

SPECIAL ISSUE ON SITE PRESERVATION

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# the **SAA** Archaeological record

*The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology*

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*Sherwood Ranch Ruin lies in the Little Colorado River Valley between Springerville and St. Johns, Arizona. It is the largest ruin of its kind in this region, and was occupied until the late 14th Century. This view is to the north, up the Little Colorado River Valley (river visible at upper right). © Adriel Heisey. All Rights Reserved.*



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## EDITOR'S CORNER

John Kantner

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### Introducing This Issue

Although the archaeological record is continually generated, it is also destroyed at an extremely fast pace. Archaeologists essentially employ two approaches to stem this destruction: data recovery and site preservation. The former is comparatively straightforward—professionals evaluate impending threats to archaeological resources and mitigate accordingly. Site preservation, however, is more of a challenge, for it involves complex negotiations with landowners to ensure protection of archaeological resources from threats that we might not even be able to imagine. And whereas the total costs of data recovery can be assessed and budgeted accordingly (hopefully), preservation requires continuous financial and professional commitments for the long term. Yet, despite the complexities and uncertainties in site preservation, it is arguably the more laudable goal, not only in anticipation of future advances in data recovery, but also for the simple experience that visiting an actual archaeological site can provide—not only for the public at large, but also for descendent groups who place the greatest value in the *site*, not the data that it presumably contains.

As archaeologists, we are trained to do data recovery, we do not usually learn how to preserve the archaeological record intact until we are suddenly forced to do so. This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, therefore, features several case studies on how archaeologists from all areas of the discipline have tackled site preservation. From the broader efforts of the Archaeological Conservancy, to the creative solutions developed by specific agencies, to the challenges of preserving the archaeological record outside of the U.S., the articles present a wide variety of approaches that hopefully will provide us all with new tools in preservation to add to our archaeological toolkits.

### Future Thematic Issues

Several people have already contacted me regarding these planned thematic issues:

September 2003 (August 1st deadline)	Latin American Historical Archaeology
January 2004 (December 1st deadline)	The State of Academic Archaeology
May 2004 (April 1st deadline)	Archaeology of American Ethnicity

If you would like to contribute, or if you have ideas for future thematic issues, email me at kantner@gsu.edu or call (404) 651-1761! ☎



# ARCHAEO POLITICS

## OUTSOURCING STUDIES MOVE FORWARD AT NPS

David Lindsay

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

### Archaeology Positions Being Reviewed For Privatization

Reducing the size of the federal government has been a goal of officials of both political parties, with some administrations making it more of a priority than others. The current administration, however, is using what is known as the A-76 process (after the name of an Office of Management and Budget [OMB] circular) to aggressively target what it considers to be activities best left to the private sector, and the Department of Interior is at the epicenter of the effort, with possibly dramatic effects in store for the archaeological functions of the National Park Service (NPS).

The A-76 process is a method by which OMB runs a cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs to deliver services by federal employees with the costs of doing the same tasks through private-sector sources. The administration has set a goal of identifying 850,000 federal jobs that could be outsourced, and the Department of the Interior has identified 11,807 full-time jobs in the NPS to be examined.

"Inherently governmental" functions are exempt from A-76, but late last year the NPS decided that at least some aspects of the archaeological functions carried out by its staff archaeologists are not inherently governmental in nature, and that they will be reviewed under the process.

The NPS has identified more than 1,500 positions that are to be studied for possible outsourcing by the end of 2004. Among the positions now being examined are archaeologists, curators, and other staff at two of the NPS archaeological centers, the Midwest Archeological Center and the Southeast Archeological Center. One possible outcome would be that most of the positions in the centers would be outsourced to private archaeological and

cultural resource management firms, with a small number of NPS employees remaining to perform duties that fall outside the purview of contract work.

Over the past several months, numerous objections have been raised regarding the prospect of privatizing NPS archaeological programs. Specifically, many are concerned that significant staff reductions at the two regional centers will result in a loss of institutional memory and familiarity with the sites located in the parks. This, in turn, could result in less informed resource-specific management decisions. Additionally, NPS archaeologists are more familiar with the mission and operations of national parks and monuments and can more readily provide recommendations that are compatible with management needs. The argument has been made that outsourcing could result in less effective management decisions and a sharp decline in the advocacy for, and stewardship of, NPS archaeological resources. Many also question whether the outsourcing will bring about significant cost-savings.

Capitol Hill is aware of the administration's program, and several Members of Congress have expressed opposition. Rep. Nick Rahall, ranking Democrat on the House Resources Committee, wrote a letter to Secretary Norton, stating "it is unclear that such privatization would result in real cost savings," and "The natural resources contained within our system of national parks are too valuable to allow the job of protecting them to be traded on the open market. The administration's other priorities must not be funded at the expense of our natural and cultural heritage."

SAA will continue to monitor this issue and attempt to prevent any foreseeable adverse impacts to archaeological resources in our national parks and monuments. ☐

# PRIVATE PROPERTY— NATIONAL LEGACY

Mark Michel

*Mark Michel is President of the Archaeological Conservancy, a non-profit organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving archaeological sites.*

**T**he United States is virtually alone in the world in giving ownership of archaeological resources to the fee owner of the land. Most countries, like Mexico, Italy, and Israel, invest ownership of the national patrimony in all of the people, no matter where it is found. Other countries have less stringent laws, but carefully protect antiquities even if found on private property. But in the U.S., ownership of archaeological resources—artifacts, structures, even human remains—goes with the ownership of the land. The federal government owns the archaeological sites on its land, states and localities own the sites on their lands, Indian tribes own archaeological resources on their reservations, and private owners own whatever is on their farms, ranches, and subdivisions. The vast majority of the nation's archaeological heritage is therefore privately owned. You might ask, "What does that mean?" In most cases, it means that private owners can do whatever they like with the archaeological site. While publicly owned sites have been seriously impacted by looters, those on private land have been devastated, mainly by development, modern agriculture, and professional looters.

## Identifying the Problem

No one has a good idea of how much of our archaeological heritage still exists, but the few estimates that are available are appalling. For example, in 1880 the Bureau of Ethnography estimated there were 20,000 burial mound sites in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. It is estimated that fewer than 200 survive today, and those on private lands are still without protection. Just within the past few years, at least four important Anasazi ruins in the Mesa Verde area have been totally destroyed by looters, and it was perfectly legal because they were located on private land.

One of the effects of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 has been to greatly diminish illegal looting on public lands. As a result, legal looting on private lands has increased correspondingly. Professional looters buy "looting rights" or sometimes even the sites themselves. One trick used in the Southwest has been to buy a site at a high price, with lit-

tle or no down payment, then loot the site and default on the mortgage. In the well-known case of Slack Farm, Kentucky, the looters reportedly paid the owner \$10,000 for rights to loot a Mississippian cemetery. In New Mexico, looters recently paid landowners to use backhoes at several Zuni sites. Legal efforts to stop them failed.

Whereas other countries have taken possession or at least control of their antiquities, two factors make that unlikely in the U.S. First is the very powerful American belief in the sanctity of private land. No other nation in the world gives such unsailable protection of private property rights. Second, the dominant group in our society, people of European heritage, are unrelated either biologically or culturally to most of the nation's archaeological remains. As one state senator told me when I explained that we should protect our national heritage, "Son, it may be part of your heritage, but it ain't part of mine." Not surprisingly, the two largest archaeological organizations in the U.S. (Archaeological Institute of America and Biblical Archaeological Society) deal with European and Middle Eastern archaeology.

Yet, in recent years, progress has been made in protecting privately owned sites by legal restraints. A number of states have recently passed burial protection statutes. In 1989, for example, New Mexico passed a law that makes it a felony to disturb any burial without a permit issued by the State Historic Preservation Office. More and more large states and cities have adopted subdivision regulations that require sites to be either mitigated or preserved within new subdivisions. Tucson, Arizona has led the way by requiring that developers either scientifically excavate or preserve sites in large new developments in this archaeologically rich region. On the other hand, Pennsylvania recently repealed a law protecting unmarked graves.

## The Genesis of the Archaeological Conservancy

While legislation to regulate the digging of archaeological sites may pass court review, no one that I know believes ownership of the resource rests anywhere but with the owner of the land. To do otherwise would violate the Constitutional prohibition of



a taking of property without just compensation. A prohibition against digging on private land may do likewise.

It was with this in mind that the Archaeological Conservancy was founded in 1980 with the premise that the most effective way to preserve archaeological sites on privately owned land was to buy them. It is a thoroughly American idea—if you want to protect or control some land, then the most effective way to do that is to own it. If you have fee simple ownership, then you hold the cards. If a highway department wants to put a road through your site, then they have to take you to court and prove their need. If a looter trespasses on your property to steal some valuable artifacts, then he is committing a felony. It is something that everyone in America understands.

Another guiding principle of the Conservancy is the belief in “conservation archaeology.” Archaeology is perhaps unique among scientific disciplines in that it destroys its own research base in the course of doing research, and yesterday’s archaeologist, no matter how competent, missed many clues. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to go back and do it again once a site is dug up. Archaeological methods, however, improve every year. Because modern technology has many applications for archaeologists, it is important that information remain *in situ* for new techniques and new insights. The Conservancy is therefore like a museum, only instead of storing artifacts on shelves, we store them in the ground.

### How the Archaeological Conservancy Works

The first step in the Archaeological Conservancy’s site protection process is to evaluate and prioritize potentially endangered sites. Much of the data to accomplish this are readily available. Each state has a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) established under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Our selection process begins by asking a SHPO to develop a list of the most important sites in their state in need of protection. Professional and amateur archaeologists are consulted as well. Once that list is complete, we field-check the sites to see what condition they are in today. Often, no one has checked on these sites for many years, and more than once we have unhappily found that an important site no longer exists.

We then apply practical tests to the resulting list of sites. How endangered is each site? How much time does it have left before it is completely destroyed? Are similar sites available? What is the attitude of the owner? How much is it going to cost? One of the first states in which we began to operate was Ohio. We received excellent support from the SHPO and archaeological community, and we wanted to build on the past accomplishments of preservation by the Ohio Historical Society. The SHPO provided us with a list of about 20 sites and we began to work. Many of the great “Moundbuilder” sites of Ohio were gone, destroyed by urban development or modern agriculture, making the preservation of those that remained

even more important. Our first target was the famous Hopewell Mounds Group, the type-site of the Hopewell culture (100 B.C. to 400 A.D.). We were able to purchase the site, and it is now part of the new Hopewell Culture National Historical Park.

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorized federal matching grants to organizations like the Conservancy to acquire privately owned sites. This funding was cut off in 1981, never to reappear. The Conservancy nevertheless continues to identify, acquire, and preserve sites in an ever-expanding area of the U.S. By the end of 2002, it had completed more than 255 projects in 27 states, and book value of the property acquired reached \$18 million. Field offices currently operate in Albuquerque, Sacramento, Columbus, Washington, and Atlanta.

In 2000, the Conservancy launched a \$4 million fund-raising drive to buy highly endangered sites around the country. Known as the Protect Our Irreplaceable National Treasures (POINT) program, it is allowing us to buy highly threatened sites for cash. Today, the Conservancy has about 25,000 contributors from across the nation, and publishes *American Archaeology* magazine, the only popular magazine covering the archaeology of the Americas.

Once a site has been acquired, the Conservancy stabilizes the ruins to protect against erosion and other natural causes of site deterioration and prepares a 100-year management plan that sets guidelines for future research. Volunteers play a large role in both stabilization and preparation of the management plan. Preventing looting is one of our biggest concerns. We fence most of our preserves in order to visually and legally establish boundaries. No fence will keep a looter off a site, but if a looter knows that he or she will go to jail if caught inside our fence, they will think twice about it. We set up a regular patrol system, mainly using volunteers. After this point, most archaeological preserves need little care. In the eastern U.S., we like to keep preserves in grass and prevent dense brush from overrunning the site. This is usually accomplished with an agreement with a neighboring farmer to cut hay or graze cattle on the preserve. A well-trimmed preserve prevents erosion and discourages looters who are deterred by a “cared for” site with little cover for hiding their illegal activities.

### The Future of Archaeological Site Preservation

The Archaeological Conservancy has proved that private acquisition works. We have demonstrated that archaeological sites on private lands can be preserved in the U.S. by using the oldest American tradition, ownership of the land. In 1980, we purchased four sites; today we protect 30 sites each year. In the

☞ *PRIVATE PROPERTY, continued on page 16*



# PUSHING THE PACE OF PRESERVATION

William H. Doelle

*William H. Doelle is the President of the nonprofit Center for Desert Archaeology, which blends research, public outreach, and stewardship in the practice of preservation archaeology. He is also President of the contract-funded firm Desert Archaeology, Inc. Both are based in Tucson, Arizona.*

“Explosive” may be too weak an adjective to convey the pace of population growth in the American Southwest. Tucson is a relative backwater because it only grew by 26% over the 1990s. Population increase around Phoenix was 45% in that same decade, and over the entire twentieth century it grew by almost 15,000%!

New residents need places to live and work, so population increase generates a dramatic transformation of rural land to urban sprawl. U.S. Department of Agriculture data show that 403,000 acres (630 sq. miles) of rural land became urbanized between 1982 and 1997, just in Arizona. Population growth and related land use changes are the reasons that so much contract-funded archaeology is happening in the American Southwest. They are also the reasons that a much stronger effort needs to be placed on archaeological preservation.

Government has long played the largest role in preserving archaeological sites—especially the federal government. There are many ways that the private sector, and even individuals, can become independent forces to increase preservation and become partners to make government efforts more effective. Recent work by the private nonprofit Center for Desert Archaeology illustrates how site ownership, conservation easements, and a diverse network of partnerships can open up new preservation opportunities.

After receiving a significant endowment donation in 1997, the Center for Desert Archaeology began planning a diverse preservation program. Our program closely integrates research, public involvement, and preservation, although I will emphasize preservation here. Throughout, we have been guided by Lipe’s (1974) “Conservation Model for American Archaeology.” He emphasized that “the guiding principle in setting up additional archeologically relevant land preserves should be representativeness rather than current significance.” Because past human populations utilized extensive landscapes, not just the limited area of their residences, we believe a “representative” archaeological sample must seek preservation of large portions of natural units such as watersheds.

Unfortunately, rapid growth and land development in the Southwest’s urban centers have already made it impossible to achieve this scale of preservation in many areas. While the Center is interested in partnering with other groups to do what is possible for preservation in urban areas, we chose to focus our preservation efforts in the more rural parts of the Southwest—areas where it may be ambitious, but not completely unrealistic, to work for archaeological preservation on the large scale.

As the spatial scale of the preservation target increases, outright ownership becomes increasingly unrealistic, so we had to consider what preservation tools were available to us. We talked to people at the Archaeological Conservancy, which pursues ownership of archaeological sites as its primary approach to preservation (see related article in this issue). While discussing various preservation tools, we learned that they had not found conservation easements to be an effective tool for their national-scale preserva-



tion efforts. The Center, however, seeks to work intensively on a regional rather than a national scale, and it seemed that conservation easements still might be a valuable tool for us. We therefore set out to find out more about them.

### Conservation Easements

One of the better explanations of conservation easements that I have heard likened property rights to a bundle of sticks, where each stick represents a particular right of ownership (such as an owner's right to construct a residence or the right to control the water on the surface of the land). By means of a conservation easement, an owner gives up one or more of the individual sticks, but the rest of the bundle of property rights remains intact. The property owner does this by deeding those rights to an outside party—the easement holder. An easement holder must be a qualified conservation organization. As a nonprofit organization with a stated purpose of “the preservation of culturally and historically significant properties,” the Center meets the qualifications. In November 2000, our Board of Directors formally approved our Conservation Easement Program and established a Preservation Fund.

There are a number of benefits to an easement. In states like Arizona where only 16% of the state is private land, property under a conservation easement stays in private ownership and on tax rolls. Government preserves or those owned by nonprofit organizations are generally not taxed. A conservation easement is a voluntary agreement, therefore its content is negotiated and customized to the needs and interests of the individual property owner. There may be tax benefits to a land owner, but that is often complex and property-specific.

A drawback to conservation easements is that ownership will almost certainly change in the future, and subsequent landowners may not have the same commitment to conservation that motivated the originator of the easement. An easement holder is required to carry out regular (usually at least annual) inspections and must be willing to use legal means, if necessary, if an owner behaves in a manner counter to the easement. Thus, lower initial costs are offset by long-term costs that can be of uncertain magnitude.

### Implementing the Center's Plan

Finding partners and developing a broad approach to archaeological preservation are essential to achieving larger-scale preservation. The Center pursues a community-based archaeology program, which requires close interaction with local communities. For the preservation program, this has led to the formulation of a primary preservation zone where we actively pursue conservation easements and site purchases, and a secondary zone where we work with preservation partners such as the Archaeological Conservancy. The primary zone is the one around our home base in Tucson, and it constitutes the southeastern quadrant of Arizona. The secondary zone is the rest of the American Southwest.

Work in our primary zone is best illustrated by the San Pedro Valley. We have spent over a dozen years conducting research in this valley and have gained an intimate understanding of its archaeological record. We have also gotten to know many residents, we have given numerous talks and held open



*Figure 1: The Center for Desert Archaeology's preservation efforts have focused on the San Pedro River Valley because of the high quality of the archaeological record and because the potential for large-scale preservation is still great. View northwest near the international border. © Adriel Heisey.*

## HOW CAN WE SAVE SITES ON PRIVATE LAND? JUST ASK.

Scott Van Keuren

*Scott Van Keuren is Assistant Curator of Anthropology at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.*

**F**ourmile Ruin is well known to archaeologists and pothunters because of the exceptional figurative polychrome pottery found at the site. After sustaining a century of vandalism, this 500-room Ancestral Pueblo village was again besieged by heavy machinery when I arrived for fieldwork at nearby sites in the spring of 2002. I was able to persuade the landowner, who was not involved in this episode of vandalism, to take steps to save the site from complete destruction. Less than a year later, the village became the Archaeological Conservancy's twentieth Arizona acquisition. What began as an informal outreach effort—in this case, to individual families who own important archaeological resources—resulted in the protection of a significant and endangered cultural resource.

In east-central Arizona, landowners frequently maintain that they have been “tricked” by archaeologists who seek access to sites but rarely explain the purpose of their work or follow up on promises to initiate education activities. Mistrust and suspicion of researchers are now deep-rooted in the region and fueled by a belief that legislators and archaeologists are designing new limitations that will impact private landholdings. I have tried to dismantle these perceptions by entering into open-minded dialogue with landowners, some of whom may have been involved in destructive activities in the past, and by outlining long-term education and outreach programs that can aid their larger community. In the case of Fourmile Ruin, I was able to contact the owner through friendships I have fostered with other landowners. The owners of the second largest site in the area (Shumway Ruin) were instrumental in this regard. The Fourmile donation began with casual meetings between the landowner and myself during which the history of vandalism of the site was rarely discussed, and certainly never in a judgmental manner. On one of these occasions, I suggested that he consider donating the site to the Conservancy. I was astonished at his immediate response: “let’s get it done.” The donation was ultimately finalized through the collaborative efforts of the landowner and his family, my institution, and the Archaeological Conservancy. The Center for Desert Archaeology also offered invaluable support.

What made the Fourmile Ruin bequest possible? I attribute the donation not only to a fortuitous combination of circumstance and perseverance, but also to a sincere effort to cooperate with landowners and engage surrounding communities. With this comes an increased responsibility to involve local residents in the study of the past, which may require the re-prioritization of some research goals. As was the case with the Fourmile donation, it may also be necessary to sacrifice the relatively unimpeded research access granted by some private landowners in favor of the preservation afforded by resource protection agencies. The next challenge we face in this particular area is demonstrating that a part of the local heritage has not been appropriated by an external agency.

This preservation success story was not simply a consequence of good fortune or the promise of tax deductions. It illustrates how an individual effort can lead to unanticipated partnerships among local communities, researchers, and conservation organizations. Such outcomes are possible only when preservation, outreach, and research goals are equally weighted. These long-term partnerships and involvement in preservation at the local scale are especially important as more formal protective mechanisms are diluted. The resourcefulness of individual archaeologists who recommit to engaging landowners and their local communities will play an ever-increasing role in preserving the endangered record.

houses during excavations, and we even have an employee who lives on the river and coordinates the Site Steward Program for the area.

Within this valley, our preservation mission is implemented at several scales. First, through personal contact and sharing of information about the valley's history and prehistory, we seek to raise awareness and promote a broad stewardship ethic among all valley residents. Second, we regularly and directly interact with the local land-use communities, which in this rural valley are best represented by five Natural Resource Conservation Districts. Third, we actively pursue donations of conservation easements from landowners who own properties with archaeological sites. Fourth, we seek to develop partnerships with other groups that own or manage land in the valley—including the Bureau of Land Management, the State Land Department, local cities and towns, and private avocational archaeology groups.

Our first conservation easement is a parcel of 55 acres with three very different kinds of archaeological sites on it. The largest site consists of two residential compounds that date from A.D. 1250–1350. Slightly to the south of it is a small Hohokam hamlet that is roughly 1,000 years old. And to the east of these two sites is an extensive area of dry-farmed fields with rock piles and rock terraces. The current owners, who retired to the San Pedro Valley from California, approached us about developing an easement.

It took nearly two years to make this conservation easement a reality. Not every easement will take that long. We were learning as we put together the agreement, and the easement donors had many questions. They needed to make sure that we were a viable organization that could be counted on to hold an easement in perpetuity. They also needed to make sure that their children were comfortable with the outcome. In our minds, the effort truly paid off. We have an agreement that this 55 acres will never be subdivided and that there will be no surface disturbance or construction in the areas of the parcel that contain the archaeological sites. Furthermore, the landowners are satisfied that the land that they have grown to love will be protected long after they are gone. To have purchased this parcel would have cost well over \$100,000, whereas the easement was a donation.

A donation is not cost-free, however. The Center's Preservation Fund addresses our obligation to monitor this parcel in perpetuity. For each easement, our current policy is to set aside \$10,000. This amount should generate the income needed to cover the annual monitoring expense. As the fund increases over time, it will also represent a reserve that can provide the resources needed to enforce violations of an easement.

We are working with other property owners to develop easements on their parcels, and we are presently purchasing one site in the valley and negotiating to purchase another. As we build our number of easements and properties owned outright, the outreach to the local communities must be maintained.

Working to change values is at the heart of this effort. To achieve voluntary preservation requires that the value of preservation is broadly shared. Furthermore, these individuals and groups are an information network that can help lead us to additional sites for preservation.

Two recent cases illustrate how partnerships in our "secondary zone" also served to advance preserva-




*Figure 2: Population increase is affecting even the remote portions of the San Pedro Valley, and new construction tends to be located in the areas of highest archaeological sensitivity, just overlooking the floodplain. © Adriel Heisey.*



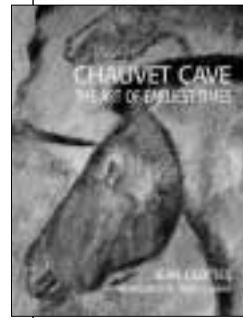
tion. Both involved the Archaeological Conservancy, and both resulted from the simple act of talking with a landowner about an important site on their land. The first case was a visit by Center staff and Andrew Duff of Washington State University to a site in the Upper Little Colorado drainage of northeastern Arizona owned by Wendell and Ruth Sherwood. Several hours of discussion led to an offer to donate the site to achieve long-term preservation. We called in the Archaeological Conservancy, which already owns several contemporaneous sites nearby, and they responded rapidly. The site is now owned by the Archaeological Conservancy and the Center is working with both the Archaeological Conservancy and the local community to establish a preservation commitment that is broader. The second example is recounted in the accompanying sidebar by Scott Van Keuren.

### Conclusion

A comprehensive preservation program clearly requires a substantial commitment of institutional resources. Even for individuals, however, there are probably land conservation organizations in your local region that could serve as partners and take on the long-term commitments related to land ownership or conservation easements. There has been a substantial growth in the number of such land trusts nationwide, and we have found that many already hold lands that contain important archaeological sites. These organizations are focused upon the protection of natural resources and so often lack the expertise to manage the cultural resources in their care. Partnering with these existing land conservation organizations may offer a substantial opportunity for individual archaeologists to contribute productively to increasing archaeological preservation. 

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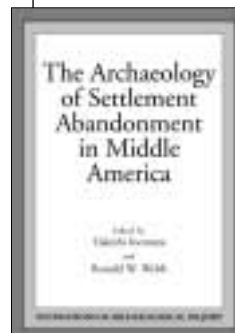
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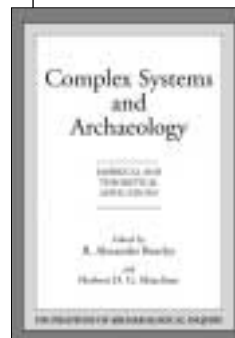


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# FROM PILLAGE TO NATIONAL TREASURE

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF GOVERNMENTAL SHIPWRECK PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN MICHIGAN

John R. Halsey

*John R. Halsey, State Archaeologist with the Michigan Historical Center, Michigan Department of History, Arts and Libraries, has been involved with shipwreck preservation efforts in Michigan since 1976. He is the State of Michigan's representative on the Joint Management Committee for the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve.*

Stretching more than 1,000 miles from Duluth at the western end of Lake Superior to Kingston at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, the Great Lakes comprise the largest freshwater system in the world. Ultimately draining into the north Atlantic, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system allowed European explorers direct access to the heart of the North American continent. Old World vessel types were modified and new vessel types were created for the conditions of the Great Lakes: ocean-sized bodies of fresh water—but without tides—where violent storms build up on short notice and which are filled with uncharted rocks, reefs, and seasonally-changing sandbars. Merchants and shipbuilders experimented continuously throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries trying to develop ships with the optimum combinations of wood, iron, steel, steam, and crews to carry the products of fields, forests, lakes, and mines erupting from the American Midwest and Canadian provinces. Advances in the twentieth century produced the 1,000-ft-long leviathans now dominating the lakes. Many of these experiments were unsuccessful or unlucky. Cursed with bad design or equipment, foul weather, often incompetent or fool-hardy captains, and inadequate or nonexistent navigation aids, many vessels never made their final port. Today the Great Lakes hold a magnificent collection of shipwrecks documenting virtually every major advance or misstep in Great Lakes nautical engineering, beginning in 1679 with La Salle's *Griffin*, the first European vessel to hoist a sail on Great Lakes waters, to the late twentieth century, most famously represented by *Edmund Fitzgerald*. In Michigan waters alone there are 1,500 recorded shipwrecks.

The cold, fresh waters of the Great Lakes were, until the recent advent of zebra mussels, free of marine organisms that damaged shipwrecks. It was not uncommon for a Great Lakes scuba diver in the 1960s and 1970s to be able to read the name of a vessel painted on the stern of a virtually intact nineteenth-century sailing vessel. And it was not just the ship that was whole. Cargoes of bulk products such as grain, copper, iron ore, limestone, and cement, as well as mixed products ranging from hand lotion to Scotch whisky, still sat in the holds. They, simply put, were among the best-preserved sites an archaeologist could ever hope to encounter. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, accessible vessels were salvaged relatively quickly; indeed, some salvage efforts were directed at body recovery. However, the pedestrian nature of most Great Lakes bulk cargoes caused a decline in interest in salvaging them. The ships themselves, however, continued to be objects of interest even when snapped in two. As scuba diving became more popular after World War II, long-lost vessels and their cargoes became accessible to the layman and it was not long before wrecks, especially those made of wood, were being torn apart to satisfy the market for nautical memorabilia and shipwreck furniture.

### The Protective Framework

The real players in the Great Lakes shipwreck preservation are the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. Canada and the province of Ontario

have their own stringent regulations. Recognition that the legal boundaries of the states extend out into the lakes has added a whole new area of responsibility that had previously concerned few state officials other than conservation officers and treaty fishing regulators. In Michigan, for example, our Great Lakes bottomlands alone amount to 38,504 sq. miles. This is larger than the land area of 13 U.S. states, hence our nickname, "The Great Lakes State." With no overarching federal or international mandate, the individual states and Ontario were faced with ownership and management responsibilities for abandoned shipwrecks on their Great Lakes bottomlands. While there is no basin-wide plan, there have been efforts to familiarize the various states with one another's problems and seek mutually agreeable solutions.



*Figure 1: The windlass, an apparatus for winding in the anchor chain, stands virtually intact on the deck of E. B. Allen. Lying at a depth of 100–110 ft., the Allen and its cargo of grain were lost in a collision with the bark Newsboy off Thunder Bay Island on November 18, 1871. (All photos courtesy of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve).*

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, states began to take a more active role in attempting to manage historic shipwrecks. But even with this added federal legislative support, legal disputes have consumed thousands of hours and dollars that would have been better used to manage and interpret the resource. As few states have employed professionally trained maritime archaeologists in a permanent capacity, most have made do with prehistorians or historical archaeologists to lead their maritime archaeological efforts. Virtually all states have entered into formal or informal agreements with avocationalists and some have supported programs that have trained sport divers in nondestructive documentation techniques.

To better understand the resource, a number of states have undertaken literature search inventories. Others have been more aggressive in assessing and documenting individual wrecks or groups of wrecks. Actual fieldwork has been done by sport divers on their own initiative or under professional supervision, by state-employed archaeologists, by university-based professionals, and by the Submerged Cultural Resources Unit of the National Park Service (NPS).

### The Michigan Experience

Michigan has always taken a flexible approach to shipwreck preservation, bringing together various agencies that have a stake in the resources. In the mid-1970s, Michigan State University (MSU) undertook an unprecedented study looking into the possibility of an underwater shipwreck park in Lake Huron's Thunder Bay on the northeast coast of the Lower Peninsula. At about the same time, important individuals in the law enforcement and executive divisions of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources determined that the agency had a legitimate responsibility for shipwrecks. In so doing, they established a management ethic that continues today.

Prodded and supported by concerned divers who saw wrecks torn apart in a matter of days, they joined forces with the then-Michigan History Division of the Department of State to shepherd through Michigan Public Act 184 of 1980 to final approval. This act, an extensive amendment of Michigan's 1929 antiquities act, forms the foundation of the State of Michigan's underwater archaeology and bottomland

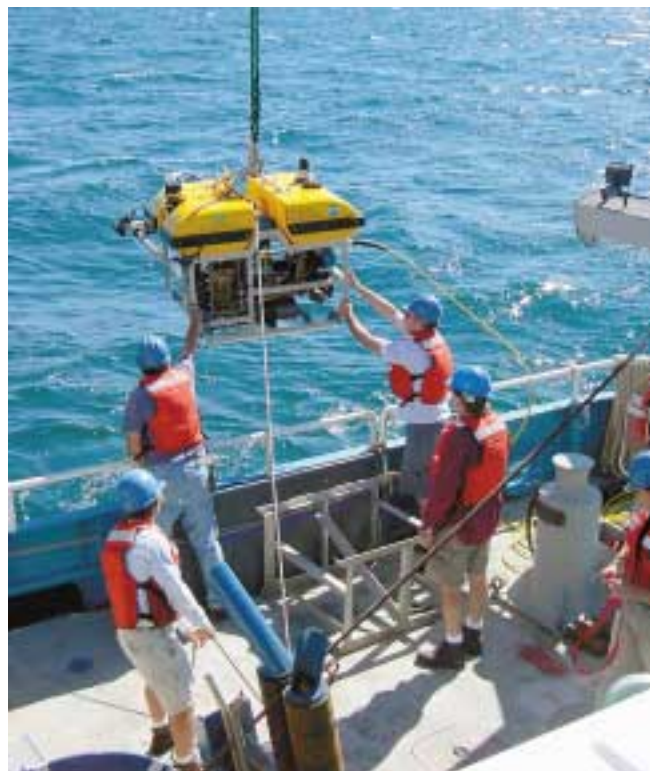


preserve program. In it, the State asserted “a possessory right or title superior to that of a finder to abandoned property of historical or recreational value found on the state-owned bottomlands,” established permit requirements for recovery of artifacts, and mandated the establishment of preserves that could occupy up to 5% or 1,925 sq. miles of the state’s 38,504 sq. miles of Great Lakes bottomlands. Without any appropriation of state funds for basic interpretation and enforcement, the preserve mandate was but a weak echo of the MSU study. The law specifically identified the historical and recreational value of shipwrecks and made it clear that it was not to be considered a limitation on the right of anyone to engage in diving for recreational purposes. Loopholes in the state law were addressed in a considerably strengthened 1988 amendment (Michigan Public Act 452), and the amount of bottomland available for preserves was upped to 10% or 3,850 sq. miles. In neither bill was there an appropriation with which to carry out the responsibilities delegated. Nevertheless, over the years the Michigan Historical Center, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) have combined expertise and resources to develop a program recognized as one of the nation’s best.

Unlike many states, in Michigan stewardship responsibility for shipwrecks is vested in different agencies. The Michigan Historical Center in the Department of History, Arts, and Libraries is responsible for the determination of historical significance and interpretation. The DEQ is responsible for the recognition of recreational possibilities and significance of wrecks. The DNR is responsible for enforcement of relevant laws relating to safe boating and the antitheft provisions of state law. In the absence of direct appropriation, the various agencies have had to be creative. Funding for various program activities and special projects were largely derived from the Historic Preservation Fund administered through the Michigan Historical Center’s State Historic Preservation Office, the Coastal Zone Management program administered through the Land and Water Management Division of the DEQ, and the Law Enforcement Division of the DNR.

From where does the state derive its claim of bottomland ownership? Michigan received title to its portion of the submerged lands of the Great Lakes when it became part of the Northwest Territory and upon admission to the Union on January 26, 1837. This ownership extends lakeward to mutually agreed-upon water boundaries with adjacent states. State ownership of Great Lakes bottomlands consists of unpatented lake bottomlands lying below and lakeward of the natural ordinary high-water mark (OHWM), a set elevation that differs from lake to lake. Due to environmental changes, notably isostatic rebound, the slow recovery (elevation) of the earth’s crust from the crushing weight of the glaciers, the OHWM has been periodically adjusted. However, as a fixed elevation in a dynamic environment, the OHWM virtually never coincides with the water’s edge. The OHWM is not a concept readily understood by a layman.

The point of all this is that an abandoned shipwreck embedded in a beach may (1) lie completely above the OHWM, in which case it is the property of the adjacent riparian (shoreline property) owner; (2) lie completely below the OHWM, in which case it is the property of the State of Michigan; or (3) straddle the OHWM, in which case it belongs to both the riparian owner and the State. In any case, a shipwreck permanently or periodically exposed above water is a difficult thing to protect; indeed, it is likely to be viewed as a hazard to be removed by any means for the safety of the public.



*Figure 2: Crew members from the Institute for Exploration retrieve the remotely operated vehicle Little Hercules after a successful dive during the 2002 expedition to videotape shipwrecks in the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve.*

The ownership of shipwrecks in open water clearly below the OHWM is the subject of ongoing legal dispute and must be decided on the merits of each case. For example, a lost ship may have been insured and the insurance company paid off on the loss. Technically, the insurance company would now own the wreck, but many nineteenth-century insurance companies have not survived to the present. Who does own it then? The State, who claims abandoned property on the Great Lakes bottomlands, or the discoverer? What standard of proof is necessary to show that it was the intent of the vessel owner to formally abandon ownership interests? Court decisions in the Great Lakes area have given no clear direction.

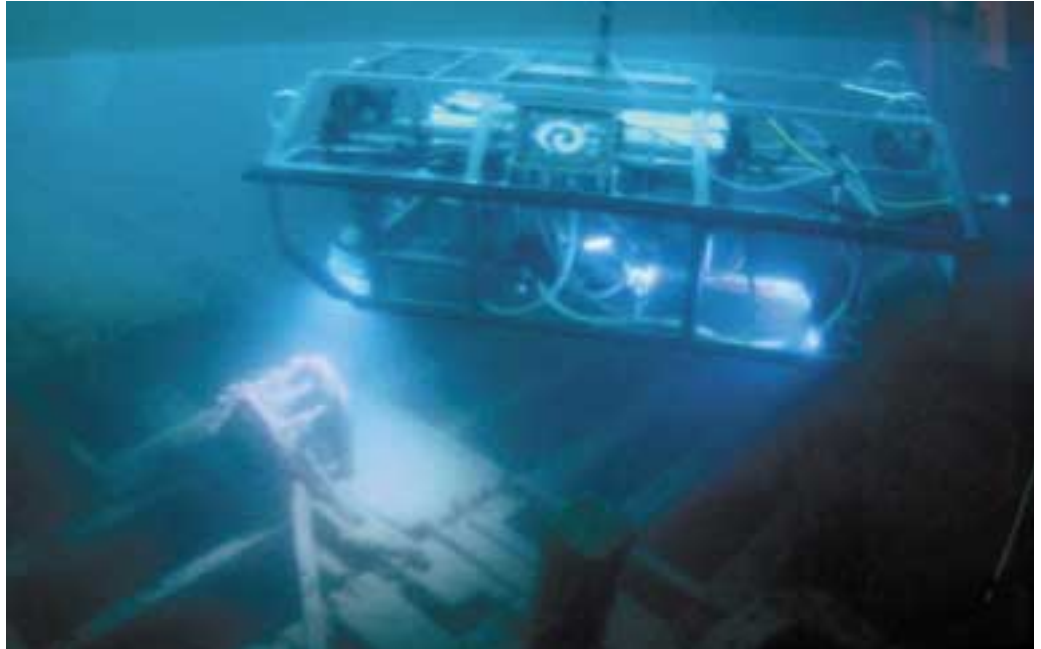


Figure 3: The tow sled Argus, a team mate of Little Hercules, glides over the deck of E. B. Allen

Regardless of whose ownership claims might be upheld, how does one go about protecting a wreck? The Michigan experience described below is a history of progressive ramping up of commitment and partners.

#### State Preserves, National Parks, and a National Marine Sanctuary

The state system of Great Lakes bottomland preserves (or underwater preserves, as they are commonly known) was the first serious effort to protect shipwrecks from unlawful salvage/vandalism/souveniring. The 1980 act made unpermitted removal of artifacts a misdemeanor. This was not much of a deterrent, but it was something. Divers were aware that preserves were there for their enjoyment and that continued removal of artifacts would eventually eliminate whatever it was that made diving a particular wreck interesting. They were also aware that unless they reported thefts, it was probably not going to be noticed by the concerned but woefully undermanned law-enforcement personnel who would have to make the case. Divers, while the most likely people to actually encounter a theft in process, lack the legal standing and law enforcement savvy to lead to successful prosecution. Dive charter operators and local maritime museums conveyed the “no-take” message, but law enforcement in the state preserves was essentially left to chance with the hope that having many eyes underwater and peer pressure above water would discourage theft. And it did work. In some preserves. More or less. Some preserves prospered greatly, but success was clearly dependent on the persistence and vision of local entrepreneurs. Others withered to being simply lines on paper.

The creation of Isle Royale National Park, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in Michigan; Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in Wisconsin; and Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana introduced a significant federal cultural resource management presence into the Great Lakes for the first time. In the 1940 creation of Isle Royale National Park, the State of Michigan ceded not only the 400 islands that make up the Isle Royale archipelago, but also the bottom-

lands for a distance of 4 sq. miles from Isle Royale and the outer islands to the Canadian water boundary. This made the NPS the owner not only of those bottomlands but also the shipwrecks lying on them. A monumental effort by NPS's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit spread over five years in the 1980s resulted in the full documentation of 11 known wrecks and their nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The park was also able to establish a rigorous management and protection plan for these wrecks.

Creation of the national lakeshores in the 1960s and 1970s was very different from the birth of Isle Royale National Park. The lakeshores are land-based but by definition have a close connection with the water. This time around, the states did not give up ownership of the bottomlands. The lakeshores had a mandate to interpret the maritime history pertinent to their holdings but had administrative authority only over the water column itself. Nevertheless, there now was an additional level of potential law-enforcement personnel available in the form of park rangers, and while they were on the water, shipwrecks seemed fairly safe. Unfortunately, the Great Lakes national lakeshores largely close down in the winter, and when the rangers put their patrol craft up for the season, bad things can happen, especially with mild winters and a lack of ice formation on the lakes.

Bad things did happen to the wreck of *Three Brothers*, a steam barge that had run aground on South Manitou Island in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore on the northwest coast of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. Buried by sand for 85 years, *Three Brothers* was dramatically uncovered by an underwater landslide that exposed the virtually intact vessel. During the summer of 1996, the shallow depth at which the wreck lay and its amazing integrity drew more than 1,000 divers in less than three months, making it for that summer probably the most popular diving attraction in Michigan. Nothing of note was taken during the summer, but after South Manitou closed for the season that October, exposed artifacts swiftly disappeared. Even at national lakeshores, shipwrecks could not be protected all the time.

The most recent stage in the Michigan experience has been the establishment in October 2000 of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve (<http://thunderbay.noaa.gov/>), the thirteenth in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) network of sanctuaries that extends from Massachusetts to American Samoa. Thunder Bay is only the second devoted to cultural resources (the other being the *Monitor* sanctuary), the first sanctuary in fresh water, and the only sanctuary jointly managed between a state and the NOAA. It has been described by Dan Basta, director of the sanctuary program, as "the nation's principal repository of maritime cultural resources."

Thunder Bay had a difficult conception and birth, troubled from the beginning by suspicion from local interest groups concerning what the federal government's "real" interest in Thunder Bay was. Was it just shipwrecks or was there a hidden agenda to regulate something "more important," like sport fishing? Was this some kind of elaborate ploy to exclude divers from "their" wrecks? It was only after NOAA formally renounced interest in the biological aspects of Thunder Bay and agreed to joint management with the state that a deal was formally struck.

The agreement has many similarities to a marriage. NOAA brings the funding that can finally make a full-blown shipwreck sanctuary a reality: adequate staffing, enforcement, research technology, publicity, and connections to other powerful federal agencies such as the U. S. Coast Guard and major private organizations like the National Geographic Society and Robert Ballard's Institute for Exploration (IFE). The availability of funding allows regional entities such as the Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Management to provide the benefit of its long years of Great Lakes research. The state brings the expertise of the Michigan Historical Center in archaeology, historic preservation, museum exhibits, and archival techniques. The Department of History, Arts and Libraries, parent agency of the Michigan Historical Center, brings the resources of the Library of Michigan and the Michigan Film Board. Conservation officers from the Michigan DNR will continue their sparkling tradition of successful enforcement and prosecution. Other potential enforcement partners range from the Alpena County Sheriff Department to the U.S. Coast Guard. From a personally selfish point of view, NOAA's participation has

☞ SHIPWRECK PRESERVATION, continued on page 23



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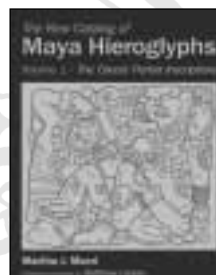
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PRIVATE PROPERTY, from page 6

next decade, we plan to expand this program even further. More encouraging is the fact that other groups are following our example. Local land trusts in New York, Louisiana, and California have moved to acquire and preserve local archaeological sites. It is also time for the federal and state governments to join in the permanent preservation of the nation's prehistoric legacy. Archaeological sites are usually small and relatively cheap. The average private site can be bought for about \$40,000. At this rate, 1,000 sites—approximately 25 per state—could be purchased for only \$40 million. If ten years were taken to accomplish that, the national cost would be a mere \$4 million per year.

Various states have already begun to invest in their cultural heritage with innovative programs to establish archaeological preserves. Arizona makes matching grants to the Conservancy and others to acquire and preserve endangered sites, as does Colorado. South Carolina has gone even further, identifying the 100 most important archaeological sites in the state and starting to systematically acquire them. The fiscal impact of managing a national preserve system could be lessened through a partnership of private organizations, state governments, museums, and universities. Once established, preserves are relatively easy to maintain and protect. Volunteer site stewards can oversee them, as they do in Arizona and elsewhere.

Some skeptics would say that this plan protects only a fraction of archaeological resources in the U.S. However, it would be a large proportion of the sites with good integrity and ample depth for sustained research. Besides, what is the alternative? To continue to stand by and do nothing while the best of America's prehistoric patrimony is destroyed? Preserving the remains of America's archaeological legacy is a race against time. Every day, more of these sites are destroyed and along with them the information that would someday tell of the great cultures of prehistoric America. Our experience confirms that the most effective way to preserve these privately owned resources is to set them aside as permanent preserves. It is a big job, and government and the private sector must work together to get it done.

# VANISHING TREASURES

## A UNIQUE APPROACH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Todd R. Metzger and James W. Kendrick

*Todd R. Metzger is with the National Park Service, Flagstaff Area National Monuments, and serves as the Program Coordinator for Vanishing Treasures. James W. Kendrick is with the National Park Service, El Malpais National Monument, and directs a tri-park Vanishing Treasures program that also includes Petrified Forest National Park and El Morro National Monument.*

The Vanishing Treasures Program was initiated in 1993, when the National Park Service (NPS) identified and began acting upon a critical weakness that was threatening the existence of unique, rare, and irreplaceable prehistoric and historic ruins in a number of NPS units (parks and monuments) in the western United States. After 20 years of inadequate funding, backlogged treatments, and a lack of information on condition, it was clear that an extraordinary effort was needed to protect and to preserve thousands of prehistoric and historic ruins. These sites—which are located in 44 national parks, monuments, historical parks, historic sites, memorials, and recreation areas in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming—were being threatened by severe deterioration and collapse.

These ancient and historic architectural wonders, some of which are World Heritage Sites, are important to our national heritage and hold value, significance, and meaning for a number of traditionally associated groups and communities. Complicating the situation was the fact that only a few highly skilled preservation specialists were employed in the NPS to address this need (Figure 1). Many of these individuals would be retiring in the near future—some after 30 or more years in the service. A lack of funding was preventing their specialized knowledge from being passed on to a new generation of specialists.

### Launching the Program

The Vanishing Treasures Program began when a handful of park managers started to compare notes on the condition of the prehistoric and historic architectural remains that they had the responsibility for managing. The results of this analysis

were startling. Unique and perishable ruins important to our national heritage were rapidly deteriorating to a point that there was a crisis of care. Serious concern was expressed over the continued failure to prevent or even deter increasing destruction and loss of irreplaceable resources.

In response to this growing awareness, a grassroots effort was mounted that was not only intent on bringing attention to the problems but also on formulating strategies for aggressively dealing with them. In addition, the scope of the issue was broadened beyond just a few core archaeological parks, recognizing that a number of NPS units with archaeological resources throughout the western U.S. faced similar problems. Unique to this effort was the fact that it emerged from the field levels of management within the NPS; that is, the issue was raised from personnel within the parks and monuments themselves, from those directly responsible for protecting and preserving the structures. The solutions for dealing with the problems were also recognized as best being resolved if management and control was retained at this level. Coincidentally, this initiative developed during a period in which the NPS was going through a major self-evaluation and reorganization, and it garnered strong support at all levels within the NPS, ultimately capturing the interest and attention of Congress. Because of these efforts, Congress began appropriating funds specifically for the Vanishing Treasures Program in fiscal year 1998.

### Laying the Foundation for the Next 10–15 Years

#### GOALS

To achieve the long-range objectives of the Vanishing Treasures Program, three primary goals were formulated: (1) elimi-



*Figure 1: An archaeologist from Mesa Verde National Park documenting a 13th-century Ancestral Puebloan cliff dwelling, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.*

nate resource loss by addressing emergency and high-priority treatment needs where structures are in immediate and imminent danger from natural erosive factors or the cumulative pressures of visitation; (2) fill in behind an aging workforce that often has exceptional craft skills that will be lost without the addition of a new, younger workforce who have the opportunity to work with and learn from these mentors prior to their retirement; and (3) move from a posture of dealing with emergency projects and urgent personnel loss to a proactive and permanent preservation program. The intent was to have structures inventoried, assessed, and evaluated, and the best preservation options selected and implemented based on the value, integrity, and significance of the resources being treated. To establish and sustain an effective program and to ensure continuity, consistency, and permanency, it would be essential to recruit, hire, and retain a highly qualified, professional, and diverse workforce. At the beginning of the program, it was estimated that approximately \$67 million would be required to address all of the needs of the Vanishing Treasures Program. Of that total, approximately \$59 million would be needed to

address the emergency preservation needs. The remaining \$8 million would be needed for developing the preservation workforce.

#### GRASSROOTS MANAGEMENT

To manage the program at a grassroots level, a number of self-directed workgroups have been established. A management team comprising representative park superintendents and resource managers were given the responsibility for guiding the direction of the program; identifying financial, operational, and professional resources; setting priorities for program development; ensuring program consistency, progress, and accountability; and communicating the results and achievements of the program to a wide and varied audience. Specific workgroups have been established to guide the development of the database management systems; determine recruitment, hiring, and staff retention needs; establish strategies for securing operational funding; and formulate ruins preservation standards and guidelines.

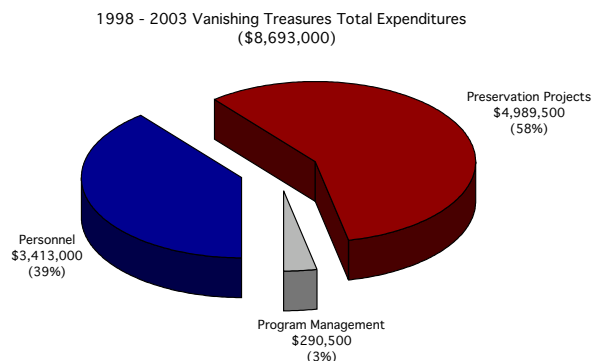
There are essentially two key factors, however, behind the successful grassroots management of Vanishing Treasures: accomplishment and accountability. At the end of the fiscal year, each NPS unit participating in the program contributes a fiscal accounting of the year's activities and projects. The Vanishing Treasures Program Coordinator then compiles these into a comprehensive report that is presented to Congress every year. The report is also posted on the program's web page (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/vt/vt.htm>). By doing so, the public can track how many projects have been funded and completed, the contributions of personnel hired, and the overall progress of the program.

#### Efforts to Date

At the end of the current fiscal year (September 30, 2003), a little under \$8.7 million will have been provided to the NPS since 1998 to address the needs of the Vanishing Treasures Program (Figure 2). This includes approximately \$5.0 million used to complete 78 emergency and high-priority projects in 30 parks; \$3.4 million used to hire 56 preservation specialists in 22 parks, and approximately \$300,000 devoted to management of the program. Approximately 57% of the total Vanishing Treasures Program budget received to date has been devoted to conducting projects, 39% to the hiring of personnel, and 3% for the management of the program.

Since 1998, we have acquired funds that have allowed us to hire anywhere from 4 to 13 individuals on a yearly basis. This has averaged over the last six years to approximately nine individuals per year. This includes the competitive conversion of 14 positions and the hiring of 34 "new" individuals. Conversion positions represent staff that occupied temporary or seasonal positions for an extended period of time that have been





*Figure 2: Money spent on the Vanishing Treasures Program through September 30, 2003.*

given an opportunity to apply competitively for permanent positions. Many of these individuals worked for the NPS as temporary employees for anywhere from 10 to 30 years. These new, permanent status positions did not exist prior to the program but have now been identified as essential to addressing the backlog of preservation needs at a number of parks. This new and diverse preservation workforce, built by the Vanishing Treasures Program, includes masonry workers, archaeologists, exhibit specialists, conservators, and a structural engineer (Figure 3).

Since 1998, we have successfully implemented an average of 13 emergency and high-priority projects annually at an average cost of \$64,000 and a range from \$5,000 to \$125,000. The complexity of the projects span the full spectrum of preservation issues and have included condition assessments, research, written and graphic documentation projects, structural stabilization, and backfilling.

While we are far from our initial projections, progress has clearly been made and we have most certainly been faithful to our original goals and objectives as they were formulated ten years ago. Clearly, however, much work remains in order to meet our original goals. The next few years will pose new and imposing obstacles in our ability to hire new personnel in parks, to retain the staff that has already been hired, and to ensure that funding is available to conduct projects. Neverthe-



*Figure 3: Mr. Calvin Chimoni repointing a 700-year-old wall in Atsinna Pueblo at El Morro National Monument, New Mexico.*

less, we are confident that the personnel that have been hired to conduct Vanishing Treasures projects will be viewed as a core preservation workforce that is essential to the mission of the NPS.

Today, the Vanishing Treasures Program represents a success story in the continuing and never-ending effort to protect and preserve the nation's cultural heritage. Remarkably enough, the Vanishing Treasures Program also shows how unique and innovative management and administrative strategies can be employed and utilized even within immensely bureaucratic frameworks such as the federal government. Irrespective of the significance of the resources, or the extent of the problem, Vanishing Treasures has demonstrated how self-directed workgroups can achieve success in overcoming problems and issues. This success and the continued support by management at a variety of levels, including Congress, have been made possible because of a carefully developed mutual trust built through accountability in the use of the funds and by significant accomplishments in the preservation of our nation's archaeological and architectural heritage. □

# THE PRESERVATION OF THE EAST ST. LOUIS MOUND GROUP: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

John E. Kelly

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**N**ext year marks the 200-year anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In January 1804, five months before their departure, William Clark left Camp du Bois for a brief trip east across the frozen Mississippi river floodplain, where he encountered a group of mounds. His journal entry clearly records the Grassy Lake site (Kelly 2000a). This site, located along a Pleistocene terrace, consisted of a line of at least 11 mounds. In the late nineteenth century, various individuals described the mounds and conducted limited excavations, but the beginning of the twentieth century witnessed the destruction of a major portion of this site. The advent of the automobile contributed to the expansion of the oil industry into the northern American Bottom. One of those companies was Shell Oil, a Dutch enterprise, and its company town, Roxana, was built amidst the oil facilities and mounds. Shell Oil destroyed the northern half of the site, and the southern half has been partially impacted by the houses built by the company. However, work by Warren King Moorehead in the 1920s and later work by archaeologists from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale documented intact mounds and deposits. Amazingly, a portion of the site, including one mound, remains preserved in South Roxana Dads' Park.

## Mound Destruction in the St. Louis Area

The history of the Grassy Lake site highlights the ongoing collision of an expanding metropolitan region with a legacy left by indigenous peoples. As in many parts of eastern North America, hundreds of mounds dotted the regional landscape (Figure 1). Most notable are the large flat-topped pyramids such as the 30-m-high Monks Mound at the Cahokia mound groups. Large clusters of these mounds were described in 1811 by Henry Marie Brackenridge in a series of unsigned articles in the *Louisiana Gazette*, seven years after Clark's journal. The articles later formed the basis for Brackenridge's 1814 book *Views of Louisiana*.

Unfortunately, many people could not accept that native peoples of the eastern Woodlands were capable of building such massive earthworks, even though they believed these "savages"

easily eradicated the "mound-builders." Debate in scientific meetings of St. Louis focused on one of the largest monuments, La Grange de Terre, or Big Mound, in the northern part of the city (Williams and Goggin 1956). Geologists were adamant that these were natural outliers of glacial drift, and their arguments carried weight into the early decades of the twentieth century when efforts were under way to preserve Monks Mound at Cahokia mounds. Such arguments were detrimental and undoubtedly embedded in the notion that native peoples were incapable of such efforts.

Nonetheless, interest and genuine concern, especially for the monument's preservation in the St. Louis region, stretches back to a visit from Charles Hoffman in 1833, who suggested the group of mounds north of St. Louis be preserved as a city park (Marshall 1995). Inaction on the part of St. Louisians resulted in the mound group's disappearance within a few decades of Hoffman's visit as the city expanded in all directions. All that was left was the Big Mound, a terraced monument whose base would have covered a football field and whose height was as tall as a five-story building. Efforts to negotiate the sale of this mound by a local newspaper editor were unsuccessful, and the railroads saw it as a ready source of fill. It took them nearly 15 years to finally level the landscape where the Big Mound stood. Today the former site of the St. Louis mound group is a series of largely vacant buildings and lots. The former mound group's plaza is ironically occupied by a power substation. And the only feasts and ritual activities are fall tailgate parties of St. Louis Rams fans who religiously gather at every home game.

The destruction of the group in St. Louis foreshadowed similar events with the emergence of East St. Louis as a railway center and industrial hub. The razing of the Cemetery Mound, identical in size to the Big Mound, was barely noticed; it was completely hauled away in 1870. A similar fate awaited the Great Mound at the Mitchell Site, where construction of a railroad bridge across Long Lake needed large quantities of fill. Even the mounds in the Cahokia group became the target of railroads in the early twentieth century—fortunately, the efforts of

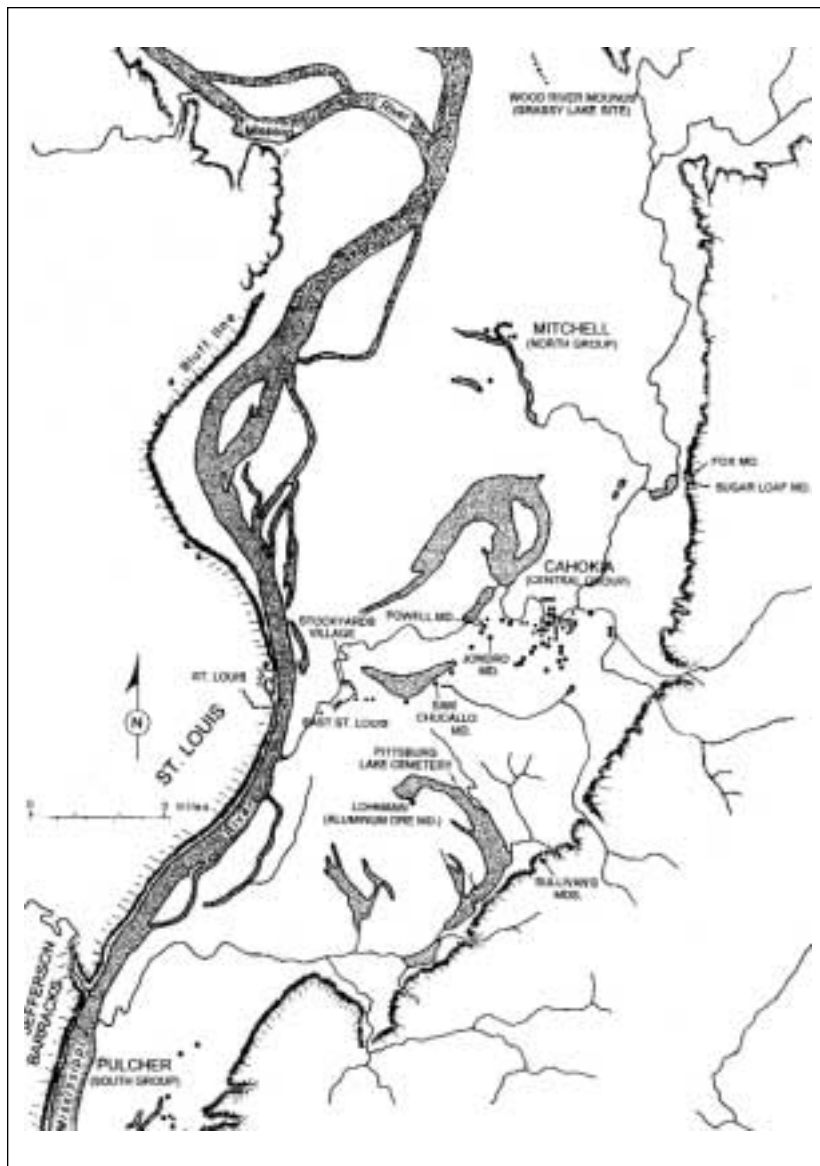


Figure 1: Selected mounds and mound groups in the St. Louis region (adapted from Kelly 2000b, originally adapted from Bushnell 1922).

local citizens resulted in the preservation of a small, 144-acre portion of the nearly 3,500-acre site in 1925. Unfortunately, the inability of the State of Illinois to purchase the Powell Mound, comparable in size to the Big and Cemetery Mounds, resulted in the leveling of this large mortuary mound on Cahokia's western edge in 1930.

The construction of Interstate 55/70 through the heart of Cahokia in the early 1960s finally caught the attention of archaeologists working on the salvage excavations. Efforts over

the next two decades resulted in the preservation of over 2,200 acres by the State of Illinois. Today, a state-sponsored grant to the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society is being used to purchase important parts of the site. The Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC) has purchased a 2.5-acre tract within the site but outside the park, and a portion of this has been sold to the Archaeological Conservancy. Another group, Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute, working in conjunction with the Conservancy and PARC, has been involved in acquiring properties within the East St. Louis mound group.

#### Identifying and Preserving the Mounds of St. Louis

In reviewing the history of site destruction, it is clear that transportation infrastructure has had a major impact on the resources of the St. Louis region. These are the arteries that facilitate growth and development. Federal laws enacted since the 1950s have helped address the impact, but highway construction has created an infrastructure that exacerbates sprawl. Since the late 1980s, Illinois fortunately has enacted additional laws that provide protection of mortuary sites and mounds, even on private undertakings. At one time, we naively thought that salvage excavations conducted by volunteers would help. However, the pace of regional development has accelerated because of the expanding road system.

We are in a critical position where we can not afford to let this destruction of Native American sites continue, and we must be proactive and pursue more productive and beneficial avenues of site protection and preservation. I have spent most of my career in the St. Louis region and participated in the highway salvage program.

One of my Cahokia colleagues, Dr. Elizabeth Benchley, had a dire warning for those of us who started the FAI-270 project in the mid-1970s: this large highway mitigation project, undertaken by the University of Illinois and the Illinois Archaeological Survey, was only going to result in the destruction of more resources. How right she was. Given the manner in which highway salvage became our bread-and-butter, many of us were unable to look beyond the right-of-way markers. My belated realization emerged in the 1990s as I started a unique project (Kelly 1994), a 8-m expansion of Interstate 55/70 through the heart of the East St. Louis mound group. Earlier testing in 1988 had



documented the presence of intact deposits, but little did we realize what we were about to uncover.

When Brackenridge first climbed to the summit of one of the large mounds in this group, he noted the presence of 45–50 mounds in a semicircle extending across the prairie for nearly a mile. By the time this group was mapped by a local dentist, Dr. John J. R. Patrick, shortly after the Civil War, only 15 mounds were visible. In spite of Moorehead's work in East St. Louis in 1923, where he described intact deposits, East St. Louis was ignored when both Interstates 55/70 and 64 were constructed in the early 1960s and 1970s, respectively. Without any large mounds visible, it was assumed that the site had been destroyed already.

In our 8-m by 250-m transect, beneath a blanket of historic fill, we discovered an undocumented rectangular, platform mound with numerous buildings; an unusual complex of buildings and post-pits beneath the area where the Cemetery Mound once stood; a plaza; the corner to another partially truncated mound originally documented by Patrick; and numerous burned buildings within a palisade and ditch. In another trench across the interstate, buildings and materials were documented beneath nearly 1.5 m of railroad fill which served to protect the site. We also rediscovered two mounds, one of which had not been documented by Patrick. This led us to reconsider whether other small mounds might be present and that Brackenridge's estimate was accurate. While conducting a survey of the area we found an intact mound mapped by Patrick between the railroad tracks. Driving around the vacated streets and looking at an intact landscape of ridges and swales, I began to note subtle topographic rises that seemed out of place. One in particular caught my eye, and I made note of it in my 1994 article on the history of the mound group.

As we were completing our highway fieldwork in the fall of 1992, planning for another public transportation project was underway, a light-rail system to relieve some of the traffic congestion. Begrudgingly, the parties involved entered into a programmatic agreement with the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office because there is a historic preservation process to address the impact of this system on cultural resources. The probable mound I noted in the 1994 article was within the proposed alignment. Subsequent testing verified the existence of a low platform mound that necessitated the realignment of the tracks. Those involved in the testing and subsequent mitiga-



**Figure 2: Aerial view of a portion of East St. Louis mound group, looking to northeast (courtesy of the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute).**

tion had no experience excavating Mississippian mound groups, although certainly qualified in terms of the law. Given these less than ideal conditions, it became increasingly evident that future development was likely to damage this. What were our alternatives?

## Collaborative Preservation of the East St. Louis Mound Group

Our work to this point had verified a unique Mississippian mound center. It covered an area of at least 160 ha, second only to Cahokia in the Mississippian world, and it had a short-lived history of about one century. How could we effectively publicize the importance of this site to the local citizens and minimize the impact to a unique Native American center? Driving from Cahokia Mounds to East St. Louis along Collinsville Road—formerly US Highway 40 known as the National Road—it was clear that we could re-create a trail to reconnect the two Native American mound groups and potentially provide a way of linking the communities today. We are working with the American Bottom Conservancy and local community groups to bring this trail to fruition (see *American Archaeology* Winter 2002–2003).

But it is also important that local citizens support our initiative. Toward this end, we are involved with the Family Center, a Catholic-based organization committed to building new homes in the area of the mound group, as well as with the city, the local neighborhood organizations, and Native Americans from the region.



The other component of our efforts is the preservation of the remaining parts of the mound group. Given the extensive nature of what was an unusually large site, we are focusing our efforts on a portion that is most accessible and most likely to be impacted by development in the near future. A proposed “greenspace” incorporates areas where two precincts of mound and plaza construction existed (Figure 2), which extends from East St. Louis’s downtown and parallels the light-rail tracks to reach the Katherine Dunham Museum, an African-American cultural attraction. Much of this area has been abandoned and is available for purchase, including through St. Clair county auctions for back taxes. To date, we have acquired five lots in this area from these auctions. Last year, a class from Kansas City Community College arrived to spend a week cleaning up some of the vacant lots and testing parts of the site. They are returning later this spring to continue this work. A field class from Washington University also participated in mapping, coring, and test excavations at the site. The focus on the fieldwork is to determine the limits of the site and assess the nature of the deposits.

Our next objective is to begin raising funds and soliciting grants from a variety of sources that will result in the preservation of a legacy that future citizens can appreciate and protect. Previous attempts to preserve the St. Louis-area monuments have had mixed success. St. Louis should be commended for making the earliest attempts. However, economic considerations, fostered by a growing transportation network, unfortunately prevailed. Efforts to preserve the largest group at Cahokia have been the most successful, although by no means perfect. What is important to note at Cahokia is the preservation efforts were begun by local citizens, including landowners. The community wanted this to happen. The key to the preservation of the remaining parts of the East St. Louis group is that the local community has to be part of this process. Not only must the people of East St. Louis participate, but also we need the help of Native Americans whose ancestors participated in the rituals associated with the East St. Louis mounds. They know the secrets of what took place in the buildings that dominated the summits of the earthen edifices and in the central plazas. 📍

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🔗 PRESERVATION, continued on page 27

## SHIPWRECK PRESERVATION, from page 15 🔗

leveraged the long-missing state funding, and after a quarter of a century, Michigan finally has a real maritime archaeologist, stationed at Alpena, who is a key member of the sanctuary team.

The sanctuary has already made significant strides in its shipwreck preservation efforts. In 2001, IFE conducted a comprehensive side-scan sonar inventory of the sanctuary, covering 342 sq. miles of Lake Huron bottomland. In 2002, IFE returned for two weeks to conduct a follow-up visual survey of known shipwrecks, newly located shipwrecks, and other significant targets. The team used a high-definition video camera mounted on a remotely operated vehicle to collect the underwater footage. Both the inventory and video footage provide sanctuary staff with important tools to manage the collection of shipwrecks.

It is too soon to declare the Thunder Bay sanctuary an unmitigated success, but we now have more committed partners than ever before, and community support in the Alpena area grows daily. Shipwrecks captivate the public and provide an unparalleled opportunity for the elementary and secondary school teaching of such topics as history, economics, meteorology, and ecology (fish love shipwrecks!), as well as archaeology. One of Thunder Bay’s proudest accomplishments so far is the sponsorship of a team of small-town high school students in the design and fabrication of their own remotely operated vehicle and participation in a national competition. The kids held their own against other teams, even those made up of college engineering students. They didn’t win, but the experience and self-confidence gained (not to mention a trip to Cape Canaveral) were priceless. We (NOAA and the State of Michigan) have learned that the study and preservation of long-lost shipwrecks have already paid unexpected benefits beyond our original expectations (hope?) of heightened respect and appreciation of the maritime heritage of Thunder Bay. We have also learned that sometimes it takes incremental efforts and perseverance over a quarter of a century to make something good happen. 📍

# LESSONS FROM THE WESTERN BACK-COUNTRY: PRESERVATION IN A MYTHICIZED LANDSCAPE

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“DEATH SURLY AWAITS,” reads the misspelled graffito, the most recent addition to the metal door of the Mammoth Mine. Written with a stray piece of raw talc from the mine, the inscription reminded me both of the air of mystery associated with western mine sites and of the vandalism and neglect that I was encountering at structure after structure at certain sites in the backcountry at Death Valley National Park. As I stood there that cool fall afternoon in Galena Canyon, the inscription became one more piece of evidence that there is a concrete connection between the way in which the general public thinks and feels about American history and the manner in which some of its members treat sites when they are unsupervised by a ranger or docent. The nature of the damage I was observing demonstrated clearly a devaluation of certain kinds of cultural resources—a trend with implications for resource managers with modern industrial landscapes in their charge.

## Differing Public Treatment of Historic Resources

The systematic nature of that devaluation became evident to me as head of an archaeology crew from the National Park Service Intermountain Support Office in Santa Fe performing archaeological documentation and condition assessments at a series of abandoned mine sites and the associated living areas dating from the late 1800s through the 1960s. In the course of our work, a pattern in the condition of the structures at the sites in Death Valley’s backcountry emerged that was contrary to our initial expectations. Put simply, older structures were often in better condition than more modern ones (Figure 1). Specifically, those buildings and artifacts that matched the stereotype of the Old West ghost town or prospector’s claim were treated with more respect by park visitors and suffered far less vandalism than those that were apparently too modern in appearance and construction to have the same romantic appeal (Figure 2).

These conclusions were made possible by a series of photographs taken during a Historic Resources Study conducted in 1978 (Greene and Latschar 1981) that allowed us to compare the condition of buildings in 1978 with the conditions we observed in 2002. Based on the photographs, we calculated that 61 structures at 15 sites were standing in 1978. We were able to determine that in the interval between 1978 and 2002, 18 (29%) of them had collapsed, five (8%) had burned (probably not from natural causes), and 15 of the remaining structures (25%) had been vandalized to the extent that their structural integrity was compromised. In addition, there was archaeological evidence of six others that burned sometime prior to 1978 that were not included in the initial count of 61, and of an additional 58 that were removed or collapsed between abandonment and the 1978 study.

The mildest form of vandalism was graffiti, most of it dating to the early 1990s onward, but much more severe damage had been done to the interior and exterior walls, roofs, and floors. Gypsum board was kicked through and torn off interior walls and ceilings, as were thin planks, particleboard, and hard board. Buildings set into hillsides had large rocks thrown or rolled through the roofs. In some

instances, fires had burned through the floorboards but had not, miraculously, consumed the structures. In many cases, structural wood pieces had been taken and burned in camp fires. Porcelain fixtures were pulled off walls and broken. Bullet scars were common on buildings, tanks, appliances, machinery, and artifacts. Intact windows were extremely rare.

While graffiti is lamentable, it is the structural damage that is of greater concern. The same fragility that makes certain materials easy to vandalize also causes them to deteriorate more quickly due to natural causes; it was abundantly clear that the structures with so much damage they were no longer weatherproof were deteriorating much more quickly than structures that had suffered less vandalism. The structures in the poorest condition tended to be those structures that least fit the stereotype of the backcountry prospector's cabin, having been made out of modern materials such as gypsum board and corrugated metal instead of wood planks. Those structures that did fit the stereotype were not only suffering from far less vandalism, but showed evidence that visitors were even making their own limited repairs.

This fact is not insignificant and points to the influence that people's opinions of events in history can have over their behavior toward cultural and natural resources. The dominant narrative of westward expansion, complete with forty-niners, pioneers, cowboys, Indians, covered wagons, and ghost towns is still pervasive in American culture. A careful look at the history of stories about the West reveals changing attitudes and values, shedding light on why modern industrial resources are less valued by the general public.

#### Changing Narratives of the "Old West"

"[A] settler pushes west and sings his song," asserted Ronald Reagan in his second inaugural address, "that's our heritage, that's our song." It is "the American sound. . . . We sing it still" (Limerick 1994: 83). Implicit in the term "settler" is the idea that Americans did not conquer the West so much as press on in the face of monumental obstacles. The right to move into the West was earned, not seized. Pioneers are considered strong, practical, inventive, energetic, bighearted, idealistic, and strongly individualistic—all characteristics that have come to be associated with the American intellect at large, with its emphasis on freedom and independence.

These ideas were reinforced through the hugely popular Western movies and television of the 1950s and early 1960s. The heroes on-screen came to personify a particularly masculine embodiment of American national identity, and the West itself became a landscape in which moral struggles could be resolved by the straightforward use of strategic violence (Coyne 1997). At first, the adversaries on screen were Indians and outlaws, but with the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr., and ongoing antiviolence campaigns in the 1960s, the popularity of Westerns declined. By the 1970s, many of the virtues of the hero of the Western were transferred to the urban action-cop in the growing genre of the cop drama.

Westerns are still quite popular, however, as much now for the nostalgia they invoke in baby boomers about their favorite childhood shows as for the stereotypical values attributed to the era of western expansion. Particularly interesting at a time when the infallibility and credibility of corporations such as



Figure 1: The historic cabin at the Lost Burro Mine, Death Valley. Photo by Emily Donald.

Enron and Arthur Anderson have been shown to be inflated, the villains of many Westerns produced at the turn of the twenty-first century are corporations. Intrepid, resourceful men protect their homesteads and ranches in shootouts with hired company guns rather than hostile Indians. They fight for their traditional cowboy jobs and lifestyles, unwilling to sacrifice their independence and self-determination even as the wheels of commercial progress advance. While the impact of television should not be overstated, seen in this light, evidence of industrialization and corporate presence is an unwelcome intrusion into the mythicized landscape of the American West, particularly so in places meant to preserve America's cultural heritage and pristine natural landscapes.

Industrial-scale mining is not as romantic as the prospector with his pick and burro, and their effects on the natural landscape are striking. It should be no surprise that industrial mine sites are not treated with the same respect as isolated, rustic wooden cabins situated next to wood-timbered mine openings. While any structure can be vandalized and all buildings will suffer from natural deterioration to varying degrees, resource managers need to be aware of the dominant narrative that characterizes their region that may cause some structures to be targeted for vandalism while others are not.

### Strategies for Historic Resource Preservation

The identification of such target resources is the first step in taking a more proactive approach toward the management of modern properties. Hardesty and Little (2000) make a compelling argument for their value, citing their contributions to archaeology of the recent past including the history of industrialization and globalization. Noble and Spude (1992) make suggestions for evaluating historic mining properties with regard to the National Register of Historic Places, although King points out that making a determination of non-significance based on context statements is shortsighted. Properties can represent several contexts, or they may represent contexts that have not yet occurred to anyone (King 1998:234). The story of industrialization may not embody moral values that appeal to the American public and corporations may make better villains than role models, but it is a part of our history that should not be devalued or ignored. Indeed, the impacts of industrial corporations on the environment and society hold important lessons as we chart a course for the twenty-first century.

While money for archaeological investigation, interpretation, and site preservation activities is often in short supply, it is also true that if modern buildings were given basic maintenance from the time they came under the care of resource managers, their integrity would not be as compromised when they are finally historic as it would be if they were entirely neglected. In many cases, the vandalism they are currently suffering will cause them to deteriorate from natural causes more quickly in the intervening time than their older counterparts. While limited preservation funds should indeed be directed at the most needy and deserving structures, a considered approach to management that targets potentially significant modern sites for additional protection and maintenance in advance of their historic status is greatly needed. As part of this effort, managers need to address the way in which modern sites are perceived by the public, both to help avert ill-treatment and to elicit the support of the people for whose benefit



Figure 2: Damage to the interior of a modern structure at the Ibex Springs Camp, Death Valley.  
Photo by Emily Donald.



the structures are being preserved. An active effort needs to be made to fit the stories of such sites into the dominant narrative in a way that demonstrates their value and significance as part of America's cultural heritage. ☐

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# THE SWARTHOUT SITE

## A LESSON IN SITE PRESERVATION AND AGENCY COOPERATION

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One of the primary functions of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) is to implement its Goals, Objectives and Actions as outlined in the State Preservation Plan 2002-2006 (OPRHP, FSB 2002). This includes review and compliance of projects in accordance with National and State Historic Preservation Laws. The Plan also includes measures for taking action to preserve the archaeological record in New York State. For the Swarthout (Wetterhahn-Warneck) Site, this was accomplished through an identification and evaluation of threats to the resource and through communication and cooperation between state agencies committed to preserving the site.

### The Swarthout Site

The Swarthout Site, located in the Town of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, is a Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquois Village with associated burials occupying approximately 11 acres in an agricultural community near the headwaters of Three Mile Creek. The State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) saved the site from mining activities in 1986. Located on a relict glacial lake beach, the site was acquired by New York State in May of 1999, through a cooperative effort between the DEC and OPRHP, using funds available pursuant to the Clean Water/Air Bond Act and the Environmental Protection Fund. Under that agreement, OPRHP is responsible for the management of the property. Shortly after its acquisition, the site was listed on the National Register and, until very recently, was in great jeopardy due to livestock graz-

ing and accelerated erosion of the steep sandy slopes (Figure 1). While located in an isolated rural area, it is well known to the local community and historically was the focus of a number of "Public Digs." Newspaper articles from 1946 and 1986 illustrate the popularity of this activity, as evident from the number of eager avocationalists digging at the site. It is uncertain what extent these adverse impacts have had on the site and how much of the site's integrity still exists. OPRHP and DEC began taking a closer look at Swarthout a few years ago.

In 1999, OPRHP received a grant from the National Association of State Archaeologists. At that time the funds were utilized to begin stabilization efforts, including planting of native dune grasses and installation of solar-powered, high-tensile electric fencing to discourage the livestock that had been grazing freely throughout the site. A follow-up inspection during the summer of 2000 revealed that while the grasses were starting to take root and grazing had been arrested, the site was still in great danger (Figure 2). Human bones and other artifacts were exposed on the surface of the eroding slopes.

### Planning for the Site's Preservation

I was disappointed at what I had seen that day. Clearly something more had to be done. I began to gather materials regarding site stabilization from National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management bulletins, Natural Resources Conservation Service materials, and DEC references. I put out a "call" on the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) listserv to initiate dialogue on the subject from the CRM community. I received many responses. Within a short time, I had learned a great deal about stabilization under various circumstances. With the new information I acquired, I began to form a plan. While the agency was behind the plan, it was clear there would be limited funds available for this purpose. The suggestion that someone on the ACRA listserv had made to hire a landscape architect was not feasible. The reality was that funding would play a major role in what we could accomplish at the site. Cooperation between the DEC and OPRHP would be the only way to achieve favorable results.

For additional information on the subject of soil erosion, a good source is *NY Guidelines for Urban Erosion and Sediment Control*. The "Blue Book" is currently available in binder form, and this reference contains standards and specifications for erosion and sediment control measures as well as vegetative and structural measures commonly employed by professionals. It is published as part of a group effort between NYS Soil & Water Conservation Committee, DEC, USDA-Soil Conservation and others.



*Figure 1: In 1999, the Swarthout Site was eroding at an alarming rate.*

From the beginning, it was clear that OPRHP lacked certain technical expertise to plan the details. How many cubic yards of clean fill would we need to achieve a 6–8-inch lens over the entire site? What native grass would be the appropriate one to plant? As our plan took shape, many additional questions arose. We began to wonder what other resources in state government might be available for our use. I knew there were individuals at the DEC who possessed technical knowledge. I contacted the Agency Preservation Officer (APO), hoping he would know which specific individuals to consult. Ironically, he was the individual who had performed the Phase I testing at the site for the original mining permit from the DEC in the 1986 and again in 1989. Eventually the APO was able to bring in a DEC mine-reclamation specialist from the Thousand Islands Region, whose expertise was in the stabilization of local DEC Permitted Mines.

The team we had assembled met at the site in late summer of 2002. Regional representatives from OPRHP and DEC, including the APO, were in attendance. The mine-reclamation specialist provided the most valuable information, freely offering the details we sought. That day we learned that our initial proposal was not aggressive enough. We had hoped that by simply installing a geo-textile or similar material on the existing slopes and reseeding we would arrest the erosion. Unfortunately, the slope was just too steep. No materials we planted would give us the cover we were looking for. The erosion had to be mitigated through the use of clean fill and reshaping of the existing slopes, using heavy equipment.

With the technical details starting to fall into place, we began, with the help of the DEC and OPRHP regional folks, to look at the logistics of the project. Developing a plan for the site turned out to be the easy part; determining where the materials, labor, and equipment would come from was the real challenge. From the onset, the Assistant Director of the OPRHP



*Figure 2: Dune grasses planted during initial stabilization efforts failed to adequately protect the site.*

Region had committed all of the resources at his disposal. Without his cooperation and contacts, none of what we accomplished would have been possible since we lacked any dedicated funds for this project. With these contributions, we developed a three-phase, long-term stabilization plan for the site that would be a cooperative effort between state agencies, with OPRHP supplying the equipment and labor. The DEC mine-reclamation specialist, working with a regional OPRHP engineer, would provide technical details.

#### Putting the Plan in Place

The first phase was completed in early November of 2002, before the frost had set in. Choosing this time insured that proper moisture levels were maintained within the fill layer for the winter. A substantial base of old dune sands from Glacial Lake Iroquois was added to stabilize the slopes. Materials were acquired from the Jefferson County Highway Department, who has a permitted mine a few miles away. It was important to use clean fill for this first phase, and the material we brought in was virtually identical to the Windsor Loamy Fine Sand currently there. Initially, it was estimated that 300 cubic yards (20–25 tandem-axle truckloads) of sand would be sufficient. In the end, laborers spent nearly two days bringing in 40 truckloads of sand. At the top of the slope, the new sand fill level was approximately six inches thick. At the base of the slope, the sand was just over three feet thick. This first phase was a success (Figure 3).

The second phase is scheduled for the late spring of this year, when a fresh layer of healthy topsoil will be placed on the existing sand. This will occur after the ground has completely thawed. We anticipate that a 4-inch cover (approximately 30

↪ *SWARTHOUT SITE, continued on page 32*

# RAFTS AND RUINS

## COOPERATIVE EFFORTS TO SAVE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE COTAHUASI VALLEY

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*Marc Goddard is an adventure travel consultant and co-owner of Bio Bio Expeditions, an international rafting and trekking company.*

*Justin Jennings is a visiting scholar at the University of California–Santa Barbara and a research associate at the Cotsen Archaeological Institute.*

As the owner-operator of a U.S.-based international adventure travel company called Bio Bio Expeditions, Marc has spent the last 15 years exploring the world's most exciting and remote whitewater rivers. In his work, he combines his passion for introducing people to the natural beauty and cultures of distant lands with the adrenaline rush that he gets by plunging down a wild river. In the initial years of his business, there were only a handful of other companies running the same rivers. Over the past five to ten years, however, there has been an explosion in the adventure travel business. Some of the same river canyons that were considered too perilous to run in the 1980s, or too remote to exploit commercially, are now seeing hundreds, if not thousands, of visitors a year. These visitors are a grave threat to the fragile eco-systems of these rivers and to the archaeological sites that often are huddled around them. Marc recognizes the potential damage that can be done inadvertently by rafters and he is seeking ways to mitigate the impact of his trips on archaeological sites.

As an archaeologist working out of the University of California–Santa Barbara, Justin has spent the last six years working in the Cotahuasi Valley of Peru to reconstruct the culture history of the area through both survey and excavation. Although the valley is difficult to reach (it is a bone-jarring 11-hour bus ride from the city of Arequipa), more and more tourists have come into the valley each year to trek, whitewater raft, and visit archaeological sites. Inhabitants of the valley, often without state or local government funding or guidance, have reacted to the increasing influx of tourists by building new hotels, providing local tour guides, and sprucing up archaeological sites. As a perceived expert on both ancient ruins and Western tastes, Justin is often asked about what can be done to attract people into the valley to visit archaeological sites. He is trying to work with local authorities and adventure guides to find ways to enjoy the valley's ruins without destroying them.

Marc and Justin met through the pages of *Outside Magazine*, where one of Marc's expeditions down the Cotahuasi River was featured in the December 2001 issue. The article described not only the thrill of running the river's Class IV and Class V

rapids (Figure 1), but also the wonder of visiting pristine remains of prehispanic villages and agricultural terraces. Justin wrote a letter to the editor, which appeared in the following issue, that raised concerns about the protection of the sites that Marc and his team encountered along the river. Marc later



Figure 1: A 14-foot self-bailing paddle boat negotiates a Class 4 rapid on the Cotahuasi River.



emailed Justin about the archaeology of the valley, a rapport was struck, and their collaboration began.

### Finding Solutions for Endangered River Systems

The potential damage to the Cotahuasi River and its environs by rafting and adventure tourism could be enormous. One example of a beautiful Peruvian river that has suffered from the rapid increase in tourism is the Apurimac River—just over 100 km away from Cotahuasi. Located within a day's drive of the tourist mecca of Cusco, Peruvian and international river companies have popped up over the last ten years, with each trying to outdo the other by slashing prices. A foreign tourist can now find a three-day trip on this river for as little as \$150. While such prices make it barely possible for the companies to survive, everything and everyone involved suffers as well. The Apurimac's river corridor has only a few camping spots and the infusion of tourists have turned these places into a littered mess. Since there is no requirement to remove human waste, anyone wandering beyond the main camp area encounters gardens of toilet paper and trash. Most organic waste is dumped into the Apurimac, a low-volume river that does not carry enough water to dilute the amount of waste put into it. Luckily, there are few ruins located within the Apurimac's river corridor. In other remote areas in Peru where archaeological sites are more plentiful, people have caused considerable damage to sites by climbing over structure walls, exploring tombs, and collecting "souvenirs" to bring home.

There are ways to mitigate the impact of adventure tourists on river systems. Five million people visit the Grand Canyon and over 40,000 rafters float through the canyon each year. These visitors are held to strict regulations intended to protect both the park's fragile desert ecosystem and its archaeological sites. For example, all food preparation tables must have a tarp placed underneath to catch any food scraps; all human waste must be carried out; fires, when permitted, have to be made only in firepans; and no artifacts can be collected from any historic or prehistoric sites. Although the many visitors to the Grand Canyon adversely affect the park's natural and cultural resources, the National Parks Service (NPS) has successfully minimized the consequence of these visits by implementing these policies. Moreover, the NPS is continually doing impact studies in the canyon to guide policies and requirements for the future.

The government of Peru, of course, does not have the resources of the United States to regulate tourism. Nonetheless, the Peruvian government and tour operators are starting to recognize that the success of the adventure travel industry relies on the quality of the experience their guests have. Just this year, the Peruvian government announced that it will enforce a new set of more strict regulations for the Inca Trail to Machu Picchu—too many tourists with too little regard for



*Figure 2: With campsites on the Cotahuasi River few and far between, putting tents up on prehispanic terraces is sometimes the only option.*

their impact have strewn litter and caused deforestation and erosion across a wide area.

### Protecting the Cotahuasi River

In the more remote areas of Peru, the impetus for the protection of the natural and cultural resources of whitewater rivers must come from guides, local authorities, and archaeologists. These groups need to find a way to promote and run these rivers without trashing them. Bio Bio Expeditions commercially pioneered the descent of the Cotahuasi River in 2001 and now runs two trips each year. The number of rafting companies offering trips to the valley, however, is already expanding, and the river's environment is imperiled.

Some of the measures to protect the Cotahuasi River are easy and cheap to implement and Bio Bio Expeditions has already taken these measures. Marc has been very emphatic with his clients in Cotahuasi to "take only pictures, leave only footprints." His groups do not build any fires on the terraces and he asks his clients not to hang their gear from the walls of prehispanic or historic structures (Figure 2). Other measures, however, are more expensive. Marc's groups pack out all of their trash, and this year he will begin to pack out all human waste. To carry all of this garbage and waste down the river, Marc may need to have another raft. When this raft needs to be carried over a 14-mile rough hike to the put-in, the costs are hardly trivial (Figure 3).

To find more ways to protect the archaeological treasures of the valley, Marc has invited Justin to join him in his next trip



Figure 3: A burro train navigates the 14-mile portage around Sipia Falls on the Cotahuasi River.

down the Cotahuasi River this summer. The challenge in the next few years will be to create a cooperative environment in which the other companies that are advertising this trip will voluntarily follow the same guidelines that Marc and Justin are trying to develop. Without a set of commonly followed guidelines in place, there could be a “race to the bottom” in Cotahuasi like the one that occurred on the Apurimac—a race in which there were no winners.

As adventure tourism expands, previously isolated regions are welcoming increasing numbers of tourists. Governments, especially in the developing world, are ill-equipped to manage far-off archaeological sites and hesitate to take any action that might curb the flow of tourists. Far too often, archaeologists curse the influx of tourists and are leery of adventure guides and their goals. This adversarial relationship is counterproductive and threatens to marginalize archaeologists in important local-level debates about the development of tourism. For Marc, adventure travel has been a wonderful way to operate a business while exploring the world and doing something that he loves. He wants to introduce people to remote regions and rich cultures in a responsible, conscientious way. Archaeologists are in a position to help people like Marc protect these sites. Marc, Justin, owners of the other rafting companies, and local authorities all have the same goal; they want to ensure that beautiful river canyons like Cotahuasi will be enjoyed for generations to come. Working together, it may be possible to do just that. ☐



Figure 3: The Swarthout Site at the end of Phase I of the Stabilization Plan (November 2002).

SWARTHOUT SITE, from page 29 ☞

cubic yards) will be sufficient to support native grasses. It is anticipated that this will be the most costly aspect of the entire project. The OPRHP region will be supplying the materials and labor once again.

The final phase will occur several days after the new topsoil has been allowed to settle. It is anticipated that a native grass species can be reintroduced with little effort. The success of the native grasses will not be apparent until 2005 or 2006, however. Continuous stewardship through regular monitoring will need to occur at the site, and it is recommended that a post-stabilization site visit be made by DEC and OPRHP after the third season in 2006. At that time, the conditions at the site will be reevaluated to determine if our efforts have been successful.

The Swarthout Site has potential to yield archaeological data that can be used to address research questions relating to the origin, development, and eventual disappearance of the Jefferson County Iroquois. This cooperative effort between agencies, and the desire to protect the site, has proven that we can ensure its long-term survival. ☐

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# REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Susan J. Bender and Dean R. Snow

*Susan J. Bender was the Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology from 2002 to 2003.*

*Dean R. Snow is the current Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology.*

**T**he Board of Directors met at the annual meeting venue in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on April 9 and 12, 2003. It received reports and entertained motions regarding the SAA activities carried out through its many committees, task forces, and staff in SAA's Washington, D.C. central office. The Board seeks to ensure that the Society's activities and programming support the diverse interests of the profession, and this report highlights their deliberations during the annual meeting.

Although attendance at the 2003 meeting was modest, much work went into organizing it. The Board received a report from the 2003 Annual Program Chair, Kenneth Sassaman, and learned that the task of organizing presentations at the annual meetings has been made much easier by database management software developed by John Chamblee. The Board thanked Sassaman for his excellent work in organizing the meeting, and discussed with him how best to respond to increasingly frequent requests to project computer-based paper presentations. The Board was particularly pleased with the size and diversity of exhibitors in the 2003 Exhibit Hall.

The Board carefully reviewed the Society's fiscal position in light of the climate of continuing financial uncertainty and was happy to learn from Treasurer Weir that the income generated by our successful 2002 meeting, together with a healthy level of membership, has left the Society fiscally secure. The Board was able to move a portion 2002 surplus revenues into reserves, thus moving SAA closer to its target for an important practice that ensures financial security for SAA.

The Board discussed and approved several new SAA initiatives. First, it adopted a policy on external grants to formalize guidelines for increasing levels of SAA committee and membership activity in this key arena. The policy is available from the SAA office and will be available on line in the future.

The Board also passed motions designed to support RPA membership and to foster cooperation with RPA over issues of mutual concern. SAA will identify in its membership database the members who are also members of RPA, and SAA's representative to RPA has been asked to investigate partnering with RPA a statement of Ethical Principles that addresses issues surrounding gender equity and sexual harassment.

In recognition of the success and impact of SAA's Task Force on Curriculum, including the outstanding work of the MATRIX project on undergraduate curricular reform, the Board moved to create a new advisory Committee on Curriculum, charged with expanding SAA's reform efforts in undergraduate and graduate education.

The Board met its responsibility to overseeing key member services and activities by meeting with several committees. Terry Childs appeared for the Curation Committee and reviewed its recent White Paper on Curation. Alex Barker appeared for the Ethics Committee, and David Lindsay, Donald Craib, and Keith Kintigh appeared for the Government Affairs Committee. The Board met over lunch with SAA editors and the new Publications Committee chair, Christine Szuter. Beverly Chiarulli appeared for the Public Education Committee. Our publications are all doing well, including *e-tiquity*, our new electronic publication. Michael Jochim has accepted the editorship of *American Antiquity* and will take over for outgoing editor Tim Kohler next year.

The Board continues to carefully monitor SAA's government affairs activities and legislation affecting the preservation of cultural resources both nationally and internationally. Events in Iraq were of particular concern this year and the SAA has joined international efforts to secure the protection of sites and collections there. The Society's positions regularly inform legislative and legal decisions that affect the profession and the resource.

The Board looks forward to receiving the results of our very recent needs assessment survey of SAA membership. Survey results will help us direct future Society activities, particularly in the area of fundraising. The Board is mindful that the Society currently has 27 committees, nine standing and 18 advisory, as well as three task forces and seven interest groups. There are many important subcommittees, particularly those of the Awards Committee. All of these important groups depend upon the energy and commitment of their members, and the Board is very grateful for their service.

Look for more detailed information on current SAA activities in the President's and Treasurer's reports. ☐

# SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## 68TH ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING

**P**resident Robert Kelly called the Society for American Archaeology's 68th Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:14 P.M. on April 11, 2003 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The President noted that a quorum was present and requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 67th Annual Business meeting held in Denver, Colorado [these minutes were published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 2, number 3]. It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes approved.

President Kelly then delivered his report and noted that the SAA business during the last year has moved forward under the unusual circumstances of developing military conflict with Iraq and has included efforts to urge the United States Department of Defense to abide by the 1994 protocol of the Hague Convention and to make every effort to avoid damage to Iraq's rich archaeological heritage. He reported that despite an uncertain economy, the society remains strong fiscally, enjoying growth in endowments and reserves. SAA has also enjoyed another year of productive programmatic activity, including receipt and administration of two NSF grants (one to support Native American scholarships and the other to support the development of an enhanced undergraduate curriculum in the U.S.). President Kelly also reported on highlights in government affairs, SAA support of a workshop aimed at assisting archaeologists in making damage assessments for ARPA cases, new developments in publications, and the establishment of a second Task Force on Diversity Initiatives.

Kelly noted that the registered attendance at the 2003 annual meeting stood at 2,579 and that SAA membership is expected to reach a healthy 6,500 this year. He nonetheless urged all SAA members to encourage colleagues who are not yet SAA members to join our organization.

President Kelly thanked the Program Committee chaired by Kenneth Sassaman, the Local Advisory Committee headed by Jean Hudson, and Workshop Coordinator Robert Jackson for organizing such an excellent meeting.



George Odell



Madonna Moss



Joe Watkins

After these reports, President Kelly welcomed the newly elected members of the Board of Directors and Nominating Committee and thanked the 2002–2003 Nominating Committee, chaired by Paul Minnis, for the excellent slate of candidates.

He offered special thanks to those who chaired and served on other SAA committees this past year, noting that SAA could not function without their contributions.

Treasurer Donald Weir reported that the society is in a strong financial position due to healthy levels of membership, excellent attendance at the 2003 annual meeting, and hard work of SAA staff.

Secretary Susan Bender reported the results of the election and thanked all candidates who stood for election. The following will serve: Treasurer-elect: George Odell; Directors: Madonna Moss and Joe Watkins; Nominating Committee: Margerie Green and William Andrefsky.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported on initiatives undertaken by the SAA's central office aimed at serving members' needs more effectively. She noted that the past year has been one of great change as SAA faced the challenges of a lagging economy and uncertain world yet continued to move forward with several key initiatives. A primary focus of accomplishment was the transformation of SAA's technological infrastructure, which will result in the implementation of a live database this summer. Other staff accomplishments include marketing



efforts to increase the size of the annual meeting exhibit hall, expansion of the publications program, and maintenance of an active government affairs program.

*The SAA Archaeological Record* editor, John Kantner, reported that in his third year of the editorship he has established a positive trajectory for *The SAA Archaeological Record*, particularly in the development of thematic issues. He thanked his associate editors for their hard work and development to ingenious new materials for the publication, and expressed gratitude for the many authors who have contributed to the lively material in the publication.

The editor of *American Antiquity*, Timothy Kohler, reported on the distribution of a special issue of the journal, including several articles on recent advances in North American method and theory, to attendees at the 2003 World Archaeological Conference.

He noted that the journal's backlog remains stable at 2–2.5 years and that acceptance rate continues to hover around 50%. The journal has experienced about an 8% growth in submissions and this change was mirrored by an increase in pages. The editor ended his remarks by acknowledging the contributions of his editorial assistant, Diane Curewitz, and managing editor, John Neikirk, to the success of the journal.

*Latin American Antiquity* co-editors, Suzanne Fish and Maria Dulce Gaspar, reported that submissions are up about 10%, creating a decrease in acceptance rate to about 30%. The journal has been accepted by JSTOR and will be archived in that database as early as the fall of 2003. The editors are now using email as the primary means of transmitting manuscripts and corresponding with authors and reviewers. They continue to work toward tightening response rate to submissions, and noted that a Spanish translation of the new style guide will be posted on SAA's web site soon. The editors completed their report by acknowledging the work of their invaluable assistants.

After the reports, the President recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's awards.

After the presentation of awards, President Kelly extended the Society's appreciation to Secretary Susan Bender and Board members, William Doelle and Patricia McNany, all of whom completed their terms at this annual meeting.

The President expressed the Society's thanks as well to our staff at SAA's central office in Washington DC and particularly to Executive Director Tobi Brimsek.

After the awards, there was no new business, and the ceremonial resolutions were offered.

President Kelly then transferred the Presidential Office to President-elect Lynne Sebastian, while expressing his thanks for the experience of service and for the support of his Board of Directors.

President Sebastian offered remarks, acknowledging the sense of responsibility and possibility that accompanies assumption of office and mapping out priorities for her term.

President Sebastian called for a motion to adjourn, and the 68th annual business was adjourned at 6:30 P.M.

*Respectfully submitted,  
Susan J. Bender, Secretary*

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

**W**hen I took this responsibility on I never thought I'd have to think about things like terrorist insurance for SAA, or write a letter to Donald Rumsfeld. It's been an interesting year.

**FINANCE.** You'll hear more on this from Treasurer Don Weir, but in brief, we are fine. Reserves have grown and are closing in on our target of 50% of the operating budget; and conservative management has left our endowment and other funds in far better shape than many other societies. As of December 31 the General Endowment fund stood at \$82,904 (as compared to \$69,000 a year ago), Native American scholarships at \$100,965 (as compared to \$79,000 a year ago), and Public Education at \$66,370 as compared to \$54,000 a year ago. SAA also continues to administer two NSF grants, one to enhance the Native American Scholarships program, and another to build a national archaeology college curriculum. I will remind you that a high level of participation by our members in SAA fund-raising efforts is essential to attracting outside donations and foundation grants.

**GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.** SAA continues to be active in Government Affairs both publicly and behind the scenes. Just a few highlights:

We continue to follow Kennewick as it moves through the appeals process. And we continue to be a consulting party on a matter involving the Texas COE, and section 106 compliance in the excavation of a 7,000-year-old cemetery.

We have contested one of President Bush's nominations to the Cultural Properties Advisory Committee, an individual who is an ardent collector of Central American antiquities and whom Bush had proposed as committee chair. It also appears that one of SAA's nominees, Nancy Wilkie (former AIA president), will be appointed to the committee.

We have sent a letter to the Department of Defense asking that the U.S. abide by the 1999 protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention and create military units tasked with protecting Iraq's cultural patrimony in museums, archaeological sites, and other locations during the occupation of Iraq. (After the Business meeting SAA was informed of the looting of the Baghdad Museum.)

um; the Board will continue to look into how the Society can assist in the situation.)

We are looking into the proposed outsourcing of positions at the National Park Service's three archaeology centers, focusing on whether such a move will damage the nation's cultural resources.

We were a consulting party under section 106 in the writing of an MOA between FHWA and the Kentucky/Indiana SHPOs concerning a large highway project; through the efforts of Michael French and Cheryl Munson, we had a significant impact on the MOA's final form, which should serve as a precedent for future highway projects.

We have been monitoring several bills in Congress that would redefine sacred land and offer various levels of protection to such lands or require federal agencies to contract with tribes for CRM services.

With financial assistance from NPS, SAA's Task Force on Law Enforcement is running a week-long conference in Albuquerque to construct ways to determine archaeological value to assist courts in setting penalties in ARPA cases.

We continue to monitor efforts by Mountain States Legal Foundation to undermine the Antiquities Act; so far their efforts have proven unsuccessful.

A reminder: if you would like to receive a free monthly Government Affairs Update by email, please contact SAA headquarters.

**PUBLICATIONS.** The book program, under Garth Bawden, will deliver two new titles this year and several more are underway—please stop by SAA's booth in the exhibit hall and check them out. This year, SAA will provide a free copy of the April issue of *American Antiquity* to registrants at the World Archaeological Congress, with special articles by Michelle Hegmon, Gustavo Politis, and Joe Watkins on method and theory and Native American perspectives on archaeology.

**MEETINGS.** The present Annual Meeting has not been a record setter, but it is healthy one. As of noon today, the registered attendance 2,579 compared with 3,134 reported last year in Denver. This meeting has seen some 1,449 submissions. Program Chair Ken Sassaman has done an excellent job of organizing the meeting. For the third year, we have the Grad School Expo in addition to the CRM expo. I also want to thank the Local Advisory Committee headed by Jean Hudson, and Workshop Coordinator Robert Jackson for their assistance in assembling this meeting.

Upcoming meetings will be Montreal, Salt Lake City, Puerto Rico, Austin, and Vancouver.

**MEMBERSHIP.** We expect membership to reach 6,500 this year, and we have a retention rate of 91 percent. This is healthy, but,

nonetheless, as I have asked before, I need each of you to go out and get an additional member. SAA has done and will continue to do a lot, but our potential is hampered by the fact that there are many practicing archaeologists out there who are not SAA members. We know that we need them, but they apparently don't know how much they need us. I need each of you to help with this problem.

The Board has established a second Task Force on Diversity Initiatives chaired by Theresa Singleton; that Task Force will provide the Board with a charge for a standing committee on diversity by next fall. Along with our current efforts, SAA will use this Task Force's recommendations to continue to expand the diversity represented within American archaeology.

I'd like to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Paul Minnis, for a fine slate of candidates, and especially, the candidates themselves for agreeing to stand for election.

While I hope that you are pleased with the state of the Society, I also hope that you will always feel free to contact the board, the SAA staff, or committee chairs if you think there is anything that we can do better.

**CONCLUSION.** This concludes our business meeting. Before turning the gavel over to Lynne Sebastian, I'd like to recognize three Board members who are stepping down after this Business Meeting.

Board discussions often end up being something like 1001 Arabian Nights, a seemingly endless series of embedded discussions. Somehow, Secretary Susan Bender always seemed to know where we were in the tale, and for that I am most appreciative. In the middle of raucous debates, Board member Bill Doelle always provided calm, level-headed advice; and Board member Tricia McAnany always reminded us not to lose sight of the fact that we're first and foremost archaeologists, not some stodgy corporate Board.

And for all the help they have given me, I would also like to recognize the SAA staff in our Washington office. Although your efforts are often behind-the-scenes, they are greatly appreciated by us all.

Finally, I'd like to recognize the fact that our Executive Director is now entering her 8th year with SAA. The number 8 means something special to those of us who live in rodeo states, where a compound fracture of the femur is a common excuse for missing final exams. Tobi does not know it, but given the way she rides this SAA bronco, I would have to say that she is a cowgirl at heart. Nobody knows how hard Tobi works for SAA. If the Society runs well, and it does, it is because of her. And so I offer her a standing invitation to go bison hunting whenever she wants.

Well, I have made my 8 seconds on this bronco, and now its

time for me to ride off into the sunset, head 'em off at the pass, bury me not on the lone prairie, and all that. I'd like to thank all the Board members, committee chairs and members, and, especially, all of you out there who have given me your time and wisdom. I have appreciated it, and I will cherish forever my CD of 8,000 e-mails. I hope that I leave this Society in a little better shape than when I arrived.

I leave you now in the capable hands of our new president, Lynne Sebastian, who as a former SHPO, knows a little bit about riding broncos. Please help me welcome her.

### INCOMING PRESIDENT'S REMARKS



Lynne Sebastian

The first thing that I did after Bob Kelly called to tell me that I had been chosen as President-elect of the SAA was to pull out my program from last year's annual meeting and read through the list of previous Presidents. It was a daunting and humbling experience. I saw people who have been my intellectual heroes like A.V. Kidder, J.O. Brew, and Bill Lipe. I saw people who were my teachers, like Jesse Jennings and Jerry Sabloff. And I saw two women who were pioneers in opening the field of Southwestern

archaeology to those of us who came later—Marie Wormington and Cynthia Irwin-Williams. I am only the fifth woman to serve as President of SAA. And what means even more to me, personally, I am the first person whose whole career has been devoted to cultural resource management ever to serve as the President of SAA.

One thing that I learned during my previous service on the SAA Board is that the President's main job is to respond to the concerns of members and work with the other officers and the directors to keep the Society solvent and running smoothly. Just keeping up with the reactive part of the job, while managing my "day job" on the side, will be challenging. But there are several proactive goals that I hope to achieve during the next two years as well.

My first goal is to create a wider variety of opportunities for participation, learning, and networking at the annual meetings. I would like to see more emphasis on interactive formats for individual sessions—more forums and discussion sessions and especially more use of the electronic forum format in which papers are posted on the web prior to the meeting and authors and readers come together at the meeting to discuss the ideas presented. I also plan to institute a President's Invited Forum, a plenary session held during prime time at the meeting in which major figures in American archaeology will be invited to dis-

cuss/debate one of the major topics of interest to the discipline today.

My second goal is to encourage broader participation in SAA committees, task forces, and initiatives. People frequently say to me, "I wish SAA would do thus and so," or "I don't understand why SAA does something or other." My message to you is "There IS no SAA." There is no monolithic entity out there that is SAA; there is just all of us, working together to accomplish the purposes of the Society. A single person or a small group of individuals can make a big difference in the direction of the Society for American Archaeology. Be careful what you complain to me about, because my most likely response will be to appoint you to the appropriate committee and put you in charge of fixing the problem!

My third goal is to change the perception of the cultural resource management community that SAA is not relevant to them. I believe that SAA is, and should be, the professional home for all American archaeologists, and I intend to build upon current initiatives and begin others so that we can better serve our CRM members. Increasing opportunities for professional education and networking at the annual meeting will be important to the CRM community; a strong Government Affairs program is an essential service as well. In the next two years, SAA will be taking a leadership role in considering the future of CRM archaeology.

I view this job as a tremendous honor and a big responsibility. We have a great staff and wonderful officers and directors, but it is the amazing support of our members, who volunteer their time and talents, that makes SAA such a rewarding organization with which to work. I thank you for giving me this extraordinary opportunity.

Now I would like to invite you to join us next year in Montreal, a beautiful city with great food, excellent wine, and good beer, not to mention a very favorable currency exchange rate! *Je voudrais vous voir à Montreal.* I look forward to seeing you in Montreal. ☐

The following reports from the annual business meeting can be viewed on SAAweb at <http://www.saa.org/About-saa/reports.html>:

- Report of the Treasurer
- Report of the Executive Director
- Report of the Editor, *The SAA Archaeological Record*
- Report of the Editor, *American Antiquity*
- Report of the Coeditors, *Latin American Antiquity*

## 2003 AWARD RECIPIENTS

### Presidential Recognition Awards



JOHN CHAMBLEE

The SAA awards a Presidential Recognition Award to John Chamblee for his outstanding design of new software for the Society's annual meeting program. Each year, program chairs are faced with the task of producing the annual meeting program, quickly using information from a variety of sources and in many formats.

Chamblee streamlined the process by building a customized Access database and writing a manual that allows Program Chairs to produce preliminary and final programs, and abstracts. Three Program Chairs have so far benefited, and John continues to assist the SAA headquarters to upgrade the software. SAA is especially proud to see this level of effort from one of its student members.



FRED WENDORF (PICTURED), STUART STRUEVER, AND DOUG SCHWARTZ

The SAA awards a Presidential Recognition Award to Fred Wendorf, Stuart Struever, and Doug Schwartz for their efforts in SAA fundraising. The trio initiated a new drive to build SAA's endowments. In so doing, they raised over \$65,000. The Society will build upon this effort in future fundraising activities.

Thus, they have re-ignited in SAA a potential that will literally pay dividends far into the future.

### Public Service Award

REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD BOSWELL OF IOWA'S THIRD DISTRICT

The 2003 Society for American Archaeology's Public Service Award is presented to Representative Leonard Boswell of the third district of Iowa for his leadership during Congress's recent debate on the Farm Bill. Rep. Boswell's efforts established the presence of archaeological sites as criteria to enroll land in the Farmland Protection Program, an action that will protect valuable parts of America's cultural heritage for future generations. In 1956, Boswell was drafted into the United States Army, eventually rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses, two Bronze Stars, the Soldier's

Medal, and numerous other awards and decorations. In 1976, after retiring from the Army, he returned to Iowa with his family to farm, eventually serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors of his local farmers' cooperative and grain elevator. He was first elected to Congress in 1996.

### Dienje Kenyon Fellowship

ELIZABETH ARNOLD

Ms. Arnold's dissertation work focuses on the Early Iron Age in South Africa. Her dissertation will use zooarchaeological data from pastoralist sites in the Thukela River Valley, South Africa, to determine the relationships between settlement mobility, herd composition, and the emergence of social inequality. Her work is impressive in its breadth, in the ways in which the research questions were developed, and in the variety of techniques that will be used to measure the key variables.

### Douglas C. Kellogg Award

ALEKSANDER BOREJSZA

The 2003 Douglas C. Kellogg Award for Geoarchaeological Research has selected Aleksander Borejsza as the recipient of the 2003 award. Mr. Borejsza is a Ph.D. candidate in the Archaeology Program at UCLA. His doctoral dissertation research is entitled "Land Use and Land Tenure in Prehispanic Tlaxcala, Mexico: A Geoarchaeological Study of Agricultural Terraces and Soil Erosion."

### Student Paper Award



DEVIN ALAN WHITE

The SAA Student Paper award is given this year to Devin Alan White of the University of Colorado, Boulder for his paper, "Hyperspectral Remote Sensing in Southern Arizona." In this paper, White addresses the utility of hyperspectral-based airborne remote sensing for archaeological site prospection as an alternative to pedestrian survey. Describing the results of a pilot study, the paper suggests that the method can be applied in many regions. The refinement and application of



methods such as these will enhance our ability to see sites in environments with minimal ground visibility.

### Dissertation Award



WESLEY BERNARDINI

The Dissertation Award is presented to Dr. Wesley Bernardini for his Arizona State University dissertation, *The Gathering of the Clans: Understanding Ancestral Hopi Migration and Identity: A.D. 1275-1400* (December 2002). Bernardini's dissertation develops an innovative model of serial migration based on Hopi oral history and tests the model using a combina-

tion of architectural and ceramic data, neutron activation, and an analysis of rock art. Arguing that exchange ties often precede migration, Bernardini argues that each ancestral Hopi village had a different array of trade pottery owing to the variable social ties of each group. He argues that these ties were the basis of small, serial migrations that may be tracked by the "clan motifs" in rock art. His research is a nuanced understanding of migration that will interest all researchers concerned with the relationships of population movement and identity formation to material culture.

### Award for Excellence in Public Education



JEANNE MOE

The Excellence in Public Education Award recognizes outstanding achievement in the sharing of archaeological knowledge and issues with the public. For more than a decade, Jeanne Moe has taught young citizens to value and conserve our Nation's heritage. Moe was Director of the Utah State BLM's *Intrigue of the Past: Archaeological Education Program*, and is now

Director of the BLM's *National Project Archaeology*, in partnership with The Watercourse at Montana State University. Through these programs Moe has developed quality educational resources that employ a stewardship message as a way to combat vandalism and theft of archaeological resources. Approximately 5,100 teachers in more than 13 states have participated in these programs, which translates into 150,000 students annually receiving archaeology as part of their education. Jeanne Moe's contributions embody the goals and ideals that the SAA promotes for archaeological preservation, ethics, and education.

### Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management



JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES AND THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
(REBECCA YAMIN ACCEPTING AWARD)

The Excellence in CRM Award this year is presented jointly to John Milner Associates and the General Service Administration for the Five Points Archaeological Project, New York. Necessitated by construction of a federal courthouse, the Five Points project resulted in a six-volume technical report, popular reports, numerous publications and papers, two MA theses, a major component of a Ph.D. dissertation, a public webpage, and an exhibit. This project was an unparalleled contribution to archaeological research, and exemplifies what a federal agency can accomplish if commitment and resources are present. Five Points is a celebrated place about which many myths persist that will be reinvigorated by Martin Scorsese's recent film, *The Gangs of New York*. The myths dramatize the negative side of nineteenth-century life at Five Points while the archaeology tells the story of the daily life of its working-class residents. Sadly, we must report that the entire collection from this project was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center.

### Book Awards



KATHLEEN DEAGAN (PICTURED) AND JOSÉ MARÍA CRUXENT

The SAA Book Award Committee is proud to recognize a pair of books by Kathleen Deagan and José María Cruxent, *Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town* and *Columbus's Outpost Among the Tainos*, both published by the Yale University Press in 2002. The two books exemplify a practice that should be emulated by the rest of us: the first volume, a technical report on the field investigations that serves the interests of the profession; the second, a readable account that makes the results of their work interesting and intelligible to the general public.

La Isabela was the first European town in the New World and the locale for the first sustained contact between settlers and the indigenous population. The investigations were explicitly carried out in support of economic development through tourism—work that ultimately enriched both New World culture history and the economic well-being of the peoples of the Dominican Republic.



THOMAS F. KING (PICTURED), RANDALL S. JACOBSON, KAREN RAMEY BURNS, AND KENTON SPADING

The SAA Book Award Committee is proud to recognize Thomas F. King, Randall S. Jacobson, Karen Ramey Burns, and Kenton Spading for *Amelia Earhart's Shoes: Is the Mystery Solved?*, published by AltaMira Press in 2001. The authors evaluate a variety of ideas about the tragic disappearance of Amelia Earhart. As the story of their work unfolds the reader learns not only about the event itself, but how interdisciplinary research can help piece together the past. A general audience is rarely privy to the nature of the fieldwork that is part of real-world archeology, and the professional as well as the lay reader is quickly drawn into the drama as it develops. We commend the authors for their skills in communicating to the general public how our discipline works.

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#### Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis



CAROL KRAMER (POSTHUMOUS), SISTER DR. LAURA KRAMER ACCEPTING AWARD

Dr. Kramer began her lifelong commitment to ethnoarchaeological research while conducting archaeology in the Near East in the 1970s. With an eye toward improving the interpretation of the archaeological record, she documented the relationship between village architecture and social status in her 1982 book *Village Ethnoarchaeology*. In 1979, she edited the seminal book, *Ethnoarchaeology: Implications of Ethnography for Archaeology*, which introduced archaeologists to the possibilities of ethnoarchaeology. In the 1980s she turned her attention to ceramics, her 1985 review of ceramic ethnoarchaeology serving as a standard reference for ceramic specialists. In the 1980s, she began a rigorous study of urban potters in western India. Published in 1997, *Pottery in Rajasthan* underscored the importance of social relations and scalar issues in ceramic distribution studies. Her last book, *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*, published in 2001 and coauthored with Nicholas David, provides a primer for anyone considering ethno-archaeological research. Dr. Kramer taught for 20 years at the City University of New York (CUNY) and the University of Arizona, where she mentored and inspired a new generation of ceramic specialists and ethnoarchaeologists.

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#### Award For Excellence In Archaeological Analysis



HECTOR NEFF

Dr. Neff's interest in instrumental neutron activation analysis and statistical modeling of compositional data began with his doctoral research on Plumbate pottery in southern Mesoamerica in the 1980s. Dr. Neff joined the Missouri University Research Reactor team as research scientist in 1990. There, he helped develop an extensive NSF-funded program to make INAA available to archaeologists at low cost. He provided high-quality statistical analyses and sound archaeological interpretation, and he developed innovative techniques, like clay temper simulation modeling. His collaborative publications appear in scores of journals and books. Dr. Neff continues to push the frontier of ceramic analysis with a powerful new technology, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry at California State University, Long Beach, where he is associate professor and heads the laboratory. Although a relatively young scholar, Dr. Neff's substantial influence on the field of ceramic analysis has already been felt.

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#### Crabtree Award



DR. GUILLERMO MATA AMADO OF GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

Dr. Guillermo Mata Amado, "Billy" Mata to his friends, is a professional dentist from Guatemala who has worked tirelessly for 40 years to preserve and publish Guatemalan archaeology. In 69 publications, he has contributed to ancient Mayan dental studies, underwater archaeology, and site survey. He is contributing editor of the Guatemala journal, *Ut'zib*, and founding member and vice president of the Asociación Tikal, a private foundation that funds research, publication, and the annual meeting of Guatemalan archaeology. He is also a founding member and past president of the Popul Vuh Museum at Universidad Marquín, which trains elementary teachers in Maya archaeology and provides archaeological field trips for children. Dr. Mata has helped professional archaeologists, sometimes supplying information about sites long since destroyed. He is currently president of the prestigious Academia de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala and is Rector of the Universidad del Istmo. Dr. Mata well exemplifies the principles of the Crabtree award of dedicated amateur archaeology.

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## Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research



GEORGE RAPP

The winner of SAA's Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research is Dr. George Rapp. George Rapp, affectionately known as 'Rip' Rapp, has been and remains a leading figure in geoarchaeology. The author of numerous articles and chapters on research in the Old and New Worlds, Dr. Rapp is especially well known for his books, *Archaeological Geology and Geoarchaeology: The Earth-Science Approach to Archaeological Interpretation*. In 1977, Rapp organized the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America, the central organization for geoarchaeologists. Dr. Rapp is a dedicated teacher and Dean at the University of Minnesota, and many of his students are now practicing geoarchaeologists and prominent figures in the field. He initiated and for years maintained the "Directory of Graduate Programs in Archaeological Geology and Geoarchaeology." For his theoretical and substantive contributions to geoarchaeology and for his dedication to education, the Society for American Archaeology is honored to present this award to Dr. George Rapp.

## Lifetime Achievement Award



DON D. FOWLER

Don Fowler has earned the SAA's Lifetime Achievement Award for his combination of scholarship and service to the profession. Dr. Fowler's extraordinary contributions to Great Basin archaeology have included institution building in interdisciplinary research, historic preservation, conservation archaeology, cultural resource management, continuing education, and preservation of anthropological records. He has produced an outstanding body of published work on both Great Basin and Southwestern archaeology and their histories, as well as having excelled as a teacher and trainer of archaeologists. He served as a national leader in archaeology, including presidency of the SAA during a challenging part of its history. This award also lauds Don Fowler's long and expert service in developing the institutional and fiscal bases for archaeological research, in the SAA and AAA and in his home university. His career is an admirable model for lifetime achievement in archaeology.

## Poster Awards

The Student Poster Award goes to STACEY CHAMBLISS for "Fire-logic."

The Professional Poster Award goes to DIANA M. GREENLEE for "Dietary Impacts of Intraspecific Competition in Ohio Valley Prehistory."

## State Archaeology Week Poster Award

Each year the state Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. Winners are decided by a vote of those viewing the posters and turning in a ballot included with their registration packets. The winners are:



First Prize, NEVADA

Second Prize, WYOMING

Third Prize (tie), CALIFORNIA AND IOWA

## Native American Scholarships

ARTHUR C. PARKER SCHOLARSHIP

The award from SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund is named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is to provide archaeological training for Native Americans, so that they can take back to their communities a deeper understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology.

The recipient of this year's Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is KALEWA SKYE ARIE CORREA (Native Hawaiian), who will use the scholarship for the field school on Rapa Nui (Easter Island).

## National Science Foundation Scholarships

SAA has been able to award four additional Native American Scholarships that have been made possible by generous support of the National Science Foundation.

MICHAEL GARCIA (Santa Ana Pueblo) will use the scholarship to attend the field school of Mesa Portales, New Mexico.

GORDON G. MOORE (First Nations) will use the scholarship for thesis research on the Interior Plateau of British Columbia.

CARLY KALEO VEARY (Native Hawaiian) will use the scholarship to attend the field school on Rapa Nui (Easter Island).

SCOTT T. KIKILOI (Native Hawaiian) will use the scholarship to attend the field school Kohala District, island of Hawaii.

### CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the Retiring Officers

Robert L. Kelly, President Susan J. Bender, Secretary  
and the retiring Board Members

William H. Doelle Patricia McAnany

To the Staff, and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the Executive Director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at Registration and other tasks;

To the Program Committee, chaired by  
Kenneth E. Sassaman

and to the Committee Members

Elizabeth Byron	John Blitz
Adrian Burke	Marcello Canuto
Kurt Dongoske	Kitty Emery
Thomas Foster	Dorothy Krass
Adria LaViolette	Mary Ann Levine
Michael Nassaney	Michael Russo
Daniel Sandweiss	Louise Senior

AND To the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, chaired by

Jean Hudson

And to other committee chairs and members completing their service and to the many members who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

And a sincere wish that those members of the society who are now serving in the armed forces return safely.

Will the membership please signal approval of these motions by a general round of applause.

And be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

Linda Braidwood  
Chester S. Chard  
Mary Lee Douthit  
Edwin Nelson Ferdon, Jr.  
James R. Glenn  
E. T. Hall  
Thor Heyerdahl  
Dorothy Humpf  
Frances B. King  
Edward Lehner  
E. Houston Rogers  
Marie-Joseph Steve

Robert Braidwood  
Charles Dibble  
Jason McCool Fenwick  
Robert Funk  
Stephen J. Gould  
Howard Hecker  
Frank Hibben  
Robert L. Humphrey  
Carol Kramer  
George Quimby  
Carolyn L. Rose  
Gordon R. Willey

Will the members please rise for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues.

*Respectfully submitted,  
Jon Muller  
on behalf of the Resolutions Committee*

## SAA 2004 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2004 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

**President-elect** (2004) to succeed to the office of president for 2005–2007

**Secretary-elect** (2004) to succeed to the office of secretary for 2005–2007

**Board of Directors member, Position #1** (2004–2007), replacement for current member Luis Alberto Borrero

**Board of Directors member, Position #2** (2004–2007), replacement for current member Jon Czaplicki

**Nominating Committee Member, Member 1** (2005)

**Nominating Committee Member, Member 2** (2005)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if desired, to discuss possible candidates with the 2004 Nominating Committee: Chair Keith Kintigh (email: kintigh@asu.edu), William Andrefsky, Margerie Green, J. Daniel Rogers, and Jerold Milanich.

No later than **September 2, 2003**, please send all nominations along with an address and phone number of the nominee, either via email with the subject "Nominations" to tobi\_brimsek@saa.org or by mail to Chair, 2004 Nominating Committee, c/o SAA, Executive Director, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, D.C. 20002-3557, or by phone to Tobi Brimsek (202) 789-8200, or fax (202) 789-0284.





## NEWS & NOTES

**E**arthwatch Institute Requests Proposals. Earthwatch Institute (EWI), a privately funded membership-based charity supporting research, education, and conservation, requests preliminary proposals for field research in archaeology. Proposed projects must be suitable for the participation of nonspecialist volunteers and have the capacity to utilize volunteer assistance with data collection in the field. Volunteers must work under close supervision and instruction by Principal Investigators and project field staff. Preliminary proposals (2–3 pages in length) should be submitted 12–14 months prior to the projected start of fieldwork. Upon favorable review of the preliminary proposal, a more detailed full proposal would be invited for peer review. Prospective applicants are encouraged to contact EWI for advice and suggestions before submitting a preliminary proposal. The preliminary proposal form is available on the Earthwatch Institute website and may be submitted electronically. Additional information is available at <http://www.earthwatch.org/research/> or by contacting: James A. Chiarelli, Program Director for Social Sciences, Earthwatch Institute, 3 Clock Tower Place, Suite 100, P.O. Box 75, Maynard, MA 01754; tel: (800) 776-0188 x123, (978) 461-0081 x123; fax: (978) 461-2332; email: [jchiarelli@earthwatch.org](mailto:jchiarelli@earthwatch.org).

**C**anadian Shipwreck Mystery. Parks Canada is seeking information concerning a reported archaeological excavation that took place in 1910 on Long Beach, in what is now Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, British Columbia. The National Park is located on the west coast of Vancouver Island between the towns of Tofino and Ucluelet. Newspaper reports of the time state that an archaeological (university?)

crew excavated an old shipwreck, probably Spanish, that had been exposed on the beach after a storm. The approximate location of the wreck is known, archival records are in hand demonstrating that the local First Nations knew of its original coming ashore, and local oral history is abundant. What is not known is the origin of the reported university archaeological crew, what they exposed, what was recovered, and where the excavated material and/or records, if any, may be curated. Two currently held possibilities are that the crew was from Iowa or Wisconsin. Anybody with information is asked to please contact Dr. Martin Magne, Manager, Cultural Resource Services, Parks Canada, 220-4 Ave. SE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 4X3; tel: (403) 292-6080; email: [marty.magne@pc.gc.ca](mailto:marty.magne@pc.gc.ca).

**W**illiam A. Longacre Roast. The Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson announces an event to honor William Longacre, the Riecker Professor of Anthropology. Well-known to many archaeologists, Bill has silently supported countless students through the decades. Michael Graves, James Skibo, and Miriam Stark, among others, are organizing an irreverent Uncle Willie Roast to be held in downtown Tucson at the Manning House on the evening of December 13, 2003 to initiate a new scholarship fund in Dr. Longacre's name. A Master of Ceremonies (to be announced) and numerous speakers will attest to Bill's impact on the profession. The Department is asking all who would like an invitation and further information on cost and reduced room rate, or who have stories or photographs to share, to contact the University of Arizona Department of Anthropology: tel: (520) 621-2585; fax: (520) 621-2088; email: [anthro@u.arizona.edu](mailto:anthro@u.arizona.edu).

**J**ulian Hayden Student Paper Competition Winner Announced. The Publication Committee of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce that the winner of the fifth annual Julian Hayden Student Paper Competition is Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh. Chip is a Ph.D. student at Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana) and his submission, "Signs and Place: Native American Perspective of the Past in the San Pedro Valley of Southeastern Arizona," examines Native American viewpoints on rock art. Chip's paper will appear in a future issue of the society's journal *Kiva*. He was presented a check for \$500 at the March 17, 2003 AAHS meeting.

**C**all for Papers. The Biennial Gordon R. Willey Symposium on the History of Archaeology, organized by the History of Archaeology Interest Group of the SAA, is scheduled for next year's annual meeting in Montreal. The topic will be "Unconventional Scholars," focusing on those who have made substantive contributions to the development of archaeology but who, as a result of professional position, specialty, status, gender, or other factors, are less visible in standard disciplinary histories. We are soliciting papers on individuals or groups—patrons, "invisible technicians," non-anthropologists, amateurs, spouses, students, etc.—that fit within this theme. Submissions on Canadian topics are particularly welcome. For further questions or to send a title/abstract, please contact Stephen Nash (email: [snash@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:snash@fieldmuseum.org)) and/or James Snead (email: [jsnead@gmu.edu](mailto:jsnead@gmu.edu)) by August 1, 2003.



# CALENDAR

2003

## JULY 16-19

The Archaeology Channel International Film and Video Festival will be held at the McDonald Theatre in Eugene, Oregon. This event features the competitive screening of 20 outstanding films from ten countries on archaeology and indigenous peoples, selected from 64 films submitted from 19 countries. Keynote speakers include Jean Clottes from France and Brian Fagan from UC Santa Barbara. Patterned after successful festivals held in Europe for more than a decade, the Festival also offers guided field trips to nearby archaeological sites, a teacher workshop, children's programs, and a symposium for filmmakers. For more information, please visit <http://www.archaeologychannel.org/>.

## JULY 21-25

The XVII Symposium of Archaeological Investigations in Guatemala will be held at the Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología de Guatemala on the topic "Towards the Formation of a New Archaeological Map of the Maya Area." For more information, contact Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología de Guatemala, Finca La Aurora, Zona 13, Guatemala, Guatemala; email: [pieters@starnet.net.gt](mailto:pieters@starnet.net.gt), [laporte@intelnet.net.gt](mailto:laporte@intelnet.net.gt), [hectores@uvg.edu.gt](mailto:hectores@uvg.edu.gt), or [asotikal@quetzal.net](mailto:asotikal@quetzal.net).

## SEPTEMBER 20

The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC will hold their 10th annual symposium, "Riches Revealed: Discoveries Beyond the Ruta Maya," at the U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center in Washington, DC. Participants include David Stuart, Marc Zender, Richard Hansen, Geoffrey Brasewell, Alfonso Lacadena, and Stanley Guenter. For more information, please contact P. Atwood, Vice-President, at [patwood@erols.com](mailto:patwood@erols.com).

## OCTOBER 6-11

The 14a Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico held in Rovereto, Italy is an annual festival of recent production about archaeology and associated fields. Its main theme for 2003 is "Artistic Expression in Ancient Times." Submissions produced since 2000 are eligible for consideration for the 6th Paolo Orsi Prize. Contact Dario Di Blasi, Artistic Director. Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068, Rovereto (TN), Italy; tel: +39(0464) 439.055; fax: +39(0464) 439.487; email: [rassegna@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it](mailto:rassegna@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it) or [diblasidario@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it](mailto:diblasidario@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it); web: <http://www.museocivico.rovereto.tn.it> (select icon for Eventi, then Rassegna).

## OCTOBER 16-19

The Midwest Archaeological Conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For more information, visit <http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/ArchLab/MAC/>, or contact Robert J. Jeske (email: [jeske@uwm.edu](mailto:jeske@uwm.edu)) or John D. Richards (email: [jdr@uwm.edu](mailto:jdr@uwm.edu)).

## NOVEMBER 1-2

The 22nd Annual Meeting of the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at Harvard University, Peabody Museum. For

more information, visit <http://anthropology.fas.harvard.edu/NCAAE/>.

## NOVEMBER 2-5

The Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America proposes a Topical Session on the "Geoarchaeology of Historic and Urban Sites" to be held at the GSA Annual meetings in Seattle, Washington. The goal is to bring together geoarchaeologists, historical archaeologists, and historians to discuss geoarchaeological concepts and practices as applied to historic and urban archaeological sites. Interested contributors should contact David L. Cremeens (email: [d.cremeens@gaiconsultants.com](mailto:d.cremeens@gaiconsultants.com)) or Julie K. Stein (email: [jkstein@u.washington.edu](mailto:jkstein@u.washington.edu)); abstracts are due in mid-July. Further information about the 2003 GSA meeting can be found at <http://www.geosociety.org/>.

## NOVEMBER 11-15

The XIII International Meeting: "The Researchers of the Maya Culture" will be held at Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, México. For more information, contact Ricardo Encalada Argáez, Dirección de Difusión Cultural, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, Av. Agustín Melgar sin número, C.P. 24030 Campeche, Campeche, México; tel: (981) 811-98-00 x58000; fax: (981) 811-98-00 x58099; email: [rencalad@mail.uacam.mx](mailto:rencalad@mail.uacam.mx).

## NOVEMBER 12-16

The 36th Annual Chacmool Conference will be held at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada. The conference topic is "Flowing Through Time: Explore Archaeology Through Humans and their Aquatic Environment" and will deal with all aspects of how humans used water in the past, lived in wetland environments, moved on water, excavate under water, etc. For more information, contact [chacmool@ucalgary.ca](mailto:chacmool@ucalgary.ca).

## SAA book ordering and shipping information

- \* 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.  
Outside the United States: \$10 for the first item and \$3 for each additional item.
- \* Shipment is by United Parcel Service (UPS) Ground Delivery Service or Priority Mail, depending on recipient's address.
- \* Standard order fulfillment is approximately 10 working days.

### order form

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## New Titles from SAA's Book Program!

*Archaeologists and Local Communities:  
Partners in Exploring the Past*

**Edited by Linda Derry and Maureen Malloy**

**SAA Member Price: \$21.95 Regular Price: \$26.95**  
**xiii + 193 pp.**

*Readings in American Archaeological Theory:  
Selections from American Antiquity 1962–2002*

**Compiled by Garth Bawden**

**SAA Member Price: \$19.95 Regular Price: \$24.95**  
**viii + 292 pp.**



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