaeologists from the NEH program staff, the workshop will provide a basic orientation to opportunities and offer specialized advice. Information about other funding sources such as NSF, Wenner-Gren, and National Geographic will also be summarized. The workshop will emphasize the basic parameters of grantsmanship, from strategies and tactics in planning the project, to assembling information for preparing the proposal, to finding cost share, to disseminating research results. Practical advice and considerations such as consulting with an appropriate program officer, obtaining samples of successful applications, negotiating with your institutional grants administrator, and “dos and don’ts” will be discussed.

STUDENT AFFAIRS EVENTS AT THE SAA ANNUAL MEETING

The SAA Student Affairs Committee is proud to announce that it is sponsoring two events for the annual meeting in Denver. Please look for them in your preliminary program.

Symposium: Ritual, Religion, and Symbolic Behavior in the Archaeological Record

Co-Organizers: Michelle Woodward and Gordon F. M. Rakita
Discussants: Rosemary Joyce (UC - Berkeley) & Steve Lekson (University of Colorado)

The study of ritual, religion, and other symbolic behavior has waxed and waned in predominance throughout the history of anthropological research. The current revival of these concepts in anthropology as a discipline offers archaeologists a diversity of approaches and methods to interpret the archaeological record. As our theoretical understanding of ritual, religion, and symbolic behavior matures, more archaeologists are willing to incorporate these complex concepts into their research of ancient lifeways. Representing a diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches and geographical locations, the papers in this symposium explore ritual, religion, and other symbolic behavior as they are expressed in the archaeological record.

Forum: Interdisciplinary Research and the Future of Graduate Education in Archaeology

Co-Organizers and Co-Moderators: E. Christian Wells and Dawn Mooney Digrius

Participants: Dr. Jane E. Buikstra, University of New Mexico; Dr. James H. Burton, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Dr. Andrea K. L. Freeman, University of Calgary; Marcela Esqueda, Kenyon College; Elizabeth de Grummond, University of Michigan; Dr. Ian Hodder, Stanford University; Dr. Richard M. Leventhal, School of American Research; Gregson Schachner, Arizona State University; Dr. Robert H. Tyskot, Southern Florida University; Dr. Patricia A. Urban, Kenyon College

Archaeological research has historically been divided among different academic disciplines, and there has been a corresponding variation in intellectual traditions and methodological approaches between disciplines. Increasingly, graduate programs seek to educate a new kind of research scientist who is broader, more flexible, more collaborative, and more adept at linking issues in the humanities and the life, earth, and social sciences than heretofore. Participants will contribute their thoughts and answer questions on the interdisciplinary nature of archaeological research and the steps that are currently being taken by graduate programs to integrate method, theory, and data from different academic disciplines. ☐

BORES, BLUFFING, AND DISGRACEFUL ARCHAEOLOGY

Paul G. Bahn

Paul G. Bahn is a freelance archaeologist and author of numerous books and articles. He is the co-author with Colin Renfrew of Archaeology: Theories, Methods & Practice (3rd ed. 2000), and he recently edited The Penguin Archaeology Guide (2001).

"He's an arch.... arch.... anyway, he digs for things which aren't no manner of good to anybody."
(John Wyndham, *The Secret People*)

Bores

As anyone who frequents them knows, archaeologists are a pretty boring crowd on the whole. And to the public, the image of the archaeologist—rightly or wrongly, but mostly rightly—is one of extremes: either the all-action, super-cool Indiana Jones (and how many archaeologists fit that description?), or an eccentric, humorless bore. For example, in the very first episode of BBC Television's sitcom "Hi-de-Hi" about a dismal English holiday-camp of the 1950s, the newly appointed entertainments manager, Jeffrey Fairbrother, was supposed to be a Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge who had decided on a change of job because his wife had said he was far too boring.

In academic circles, archaeologists and humor were not bedfellows until relatively recently. The great pioneer was undoubtedly Glyn Daniel whose many years of gossipy, jokey editorials in *Antiquity* (1958–86) still shine out; the volume of the "Best of" these editorials (Daniel 1992) is a pleasure to dip into, while Glyn's autobiography, *Some Small Harvest* (1986), contains some hilarious anecdotes. The contrast with the writings of Grahame Clark, his predecessor as Disney Professor in Cambridge, is total. We shall not see his like again.

When I studied "Arch and Anth" at Cambridge 30 years ago, there was precious little humor around. Several lecturers embarrassed both us and themselves with the "faculty joke"—i.e., "anthropology is the study of man, embracing woman," which was no funnier then than it is now, though we all tittered politely. Glyn's lectures were in a class of their own for humor and anecdotes, but others such as David Clarke and John Coles could sparkle sometimes, while Eric Higgs, the very dullest of lecturers, could be wickedly amusing in private.

Inserting humor into archaeological writings occurred sporadically; apart from Glyn's work, one should mention a pioneering study by Warwick Bray concerning humor and cartoons in archaeology (1981). Across the Atlantic, Kent Flannery soon established himself for awhile as the arch-exponent. In France, François Bordes had a great sense of humor; as did his draughtsman, Pierre Laurent, whose cartoon book *Heureuse Préhistoire* (1965) was, and remains, outstanding. From the early 1970s onward, the practice of writing serious papers with jokey titles spread rapidly in the English-speaking archaeological world, though not elsewhere: in France, for example, only Bordes comes to mind even now as having tried this (1980), with his "Savez-vous remonter les cailloux à la mode de chez nous?" Elsewhere it still seems taboo—indeed one Spanish professor has published a paper that grumpily tut-tuts about this levity in titles (Barandiarán 1993:8–9).



"In England, the Saxon king Edmund Ironside was assassinated while seated on a wooden lavatory [by] someone hiding in the pit below..." From *Disgraceful Archaeology*, by Paul Bahn and Bill Tidy, p. 27 (Tempus Publishing, 1999).

My own paper "No sex, please, we're Aurignacians" (1986) was sat upon for two years by a Spanish journal until I learned on the grapevine that its humor was simply not acceptable (nor was its criticism of the abbé Breuil), so I withdrew it and published it in Australia, a country whose late arrival on the archaeological scene has ensured that it has no such hang-ups: *Australian Archaeology*, for example, is always one of the liveliest and most humorous of journals.

Where contributions by non-archaeologists are concerned, Gary Larson's "Far Side" cartoons are pre-eminent today (e.g., 1989), deservedly enjoying worldwide popularity, but we should not forget Laurent's above-mentioned pioneering contribution to the genre, Gonick's (1990) *Cartoon History of the Universe*, Macaulay's classic (1979) *Motel of the Mysteries*, Hankey's collection of artefactual drawings (1985), or the fact that Bill Tidy (e.g., in Bahn 1996, and currently in *Archaeology, Antiquity, and British Archaeology*), Mike Williams (1987), and others in Britain have long maintained production of great cartoons on archaeological themes.

Bluffing

This was the state of play when, in 1988, I was asked to write the "Archaeology" volume in the *Bluffer's Guide* series (Bahn 1989). There were ground rules—fixed length, no illustrations, and a semi-factual/semi-humorous style—which made the task a little daunting. But the major problem was lack of a precedent. Perhaps the nearest thing, albeit completely different, was Rahtz's *Invitation to Archaeology* (1985). Basically, I had to start from scratch, though I happily acknowledge the influence of the writings of Glyn Daniel, Kent Flannery, and Paul Courbin's hilarious *What is Archaeology?* (1988).

I genuinely thought the *Bluffer's Guide* audience would be minute, and in fact wrote it for my own amusement and with a half-dozen friends in mind who I knew to have a sense of humor about their subject. I was absolutely astounded by its popularity, which made me regret I took a fee instead of a royalties deal. Tales reached me of pirate photocopies circulating everywhere (no skin off my nose owing to the above-mentioned fee); German professors wrote to say how their enjoyment of it proved their nation had a sense of humor; France's top archaeological bureaucrat translated it into French for his own amusement; foreign editions appeared all over the place, from Greece to Mexico; and in Harvard, a graduate student rushed up and told me I was a cult (at least I think that's what he said).

I was pleased but bewildered by these reactions, which only prove that one should always write for oneself, as it's impossible to predict what others will find amusing. I was reminded of how amazed everyone was 30 years ago when the first countries outside Britain to go crazy about Monty Python were Norway and Germany—Canada and the USA followed much later, and France later still. Different countries, different regions have differing senses of humor. As they say, you can tell a particular joke in Glasgow but nobody in Manchester will laugh at it—mainly because they can't hear it.

One incidental but amusing aspect of the book is that very few of the people who appear in it seem to have recognized themselves (though everyone else recognizes them), while many people who fear they

are in it are not! And it was gratifying to find colleagues from Argentina or Israel congratulating me for depicting the situation in their countries so well, when of course I had done no such thing—it just goes to show that some characters and features of the archaeological world are universals.

Disgraceful Archaeology

When I began to jot down notes for the *Bluffer's Guide*, I ran through the gamut (very short as gamuts go) of jokes about archaeology. First, there was Agatha Christie's famous bon-mot about an archaeologist being the best possible husband because the older his wife gets the more interested he is in her. That seemed a little tame. At the other extreme were a number of tasteless jokes that would almost certainly offend the sensibilities of one group or another. I certainly did not wish to put those into print.

In between there were various corny gags such as "archaeologists have excavated the prison at Pompeii and uncovered the bodies of several hardened criminals"; or "in Mexico, archaeologists believe they've found the lost city of Tecotuhuatahicahtiacl. They're having great difficulty in digging it up and even greater difficulty in saying it." "The teeth of a prehistoric mammoth were found today in Sussex, a double event according to archaeologists—not only are they the world's oldest teeth, but they were found in the world's largest glass of water." "An Oxford University professor has returned from the Middle East with the Dead Sea Scrolls. However, it's clearing up nicely, and he'll be back at work on Monday."

Frank Bock, of the American Rock Art Research Association, sent me a hilarious list of "Laws of Rock Art Recording," including: "If a recording team, headed by a Ph.D. with 25 years experience in recording rock art, spends one month at one panel, 75% of the photographs will be blurred," and "the youngest child of the newest member of the team . . . will produce the best photographs, all taken with an instamatic camera." Or, "After travelling 50 miles to the site from base camp, over four-wheel drive terrain, the surveyor will realize he left the transit, tripod, and plane-table back at camp" (Bock 1988).



"Some public cesspools were so big that, when they were cleaned out, they filled 100–120 barrels..." From *Disgraceful Archaeology*, by Paul Bahn and Bill Tidy, p. 103 (Tempus Publishing, 1999).

None of this stuff made it into the *Bluffer's Guide*. But a few modifications were made to its new edition (1999). Some time later, I was asked by Oxford University Press to write a very short introduction to archaeology (1996) in a lighthearted way, and I was fortunate enough to have Bill Tidy, Britain's foremost cartoonist, as its illustrator. He produced some gems for the volume. Bill has long loved archaeology, and after that project he contacted me with the idea of jointly producing a new, irreverent, and indeed scandalous volume, *Disgraceful Archaeology* (Bahn and Tidy 1999), which would focus on the aspects of the human past that are normally ignored in the literature—the bawdy, the scatological, the shocking. It was an education and a pleasure to put the book together—at first we had some problems finding a publisher brave enough to take it on, but the director of the company that accepted it decreed that we could be as politically incorrect as we wished providing that it was all true. We cannot guarantee that everything in the book is true, but we can state that we made nothing up, and that everything in the text was already published somewhere; Bill's cartoons, of course, were all original. Since then, we have presented the book in a couple of venues, including the British Museum, with a kind of "double act" where I speak and show slides, while Bill spontaneously draws cartoons on an overhead projector. I always try to include some pictures that he has not seen before, in order to make him think on his feet, at which he is superbly gifted.

The bottom line is that we have fun at these events, and we also had tremendous fun selecting material for the book. It may be shocking to some, but most readers, like members of our live audiences, seem to find it funny, which was our hope and intention. Despite their reputation for dullness, many archaeologists, all over the world, have their office doors and faculty corridors festooned with cartoons about their subject. It is crucial not to take one's work and one's profession too seriously, and to avoid pomposity at all costs. There are certainly some archaeologists who lack a funny bone, in accordance with the public view of them, but fortunately the majority seem to enjoy poking fun at themselves and their subject. ☐

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THE FUTURE OF INTERNET PUBLISHING IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Paul R. Cackler and Joel Tyberg

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Five or six years ago, it would have been necessary to begin an article about internet publishing with a fairly lengthy description of what the internet is, how it is accessed, and why it is a useful tool. Today, in contrast, the vast majority of archaeologists have used the internet, and for most it has become an indispensable tool for communication and information retrieval. But archaeology as a discipline, and archaeologists as individuals, have yet to widely embrace the electronic publication of scholarly materials, much less the dissemination of such publications on the internet. There have been recent exceptions. A few books from university and academic presses do include companion compact discs, and some printed publications are being placed on the internet. For example, Dumbarton Oaks has made a number of its books available in electronic form on their website (<http://www.doaks.org/etexts.html>). The electronic versions, which are identical to the printed copy, can be viewed, downloaded, and even printed for individual use using the free Adobe Acrobat Reader. Dual-format publications such as these are becoming more common, but printed books continue to be the accepted—and expected—medium by which scholars publish their work.

Archaeologists are not alone in their general perception of electronic publications. *Pediatrics* is a biomedical journal that has been publishing in a dual format for three years: a traditional print journal complimented by additional peer-reviewed articles that are available only online (<http://www.pediatrics.org>). A recent study by Anderson and others (2001) found that submitting authors thought their online publications in *Pediatrics* were second-tier even though online articles were cited at only a slightly lower rate than printed articles. To quote one online author interviewed by the study, “there is a misperception that the electronic pages [are] a second prize.” Another author thought that to be published in the online section was “disheartening.”

In a study of the perception of scholarly electronic publishing within the Florida State University system, Aldrin Sweeney (2000) received mixed responses to his survey questions. While 34% of administrators and faculty thought that “the peer-review process is as thorough in electronic journals as with paper journals,” 29% disagreed and a full 37% had no opinion. It is encouraging that 67% believed that electronic publishing does not “undermine the integrity of academic rigor,” but a third (33%) of those surveyed either believed that electronic publications should not be counted in tenure reviews or had no opinion on the matter.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Electronic Publication

The abundance of negative opinion regarding electronic publication is surprising, considering its many demonstrative advantages. For instance, electronic publishing is much cheaper than print publishing. Many of us probably already own the equipment required for self-publishing. In professional publishing, *Pediatrics* reports that they are able to publish an additional 700–800 pages online per year at less than 20% of the variable cost of print publishing. Other studies by Colin Day (1998) and Andrew Odlyzko (1998) report a 20–30% cost savings for online journals, books, and monographs. Electronic publishing is also extremely space efficient and portable. It is possible to fit many large books onto a single CD-ROM that can easily be carried with a laptop into a classroom or the field. There would be



The Ceren Web Resource (<http://ceren.colorado.edu>) features details of the excavation data, including the preliminary reports from each season, artifact databases, and numerous interactive animations of 3-D architectural reconstructions.

countless benefits to having an entire research library available in the field on a small stack of CDs.

These three features—space efficiency, portability, and reduced cost—allow for possibilities that are rarely considered in traditional academic publishing. Because of their unique characteristics, site reports are ideal candidates for electronic publication (Hoopes 1999). A good example is the companion CD-ROM to the forthcoming site report for Cerén (<http://www.utexas.edu/utpress>), a prehispanic site in El Salvador excavated by Payson Sheets. The printed site report emphasizes interpretation and synthesis, while the companion CD-ROM and website (<http://ceren.colorado.edu>) contain details of the excavation data. The CD-ROM includes six slide shows illustrating features of the site, numerous interactive animations of 3-D architectural reconstructions, the preliminary reports from each season, and artifact databases.

However, even the most vocal advocate of electronic publishing has to admit to potential disadvantages. One is simply preservation. Technology is always changing, and as archaeologists begin producing a corpus of digital publications, who will be responsible for ensuring their

availability in a current format? While preservation is a valid concern, we wonder if it won't prove to be an easier task than it first appears. As technology improves, techniques for preserving electronic data will become better in unforeseeable ways. Because electronic publications can be efficiently produced in very small quantities—essentially printed on demand at no extra cost—publication companies should be committed to keeping their e-books available. The advantage to publishers would be that the same publications could be sold and resold in perpetuity. The advantage for end-users is that publications would always be available.

Another disadvantage is that it can be difficult to read large amounts of text on a computer screen. Most computer monitors display at only 72 dots per inch (dpi) while laser printers commonly print at 600 dpi. Several companies are addressing this issue by developing software that improves the clarity of type on monitors. The Adobe Acrobat eBook Reader software improves the sharpness of text with what Adobe calls “CoolType” technology. Likewise, the Microsoft Reader program uses “ClearType” technology. Some companies are also trying to address the undeniable observation that we like the feel, touch, smell, and weight of a printed book. A handful of e-book reading devices that address some of these issues are available, but have yet to be widely adopted. The devices are about the size and weight of a standard book, easily portable, and can hold multiple downloaded books.

Perhaps the biggest roadblock to electronic publishing is the reluctance of academia to embrace it. While it is likely that publication companies will commit to keeping their electronic publications in a current, compatible medium, and that technology will continue to improve the clarity of text on digital screens, perception by professional archaeologists and their employers may be the most difficult to change. Why publish an e-book when much of the current criteria for career advancement looks to traditional print formats? How many universities have clear provisions for considering electronic publications in the tenure review process? As reported by Aldrin Sweeney, Rutgers formally recognizes e-publications in its academic review process. However, other universities, such as the 10 that comprise the Florida State University system, do not. In his survey of Florida State University administrators and faculty members, Sweeney found that respondents had to "grapple with the question as it comes up."

Although it can be difficult to avoid using the terms "electronic publishing" and "internet publishing" interchangeably, these are two very different things. Electronic publishing refers to making a paper or book available in electronic format, such as putting an Adobe Acrobat PDF file on a CD-ROM. The CD can then be distributed through normal channels. In contrast, internet publishing consists of taking a publication already in electronic form and disseminating it over the internet. The internet is the primary distribution channel, whether access rights are sold or viewing and downloading are free. One obstacle facing the acceptance of electronic publishing is the tendency to equate an electronic format with dissemination over the internet. Information on the internet is often perceived as lacking legitimacy. In some instances, this is absolutely true, but it is not always the case. For example, news stories found on *The New York Times'* website (<http://www.nytimes.com>) will probably be interpreted in the same way as if they were printed on paper. Additionally, if you visit the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* on-line (<http://www.britannica.com>), or the Bureau of Land Management's website (<http://www.blm.gov>), you will most likely perceive the information there as accurate and complete.

With the growth of the internet, scholars have been encouraged to share and publish data themselves. The ease by which self-published works can be disseminated is a great feature of the internet, but this is also a drawback because it can be detrimental to their credibility. Making data and papers available on the internet is an excellent way to share information with collaborators and peers, but the problem is that larger audiences have no way to evaluate the authenticity of the materials. The issue is no different than if the cost of paper publishing suddenly dropped dramatically, and everyone had low-cost access to professional printing and book-binding machines. If 500 one-person presses suddenly sprang up overnight and began printing books authored by the owner-publisher, few of them would be taken very seriously. Obviously, much of the reason printed books have so much credence today is because presses take the necessary measures to ensure that the publication meets accepted standards of scholarship. The most prestigious academic publication houses have long histories of producing quality works and frequently have the backing of major well-respected universities.

Looking to the Future

What does this mean for the future of electronic archaeological publications, and in particular, their dissemination over the internet? First, it seems clear that self-publication, whether in printed or electronic form, whether distributed by word of mouth or on the internet, will never have the same legitimacy enjoyed by traditional publications. Non-peer-reviewed self-publication will only be as good as your personal reputation.

Second, if electronic publication is to enjoy increased legitimacy, it will have to be endorsed either by existing academic presses or by new professional publication houses that specialize in electronic publications. Electronic publications should be subjected to the same review process as traditional printed matter. Hoopes (2000) recently suggested that historically stable professional organizations such as the SAA could leverage their membership and financial resources to create and maintain an approved elec-

Information on the internet is often perceived as lacking legitimacy

tronic database of quality scholarly information. In this scenario, the SAA would sponsor peer-review of electronic materials. Those approved would be made available and maintained on the SAA website.

Though it will take time before electronic publications become fully accepted by professional and academic archaeologists, constantly improving technology will undoubtedly help this process. Other professions have been successfully using the internet to make information available to their audiences for some time. A good example of this can be seen in services such as WestLaw (<http://www.westlaw.com>) and the Environmental Law Reporter (<http://www.eli.org>), both of which are available in electronic format. Because these information services have been available in printed form for decades, their legitimacy in electronic form is not questioned. These services are highly esteemed and widely utilized by legal professionals, many who would be hard pressed to rely solely on traditional printed versions.

Finally, it seems to be a natural progression to disseminate professionally published electronic materials over the internet. We like the example set by the Human Area Relations Files in making their electronic database available on a subscription basis to interested parties such as libraries (<http://www.yale.edu/hraf/>). Another good example is the recently available Dolores Archaeological Project database and *User Guide* that can be found and downloaded for free from the Anasazi Heritage Center's website (<http://www.co.blm.gov/ahc/hmepage.htm>). The SAA has a number of electronic resources available, including a searchable cumulative index of *Latin American Antiquity* (<http://www.saa.org/Publications/>). All of these examples show what can be accomplished when well-established and widely recognized organizations turn to the power of the internet for disseminating information. ☐

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PROFESSIONALISM IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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The meaning of professionalism in archaeology was recently debated over the ACRA-L discussion list. The conversation centered on the attainment of a graduate degree as one requirement to be a Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA). A number of the participants argued that the graduate degree requirement was an elitist attempt by academic archaeologists to maintain control of the discipline, and that it denigrated the contributions of archaeologists who did not have graduate degrees. Others on the list argued that a post-graduate degree was a necessity in today's world of archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (CRM). Still others argued that professionalism will not be addressed properly in archaeology without some form of certification or even licensing. It appeared to me that a good portion of rancor generated by the discussion was a reflection of the academic-CRM division that we have seen in the practice of archaeology for the past 30 years. In this article, I would like to address some of these issues, particularly the idea of graduate training, as I see them through the lens of 20 years of attempting to bridge the gap between academic and CRM archaeology.

My Formative Experiences and Perspective

I grew up in a working-class household, and since the age of 12, I have held at least one, and often two or more, jobs. These jobs included stints as a janitor, stockboy, hydraulic punch press and brazing furnace operator, assembly-line worker, broiler chef, steel warehouseman, copy machine repairman, library supervisor, and secretary. For several years, I worked for a large corporation that put me through an intensive course in business

administration before letting me loose as a manager in one of their restaurants. In graduate school, I taught anthropology classroom and field courses at several community colleges, worked as an archaeological technician for several CRM firms, and managed the first espresso-style coffee shop in Evanston, Illinois. In 1986, I co-founded a successful CRM firm with a partner who runs it very profitably to this day. In 1988, I sold my half of the company back to my partner and took a position in academia, where I continued to conduct CRM projects until 1997, when I came to Milwaukee. Altogether, this eclectic mélange of corporate, entrepreneurial, academic, and blue-collar experiences has provided me with a perspective on CRM, archaeology, careers, professionalism, and jobs that I have found differs from that of many of my colleagues.

Professionalism Defined

I would suggest that a professional is a person who makes a commitment to meet the most stringent standards of his or her field of endeavor. Those standards are defined by the community of peers who engage in that field of endeavor. Not all professionals attain the highest status in their fields—not everyone can be the CEO. Professionals continually work to improve their position in their field, however, by gaining experience and taking on challenges as they find them. By my definition, I believe that I qualified as a professional restaurateur, and I am a professional archaeologist. I was not a professional television builder or brazing furnace operator.

RPA and Graduate Degrees

After reading the litany of complaints lodged against academic archaeologists, graduate programs, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists during the course of the ACRA-L thread, I came away with a number of impressions. First, the Register is an organization that attempted to gain general membership via SAA, SHA, and AIA, and in doing so, lost its bearings. It has failed utterly, despite good intentions, to demonstrate its relevance to most archaeologists. To become a Registered Professional Archaeologist, one must meet three requirements, aside from paying dues and signing an oath to be ethical. First, the candidate must have field and laboratory experience totaling a minimum of 52 weeks, including supervised and supervisory

Associate Editor's Note: After a recent spirited exchange on the ACRA-L internet discussion list, I asked Dr. Robert Jeske, one of the most cogent and erudite of the combatants, to summarize his various postings into an article for this column. The opinions expressed are his own and do not necessarily represent my views (although I do agree with much that he says) or those of SAA. My hope is that this column will stimulate discussion of these issues in offices and departments across the profession.

—Lynne Sebastian

experience. Second, he or she must have earned a graduate degree. Third, the candidate must have completed a study in which a substantial data set was used to examine a theoretically based problem. The study must be the equivalent of a masters thesis or Ph.D. dissertation, rather than a descriptive report.

These requirements are what makes the Register irrelevant to most archaeologists. Almost any academic archaeologist will meet these requirements. Since virtually no state, federal, or international government requires registration as a condition for conducting research, however, academics tend to consider the Register a CRM-related issue (a position strengthened by the Register's own marketing strategy) and see little reason to join. CRM archaeologists fall into two camps: those who meet the requirements and those who do not. Those who do are in the same position as the academic archaeologists. Those who do not may fairly ask who died and made the Register king? Why should they go through a lot of trouble to complete requirements for registration in order to be considered a "Registered Professional" when that designation has little or no practical application in their lives?

My second observation is that the ease with which academic archaeologists can meet the Register's requirements gives rise to resentment and contempt from a portion of the CRM archaeology community. One continual refrain in the ACRA-L thread was that the Register's definition of professionalism boils down to a graduate degree. The other two requirements were not considered important. The graduate degree was *the* key from the perspective of these critics. It is clear to me from the thread that there is a large (or at least vocal) group of people in the CRM archaeological community who believe that a graduate degree represents little or nothing beyond completion of a nonutilitarian course of study. They believe that a B.A. degree and experience are all that one needs to be as competent as anyone else in the field, and they see CRM archaeology as much less intellectually demanding than law, medicine, or accounting. They argue that those who believe that a graduate degree is important are elitists attempting to denigrate the practical contributions of others to the field of archaeology (and/or CRM). When it comes to the history of the discipline, they trace their parentage back to the antiquarians and dilettanti of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries, rather than the academic departments and museums that nurtured modern archaeology in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They make three basic arguments against the idea of a graduate degree being necessary for professionalism:

1. Many famous or important archaeologists did not have graduate degrees.
2. They have worked with Ph.D.s who could not dig their way out of a golf course sand trap, but know non-degreed people with years of experience who are excellent archaeologists.
3. Graduate school is expensive, so we exclude poor and work-



ing-class people if we require a graduate degree to be considered a professional.

I would like to address these three major points of contention. The first argument ignores the significant changes that the worlds of archaeology and CRM have undergone in the last century; we know a lot more about what it takes to interpret the archaeological record than we once did. What I find interesting, and somewhat reassuring, about this first line of reasoning is that I remember getting the same arguments 25 years ago about bachelor's degrees. Back then, when CRM archaeology was in its infancy, I received more than a few lectures from crew members who felt that a bachelor's degree meant nothing. Field experience was king; you didn't need any intellectual skills (i.e., book-learnin') beyond what you got in high school. Those who thought otherwise were elitists. CRM archaeology still has many practitioners who hold to this form of pseudo-egalitarianism—the "cowboys of science" approach, if you will. The ACRA-L thread was a measure of how far we have come in the last several decades. Instead of talking about whether college is important, we are now talking about the value of graduate school.

The second argument is a non-sequitur. One might as well make the same argument for any requirement. I know a number of archaeologists with many years of field experience who are awful. Over two decades, I have fired a number of people who had many years of experience because they were apathetic, incompetent, or unethical. Does that mean that we should jettison field experience as one requirement for professional achievement? Of course not.

While I will admit that there are some incompetent M.A.s and Ph.D.s practicing archaeology, the fact is that the vast majority of people who finish a graduate degree are better equipped intellectually to conduct field and laboratory work, teach, and write than those who do not have a degree. I personally do not know

a single person with a B.A. whom I would hire to be a principal investigator on an archaeological project. There are just too many people available with excellent field experience who have gone the extra mile and completed a rigorous post-baccalaureate degree. The intellectual rigor that one confronts in the competitive environment of a graduate program has no match in the non-academic world. Completing a graduate degree means that someone has had to think through problems in a way that undergraduates do not. Better thinkers make better archaeologists, other competencies being equal.

The final argument, that graduate degrees cost money, is a red herring. Anyone can afford a graduate education if he or she chooses to make it a priority. Getting a Master's degree from my institution costs roughly \$9,500 in tuition for in-state students or \$29,000 for out of state students. Many of our students receive teaching or project assistantships that pay tuition and a stipend; relatively few pay the whole freight. Although not necessarily a pleasant prospect, a combination of loans, jobs, and frugality will see students through. My personal educational path was very expensive, and it took me until I was 40 before I paid off my final loan.

Archaeology, Professionalism, and RPA Requirements

Each of the three requirements for registration is necessary if one is to be considered a professional archaeologist, but none alone is sufficient. A year of experience may seem like too little for some people, but what is enough? A graduate degree may seem like too much for some people, but some rigorous intellectual training beyond a general liberal-arts degree is certainly necessary in today's world. Finally, communicating our results and contributing to the knowledge base are critical aspects of our discipline. The completion of a substantive report distinguishes between someone who can fill in the blanks in a boilerplate report and someone who can add creatively to our understanding of the past. These requirements are minimum standards, and a true professional will go beyond these in the course of his or her career.

Registration as an RPA verifies that a person has had field, theoretical, and analytical training in a discipline that currently requires these skills to perform adequately beyond the entry level. The market, both in academia and in CRM archaeology, is determining the skills necessary to be hired in permanent jobs. Registration requirements reflect these market demands. Registration does not guarantee future professional performance from any individual—nothing can do that—but it does show professional attainment. What the Register must do now is to convince the market—those archaeologists and non-archaeologists who hire us as consultants and professors—that registration is truly the mark of a person who is a professional and who is likely to be a better archaeologist than someone who is not registered. Until the Register can do that, very few academic or CRM archaeologists will care enough to become Registered Professional Archaeologists. 

NEH, from page 14 

have been previously inaccessible or available only in inadequate editions; annotated translations into English of works that provide insight into other cultures; and conferences addressing a topic of major significance to the humanities. Support is available for various combinations of scholars, consultants, and research assistants; project-related travel; fieldwork; and technical support and services.

This program does not provide support for the preparation or publication of textbooks; archaeological surveys to determine the feasibility of excavation; materials analysis whose primary goal is refinement of a method; inventories of collections; projects that focus on research in educational methods, tests, or measurements; and recurrent meetings of professional organizations, societies, and formal or informal scholarly organizations.

Examples of successful projects include a team of archaeologists who in collaboration with several historians received support to continue excavation, research, and publication of the fort and colonial settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. The Center for Desert Archaeology received support for an ethnohistoric research project to enable Native Americans and archaeologists to work together to use Native American oral histories and traditions to interpret the rich archaeology and history of the San Pedro River Valley.

The Division of Preservation and Access funds projects resulting in the preparation of bibliographies, descriptive catalogs, dictionaries, encyclopedias, databases, variorum editions, or reference works. This division's Special Collections and Archives competition seeks proposals for projects that preserve and create intellectual access to special collections and archives, such as the cataloging of printed works; the arrangement, description, and preservation of archival and manuscript collections; and the cataloging and preservation of graphics, still and moving images, and recorded sound collections. The division also supports projects that conduct archival surveys to identify and increase the availability of significant humanities resources and develop oral history collections in accordance with the practices of the Oral History Association. One recently funded project from the University of Alaska in Fairbanks will preserve and catalog 56,600 feet of documentary footage created from 1927 to 1965 on Alaskan native peoples, activities, and settings. Alaskan natives will amplify the information about the individuals and activities depicted in these moving images, which will then be incorporated into catalog records for entry into local and national bibliographic databases. Encoded finding aids will also be generated and mounted on the archives' website.

 *NEH, continued on page 42*



COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC PART III:

WRITING FOR THE PUBLIC AND MAKING IT LOOK GOOD

Mary L. Kwas

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Believe it or not, when it comes to writing for the public, what you write is only half the job. The other half is presentation. The visual appearance of a written piece—how you format it and lay it out—directly affects its readability and ease of comprehension. Below are tips for designing written material to be inviting to read. These tips work equally well for brochures, guides, exhibits, websites, and all other written material for the public.

AVOID GRAY-OUT. Probably the #1 problem in presentation is "gray-out." With nothing to break them up, long columns of text look like one big blob of gray and are visually exhausting and uninteresting. Fortunately, this problem is easy to fix. Use short paragraphs (3–8 lines each), white space, frequent bold headings, blurbs, and bullet lists. All of these will pull a reader's eye into the page and increase the likelihood that something will be read.

CHOOSE A GOOD FONT FOR BODY TEXT. Unusual fonts in long blocks of text are difficult to read and should be limited to titles. A good serif font, such as Times New Roman, is considered easier on the eye and more readable, in part because of readers' familiarity with it. (A serif is a small cross-stroke that appears on the arms of letters, as in the font used in this paragraph.) Sans serif fonts, such as Ariel, are seen more often today, but are considered less readable. Blocks of text written totally in uppercase (capitals) should never be used. Commonly seen on websites are white or colored text on a black background; these are also difficult to read, and should be limited to short pieces of text.

LESS IS MORE. Do not use too many different fonts or colors, as it will give your material an amateurish look. Choose a basic font for body text and one or two other fonts for titles and section subheads. Be consistent throughout.

WHITE SPACE IS GOOD. Unfilled space is part of the page design. White space gives the reader's eyes a rest and adds contrast to the page, breaking up the gray. You can use spaces between paragraphs, ragged right margins, indents, and bullet lists to add white space to your pages.

WATCH YOUR QUOTES. Curly quotes, also called smart quotes, are used in professional publications and look like this “ ”, not this " ". The default in many word processing programs is for the straight quotes, but the default can be changed. While curly quotes are preferred, straight quotes can pass, as long as all quotes and apostrophes in a piece are the same style throughout; do not mix curly and straight quotes in the same piece.

AVOID SUPERSCRIPTS. The default in most word processing programs is for a superscript, such as when using “20th century,” which, curiously, is a rather archaic form. As it occasionally affects the spacing between lines and distracts the flow when reading, it is probably best to avoid its use. Newspapers use “20th century”, and books spell it out.

USE ONE SPACE AFTER PERIODS. Forget what you learned in typing class. There should be only one space between sentences, not two. The proportional spacing of word processors eliminates the need for two spaces, and readers will be disturbed by the break in the flow of text. (*Helpful hint:* To delete two spaces between sentences in your document, go in “Find and Replace,” and under “Find,” type in a period with two spaces and under “Replace,” type in a period with one space.)

USE EM DASHES PROPERLY. An em dash can be used quite effectively to set off text, but most writers do not seem to know what an em dash is. It is not a hyphen (-), but rather a long dash that looks like this: —. It is used without spaces between it and the surrounding words. The em dash is not found on the standard keyboard, but rather in the special character set. In a pinch, double hyphens can be used, again with no spaces, but they will look less professional.

MAKE USE OF YOUR SPECIAL CHARACTER SET. Learn how to access this in your word processing program; in the Microsoft Word menu, it is found under “Insert,” then “Symbol.” Besides em dashes, you will find many other characters there—including fractions and diacritical marks for foreign languages—that will make your text look polished.

A WORD ABOUT WEBSITES. A few years ago, it was easy to find really bad websites, but people have become more sophisticated in this regard and most websites today are at least passable. Common problems to watch for include too much gray text, poor site organization, and distracting animated elements. For excellent tips on avoiding bad website design, check out <http://www.webpagesthatsuck.com/>. Also take a look at the article by Heather A. E. Hembrey, "Hooks, Layers, and Other Techniques to Help Archaeologists Design Effective Websites," that appeared in the September 2001 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

FOR MORE GUIDELINES. You can check newspapers and magazines to see how they break up the gray on their pages. More information on the tips outlined above can be found on the following website: <http://www.mapnp.org/library/writing/nwszltr.htm>. An excellent guide is the small book, *Making Exhibit Labels: A Step-by-Step Guide*, by Beverly Serrell (1983), which, although written as a guide for producing museum exhibit labels, also covers writing and formatting styles that work for many kinds of writing. 📖

ETHICS FORUM 2002: EXPLORING LINKS BETWEEN SITE DESTRUCTION AND THE COMMERCIAL MARKET IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

This year's forum sponsored by the SAA Committee on Ethics is one session at the SAA Annual Meeting that you won't want to miss! The forum, co-organized by Julie H.-Zimmer and Alex Barker, draws on the firsthand experiences of a diverse panel of participants, answering key questions about commercial collecting and its effects on the archaeological record. Topics to be discussed include the factors stimulating and perpetuating the destruction of archaeological sites for commercial purposes; hard evidence of direct links between site destruction and the commercial market; validity of criticisms voiced about archaeologists in relation to these issues and how we can respond to them; and how the discipline can most effectively respond to the challenges posed by the boom in commercial collecting.

The forum brings a combination of ethnographic insight and archaeological experience to bear on these important topics, offering a better understanding of the social, political, economic, and historical contexts of commercial collecting, how they affect all of us, and what we can do about it. Audience participation is encouraged. The forum is currently scheduled for the morning of Saturday, March 23, but be sure to check the final conference schedule. If you share an interest in or experience with these issues, we hope to see you there!



VERIFICATION OF VIRTUAL EXCAVATION USING MULTIPLE GEOPHYSICAL METHODS

CASE STUDIES FROM NAVAN FORT, COUNTY ARMAGH, NORTHERN IRELAND

Elizabeth L. Ambos and Daniel O. Larson

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In this paper, we verify the utility of cesium vapor magnetometry and ground penetrating radar data applied to Navan Fort, a Bronze-Iron Age transitional (B.C. 300 to A.D. 200) site in northern Ireland. In Larson and Ambos (1997), we reported on initial geophysical surveys at Navan. Here, we provide results of two more years of targeted excavations, resulting in one-to-one matches between geophysical anomalies and subsurface features. Further, we confirm that use of multiple, complementary geophysical methods is essential to determining structural details.

"Virtual excavation" involves the complementary use of cesium vapor magnetometry (CVM) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) techniques. The latter technique, in particular, affords direct stratigraphic information for archaeological sites. Currently in the United States, less than 1% of all archaeological research or Cultural Resource Management excavations are preceded by geophysical survey (Conyers and Goodman 1997). Yet the benefits derived from early incorporation of geophysical techniques are significant to the design of an efficient and targeted excavation program. For example, identification of sacred cemeteries by geophysical methods is relevant to groups (i.e., Native American communities) concerned about the preservation and protection of cultural sites. Furthermore, if geophysical surveys are conducted as the first phase of an archaeological investigation, identification of house floors, burial areas, and other significant features is likely. The determination of eligibility for site listings in the National Register of Historic Places could therefore be made without extensive excavations. We stress, however, that well-targeted test excavations are necessary to verify the presence of any specific feature.

In a previous paper in the *SAA Bulletin* (Larson and Ambos 1997), we discussed the application of CVM and aerial photographic enhancements to the Navan Fort site in County Armagh, Northern Ireland (Figure 1). This extensive Bronze Age-Iron Age ceremonial center, also known as *Emain Macha*,

has figured prominently in the annals of Irish history (e.g., Warner 1994). A limited excavation program was pursued for the Fort in the 1960s and 1970s (Lynn 1986, 1997; Selkirk and Waterman 1970). Approximately 30 m x 20 m x 2 m, or about 1200 m³, of soil, rock, wood posts, and such were excavated. These materials comprise one of the main data sources extant for reconstruction of the cultural evolution of Northern Ireland. Much of the soil and rocks excavated at Navan were replaced in their original positions and the site restored.

Abundant evidence for continuous site occupation from approximately 10,000 years before present (ybp) to approximately 2,000 ybp was collected, all within the upper *two meters* of the surface. As is the case with many archaeological sites, the fact that close to 10,000 years of human history is packed into a stratigraphic section no more than two meters thick is both a blessing and a curse. The blessing is that a wealth of cultural information is provided for the trained scientist to interpret. The curse is that correlating intrasite stratigraphic levels that invariably involve extensive reworking of earlier structures is extremely challenging.

In 1994 and 1995, the Navan Fort site was revisited by several groups interested in applying current high-resolution geophysical techniques to probing subsurface structures within and around the Navan Fort area. Some of these results have been reported (e.g., Ambos et al. 1996; Kvamme 1996; Larson and Ambos 1997).

From 1996 through 1999, faculty-student teams from Queen's University in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and California State University at Long Beach worked to excavate sections of the Navan Fort monument marked by prominent geophysical anomalies. This careful process revealed remarkable matches between geophysical surveys and excavation results. In the sections that follow, we will discuss our integrated methods and the results of the geophysical surveying and excavation program.

Methods

Geophysical surveying is useful for a variety of field surveys, including soil type characterization (GPR) and mineral exploration (magnetometry, seismic methods). Historically, early geophysical surveys did not always achieve expected results due to instrumentation and data analysis shortcomings. This lack of consistent success resulted in less-frequent adoption and implementation of geophysical surveying by archaeologists than by other field scientists. Nonetheless, advances in instrumentation, affordability, and data display software mean that geophysical techniques have more potential for archaeology than ever before (see Conyers and Goodman 1997; Goodman 1994; Goodman and Conyers 1998; Imai et al. 1987). Furthermore, in contrast to early archaeological studies incorporating geophysics, we use a team approach to collecting and interpreting data, whereby an archaeologist and geophysicist work closely together to design and implement surveys and to analyze and interpret data. This team approach minimizes the likelihood of geophysical data pitfalls and inappropriate archaeological interpretations.

The cesium vapor magnetometer (CVM) affords both more rapid data collection and much greater precision than are obtainable with proton precession magnetometry. Although both methods rely on atomic particle measurements, the CVM relies on the behavior of electron-shell energy levels of certain elements (e.g., cesium) in the presence of a magnetic field; the electron properties can be measured more precisely than the proton properties. CVM is a particularly useful tool for archaeologists searching for non-metallic artifacts and subsurface structures. The magnetic anomalies associated with most sites tend to be relatively low in amplitude, on the order of 2–10 nT, and are thus difficult to define unless the magnetic measurement tool is able to resolve anomalies on the order of 0.1 nT.

CVM data are processed in the same manner as other magnetometer data: (1) individual profiles collected in a grid are corrected for diurnal variation of the earth's magnetic field; (2) data from a set of side-by-side profiles are then contoured to present a map view of the magnetic anomaly distribution; and (3) if necessary, first- or second-order surface trends may be determined and subtracted from the data to yield a residual magnetic anomaly map. Display software such as Adobe Photoshop™ or Fortner Research Transform™ are commonly used to post-process CVM data, as is done for aerial photographs (see Larson and Ambos 1997). For example, filtering, “sharpening,” and other image-processing tools can often elucidate anomaly details.

GPR methodology has also been discussed extensively in Ambos et al. 1996. Briefly, electromagnetic waves are propagated into the subsurface from a surface-towed antenna source. These waves will reflect from buried objects that have different electrical properties than the surrounding soil matrix, and these reflections are then recorded by a surface receiver. Good reflectors include metal objects and foundation

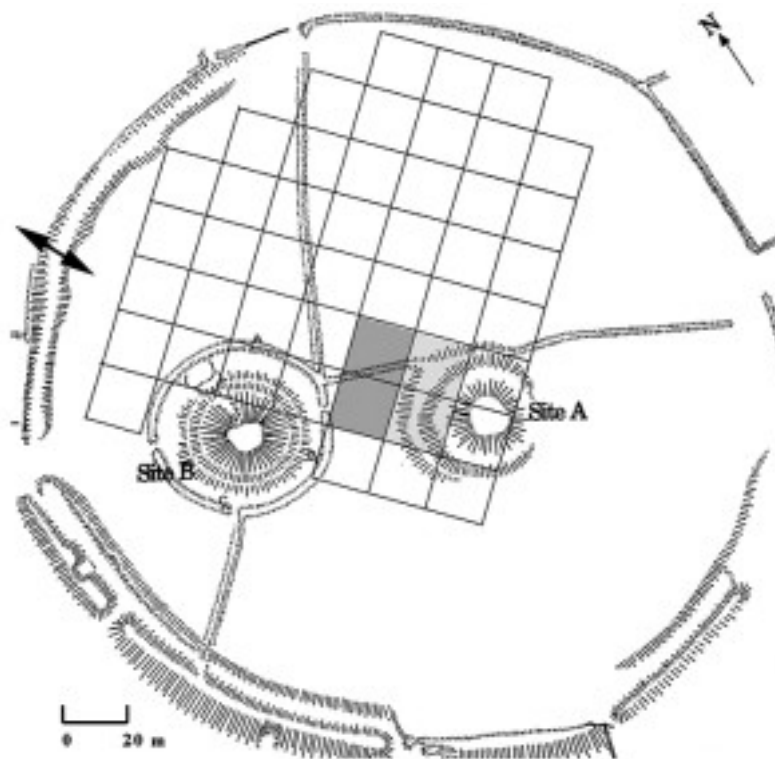


Figure 1. Navan Fort and locations of geophysical surveys (in gray) and excavation sites.

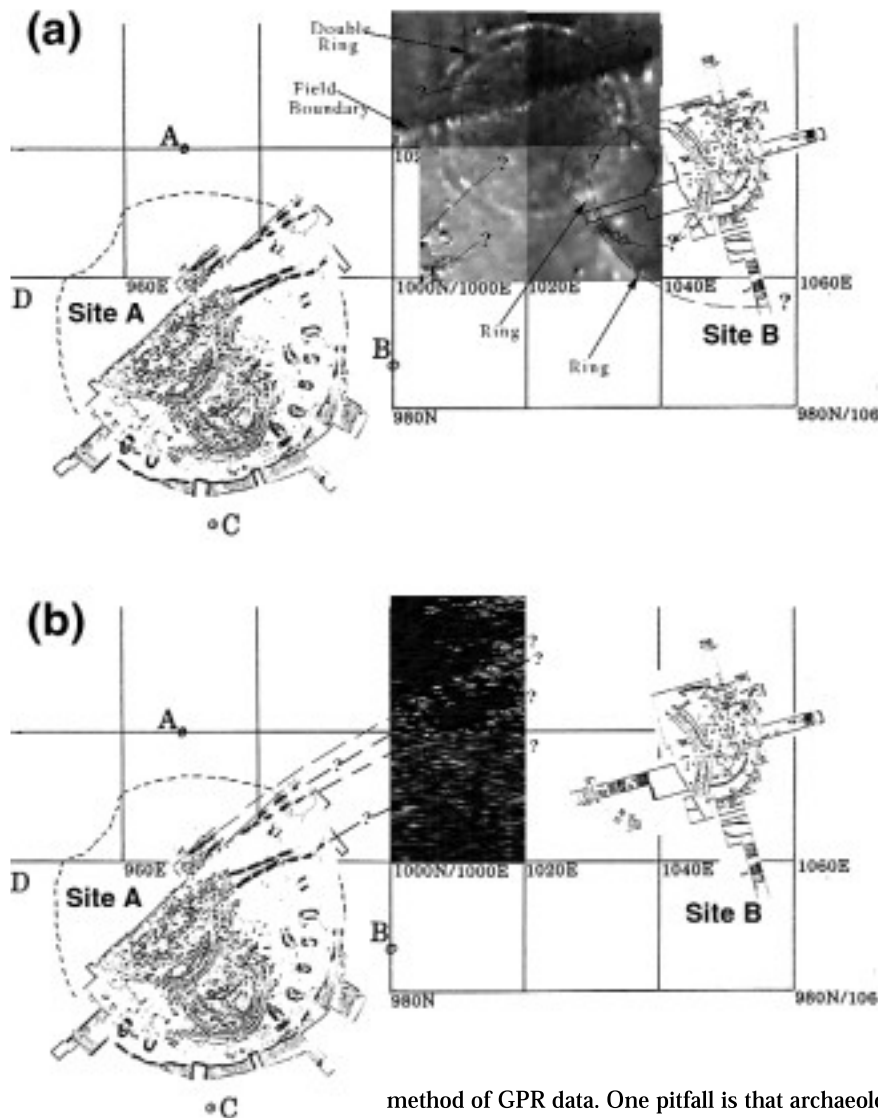


Figure 2. (a) Cesium vapor magnetometry (CVM) results compared to Waterman excavation evidence, (b) Ground penetrating radar (GPR) results compared to Waterman excavation evidence.

method of GPR data. One pitfall is that archaeological sites are often contaminated with near-surface historic metallic artifacts. Just as with magnetometer data, metal objects are associated with large-amplitude anomalies that can effectively swamp the more subtle signals from archaeological sites. In the GPR data, near-surface metal objects will manifest as high-amplitude hyperbolic signals that reverberate through the record. These signals can be removed through migration and multiple suppression, but these techniques must be applied very carefully to the data. Under certain circumstances, cobbles and tree roots can also result in significant anomalies, masking the underlying archaeological structures. Other effects that can negatively affect interpretation include smearing of anomalies and miscorrelation, where fortuitous patterns masquerade as real subsurface features.

Geophysical Surveys: Results and Interpretation, 1994–1995

CVM and GPR techniques worked effectively at Navan Fort in determining the locations, shapes, and sizes of buried features and their possible links to features identified by previous excavations. Crucial and complementary differences, however, distinguish the subsurface features unveiled by CVM from those discovered by the GPR technique (Figure 2).

walls and floors. Obviously, “natural” features such as tree roots, bedrock, and the water table also make good reflectors and can be confused with reflections from archaeological artifacts.

The most illuminating aspect of the GPR processing stream that we have employed is the three-dimensional (3-D) visualization approach (Ambos et al. 1996; Goodman and Conyers 1998; Milligan and Atkin 1993). Using this display methodology (we use the Fortner Research software Transform and T3D), we are able to move from fence diagrams and cross sections to the actual creation of 3-D volumes. This closely mimics the development in the petroleum industry of the 3-D seismic techniques applied to finding oil or hazardous waste (Greenhouse et al. 1993; Grumman and Daniels 1995). Individual GPR transects are routinely collected side-by-side at one-meter spacings and then are concatenated into a 3-D volume that can subsequently be “sliced” into stratigraphic levels. Computer hardware and software advances in the last four to five years now make it possible to routinely analyze the large data sets that result from such transect concatenation.

We would be remiss if we did not identify potential pitfalls and drawbacks to the 3-D visualization

The magnetometry data presented in Figure 2(a) represent an integration of all subsurface features beneath the 40-m-x-60-m area. Several ring-like features clearly overlap and intersect, including one prominent double-ring structure that we have identified as “C” to differentiate it from rings “A” and “B” (see Figure 1) previously excavated by D. M. Waterman (Lynn 1997). The “C” structure, identified by proton precession, CVM, and gradiometer studies (Ambos et al. 1996; Kvamme 1996; Larson and Ambos 1997), was not previously identified from either past excavation work or from the analysis of aerial photographs. The 30-m diameter double-ring predates, and is cross-cut by, a more recent field boundary evident both in older aerial photographs and from a slightly elevated topographic ridge. The ring is not always continuous; in fact, portions of the ring are characterized by a series of discrete “bulls-eye” anomalies that are actually paired magnetic high and low anomalies. Groupings of these “bulls-eye” anomalies result in what we might call a “string of pearls” appearance to the ring, most noticeably in the northwest quadrant of ring “C.”

The magnetometer data represent an integration of subsurface anomalies; subsurface features are superimposed, and their stratigraphic relationships cannot easily be determined. In contrast, Figure 2(b) displays a single “slice”—an approximate stratigraphic level of 60–70 cm below ground surface—that is derived from 20 sequential GPR profiles that were concatenated into a 3-D volume. Although portions of the “C” double-ring structure are outlined, the most prominent features are northeast-southwest trending features that appear to correspond with partially excavated causeway embayments leading into ring “B.”

The similarities and differences between CVM and GPR can most clearly be observed when map views are compared (Figure 3). Again, the magnetometer data for the 20-x-40-m area represent the integration of subsurface features, whereas the GPR data represent a stratigraphic level of 60–70 cm below ground surface. Certain features, such as the outline of the ring in the southwest quadrant, are clearly shared. Other features, such as the northeast-southwest trending group of magnetic anomalies intersecting “C” in its southwest quadrant, appear partially offset from the corresponding pattern of GPR anomalies.

Excavation Program Results and Comparison with Geophysical Surveying: 1998–1999

Following the geophysical surveys, two summer seasons of targeted excavation work were carried out at Navan Fort. These test excavations were carried out on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service of Northern Ireland’s Department of Environment by a team of archaeologists from Archaeological Development Services Ltd. (Belfast), under the direction of Dr. Chris Lynn, and in cooperation with four post-graduate students from California State University at Long Beach, under the direction of Dr. Daniel O. Larson.

The targeted excavations were designed to explore the nature of the double-ring “C” structure identified primarily by the magnetometer data and secondarily by the GPR data. The excavations were also sited to overlap the curious northeast-southwest striking trends appearing to link to causeways cutting through the large Site “B” ring, which had been identified primarily by the GPR data and secondarily by the magnetometer data. Excavation goals also included sampling fill material from the circular slots comprising double-ring “C” for correspondence with magnetic

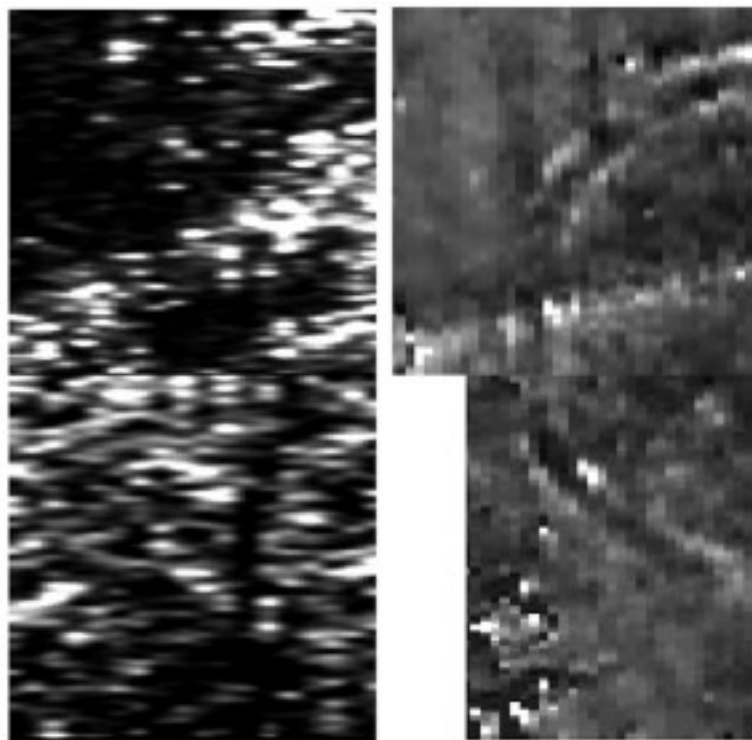


Figure 3. Comparison between magnetometer and GPR results.

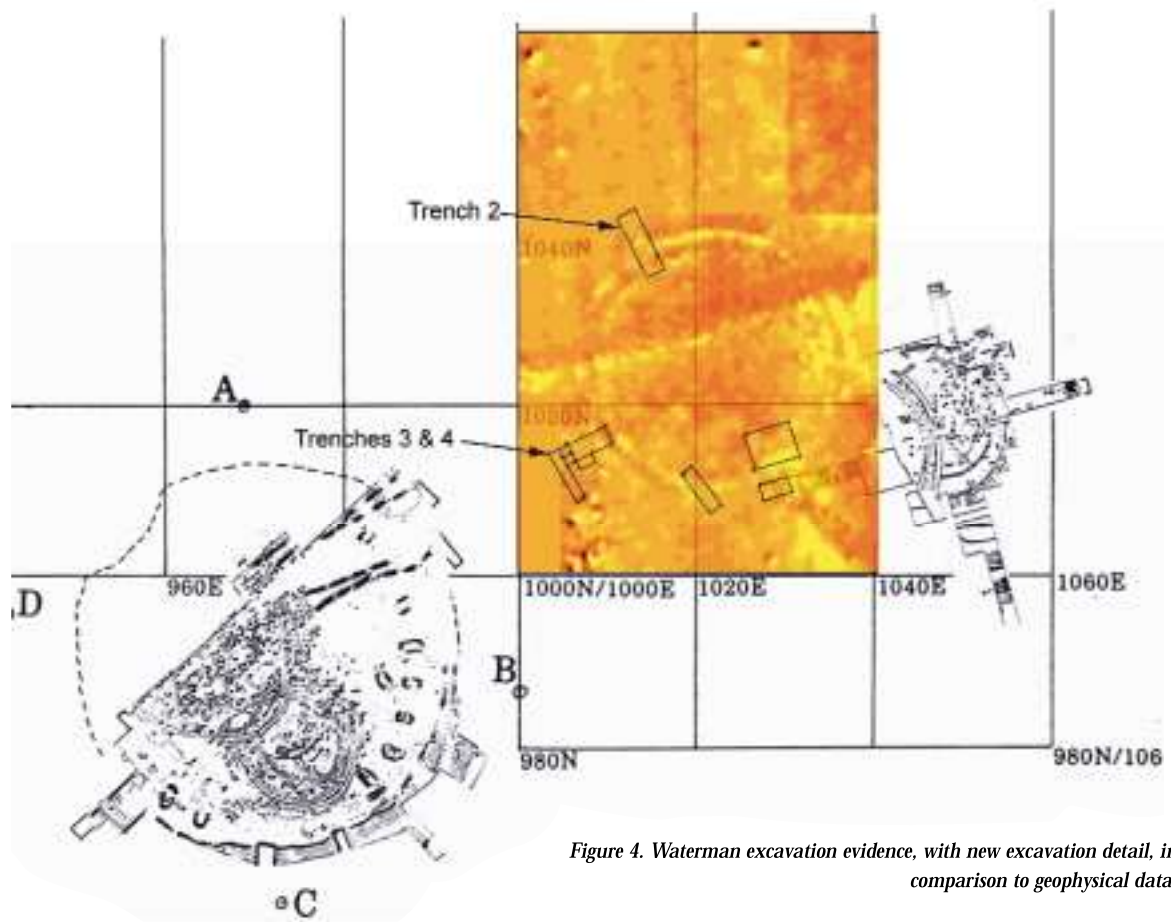


Figure 4. Waterman excavation evidence, with new excavation detail, in comparison to geophysical data.

signatures, excavation of wooden fragments for dendrochronological and radiocarbon dating samples, and recovery of diagnostic artifacts.

Five small trenches were opened around the perimeter of the "C" double-ring structure, striking at right angles to it. Figure 4 shows the locations of the trenches superimposed on the Waterman excavation evidence and geophysical data. Table 1 provides a summary of the findings from the trench logs.

What the excavations clearly showed was that an exact one-to-one match between field evidence and geophysical data was achieved (Figure 5). Furthermore, evidence collected so far suggests that the amount of burned materials, particularly if associated with an *in-situ* post of reasonable diameter (20 cm or greater), appears to correlate with high magnetic-anomaly signatures. The more extensive the burning, the more pronounced the magnetic anomaly. This fact is not surprising, as thermal effects are often the dominant source of remnant magnetism. What is intriguing, however, is that the posts appear to have burned deeply into the ground, resulting in the reddened soils often interpreted as characteristic of high temperatures and higher magnetic signature (Canti and Linford n.d.).

In contrast, the GPR data, while helpful in defining the ring, appeared to be much more "sensitive" to the causeway remains linking rings "B" and "C." We might speculate that the cobbles in a gray clay matrix, which appear to comprise the causeway (Trenches 3 and 4), produce a strong dielectric permittivity (the physical property affecting radar data most strongly) variation, giving rise to the prominent anomalies observed in the GPR data.

Table 1. Goals and Results of Excavations.

Trench	Location	Purpose	Distinctive Features	Links to Geophysical Data
1, 1'	SE quadrant of Ring "C"	Determine nature of join between "C" and "A"	Abundance of burnt fill, identification of causeway connecting "C" to "A"	Burnt fill correlates with positive magnetic anomalies; causeway connects with lower magnetic anomalies
2	NW quadrant of Ring "C"	Determine structure of double-ring "C" and nature of "bulls-eye" magnetic anomalies	Both inner and outer rings identified, often marked by burned posts, bone fragments, and soil; evidence for cultivation discovered	Burned posts associated with "bulls-eye" magnetic anomalies, or "string of pearls" anomaly pattern
3, 4	SW quadrant of Ring "C"	Determine nature of join between "C" and "B"	Causeway of packed homogeneous soil with occasional packing? Stones, flanked by post-sockets	Causeway matched by GPR data's diagonal features, as well as "string of pearls" magnetic anomaly pattern
6	South center of Ring "C"	Determine nature of double-ring structure "C"	Similar to Trench 2; see above	Again, burned palisade slots correspond to magnetic anomalies

Conclusions and Suggestions for Future Work

We have shown that subsurface cultural features can be successfully defined at Navan Fort using GPR, CVM, and excavation data. Based on the combined data sets, we now predict that double-ring "C" is joined to "B" and "A," although the exact chronology of the ring complex's development is not completely known. Nonetheless, it now appears that the rings form complex "figure eight" patterns, which argue for significant architectural complexity similar to that observed at Tara and other royal sites in Ireland (C. J. Lynn, personal communication).

Future excavations at Navan will focus on the areas north of double-ring "C," where poorly defined yet noticeable rings of 5–10-meter dimensions appear to be present in the magnetometer data (Figure 4). What are these features, and how do they relate to the "A"–"B"–"C" rings? How do the causeways connect rings "B" and "C"? Excavations located between existing trench 2 and trenches 3 and 4 would be essential to defining the linking structures.

The lack of consistent adoption of geophysical techniques in archaeological research is a symptom of a deeper cultural divide between field archaeology as it is practiced in many college and university settings and the more efficient, team-oriented, multidisciplinary and holistic approaches that are the rule in industrial settings. Agencies funding archaeological research emphasizing multidisciplinary approaches to field excavation, as well as graduate education in archaeology that thoroughly incorporates coursework in geophysics and geochemistry, will bring archaeology closer to its full potential as a scientific endeavor. ☐

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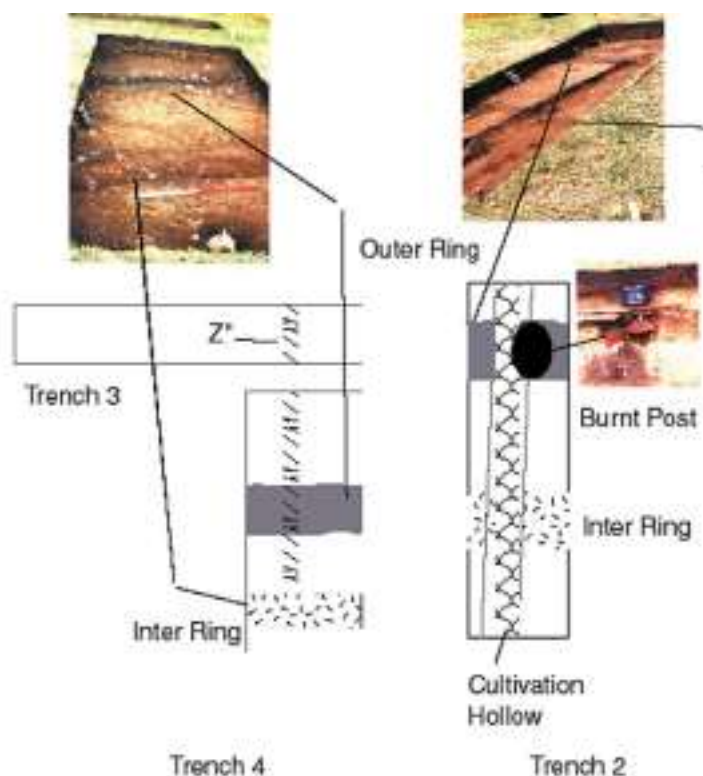


Figure 5. Photographs of Trenches 2 and 4, with accompanying diagrams of excavation evidence.

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NEWS & NOTES

Grants offered for the 2002–2003 M.A. Program in Advanced Studies in the Arts of Africa, Oceania, and the Americas. The M.A. program combines anthropological, art-historical, and archaeological approaches, and is intended for students who wish to pursue research and academic/museum-related careers. Facilities in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts include a major research library and personal study space with PCs. Applicants should have, or be about to have, a good undergraduate degree in anthropology, art history, archaeology, or a related subject. For further details and application information, contact the Admissions Secretary, Sainsbury Research Unit, Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK; tel: 0044 (0)1603 592498; fax: 004 (0)1603 259401; email: admin.sru@uea.ac.uk. Application deadline is March 15, 2002.

The William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non-Fiction Book on Southwestern America 2001. The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University offers the William P. Clements Prize for the Best Non-Fiction Book on Southwestern America, to promote and recognize fine writing and original research on the American Southwest. The competition is open to any non-fiction book, including biography, on any aspect of Southwestern life, past or present, with a 2001 copyright. The author need not be a citizen or resident of the United States; the book need not be published in the United States. The author and publisher will each receive a certificate; in addition, the author will receive \$1,000 and an invitation to give the annual Clements Prize Lecture at Southern Methodist University, expenses to be

paid by the Clements Center. There is no fee for participation. Publishers may submit as many titles as they wish, but must send copies of each submission to each of the judges. Submission must be postmarked by January 21, 2002. Judges will announce the winner in late June. For further information, contact David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; tel: (214) 768-1233; email: dweber@mail.smu.edu; web: <http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter>.

FERCO (Foundation for Exploration and Research on Cultural Origins) announces its 2002 grant competition. FERCO will fund two grants of \$10,000 each for research on long-distance contacts in prehistory. FERCO is particularly interested in interaction between societies with very different cultures, histories, and beliefs. Proposals in the fields of prehistoric, Classical and Historic archaeology, ethnohistory, art history, and other relevant fields will be considered. Interdisciplinary research is strongly encouraged. The competition is open to individual scholars, including those without institutional affiliation. Proposals must be in English and must be received by February 28, 2002; decisions will be announced by late April 2002. Please direct inquiries and requests for proposal guidelines to: Dan Sandweiss (President, FERCO Scientific Committee), Anthropology Dept., S. Stevens Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5773; fax: (207) 581-1823; email: dan.sandweiss@umit.maine.edu.

Prestigious Emil W. Haury Award given to Colorado anthropologist. Tucson-based Southwest Parks and Monuments Association named

anthropology researcher-educator David A. Breternitz, Ph.D., as recipient of its Emil W. Haury Award. The annual award recognizes outstanding contributions to scientific research in the national parks and monuments of the western United States. The award is named for preeminent Southwest archaeologist Emil W. Haury, whose research was instrumental in defining the prehistoric Hohokam culture. In a career spanning more than fifty years, Dr. Breternitz was principal investigator for 18 archaeological projects totaling \$11.5 billion. He also provided leadership for 104 contracts and projects involving the National Science Foundation, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Forest Service. Dr. Breternitz joined the faculty of the University of Colorado in 1962, where he served as professor of anthropology and archaeology before retiring in 1985. He led the initial archaeological surveys of Dinosaur National Monument from 1963 to 1966, resulting in one of the first complete surveys of a western national park following a specific research design. From 1971 to 1977, he surveyed Mesa Verde National Park, and was named director of the Mesa Verde National Research Center from 1978 to 1985. Dr. Breternitz earned his master's degree (1956) and doctorate (1963) in anthropology from the University of Arizona. He currently resides in Dove Creek, Colorado.

Oceanic Archaeology Laboratory funded by National Science Foundation (NSF) for major biocomplexity research project. The NSF has announced the award of a major \$1.4 million grant, in its highly competitive Biocomplexity in the Environment Special Competition, to the Archaeological Research Facility at U.C. Berkeley. The three-year project,

"Human Ecodynamics in the Hawaiian Ecosystem, 1200–200 Years Before the Present," will be directed by Patrick V. Kirch, the Class of 1954 Professor of Anthropology at Berkeley. Kirch will head up a multidisciplinary team from five universities including Berkeley, Stanford, UC Santa Barbara, U. Wisconsin, and U. Hawai'i. This is the largest single grant ever received by the Archaeological Research Facility at Berkeley. The project will examine two study sites in the archipelago, one on the "Big Island" of Hawai'i and one on Maui. The Kahikinui site on Maui has been the focus of Prof. Kirch's ongoing archaeological research since 1994. The aim of the project is to track interactions between the colonizing human population and its environment over a period of some 1,000 years. During this time frame the indigenous Polynesian population increased dramatically in size, and Hawaiian society witnessed the emergence of sociopolitical complexity at the same time that local environments were dramatically transformed. Although the project is focused on the Hawaiian Islands, the issues addressed are global; many of the cultural and natural co-evolutionary processes that happened in Hawai'i over the millennium prior to European contact have also happened everywhere, and are taking place today on a global environmental scale. The overarching aim of this project is to produce dynamic models that can help us to understand irreversible environmental and cultural changes driven by the coupling of human and natural systems. For additional information, contact: Prof. Patrick V. Kirch, Archaeological Research Facility, U.C. Berkeley; tel: (510) 643-0585; email: kirch@sscl.berkeley.edu.

The John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in National Park Service Archeology. In honor of his long and distinguished career and his pioneering contributions to professional archaeology within the National Park System, this unofficial annual award was established by agency staff as inspiration for student and professional archaeolo-

gists to continue Dr. John L. Cotter's model of excellence. Its purpose is to recognize a specific archaeological project within a unit of the National Park System, conducted by Park Service staff, cooperator, permittee, or consultant as guided by senior Park Service staff archaeologist(s), which meets or exceeds the criteria below:

1. Exemplary multidisciplinary Research Design that included testable inquiries (e.g., cultural patterns, affiliations, cultural change, or other analytical concepts of anthropology) as objectives, and data from other supporting disciplines;
2. Involvement of high school or college students who performed work elements that contributed significantly to project goals;
3. Innovative scientific analysis, curatorial management meeting federal standards, and interpretation of archaeological material culture were integrated with research design inquiries, and appropriate specialists' assistance was utilized in these activities;
4. A program(s) was started to improve local public education regarding research results and benefits of new knowledge about past peoples as well as increased scientific values;
5. Publication plans identified funding for printing of project results as professional reports, including electronic formats.

Eligible projects may be a phase of a continuing multiyear program or a single-year project that addresses prehistoric or historical park archaeological resources through excavation, survey, or inventory actions; sponsored focused symposia; analysis and description of an artifact collection; or combinations of these activities. If not NPS funded, the project must contribute to a field unit's strategic management of its archaeological resources. A project begun and completed in FY2001 or begun in an earlier FY but completed in FY2001 may be nominated. Nominations addressing criteria above

should be less than 10 pages with fewer than 5 photographs or other graphics. Six copies will be forwarded to the Office of the Department of the Interior Consulting Archeologist, labeled "Cotter Award Nomination," with a dated transmittal letter copied to Committee co-chairs. The due date for FY2001 nominations is February 1, 2002. Electronic submittal is recommended. The selected project lead person(s) will receive a commemorative non-monetary award and certificate bearing name(s) of principal investigator(s), project dates and field unit name. For more information, contact Roger Kelly, NPS Pacific West Region 1111 Jackson St. Suite 700, Oakland, CA 94607-4807, tel: (510) 817-1400; or David Orr, NPS Valley Forge Archeological Res. Center, Route 23 & North Gulph Road, Valley Forge, PA 19482-0953, tel: (610) 783-0252 or 0253.

Mitchell Springs Ruin Group listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Mitchell Springs Ruin Group near Cortez in Montezuma County was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, according to an announcement from the Colorado Historical Society. The prehistoric community was occupied from at least A.D. 800 to the mid-13th century. It may yield important discoveries relating to social history, agriculture, commerce, and community planning and development. Although much has been back-filled to preserve and protect the resources, it contains a range of architectural styles associated with all three Pueblo periods. Two significant features include an unusually large kiva and a unique D-shaped tri-wall structure. For the past 11 years, the owners have allowed archaeological field schools from Arizona colleges to participate in testing programs at the property. Last year the owners donated a conservation easement to protect the property; La Plata Open Space Conservancy holds the easement. For more information, contact Holly Wilson, National and State Register Historian, at (303) 866-4684.



POSITIONS OPEN

Position: State Archaeologist
Location: Iowa City, Iowa

At the University of Iowa, the mission of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), as designated by Iowa statute, is to discover, preserve, and disseminate knowledge of Iowa prehistory and history. The OSA maintains close coordination with University academic units and programs, particularly the Anthropology and Geoscience departments, the American Indian and Native Studies Program, and the Museum of Natural History. The OSA conducts research statewide, coordinates public involvement in archaeology, and maintains Iowa's archaeological site files and related photo files, collections, and other research material. OSA staff have published thousands of articles, monographs, and technical and popular books on Iowa archaeology. Iowa law requires the State Archaeologist to be a faculty member of the University of Iowa Department of Anthropology. The Director reports directly to the Vice President for Research, receives guidance from an OSA Advisory Committee, coordinates activities with the OSA Indian Advisory Committee, and has administrative oversight of all aspects of the OSA. The University of Iowa is eager to engage a Director able to articulate and implement a vision for Iowa archaeology and the role of OSA in that vision. Minimum qualifications include an advanced degree in a related field; qualifications for faculty appointment in the Department of Anthropology; experience/knowledge as a North American archaeologist and with Native American tribes, cultures, histories, and customs; and diplomatic/political skills for dealing with various constituents. The Director must also be able to take strong positions and to defend proper courses of action in possibly controversial situations. Compensation will be competitive

with professional standards and commensurate with experience. The University hopes to appoint a new Director to begin employment by July 2002, or as soon thereafter as possible. For more information, see <http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/>. Please send nominations or a letter of application accompanied by a CV to bill-decker@uiowa.edu, or paper versions may be sent to the following address: William F. Decker, Associate Vice President, OSA Director Search Committee, Office of the Vice President for Research, The University of Iowa, 201 Gilmore Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242-1320. The University of Iowa is an Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Position: Old World Prehistoric Archaeologist
Location: Storrs, CT

The University of Connecticut Anthropology Department, Storrs, seeks an Old World prehistoric archaeologist with a specialization in the origins of domestication, the later Pleistocene, or early Holocene of Africa or southwestern Asia to fill a tenure-track assistant professorship, commencing Fall 2002. The successful applicant will have an active research program, a strong publication record, and suitable teaching experience. Women and members of minorities are particularly encouraged to apply. Candidates should send a letter of application, c.v., and the names of three referees by January 15, 2002, to: Sally McBrearty, Archaeology Search, Department of Anthropology, Unit 2176, University of Connecticut, Storrs 06269.

Position: Biological Anthropologist
Location: Chapel Hill, NC

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Anthropology, intends to hire a biological anthropologist with expertise in bioarchaeology and human osteology and research interests in ecology, archaeology, paleopathology, nutrition, trauma, and/or demography. Familiarity with NAGPRA is desirable. The position is tenure-track and appointment will be at the assistant or associate professor level, beginning July 2002 (Ph.D. degree required by the starting date). Please send a narrative statement of research and teaching interests, a curriculum vita, and the names of four referees by January 15, 2002 to: Chair, Biological Anthropology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, CB 3115, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. EOE/AEE.

Position: Assistant Professor
Location: University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas invites applications for a tenure-track, assistant professor position in archaeology beginning August 2002. Responsibilities will include mentoring and teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels, participating in departmental and university committees, an active research program, and regular scholarly publication. Ph.D. in Anthropology must be in hand by August 1, 2002. Preference will be given to candidates with expertise in the western United States whose research emphasizes hunter/gatherer adaptation to arid lands. Additional geographic areas may be considered as beneficial, if they relate to arid lands. Preferred skills

include lithic expertise, quantitative methods, excavation experience, a strong theoretical background, teaching experience, and a record of grants acquisition (as appropriate to the candidate's level of experience). Skills in other areas, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, historical archaeology, and/or archaeobotany, will be considered an asset. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Position contingent upon funding. The University has an excellent fringe benefits package. For more information, see the UNLV benefit package site at http://hr.unlv.edu/Benefits/bene_sum.html. Submit a letter of interest indicating the position title, a detailed résumé listing qualifications and experience, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least three professional references who may be contacted to: UNLV Archaeologist Search Committee, Attn: Dr. Alan Simmons, 4505 S Maryland Pkwy, Box 455003, Las Vegas, NV 89154-5003. Applicants should fully describe their research and teaching experience, and list of courses taught. Review of materials will begin December 1, 2001, and will continue until the position is filled. Address specific questions to Dr. Karen Harry at karen.harry@cmail.nevada.edu or call (702) 895-2534. UNLV is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Persons are selected on the basis of ability without regard to race, color,

sex, age, national origin, sexual orientation, religion, disability, or veteran status.

Position: Prehistoric Archaeologist
Location: Williamsburg, Virginia

The Department of Anthropology at The College of William and Mary invites applicants for a tenure-track position in prehistoric archaeology at the assistant professor level, with a research specialization in the archaeology of sedentary societies in Eastern North America. Experience in teaching at the undergraduate level is required. The applicant should have demonstrated strength in research and publication, and be interested in building a field program in which undergraduate and graduate students could participate. Cultural Resource Management experience and the ability to teach quantitative methods in anthropology are preferred. The Candidate must have a Ph.D. in hand by August 2002. Review begins on January 15, 2002 and continues until the position is filled. Send letter of application, CV, and names of three references to: Archaeology Search, c/o Professor Kathleen Bragdon, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795. Interviews were conducted at the American Anthropological Association meetings in Washington, D.C. (November 28–December 2, 2001). The College is an EEO/AA employer.

NEH, from page 29 

The National Heritage Preservation Program (NHP) is designed for institutions that hold significant collections of archaeological and ethnographic objects, decorative and fine art, textiles, and historical artifacts. Grants are made to stabilize material culture collections and related humanities materials (such as field notes, site maps, catalog records, and library and archival holdings) through the purchase of storage furniture, improvement of environmental conditions (including climate control), and installation of security, lighting, and fire-prevention systems. As necessary, during the implementation of these activities, expenses for renovation and the temporary storage of collections are also eligible for support. Funding also may be requested to catalog and provide enhanced descriptions of material culture collections held by museums, historical organizations, and other institutions. An NEH documentation grant enables an institution to establish intellectual control over its holdings that significantly increases their availability for research, interpretive exhibitions, and other humanities programs. One recent grantee was the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the official repository for the State of Maryland's archaeological collections, to create a computerized database of 162,360 catalog records representing over one million artifacts from 31 major prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

"Discovering the Money: Finding Federal Funding for Archaeology" is a free workshop scheduled for the annual meeting of the SAA in Denver on Saturday, March 23, 2002 from 10:00 a.m. to noon, with individual consultations scheduled thereafter. For more information, please see page 18 of this issue.



CALENDAR

2002

FEBRUARY 22

The Kennewick Man and the Peopling of the Americas Symposium will be held in the Marin County Civic Center Exhibit Hall Theatre, San Rafael, California. The speakers at the symposium will discuss the Kennewick Man case from the scientific perspective and review the latest advances in technology that allow First Americans specialists to address emerging questions about the past prompted by the discovery of ancient remains such as "K-man" and Spirit Cave Man. For more information, visit <http://www.ClovisandBeyond.org>, email: Kman@clovisandbeyond.org, or call (877) 587-2455.

FEBRUARY 25-28

IV Congreso Centroamericano de Antropología, "Por la Construcción de la Paz," will be held in Xalapa, Veracruz, México. For more information, visit <http://www.uv.mx/avisos/congresoantrop>.

MARCH 7-9

The William Haag Honorary Symposium commemorating Dr. Haag's lasting influence on southeastern archaeology will be held at Louisiana State University. Paper topics may include evolutionary approaches to archaeology, geoarchaeology, public archaeology, or the more general scope of SE prehistor-

ical and historical archaeology. Deadline for abstracts is January 15, 2002. Keynote speaker is Dr. Stephen Williams, Peabody Professor of North American Archaeology and Ethnography, Emeritus, Harvard University. The public is welcome. There is no conference registration fee. Contact Kelli Ostrom, Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, 227 Howe Russell Geo-Science Complex, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; email: kostrom@crt.state.la.us.

MARCH 20-24

The 67th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Adams Mark Hotel, Denver, Colorado. For more information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. N.E. #12, Washington, DC 20002; tel: (202) 789-8200; fax: (202) 789-0284; or email: meetings@saa.org; web: <http://www.saa.org>.

APRIL 5-6

A Trans-Borderland Conference, "Social Control on Spain's North American Frontiers: Choice, Persuasion, and Coercion," will be held at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, TX. This conference marks the culmination of a year-long dialogue between scholars from Mexico, the U.S., and Spain, as each explores the nature of social control in the region he or she knows best, explaining how and why the institutions and practices in that region depart from or adhere to what are generally perceived as "norms" on the Spanish frontier. For more information, contact Andrea Boardman, Associate Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall Room 356, Southern Methodist University, P.O. Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; tel: (214) 768-1233; fax: (214) 768-4129; email: swcenter@mail.smu.edu; web: <http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter>.

APRIL 10-13

The 55th Northwest Anthropological Conference, "Preserving the Spirit of Place," will be held at the Owyhee Plaza Hotel in Boise, Idaho. The Idaho State Historical Society is co-hosting the conference with the Idaho BLM, Boise National Forest, and Boise State University. For more information, <http://www2.state.id.us/ishs/anthroconference.html> or contact Mary Anne Davis, conference chair, at mdavis@ishs.state.id.us.

APRIL 10-14

The 71st Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held in Buffalo, New York. Additional information on the meeting can be obtained at <http://www.physanth.org>, or by contacting Phil Walker at pwalker@anth.ucsb.edu.

APRIL 13

The 25th Annual Midwestern Conference on Mesoamerican Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be hosted by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Anthropology. This informal meeting brings together scholars from many disciplines (archaeology, ethnohistory, art history, sociocultural anthropology, and others) for a day of papers and discussions about the Mesoamerican past. For more information, contact Jason Yaeger, Dept. of Anthropology, UW-Madison, Madison, WI 53706-1393; or click on the conference link at <http://www.wisc.edu/anthropology>.

APRIL 24-27

The 5th Cinarchea Internationales Archäologie-Film-Kunst-Festival held in Kiel, Germany is a biennial festival and scholarly conference focused on recent international productions about the field, previous international prize win-

ners, notable older productions, and experimental archaeology. The 2002 conference theme is "Discoveries, Films, False Friends: Archaeological Films Working for Profit and Propaganda." Screenings will be held at the Stadt-gallerie in central Kiel. For information, contact Dr. Kurt Denzer, Director, CINARCHEA, Breiter Weg 10, D-24105 Kiel, Germany; tel: (49.431) 579.4941/4942; tel/fax: (49.431) 579.4940; email: agfilm@email.uni-kiel.de; web: <http://www.uni-kiel.de/cinarchea/index.htm>.

MAY 3-4

The First Chicago Conference on Eurasian Archaeology, hosted by the University of Chicago Department of Anthropology, is being convened to allow scholars and students working in the region an opportunity to share recent results and discuss priorities for future investigations. The theme of the meeting is "Beyond the Steppe and the Sown: Integrating Local and Global Visions." For more information, visit <http://acc.spc.uchicago.edu/eurasian-conference/> or contact David Peterson at dl-peterson@uchicago.edu.

MAY 18-21

The 16th Biennial Conference of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists will be hosted by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona in Tucson. For further information, contact David Killick (email: killick@email.arizona.edu) or Charles Bollong (email: cbollong@email.arizona.edu) or visit the SaFA website at <http://www.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/~bornu/safa/safa.htm>.

JUNE 4-9

The 4th Agon International Meeting of Archaeological Film of the Mediterranean Area held in Athens is a biennial festival. It focuses on films about Mediterranean archaeology from prehis-

tory to modern times and documentaries about folk art and other endangered Mediterranean popular traditions. Programs will be held at the Apollon theater, 19 Stadiou St. For information, contact Maria Palatou, Secretary, AGON c/o Archaialogia ke Technes (Archaeology and Arts), 10 Karitsi Square, 102 37, Athens, Greece; tel: (30.1) 33.12.990; tel/fax: (30.1) 33.12.991; email: mpalatou@arxaialogia.gr.

JULY 15-19

XVI Simposio de Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Guatemala will be held at Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Guatemala. Topics include arqueología y la problemática social; arqueología y sus implicaciones teóricas. Abstracts are due February 15, 2002, to Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología, Edif. 5, Finca La Aurora, Zona 13, Guatemala, Central America. For more information, email pieters@star-net.net.gt, laporte@intelnet.net.gt, or hectores@uvg.edu.gt.

AUGUST 8-11

The 17th biennial meeting of the American Quaternary Association (AMQUA) will be held at the University of Alaska-Anchorage. The theme of the conference is the peopling of the Americas in its paleoenvironmental setting ("Climate Change and Human Migration in the North Pacific Basin"). Program topics include Late Quaternary Paleoecology and the Peopling of the Pacific Coast. The AMQUA meetings will be preceded by the Inuit Studies Conference and a special Beringia Working Group (INQUA) symposium on Archaeology of the Russian Far East. Additional activities are planned. Members and non-members welcome. Deadline for poster submissions and registration: May 1, 2002. For further information, contact David R. Yesner, Local Arrangements Chair, at afdry@uaa.alaska.edu, or c/o Department of Anthropology, University

of Alaska, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK 99508; tel: (907) 786-6845; fax: (907) 786-6850.

SEPTEMBER 28

"Ethics and the Practice of Archaeology" is an interdisciplinary symposium to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. It aims to advance dialogues about the wide range of ethical issues affecting contemporary archaeology. Submissions are particularly welcome on solutions or models of how ethics can be put into operation in contexts such as building relations with affected people, excavation and survey, development of tourism, historic preservation and conservation programs, writing and enacting legal instruments, and public outreach initiatives and education. Abstracts (limited to 250 words) must be received by March 15, 2002, and should be sent to: Ethics Symposium, 325 University of Pennsylvania Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104; fax: 215-898-7462. For more information, see <http://www.museum.upenn.edu/Ethics>, or contact Alexander Bauer at ethics@museum.upenn.edu.

NOVEMBER 14-17

The 2002 Chacmool Conference, titled "Apocalypse Then," will be held in Calgary, Canada. The 2002 conference will focus on how archaeologists deal with disasters (both natural and human-caused) and other world-ending crises. Abstract submission and registration forms may be found at the conference website at http://www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Dept_Files/chacmool.html. BA and MA students are encouraged to submit papers to be presented at the conference for the Bea Loveseth Award, which is awarded to the student submitting the best paper; the award is valued at \$250.00. For further information, contact Larry Steinbrenner, Program Chair, email: llsteinb@ucalgary.ca.

SAA book ordering and shipping information (see inside front cover for available titles)

- * All orders must be prepaid; order by phone, fax, or mail.
- * All sales are final (excluding book jobber/bookstore orders).
- * Expedited service is available for an additional \$25.00 fee *plus* the cost of shipping. An expedited order may be shipped overnight or 2nd day. Contact SAA to determine exact shipping costs. All expedited orders received after 2:30 pm (EST) will be processed the following business day.
- * For orders within the United States: \$5 for the first item and \$1 for each additional item.
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CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

You can help the 67th Annual Meeting in Denver run smoothly. We need enthusiastic volunteers to help out the SAA team March 20-24, 2002, in meeting support services and as session attendants. In return for 12 hours of your time, you will receive FREE meeting registration (refunds available to preregistered participants will be processed after the meeting), a COMPLIMENTARY copy of the 67th Annual Meeting Abstracts book, \$5 stipend per shift, and SAA's sincere gratitude. This is a great opportunity to meet fellow archaeological enthusiasts and get involved in all aspects of our fun and exciting meeting. Act quickly as opportunities are limited. For details and a volunteer application, contact Andrew Caruso at SAA headquarters, 900 Second Street NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002-3557; email andrew_caruso@saa.org; fax: (202) 789-0284; telephone: 202 789-8200.



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