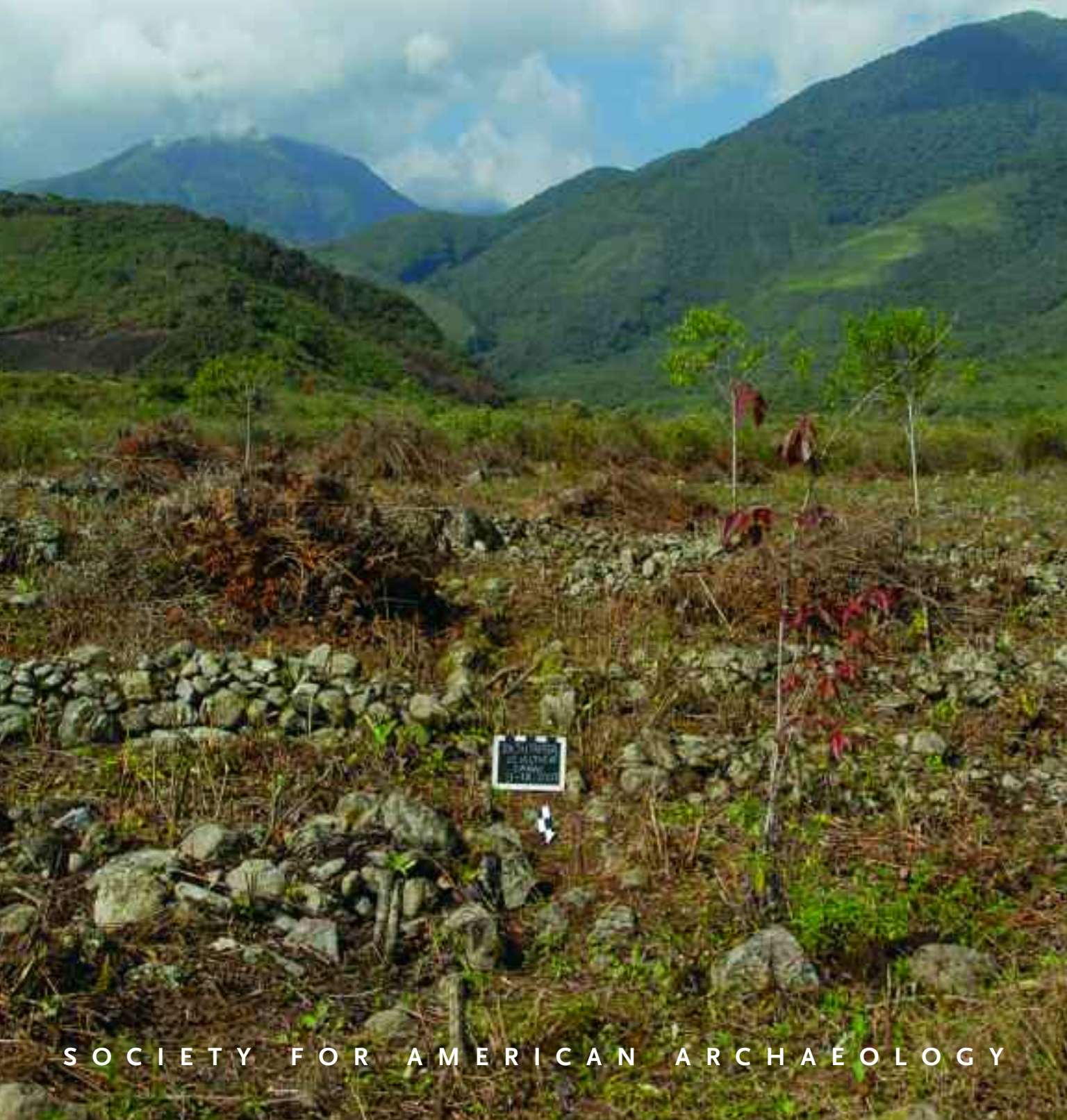


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# the SAA archaeological record

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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR EDITOR, *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*

The Society for American Archaeology invites applications or nominations for the editorship of *American Antiquity*. The editorship may be held by a single individual or jointly.

*American Antiquity* is one means by which SAA carries out a central mission, scholarly journal publishing. Its subscription list is composed of those SAA members who opt for the journal as a membership benefit, and of libraries and institutional subscribers. The SAA Board is strongly committed to providing the means by which the society's journals, *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*, will flourish in changing conditions for academic publishing.

The editor(s) has overall responsibility for journal's functioning and final responsibility for all content within general policies established by the SAA Board. The journal's production is done from the SAA office in Washington.

Although editors of the SAA journals have often been senior scholars of long experience, individuals of less-senior standing may be better placed to devote the necessary time and attention to the journal. The central qualifications are a good knowledge of the field *American Antiquity* covers, with a broad respect for the varied research attitudes and traditions within it; specific editing experience is helpful.

The editorship is unpaid. The editor(s) will be expected to provide some institutional support for their office, and to ensure they have sufficient time to carry out their responsibilities; release time of at least 25 percent from university teaching commitments has been customary.

The term of the editor is for a period of three years; it may be renewed once thereafter.

The editor position falls vacant on April 24, 2009 when the present editor, Steve Plog, ends his term. The editorship is preceded by an overlap period with him beginning in November 2008. SAA anticipates making the appointment in Fall 2008.

Available to discuss the post informally are Plog (plog@virginia.edu); the chair of the SAA Publications Committee, Cathy Costin (cathy.l.costin@csun.edu); and Robert L. Kelly (contact information below), who leads the search.

Applications outlining relevant qualifications and expected local institutional support arrangements, along with a current vita, should be directed to Robert L. Kelly, RPA, University of Wyoming, Department Of Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; Tel: (307) 766-3164; Fax: (307) 766-2473 (email: rlkelly@uwyo.edu) by July 1, 2008.

# the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

**VOLUME 8, No. 3**

**MAY 2008**

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*The agro-archaeological landscape at Rasupampa, in the Yungas of Tablas Monte, Cochabamba, Bolivia in September 2007. Note the channel in the center of the photograph. View towards the south (photo by Christian Isendahl).*





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

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Inquiries and submissions should be addressed directly to them. The SAA Archaeological Record is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. The SAA Archaeological Record can be found on the Web in PDF format at

[www.saa.org/publications/thesaaarchrec/index.html](http://www.saa.org/publications/thesaaarchrec/index.html).

Past issues of the SAA Bulletin can be found at

[www.saa.org/publications/saabulletin/index.html](http://www.saa.org/publications/saabulletin/index.html).

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## EDITOR'S CORNER

Andrew Duff

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

With the SAA annual meeting now over and enough time having passed for people to recover and catch up with their obligations, I would like to again ask you to send me articles based on your posters or presentations at the Vancouver meeting. I would especially like to extend a direct invitation to scholars living and working in Latin America: please send me contributions about your research for publication in *The SAA Archaeological Record*. Submissions do not need to be part of a particular theme and can fall into one of the topics covered by our regular columns, but need not. Please feel free to contact me ([duff@wsu.edu](mailto:duff@wsu.edu)) with any questions about an article or to submit material.

In the coming year, look for several themed issues. I am in the process of developing several issues that revolve around the theme of “*what is new and interesting about the research*” of either specific topics, regions, or particular periods. To date, this includes plans for issues on the Archaic and Paleoindian periods in the Americas and recent trends in East and Southeast Asia. With the coeditors of *Latin American Antiquity* (Helaine Silverman and Luis Jaime Castillo), we are working on a special issue focused on the training of archaeologists in Latin America. Additionally, there will be themed issues that have developed out of various SAA committees. For example, the September issue will include several papers developed by the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology (COSWA). The Curriculum Committee will also have several pieces related to developing an MA in applied archaeology in a future issue. If you have suggestions for additional themed issues, please contact me.

This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* contains two additional papers on “International Cooperative Research,” with Ian Hodder discussing the Çatalhöyük project and Mark Kenoyer discussing his experiences working in India and Pakistan. These are followed by articles related to collecting and using archaeological knowledge in modern contexts and one that suggests a different type of campaign to educate people about looting. We have two regular column features: a discussion of the history of historical archaeology in *The Recent Past*, and an update from Ruthann Knudson in “*Where are they now?*”

Please continue to send me your ideas and thoughts for future issues, and comments on materials as they come out. Even better—send me contributions for publication in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

### SAA Journals, Bias, and Open Access

I was recently asked to review a manuscript on a Latin American topic for *American Antiquity* (AA). Like many colleagues, I have always been uneasy about the relationship between AA and *Latin American Antiquity* (LAA). In trying to figure out why the author submitted the paper to AA and not LAA, I went back and re-read Rob Rosenswig's very interesting paper on the topic (Rosenwig 2005). His data confirm my suspicions of a pretty clear bias against scholarship on Latin American topics in the relationship between the two journals, and I don't think things have changed much since 2005. My guess is that this author chose AA because of its greater prestige. I won't rehash the topic here; readers should look at Rosenswig's paper for the data and arguments.

I have a proposal that would serve to both end the regional bias in SAA journals and also help bring the SAA publishing program into the twenty-first century. We should start a new journal on archaeological method and theory and make AA into a regional journal, parallel to LAA. This new journal should be an Open Access (OA) journal: freely available to all interested viewers on the internet. Articles would be strictly peer reviewed, as they are currently for AA and LAA. For readers not familiar with current practice and trends in Open Access journals, there are many good publications and web sites (e.g., Bergstrom and Bergstrom 2006; Fisher 2007; Suber 2007, 2008).

The major problem with OA journals is the cost. In the sciences an author-pay model is common, but this is unworkable in archaeology. But the costs to the SAA would be only modest. There would be no printing or mailing costs. Because current content in method and theory would be moved from AA to the new journal, this would not involve a big increase in the costs of editing and

page production. There would be minor additional work for mark-up and internet posting.

If the SAA were to launch an OA journal focusing on method and theory, this would achieve two ends. First, the content would reach a wider audience than any of the journals mentioned here. This is particularly important for scholars in other countries with limited access to institutional journal subscriptions. Second, the new program would redress the imbalance between Latin American and North American scholarship that now characterizes the SAA journals.

Michael E. Smith  
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### SAA Committee Response to Shott

Michael Shott's article, "A proposal for conservation of private collections in American archaeology," in the March 2008 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* captured the attention of the SAA Committee on Museums, Collections and Curation.

The Committee certainly understands the need to consider the curation and long-term care of private collections, particularly in light of their potential research value. In his outline for action, Shott makes some interesting points about systematic survey and documentation of private collections, as well as our poor understanding of the collector community and the potential value in knowing more about them.

We are concerned, however, that such an initiative might redirect limited resources away from the long-term care and use of extant collections in museums and other repositories. There is still a curation crisis affecting systematic collections created by professional archaeologists. A great many are orphaned and disintegrating; many other collections are in repositories but are not cared for to accepted standards. The ironic tragedy is that collections are literally saved from the bulldozer, are excavated by professionals, often using tax money, and have associated documents with good provenience data, but are rotting in repositories across the country.

Unfortunately, too, there is no inventory of systematically made collections in the USA despite the desperate need for one in order to make informed decisions about their future management. Shott's suggestion to "expand NHPA's scope to include systematic documentation of private collections from impact areas" is problematic. The logic behind NHPA and 36 CFR 79 that compels the curation of federal collections is that the materials generated (both artifacts and their associated records) as a result

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

of federal undertakings are equal to the significance of the resource suffering an adverse effect. Private collections are not created as a result of federal undertakings and, therefore, cannot be considered equal to the significance of any resource threatened by development.

Most agree that private collections that are “validated” by professionals, either through study and publication or by transfer to a museum, suddenly have a higher perceived authenticity and monetary value. This sort of “advertising” of private collections can even increase looting of sites by others. Furthermore, unproven collections cannot be published in SAA journals or publications, nor can research based primarily upon them (there are exclusions, and the prohibition is generally against first publication). The prohibition against first publication is not simply to prevent looting and site destruction. It is also because artifacts whose contextual data are not secure may bias the archaeological record, since neither their authenticity nor their proper temporal and cultural placement is certain. Not only might our current interpretations be wrong, but a potentially false foundation might be put down for subse-

quent generations of researchers. At the last SAA annual meetings, the Ethics Committee organized a session dealing with this real but less discussed issue—one that should inform decisions about what kinds of collections should be supported by the resources available.

Another key point comes from the museum world. Conservation funds for collections are available federally, but two key questions must be addressed in seeking to use these monies. These are whether the collections will remain accessible, and whether there are mechanisms in place to assure that their condition will not be allowed to decline again in the future as resources are committed now for their care and stabilization. Private collections, by virtue of being private and subject to change of ownership and custody, may pose difficult challenges in those regards.

We would like to end this letter by noting that there are ethical and practical consequences to ignoring private collections. Loss of information is frequently cited, but there is the flip side of antiquities trafficking. If we decline to work with private collections, and treat them as something with a sole value as

objects-without-context, then that is the value they will have on the market. They become the “orphans” that some have argued should be traded and sold freely. That is, they may become commodities for sale in part through our actions. We are left on the horns of a dilemma, and those horns prick us more than they do collectors. If we examine private collections, and confer upon them scientific value and legitimacy, we increase their market value. If we don't, we create a class of objects whose sole value is as commodities in the marketplace. While that bothers us, it doesn't trouble a significant number of artifact traders and antiquities traffickers in the least.

Our Committee values all collections for their potential research, educational, and heritage uses, but we must prioritize the many issues we confront in improving the future inventory and care of existing systematic collections owned by public agencies.

*Submitted by S. Terry Childs, Alex Barker, and Patrick Lyons on behalf of the SAA Committee on Museums, Collections and Curation (all current Committee members are listed on the SAA website)*

### SAA 2009 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2009 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

Treasurer-elect (2009–2010) to succeed to the office of Treasurer for 2010–2012

Board of Directors member, Position #1 (2009–2012), replacement for current member Dorothy Lippert

Board of Directors member, Position #2 (2009–2012), replacement for current member Scott E. Simmons

Nominating Committee Member, Member #1 (2010)

Nominating Committee Member, Member #2 (2010)

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 they so desire, to discuss possible candidates with the 2009 Nominating Committee Chair Susan Chandler (email: [susan\\_chandler@alpinearchaeology.com](mailto:susan_chandler@alpinearchaeology.com)).

Please send all nominations, along with an address and phone number for the nominated individual, to:

Chair, 2009 Nominating Committee

c/o SAA Executive Director

900 Second St., NE #12

Washington DC 20003-3560

or fax to 202 789-0284

or email to [tobi\\_brimsek@saa.org](mailto:tobi_brimsek@saa.org)

Please note that nominees must be current members of SAA. Nominations should be received no later than September 2, 2008.



## UPDATES AND PENDING INITIATIVES

**William Andrefsky, Jr.**

*William Andrefsky, Jr. is President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and Professor and Chair of anthropology at Washington State University.*

**T**he RPA Board approved a resolution to fund a scholarship program for students taking RPA certified archaeological field school courses. The specifics of the resolution are not yet ready for distribution, but it was agreed that each of the four sponsoring organizations of RPA (Society for American Archaeology, Archaeological Institute of America, Society for Historical Archeology, and the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Organization) would make the awards to qualifying students who have enrolled in an RPA certified field school.

The RPA Board also voted to support the U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield (USCBS) as an institutional member. The USCBS was formed in response to the destruction of cultural property in Iraq to raise awareness about the importance of cultural property as shared heritage of all humankind.

This year for the first time, all Registered Professional Archaeologists were invited to attend the RPA Awards Ceremony to celebrate the accomplishments and careers of some of our most productive professional archaeologists. The 2008 Presidential Achievement Award went to two individuals for their joint efforts in shepherding RPA's mission and goals at a global level. Jeffrey H. Altschul and Chuck Niquette worked tirelessly at the request of our sponsoring organization, SAA, to help us forge a Memorandum of Understanding among Colegio Profesional de Arqueólogos del Perú (COARPE) and RPA. The COARPE MOU built a first-of-its-kind foundation of professional behavior for American archaeologists working in that country. The 2008 RPA Special Achievement Award was presented to

William B. Lees for his three-year effort to bring together various interested parties as well as the RPA Board. His work ultimately resulted in an amendment to the RPA code of conduct to more effectively protect our nonrenewable cultural heritage from commercial exploitation. The 2008 Charles R. McGimsey III—Hester A. Davis Distinguished Service Award went to Don D. Fowler for his outstanding contribution to archaeology and historic preservation. As past president of the Society for American Archaeology, past president of the American Society for Conservation Archaeology, past board member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists, founding member and Southwestern Regional Director of the National Council on Preservation Education, as well as numerous other accomplishments such as developing the first continuing education program in heritage resources management in the United States, Don Fowler was recognized with this RPA lifetime achievement award.

The Register of Professional Archaeologists is a listing of archaeologists who have agreed to abide by an explicit code of conduct and standards of research performance. Registration into RPA is an act that recognizes an individual's personal responsibility to be held accountable for their professional behavior. In light of these goals RPA annually sponsors a forum on archaeological ethics at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, and provides a cash prize to winners of the SAA sponsored ethics bowl. RPA congratulates all of the participants of this year's ethics bowl and especially recognizes the winning team from the Department of Anthropology at University of California, Berkeley for a job very well done.

# MULTIPLE TEAMS AT ÇATALHÖYÜK

Ian Hodder

*Ian Hodder is Dunlevie Family Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Stanford University.*

There are many components of working together at the 9000-year-old Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in central Turkey. The current project is involved in various forms of collaboration with the local and regional communities in the Konya area, including visitor center, museum, educational programs, and training programs (e.g., Figures 1 and 2a-d, and see papers in Hodder and Doughty 2007). One result of such collaboration has been the publication by the Çatalhöyük site guard, Sadrettin Dural (2007), of his own account of the project and of the impact of the project on him and the local community. Collaboration in terms of analysis and interpretation has also led to the voices of the local community being included in the publication volumes (see Hodder 2005c). But I wish to focus here on the collaboration between the various excavation teams that work at the site, the number gradually increasing since the current project began in 1993 (see also Marciniak 2008).

There are at present six excavation teams working at Çatalhöyük—three from Turkey (from Istanbul University led by Mihriban Özbasaran, from Selcuk University in Konya led by Ahmet Tırpan and Asuman Balıran, and from Thrace University in Edirne led by Burçin Erdoğu), one from Poland (led by Arek Marciniak and Lech Czerniak), one from the United States (led by Peter Biehl at SUNY Buffalo), and the main UK-USA team based in London and Stanford. Each team consists of 10–15 people, though the main team is larger. In the past there had also been a Greek team from Thessaloniki led by Kostas Kotsakis, as well as other USA and UK teams (the Berkeley Archaeologists at Çatalhöyük [BACH] led by Ruth Tringham and Mirjana Stevanovic, and a UK team led by Jonathan Last and Catriona Gibson). There are also many other teams dealing with related themes such as regional survey and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction. And then there are specialist teams in their on-site laboratories such as the faunal team, the archaeobotanists, the lithic and ceramic teams, all of whom are present during the excavation season. Each lab team has a team leader, and I will describe the structure of the overall collaboration below (for further details on method and for the main publications see Hodder 1996, 2000, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, 2006, 2007, and Balter 2005).

In setting up the project at Çatalhöyük there were two principle reasons for working with large numbers of excavation teams. The first derived from the focus on reflexive methods. I was interested in the idea that each team would use different methods and therefore see different things. Teams from different countries and research traditions have radically different ways in which they go about excavating a site. Each would thus open a different window into the site and find different Çatalhöyüks. This approach aims to produce better science because it allows us to look at the “same thing” from different angles and so gives us more opportunity to understand the site.

The second reason was more pragmatic. I started work at the site in 1993 with a very small team. It gradually became clear that the process of excavation at Çatalhöyük would be very slow. The site has the most complex stratigraphy I have ever seen, with endless minute lenses of floors and residues, all intercutting. There was no threat to the site and so our duty was and is to excavate the site using the full range of modern scientific techniques. Given the research basis of the project, the complexity of the site, and its size (13.5 hectares and 21 m high), it was clear that one team would only be able to excavate a very limited part of the site—even over the 25 years that I undertook to dig there. Of course, we could have dug with one very large team, but given the research nature of the excavation, the costs would have been beyond what I could raise on an annual basis over 25 years. A solution was to invite other teams to take part that would be self-funded—or at least partly so.



There is no requirement by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism that I codirect the project with a Turkish partner. Indeed, the Ministry discourages partnerships of this type with local museums. The Ministry grants an annual permit to me, and our work at the site is monitored by a full-time representative. The project is seen as British-based and under the auspices of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, following the same structure that was used for James Mellaart in his earlier excavations at the site in the 1960s. The Ministry's view is that there are insufficient numbers of museum researchers able to conduct excavations and those that exist should work on Turkish projects and not get tied up in foreign excavations (or in partnerships with Turkish university projects). Foreign excavations are asked to be independently funded and to build infrastructure (dig house, etc.) and provide training. I have, however, gradually sought to increase the number of Turkish excavation teams and students working at the site.

So at Çatalhöyük the impetus for collaboration has been derived from the reflexive methods, funding, and increased Turkish participation. Over the years we have developed the following structure for our collaborative work. I invite teams to join us on certain conditions. These are primarily that they take part for at least one full cycle of excavation and post-excavation—that is about 4–5 years of excavation followed by 3 or more years of post-excavation and publication. The excavation team leaders undertake to obtain their own funding, and find their own labor (often students though the main London-Stanford team mainly uses professional field excavators and the Istanbul team uses local labor as well as students) and laboratory specialists. The excavation team leaders discuss their research interests and questions with the main team and with me, and in relation to these questions they excavate in their own areas in different parts of the mound (Figure 3). Thus, there is a TP area where the Polish team from Poznan is excavating the latest layers of the mound, and an IST area where the Istanbul team aims to excavate the earliest levels of the East Mound. The Stanford-London team works in the South and 4040 areas. The leaders commit to take the work through from excavation to post-excavation analysis and to publication in their own volumes in the Çatalhöyük series ("the white volumes" published so far by the McDonald Institute in Cambridge). They commit to using an integrated recording system and to place all data on a shared database, though it is recognized that they may use additional recording techniques. Whatever else they do, they have at least to use the same unit sheets, feature sheets, central database, diaries, videos, and other aspects of the main team's recording system (based on the UK single context recording method with a reflexive twist), and to allow their data to be placed on the online database at [www.catalhoyuk.com](http://www.catalhoyuk.com). Each excavation team finds its own specialist team members but these work strictly under the direction of the head of each laboratory (faunal, archaeobotanical, lithic, etc.; Figure 4).

There are several ways in which we have fostered communication between the different excavation teams and the laboratory teams. The dig house has a wireless computer network so that all teams can see data



Figure 1. Members of the local community being trained in conservation at Çatalhöyük.



Figure 2. The educational program at the site brings 600 children every year to spend a day at the site.

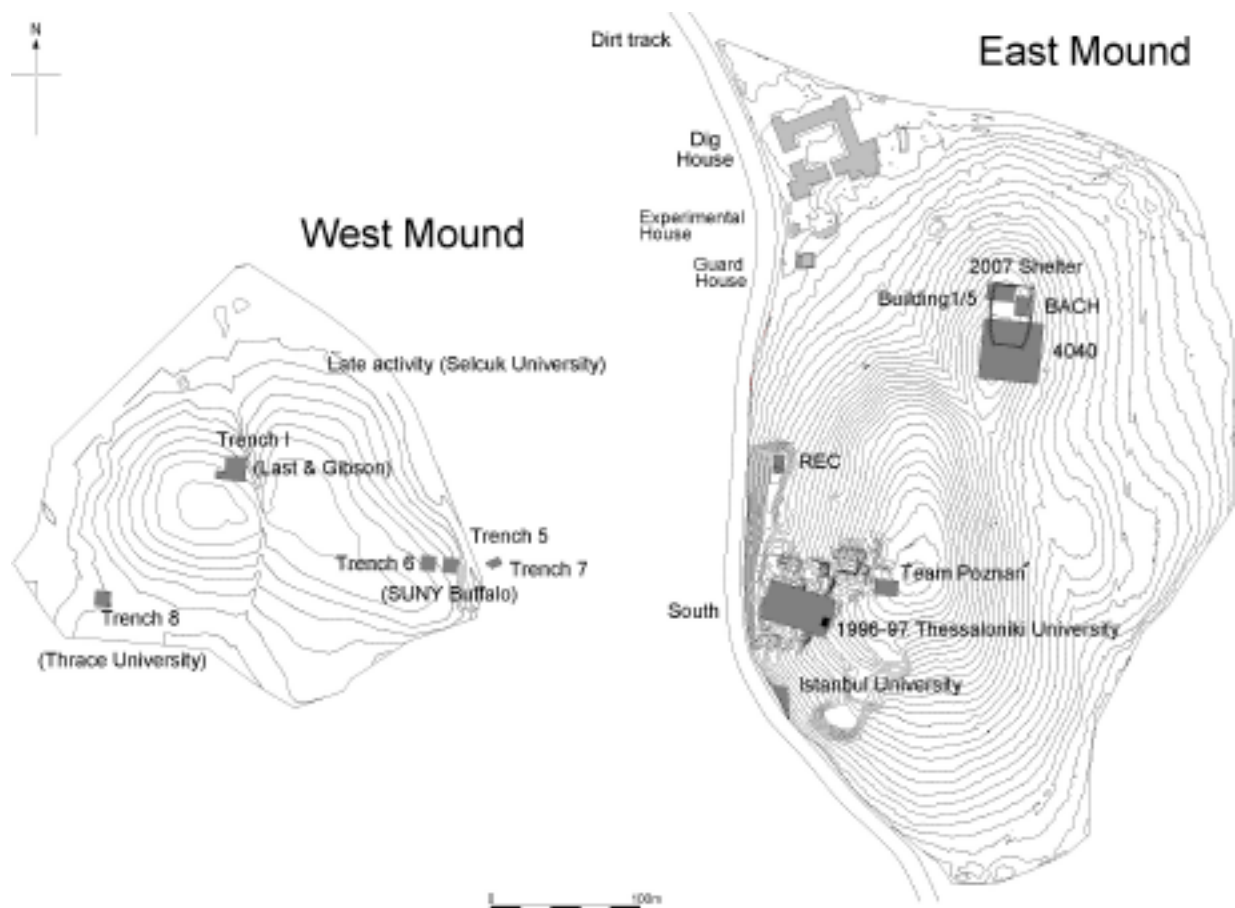


Figure 3. Map of the areas excavated by the different teams at Çatalhöyük.

being input. The fact that all excavation teams produce data that goes through the same system (finds processing, flotation, heavy residue sorting, laboratories) forces dialogue and understanding of each other's approach. We have translated the excavation and recording guidelines into Turkish and there is some use of different languages within the recording system (for example, in the writing of diaries). There is perhaps a connection between the reflexive methods used at Çatalhöyük and the ability of the excavation teams to work together. In the "priority tours," the lab teams visit the different excavation areas every two days, discuss newly excavated units, and provide feedback on recently excavated units. This continual discussion and circulation of information allows teams to understand each other and to deal with differences in approach and perspective. The video recordings and diary entries allow us to see and read each other's interpretations and worries, leading to dialogue. The overall acceptance of difference within the context of dialogue may lead at times to difficult conversations, but so far the overall structure has proved durable.

There have certainly been many problems of communication and many misunderstandings. These partly result from the very different backgrounds and training of the different excavation teams. Much as one might assume that people in different parts of a globalized world dig in similar ways, in fact there are radical differences. We have had very interesting discussions, for example, between those who have been trained in the German system (some of the Turkish teams and some of Peter Biehl's team) and those trained in the UK single context recording. The professional UK excavators, for example, always try to dig

strictly in phase and to plan individual units (contexts or loci) separately. Those in the German tradition are more prone to subdivide excavation units, to record on a day-by-day basis, to plan multiple contexts together, and to excavate different phases at the same time.

We have tried to develop a dialogue about these differences. For example, in the German system used elsewhere in Turkey a daily sketch (the Tageskizze) is made at the end of each day. This documents the state of the excavation including x-finds and features currently under excavation. The sketch is useful because it summarizes which features and excavation units were visible to the archaeologist at the same time and which were being dug together. Such an approach is useful as a documentation of the documentation process—one of the key ideas of a reflexive method. In the UK single recording process, no such daily plan is kept and so the historical information about the day-to-day process is lost. We have been trying to adopt the main features of the Tageskizze into the UK-USA team by adding sketches to the daily diary entries, thus producing a hybrid recording system.

But I have been very struck at the degree to which the way one is initially trained as an excavator and archaeologist comes to be deeply engrained—to be embodied. People are often so convinced that their's is the only right way to dig that communication is often very hard. It has been difficult to promote the view that different windows into the site using different methods might be valuable, while at the same time maintaining that some basic common recording system is needed. There have also been problems resulting from the different ways in which the teams have been set up. The UK team uses professional archaeologists working with and supervising less-skilled excavators including students. All the other teams use student labor or local labor from the village. There are also language difficulties in that non-English speaking students are asked to do at least some of the recording in English. It is often difficult to insure that all the relevant forms have been properly completed in the field and that all the complex sampling procedures have been followed. An increasing load has been placed on the central administration (for example, checking all the unit sheets during the year in the London office) in order to ensure that standards are maintained.

Other problems derive from the fact that the different teams have unequal access to funding. Teams from regional universities in Turkey have less access to resources than USA- and UK-based teams. Each team agrees to pay a set amount into a central fund to cover joint costs like hired labor, cleaning and cooking staff for the dig house, staff in the finds room, heavy residue sorting, illustration, database staff, and photography. But the central team often has to cover such costs, provide for shelters or laboratory analysis. The reason the Greek team was unable to continue working at the site was that Greek government funding for work in Turkey could not be maintained long-term. Some of the teams are less interested in raising funds from commercial and private sponsors.

One funding-related problem is that there are differences in approach to the laboratories and the study of materials. Some teams focus heavily on ceramics and lithics and pay less attention to analysis of isotopes, phytoliths, and lipids. There are also differences in perspective on the way that particular categories of evidence are to be looked at and studied. These differences partly stem from different research traditions, but they also relate very directly to the amount of funding available. In some research traditions

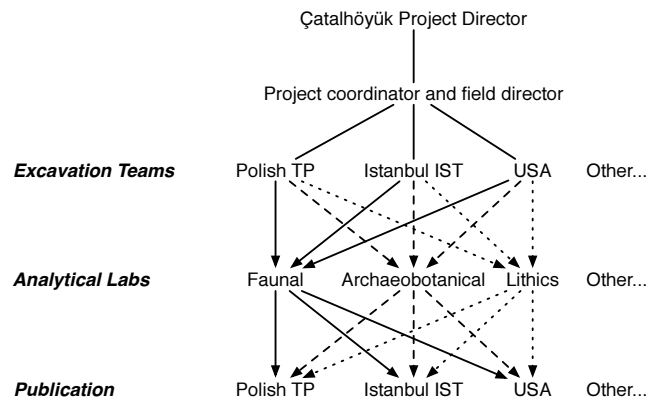


Figure 4. Organization structure of the Çatalhöyük field project.



Figure 5. The dig house at Çatalhöyük.



there simply are no analysts available who can do lipid, isotope, phytolith, etc., analysis. There is also a tension between the desire by the lab heads for integrated analysis and interpretation, using data from the site as a whole, and the desire by the excavation team leaders for maximum information from their particular area. Since we cannot study all samples, the selection of samples and the timing of their study thus can become fraught. We have on the whole been able to deal with these issues by planning and dialogue, and by making sure that there are enough analysts in each lab to cover the work of each team, but not so many analysts (and excavation teams) that work in the lab becomes overcrowded.

#### Conclusions— the Pressures and the Pay-Offs

The pressures of all this on the central administration of the project, largely handled by the Project Co-ordinator and Field Director, Shahina Farid, are huge. The more excavation teams that take part, and the more diverse they are, the more administration that is needed, and the more problems that arise from differences in perspective, training, funding, and approach. Farid and I, as well as other core members of the team, spend most of our days on site dealing with issues of integration, compatibility, and access to resources. However, I would take the same approach again—and indeed we are at present negotiating adding a Chinese excavation team to the mix. I believe the approach, if difficult, has been successful in terms of the aims described above. It is certainly the case that the different excavation teams have produced a multivocal context for our research at Çatalhöyük. At one level, this is simply a stimulating and diverse environment to work in that forces us all to examine some of our taken-for-granted assumptions, painful as that might sometimes be. The different teams bring different questions and different research interests and so they add to what we can know about the site. Their different methods do open up different windows into the site and we see different things. A good example is provided by the work of the BACH team that undertook long-term analysis of one building in relation to its neighbors and has come up with an interpretation that shows the links between houses in contrast to the interpretive focus by the main Stanford-London team on the independence of individual houses. As another example, the teams led by Peter Biehl and Mihriban Özbek are more comfortable digging deep soundings or slope trenches into the sides of the East and the West mounds. This is not an approach that I had wanted to follow because it means digging only parts of houses—decontextualizing floors and features from their buildings. The only deep sounding that the main Stanford-London team has undertaken was to repeat a trench dug by Mellaart. But the Biehl and Özbek approach has undoubtedly led to a better understanding of continuities and changes through time.

The overall collaborative approach has also allowed a much larger scale of excavation than would have been possible otherwise. Although most of the excavation teams have at times relied on funding from the central project, they have also provided much of their own funding and they have been able to work at low cost, using student labor for example. As is clear from Figure 3, many parts of the site have been opened up by the different teams, and we have also been able to explore a wider range of questions, such as the developments at the top of the Neolithic East Mound (work undertaken by the TP team from Poznan in Poland), the developments on the Chalcolithic West Mound (the US Biehl team, the Selcuk and the Thrace teams), and the re-occupation of the site in Classical times (the Selcuk team).



Figure 6. One of the excavation areas at Çatalhöyük—the London-Stanford team at work.



If we had all pooled our labor, expertise, interests, and funding into one mass team I think there would have been more tensions, there would have been less opportunity to see how different approaches produced different Çatalhöyüks, and I would have been more worried about participants taking full responsibility for their work—all the way through to publication. Individual teams might have been less motivated to produce their own funding. So, given the reflexive aims of the Çatalhöyük, and the scale of work that the site warranted, collaboration between a diversity of quasi-independent teams has been productive. But the success of the collaboration is dependent on a careful blending of the freedom to use different approaches and ask different questions and a strong central set of rules, expectations, expertise, agreements, and administration. There is also perhaps a connection between the reflexive focus on dialogue, feedback, and integration and the ability of multiple excavation teams with diverse backgrounds to work together.

*Acknowledgments.* I am very thankful to all the excavation team leaders for their comments on an earlier draft, as well as to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, and all our sponsors including Yapı Kredi, Boeing, Shell, Thames Water, Merko, Selcuk University, University College London, Stanford University, the Templeton Foundation, the Global Heritage Fund, the Turkish Cultural Foundation, the Joukowsky Foundation, and the Kress Foundation.

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# COLLABORATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN AND INDIA

## PATTERNS AND PROCESSES

Jonathan Mark Kenoyer

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Working on an archaeological project in India or Pakistan appears to be increasingly popular for many young archaeologists and amateur archaeologists in the U.S. and other foreign countries. The wide range of cultural traditions and sites spanning the entire range of human history provide a rich resource for investigation, and though the barriers for academic exchange between India and Pakistan are becoming more relaxed, it still requires a long-term commitment to work in either country. I often get emails from people who want to volunteer to work at the site of Harappa, Pakistan, or from people wanting contacts for ongoing projects in India that they can join. It is disappointing to have to tell these individuals that, unfortunately, it is quite a long process for foreigners to be able to get permission to work on a project. Both the Indian and the Pakistani governments require special research or student visas, and usually they require that the person is either a well-established professional based at a major university, or at least be a graduate student affiliated with such a university. Having a working knowledge of one or more South Asian languages is also an important consideration, even though most South Asian archaeologists are quite fluent in English. It is possible that this situation may change as many second-generation Indian or Pakistani Americans begin to explore their roots and make connections in their parents' home countries. For example, a student of South Asian origin or even a Professor of South Asian origin can often get away working on their research in South Asia without obtaining special research permits from the government, but they would normally not be allowed to run an independent excavation project. For scholars of non-South Asian heritage, working in South Asia requires special clearance from the respective government and official collaboration with federal or state archaeology departments, or with the departments of archaeology and history at a major university.

Over the past 61 years, a large number of foreign archaeologists have worked in South Asia and all have been involved in various types of collaborative projects, because that is the only way they can work in the region. In my own experience working in both Pakistan and India, I have had the opportunity to collaborate with a wide range of institutions and colleagues, but each project has had its own unique set up. The patterns of collaboration and processes for negotiating the complex issues of governmental approval, institutional affiliation, and collegial academic relations are continuously changing as projects evolve. Because of the fact that the arrangements required of any project depend to a great extent on personal relations between local and foreign scholars, it is impossible to provide examples of the entire range of variations. However, I feel that my own experiences in South Asia can provide some insight into various patterns and processes of collaboration that might be useful to others who are interested in working in the region.

### Background

With the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, major changes took place in a region that had been the focus of intense archaeological and anthropological study by non-Indians as well as Indian scholars



Figure 1. A group of Pakistani, Indian and American scholars at Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan after an international conference held in 2004 at the Department of Archaeology, Khairpur University.

for more than 150 years. The region of British India became divided into two countries with borders that did not conform to any earlier cultural tradition. In the West, the border between India and what was at that time West Pakistan separated the area covered by the ancient Indus civilization into two unequally explored sectors. In the East, the once integrated region of Bengal was divided into the Indian state of West Bengal and East Pakistan, which eventually gained independence as Bangladesh in 1971.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which is one of the oldest and at that time one of the largest institutions of archaeological excavation and conservation in the world, was split into first two and then three separate bodies. Pakistan had a much smaller segment of the pie and after independence, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the retired Director General of the British Era Archaeological Survey of India, was asked by the newly formed Government of Pakistan to help them set up field schools for training more Pakistani students and scholars in the various techniques of excavation, conservation and publication (<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/divisions/culture-sports-division/media/DOAM.pdf> and <http://www.heritage.gov.pk/index.html>). In India, the newly independent ASI, headed by an Indian Director General and fully staffed with highly trained specialists, embarked on the monumental task of taking full responsibility of their myriad monuments and sites, excavated and unexcavated. The ASI continued to run field schools and train archaeologists as well as site and artifact conservators (<http://asi.nic.in/>).

While British archaeologists and scientists still had access to research sites and institutes in both countries because of their shared membership in the British Commonwealth, scholars from other countries had to negotiate a new set of rules and procedures for working in India and Pakistan. Most European nations developed cultural agreements with India and Pakistan, and the involvement of their scholars was often negotiated through their Embassies or High Commissions. American scholars, however, had no formal government arm to assist in such negotiations and therefore were involved in developing a relatively new mechanism for undertaking research in each region. This is not to suggest that other foreign scholars were not involved in collaborative research, but American archaeologists had to develop their own personal contacts, negotiate excavation licenses, deal with local landowners, etc., and usually this was accomplished through short- or long-term collaborative agreements with official organizations such as the federal or state departments of archaeology, and/or individual scholars at educational institutions (Kenoyer and Meadow 2004; Possehl 2002).



*Figure 2. The main office of the Archaeological Survey of India in New Delhi, from which all permits to work on archaeological sites are issued to both Indian and foreign teams.*

### Graduate Studies

Although I was born and raised in India and have been visiting Indian museums and archaeological sites since childhood, it was only in the course of my graduate studies that I began, in 1975, to work on formal archaeological and ethnoarchaeological projects. The structure of these projects and the nature of collaborations with local institutions and scholars were very different.

The UC Berkeley excavation project at Balakot, Pakistan, directed by Dr. George F. Dales was part of the long-term research being conducted by Dales on the origin and development of the Indus civilization (Dales 1979). Excavations at this site, located on the Windar River, west of Karachi, had begun in 1973 under a license issued by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan. The main affiliation was with the Exploration Branch of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, and particularly with the Director of Explorations and Excavation and his staff. Part of this agreement included the participation of a Pakistani archaeologist who served both as the official representative of the Department and as a participant in excavation and artifact analysis.

The Departmental Representative was someone who was very much a part of the larger excavation team and often published small articles on their work at the site or summaries of the excavation for local magazines or regional archaeology journals. However, they did not publish joint reports with Dales and their names were not included as coauthors on international publications. This situation, however, did not in any way reflect a lack of respect or collegiality between Dales and his Pakistani colleagues. In fact, Dales made considerable efforts to assist Pakistani students and officers of the Department of Archaeology in their studies in Pakistan and also encouraged and supported them to come to the US for study.

While working with the Balakot project and on subsequent studies of the Mohenjo-daro pottery with Dales (Dales and Kenoyer 1986), I became well acquainted with junior officers in the Department of Archaeology and with archaeology students from many Pakistani universities and developed informal col-





Figure 3. Harappa Archaeological Research Project team members excavating the Ravi period (3300 BC) stone bead workshop in 2001.

laborations with them as they were engaged in comparable studies of pottery or artifacts from other sites. Sitting in the Exploration Branch in Karachi, we were able to compare materials from a wide range of sites, and these associations led to future interaction and informal collaboration when I began my dissertation research.

The *University of California Berkeley- Allahabad University Joint Expedition to the Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, India*, was organized by Professors J. D. Clark and G. R. Sharma in 1980 and continued through 1983. Professor Sharma was one of the most influential Indian archaeologists of the time and someone who had trained under Wheeler before 1947. He invited Professor Clark to bring a team of scholars to work on a collaborative project studying the origins of human culture in the Son river valley. The excavation license for this project was issued by the Archaeological Survey of India to Professor Sharma, and he negotiated all necessary permits and clearances for foreign scholars, who were essentially the guests of Allahabad University.

This project involved faculty and graduate students from both Allahabad University and UC Berkeley as well as from Universities in Australia. All research was carried out jointly, and publications also carried the names of all scholars involved in the actual study (Kenoyer et. al. 1983; Sharma and Clark 1983). This included both local publications issued from Allahabad University and printed in India, as well as international publications. This model of collaboration between scholars, under the overarching affiliation of larger academic institutions, is quite flexible. It provides a framework in which specialists can work alone or in small groups on a specific aspect of a project and publish their research independently, while at the same time the directors can jointly publish the overall results of the project.

### Doctoral Dissertation Research

When I began to undertake my dissertation research on shell industries of the Indus Civilization (Kenoyer 1983), with funding from the Fulbright Foundation, I was once again involved in collaborative research carried out in affiliation with universities and other governmental institutions. During the course of my

field research in Pakistan in 1980–81, I was affiliated with the Department of Zoology, Karachi University, as well as with the Exploration Branch of the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan. When working on the study of modern shell distributions, my affiliation with Karachi University allowed me to gain access to restricted areas of the coast that would normally have been off-limits to foreigners. I was always accompanied by Karachi University students or faculty who were doing their own research, and we never had any problems. As a graduate student affiliated with the University I was allowed to use laboratories and department vehicles and even stay in government rest houses at academic rates, all of which made it much easier for me to accomplish my research. The same situation existed in India, where I was affiliated with the Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda. I was treated as a MSU student and my discoveries were reported in the local newspapers as being undertaken by the MSU Department of Archaeology and its graduate students.

Through my affiliations with the Exploration Branch in Pakistan and the Archaeological Survey in India, it was possible for me to access collections of shell artifacts that I needed to study in museums throughout Pakistan and India. Here again I was working closely with local colleagues who were involved in their own projects of artifact documentation, and although there were often delays due to scheduling, I was able to access collections in reserve storage areas as well as museum displays.

These opportunities as a graduate student allowed me to work within the local academic system and enabled me to develop long-lasting friendships with Pakistani and Indian graduate students, many of whom are now faculty in or directors of institutions to which I now send my own students. It is on the basis of these early experiences that I have been committed to the continued development of collaborative projects in both Pakistan and India. I have also learned that each collaboration must be developed with sensitivity to the organizational structures and needs of the host country and institution.

### Harappa Project

In the years leading up to the start of the Harappa project, from 1983–1986, George Dales and I developed a comprehensive proposal for work at the site that was submitted, revised, and finally approved by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan (Dales 1989; Dales and Kenoyer 1989). This proposal included three main components that were: (1) archaeological research to determine the origin, chronology and character of the ancient site of Harappa; (2) training of students in archaeological excavation, conservation and publication; (3) conservation of the site and artifacts from past and current excavations; and (4) site and museum development. After the first few seasons, it was possible to develop complementarities and balance between rigorous archaeological research and a field school where inexperienced students were learning how to excavate and handle artifacts (Kenoyer 1992). One of the most important new features of the project, in contrast to earlier excavations at Balakot, was this training element for students and faculty from Pakistani universities. From the first year of survey and excavation in 1986, Pakistani faculty and archaeology students from major universities were invited to participate in the excavations and work with U.S. students and faculty. Some individuals were able to join the team for longer peri-



Figure 4. Excavation of a Late Harappan (1900 BC) burial urn in 2007. Kenoyer with Muhammad Hasan, Harappa Museum Curator.

ods, while others went on to start their own projects using techniques that they learned at Harappa. After the untimely death of Dr. Dales, the project was reorganized in 1992 under the codirectorship of Dr. Richard H. Meadow (Harvard University) and myself (University of Wisconsin, Madison), with Dr. Rita P. Wright (New York University) as Assistant Director (Meadow and Kenoyer 1993). Although the overall project does not have a Pakistani codirector (because of the structure of archaeology in Pakistan), all program details have been finalized after detailed discussions with the Director General of Archaeology and Museums, the curator of Harappa Museum, and the Department Representative. However, subprojects, such as the regional survey directed by Dr. Rita Wright, have involved Pakistani archaeologists as collaborators on a long-term basis (Wright et. al. 2005a, 2005b).

Perhaps the most rewarding aspect of this work was teaching the local residents of Harappa and surrounding villages about the history of the site, and how to excavate and deal with artifacts. During peak excavation seasons we had as many as 150 local workers involved in all aspects of the project, including excavation, surveying, plotting and drafting, sifting, flotation, carbon sample collection, pottery sorting, processing of faunal collections, sorting of micro-fractions, artifact tabulation, recording, drawing pottery and artifacts, assisting in photography, conservation, computer entry of data, and even the training of new students, both Pakistani and foreign. Through this approach, the local residents of Harappa have gained a special sense of ownership of their site that has led to a widespread respect for the ancient mounds as well as for the larger cultural heritage they represent. Each year during the monsoon rains, site erosion exposes thousands of small artifacts and sometimes even large stone objects or complete pottery jars. Local people walking across the site often pick these objects up, but instead of selling them to tourists, they turn them over to the Museum Curator or our permanent local staff members who spend the year drafting pottery and scanning artifacts.

For the period from 1986 to 2007, the Harappa Project has had 60 US and other foreign scholars participate, together with approximately 113 Pakistani officers of the Department of Archaeology and university faculty and students. These numbers do not include the numerous local workmen and camp staff who have participated in all aspects of the project. Many of the locally trained staff have gone on to work as schoolteachers in high schools or colleges or into government or international jobs where their archaeological training has really paid off. As part of our excavation license, we were required to publish our first report on the excavations in *Pakistan Archaeology*, the major journal of the Department of Archaeology and Museums. Consequently, all preliminary reports were sent to the office of the Director General for publication prior to the start of the next excavation season. Almost 200 publications have resulted from the excavations, and although the first authors of most articles are the project directors and other U.S. or foreign scholars, many of the publications include joint authorship with Pakistanis who have been involved in the project. The Department Representatives and Harappa Museum curators have also published their own reports of the excavations and summaries of the site. Furthermore, many Pakistani scholars and popular writers who are not even affiliated with the project have used images produced by the project that are widely distributed through the internet, combined with our numerous publications, to write their own versions of the history of the site and region. Finally, many of the Pakistani students involved with the Harappa project have completed their degrees at either Pakistani or US universities, and many officers in the current Department of Archaeology and Museums have had some field experience at Harappa.

These examples provide a glimpse of the complex nature of collaboration and the strong positive outcome



Figure 5. Khambhat Project team members in 1989.  
From right to left, Kuldeep Bhan, Kenoyer,  
Lisa Ferin (UW Madison Graduate student), Massimo Vidale.





Figure 6. Kenoyer with colleagues from the Archaeological Survey of India preparing for faience analysis at the Scanning Electron Microscope lab of Dr. R. Balasubramaniam (standing second from right), Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, January, 2008.

resulting from such interaction, all of which is possible because the Harappa Project represents a long-term commitment to Pakistan, to its people, to the residents of modern Harappa City and its environs, to the site itself, and to understanding the archaeology of site and region. The future organization of the project will undoubtedly change as new Pakistani and foreign scholars become involved in the research, but the Harappa Archaeological Research Project is still continuing, and we look forward to many more years of research at the site.

### Khambhat Bead Research

One of my most memorable and still ongoing collaborations is the study of agate bead industries of Khambhat, India. I began this study in 1980 with Dr. Kuldeep Bhan of M.S. University of Baroda during the course of my dissertation research, but had to postpone more intensive studies until we both could devote more time and effort to the project. In 1989 and 1990, Dr. Bhan and I began the *Ethnoarchaeological Study of Beadmaking in Gujarat*, and we were joined by Dr. Massimo Vidale of IsMEO, Rome (Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente). The project was organized under the aegis of the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, of MSU Baroda, where Dr. Bhan was a faculty member. This project involved local graduate students, as well as students from the U.S. and Italy. Residents and scholars of Khambhat were also actively involved in trying to uncover the tangled threads of the history of bead making in this part of India (Kenoyer et al. 1991).

Our initial ethnoarchaeological field studies at Khambhat have been followed by many years of analysis and numerous subsequent visits to the town and specific craftsmen. Due to the complexities of data collection and analysis that often involved casual communications between the three codirectors, we agreed that for most publications, all three individuals would be included as coauthors with the first author being the person who was involved in the major write-up of the article (Bhan et al. 1994). All articles were reviewed and commented on by the other two individuals prior to publication. This project is still ongoing.



ing and we are still involved in preparation of new articles based on more recent visits to workshops between 2000 and 2007, and continuing data analysis.

This research at Khambhat is part of a more overarching effort that I have been involved in since beginning my research career at Balakot, namely, to employ ethnoarchaeology and experimental archaeology to help investigate the nature of ancient technology and its place in society. At Balakot I started looking at shell bangles and pottery making, but through subsequent studies have expanded my investigations to all major categories of crafts objects produced at Indus settlements, such as stone beads, metal tools, textiles, basketry, architecture, and even writing (Kenoyer 2003). These studies have only been possible through collaborative efforts with colleagues, students, and informants in the U.S., India, and Pakistan, as well as other regions where I have been able to work. These students and colleagues are now taking the study of Indus and later period crafts in new directions and to increasingly complex levels of analysis and interpretation (for example, Law 2005, 2006; Miller 2007).

## Conclusion

While these few examples reflect my own experience and thus do not cover all aspects of collaboration in South Asia, they provide insight into the most common practices and the means by which they are actuated. One of the least collaborative arrangements is where foreign scholars are required to obtain separate licenses for excavation from the federal government office of archaeology. In these instances, a department representative is deputed to work with them throughout the course of the research, both as a facilitator as well as an observer, to make sure that all regulations are followed. While some department representatives actually excavate and participate in most aspects of the project, others are known to have taken a strictly neutral or even antagonistic stance. Usually this type of antagonism is the result of misunderstandings that are a result of communication problems, and it is important to have at least one person on a project who is fluent in local languages and highly sensitive to local cultural traditions.

A second level of collaboration is seen in the affiliation of U.S. graduate students with local universities or governmental archaeology organizations as part of their research. The degree of collaboration is highly variable depending on the nature of their research and the interpersonal relationships that they must develop with host faculty and graduate students. In my case, I tried to make the most of such affiliations in order to facilitate my fieldwork and to build long-term networks for future work.

Finally, there are the joint projects that involve partnerships between scholars, departments, and in some cases, larger institutions. For example, the Archaeological Survey of India has recently begun to collaborate with various Indian and foreign scholars, as well as institutes, such as the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the scientific analysis of archaeological materials. When numerous graduate students and faculty can be supported by such projects, they have the potential for outstanding results and eventually lead to even longer-term collaborations. One cautionary note with large projects is the need to have well-established protocols on how the project is organized, including the chain of command and responsibility. Problems that arise can usually be handled when the project structure is well understood and maintained, and when communication channels are kept open for all team members, both local and foreign.

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their dedication to the field and to the many local men and women who have taken a special interest in the field of archaeology and begun to realize its importance for their own communities.

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# APPLIED AGRO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE BOLIVIAN YUNGAS

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In recent years, *applied archaeology* has increasingly been used to denote a wide range of practical applications of the insights gained from archaeological research. Meanings can include the use of the concept in theoretical discussions of the social and political roles of archaeology in contemporary society, such as in the social construction of identities. Archaeology as a way of gaining knowledge of the past can have important political applications used in territorial claims and in resource disputes. Others find applied archaeology alluding to community and public outreach, such as archaeologists teaching at schools, practical instruction in flint knapping or iron forging, and in archaeological theme parks, among others. Particularly akin to discursive currents in historical ecology (e.g., Balée 1998; Balée and Erickson 2006; Crumley 1994), and parallel to a growing concern for global environmental change and sustainable management of natural resources (e.g., Costanza et al. 2007; Kirch 2005), scholars now recognize that archaeology can play a significant role applied in rural development, especially in local projects focusing on improving the long-term sustainability and resilience of agricultural production systems in developing countries. In this discourse, applied archaeology is “the anthropologically informed study of the human past, primarily through material remains, with a goal of employing the knowledge gained from this research to improve the human condition in the contemporary world” (Erickson 1998:34).

Pioneering agro-archaeological investigations in the Andes, the Neotropical lowlands, and elsewhere (e.g., Chepstow-Lusty 1999; Chepstow-Lusty and Winfield 2000; Erickson 1985, 1994, 1998; Hayashida 2005; Kendall 1997; Treacy and Denevan 1994) demonstrate considerable advances in understanding past agrosystems and long-term land-use dynamics, and in reconstructing abandoned cultivation techniques. A cursory review of research projects in applied archaeology for rural development in developing countries suggests predominance of case studies from the Andean region. There are several factors that can explain this. First of all, evidence of prehispanic cultivation techniques abounds in the Andes where the cultural heritage is regionally and locally exceptionally rich in large-scale remains of prehispanic agriculture, features of slope and water management, in particular (Denevan 2001; Donkin 1979). Prehispanic agro-technologies of the Andes display remarkable human ingenuity in problem-solving, long recognized as creative resource exploitation strategies in marginal production zones, viewed at the global scale. Technological solutions address a range of environmental characteristics, particularly dealing with issues of slope and water management to increase cultivable acreage and crop productivity. Rather than framing prehispanic Andean agro-technologies as products of processes of human adaptation to environmental constraints, human action has transformed natural environments into domesticated landscapes and often increased local biomass productivity and biodiversity (cf. Balée and Erickson 2006; Erickson 2006). The considerable diversity in prehispanic Andean agrosystems that agro-archaeological research has been able to demonstrate so far follows from a combination of factors: (1) the steep ecological gradient of the Andes (similar to mountainous regions worldwide), which is mirrored in a complex mosaic distribution of eco-zones largely determined by altitude, topography, and climatic factors (annual precipitation patterns in particular); (2) a wide range of indigenous crops; and (3) creativity in land-use strategies based on sociopolitical, religious, cognitive, and technological aspects of agro-economic decision-making.

But the predominance of the Andean region in applied archaeology for rural development is not a function merely of the quality and kind of the archaeological record, the natural environment, and of past human action. Increasing political awareness and the influence of local groups and grass-root social movements in different parts of Latin America involves a growing interest in acknowledging and promoting indigenous knowledge systems, including a range of different aspects of agro-technology. In the Andean region, the position that rural development needs to be founded on indigenous agronomic knowledge that draws on the long-term experience of cultivation in local landscapes is not only real for small-holders, farming cooperatives, and indigenous rural grass-root movements, but it is also gaining acceptance in local and national government bodies, NGOs, and among scientists (e.g., Apffel-Marglin and PRATEC 1998). The increasingly important role given to locally managed, sustainable agrosystems with low external input in rural development programs is in part a backlash to the social, economic, and environmental failures of the green revolution in developing countries—a massive attempt to transform agrarian production toward monocultures with high external fossil fuel inputs, agro-technological machinery, chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and genetically modified standard cash crops.

Applied archaeology fills an important void not only by investigating prehispanic agrosystems and the socio-ecological aspects of land- and resource-use over the long-term, but in particular by using the knowledge gained from archaeological research to inform local sustainable agrosystems. Historical ecology emphasizes that sustainability of prehispanic agrosystems and resource exploitation needs to be detailed and contextualized rather than simply assumed. It is also important to keep in mind that locally managed, sustainable agrosystems with low external input are not static, and to maintain an analytical distinction between past agrosystems and contemporary farming based in indigenous knowledge. However, experiences demonstrate that the *reconstruction* and *testing* of prehispanic cultivation techniques in local contexts is a binary process that simultaneously informs and is informed by local farmer knowledge. To be successful, field projects in applied archaeology—perhaps more than in any other subfield of archaeology—must be firmly anchored locally, and to a significant extent builds on the exchange of knowledge between the specialist competencies of the archaeologist and the knowledge systems based in the life-long engagement with an agrarian landscape, with the benefits of *understanding* that comes from locally “being-in-the-world” (Ingold 2000). Applied archaeology for rural development to some extent bridges the potential discrepancies between antiquarian concerns for the protection of the cultural heritage, conservationist agendas to promote biodiversity, and local economic development, linking these to a common goal of sustainable agrarian production systems—in the process addressing issues that are very real to millions of farmers in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

The most recent addition to the list of ongoing projects in applied archaeology for rural development in the Central Andean region is currently unfolding at Tablas Monte, in the *yungas* of the eastern cordillera *montaña*—the eastern face of the Central Andes—of Bolivia’s Department of Cochabamba. The *montaña* plays a decisive ecological role at the continental and global scales—forcing the moist easterly air masses of the South Atlantic anticyclone to ascend and release precipitation that feeds the Amazonian drainage with nutrient-rich, sediment-laden water. The *montaña* provides an important variable for Amazonian rain forest ecology, structure, and distribution (in this capacity, the *montaña* has a key function in the Holocene Earth System at the global scale) and played an important role in the growth of prehispanic complex societies in the lowland Neotropics (McEwan et al. 2001; Roosevelt 1980). But the *montaña* physiography is not a homogenous slope landscape: it forms a complex mosaic of landforms that house considerable ecological variation principally based on differences in altitude, precipitation level, and slope gradient. The *yungas* (“hot valleys” in Quechua) is a term denoting a composite type of landscape and forms an important component of the *montaña*. Not strictly a biogeophysical concept, the term usually refers to zones of cultivated and sparsely populated land surfaces in the mid- to low-altitude humid mesotropics, commonly covering flanked colluvial terraces of long, often intermittent and complex slopes. The *yungas* do not comprise one continuous section of the *montaña*: these are restricted composite landscapes, circumscribed by mountain ranges and river floodplains. Although soil characteristics, hydrological patterns, and moderate slope gradients of the *yungas* offer superior conditions for agricul-





Figure 1. Panorama towards the northeast of the agro-archaeological landscape (photo by the author).

tural production relative to other sectors of the eastern cordillera montañña, they do not form homogenous agro-ecological zones. At different altitudes, distinct yungas and parts of yungas correspond to the growing ranges of different sets of domesticated plants, thus producing a series of broadly vertically defined agro-ecological zones with different crop suitability. A mosaic distribution of a wide gamut of ecological zones, regional hyper-humidity, and geographical location at the boundary between the extensive Neotropical lowland forests and savannas to the east and the highland Andes to the west combine to make the eastern cordillera montañña a very complex environment of high biodiversity. Despite the biodiversity of the montañña and the agricultural production potential of the yungas, archaeological investigations in this ecological mosaic have been few and fragmentary, and prehispanic settlement and land-use patterns of the yungas are poorly known.

*Cultivating the Past* is a field-based research project in applied archaeology active in the yungas of Tablas Monte. The project picks up on the results from an important archaeological research initiative in the yungas of Cochabamba over the last few years (Sanchez 2008). This research—forming part of Walter Sanchez' Ph.D. thesis work at Uppsala University—has unearthed a complex agro-archaeological landscape at Rasupampa, at an altitude of c. 1850–1900 m, near the settlement of Tablas Monte. Survey and preliminary mapping of portions of the agro-archaeological landscape over several short field seasons in 2002–2005 indicate a complex local prehispanic agrosystem including a range of agro-technological solutions of slope and water management that have not been reported in a similar configuration from elsewhere in the Central Andes.

Today, in their efforts to clear plots, local farmers regularly damage the agro-archaeological remains, which are threatened by destruction. Contemporary smallholders of the yungas practice extensive, swidden cultivation that promotes soil erosion, deforestation, and a loss of biodiversity. In particular, large inputs of pesticide chemicals in current farming regimes damage local fauna (including insect and bird populations), transform local ecosystems, and further reduce species diversity in the yungas. Recurrent exposure to agro-chemicals, directly and through the diet, has a potential injurious effect on the early development of infants and young children. Profuse inputs of chemicals in the yungas may also have wider effects at the continental scale as local agro-chemical discharge leaks out into the surface hydro-



Figure 2. Prehispanic rectangular agricultural plot after removal of fallow regrowth in September 2007 (photo by the author).

logical system, ultimately adding to the contamination of the Amazonian drainage system. The ultimate scope of the current research project is to provide a case study of the application of agro-archaeological data on past resource-use in the design of current and future sustainable agricultural production systems. *Cultivating the Past* is co-directed by the author and Walter Sanchez, Universidad Mayor de San Simón (UMSS), Cochabamba, and the project represents a new phase of research cooperation between Bolivian and Swedish archaeologists. Since 2001, several Bolivian colleagues at two major universities in Bolivia—UMSS in Cochabamba and Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (UMSA) in La Paz—have entered the Ph.D. program at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University, Sweden, on scholarships provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency's Department for Research Cooperation (Sida-SAREC) as part of a bilateral research capacity building program. The current project logically follows the Ph.D.-training program in extended research cooperation and started in 2007. Over the initial three-year research period, also funded by Sida-SAREC, the aim is to understand the agrosystem at Rasupampa in detail—the forms, functions, chronology, and distribution of the agro-archaeological remains. During the 2007 field seasons, four hectares of densely located agricultural features were mapped by a field team that included the author, Lic. Marcelo Ticona, and archaeologist Marco Irahola, both at UMSA, and local field assistants. The current sample represents an estimated 10 percent of the total agro-archaeological area and includes data on field-plot demarcations of various shapes and sizes, in-plot stone linings, canals and other hydrological features, circular features (storage structures?), and rectangular field houses (see issue cover). The nature of prehispanic agro-technologies in the yungas of the Central Andean montaña now starting to appear adds significantly to our current knowledge of the diversity of prehispanic Andean agrosystems. Chronological indicators directly associated with the agro-archaeological features are currently rare. Ceramic evidence from nearby settlement contexts is dominated by local wares but includes Tiwanaku *kerus*, Inca wares, and ceramics of the Mojos region of the Neotropical lowlands and indicates occupation in this yunga landscape from at least the Middle Horizon (A.D. 600–1000) through to the Early Colonial period.



Figure 3. Parallel stone lining in the interior of a plot probably for distributing surface runoff and soil humidity and increase soil temperature (photo by the author).

We are recording ethnoecological data—helpful to understand current resource- and land-use systems and long-term dynamics—and we have begun to organize a local archaeological museum in close cooperation with the local villagers at Tablas Monte. The museum provides long-term storage for artifacts recovered in the field project and will form a center for local capacity building. Research progress and results is locally disseminated, in artifact and poster exhibitions, in popular lectures, and in the screening of videos. It is thought of as a center where people of the area can learn about archaeology as a way of finding out about and knowing the past, and certainly about the archaeology of the area, the Andes, and the Neotropical lowlands. The museum is conceived of as a meeting place—a place for dialogue between project researchers and local residents.

In the upcoming 2008 field season, a sample of the documented field plots will be selected for excavation, soil sampling, and geochemical analysis for a detailed investigation of the agro-archaeological remains. The results form the basis for attempts to restore selected agro-archaeological features to functional shape. We will then initiate an experimental cultivation program to test the functions and productivity of the agrosystem with a range of different Andean cultivars using a variety of cropping and tending strategies. We are particularly keen on test-cultivating indigenous plants such as the tubers arracacha (*Arracacia xanthorrhiza*) and yacon (*Smallanthus sonchifolius*), which we suspect both originate as domesticated crops from yungas environments. Yucca (*Manihot esculenta*; other common popular names include manioc and cassava) is another tuber of great interest: at an altitude of ca. 1850 to 1900 m, the yungas at Tablas Monte are at the maximum limit where yucca can be grown. We will not, however, limit the test program to tubers, but will also include other kinds of indigenous crops, for instance peppers (*Capsicum spp.*) and peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*). The final selection of crops will be determined in dialogue with local farmers. Combined, the empirical investigations will form the basis for an evaluation of the potential of reviving the prehispanic agrosystems and agro-technologies for current cultivation needs. Drawing on the documentation, restoration, and testing of the prehispanic agrosystem, the ultimate ambition is to contribute

to sustainable alternatives of local livelihood. Disseminating research results among smallholders and rural communities in local schools, in exhibitions, and by distributing informative brochures in Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara will assist in the protection of the unique cultural heritage of the yungas for current and future generations of local farming populations to learn and benefit from.

The project is driven by a conviction that archaeology in several senses of application can contribute to contemporary society. We are not, however, working under the naïve assumption that prehispanic agro-technologies offer complete alternative solutions to contemporary economic, environmental, and social issues in rural development. But we do think that we, in cooperation with local smallholders and cooperatives, can generate important insights of cropping, soil, and water management strategies that will contribute toward more resilient and sustainable cultivation strategies in this landscape. In particular, we anticipate that applications of knowledge gained from agro-archaeological research can contribute to shorter fallow periods (thereby decreasing deforestation), significantly decreased levels of agro-chemical inputs (contributing to generally better health conditions, particularly among younger children), and more varied, vegetarian diets. We also suspect that rejuvenated soil management practices may prolong the growing season by making crops more resilient to frost, hence increasing yields. We are confident that qualified local cooperation in research and public outreach in the construction of a local museum and brochures is important in capacitating local rural populations and will strengthen local awareness of history, identity, and self-appreciation.

Current funding covers a three-year period (2007–2009) that will be spent anchoring the program locally (a long-term social process that began in 2002), in intensive agro-archaeological research, and initiating the restoration and test program components of the project. It is evident that the results from the test program and the evaluation of the reconstructed yunga agrosystem will take much longer. We are currently looking forward to at least a full decade of engaging in applied archaeology with the people at Tablas Monte and with the scholarly and institutional counterparts at UMSS in Cochabamba.

Preliminary results will be presented in a session—jointly organized by the author and Daryl Stump, Department of Archaeology, University of York—at the Sixth World Archaeological Congress in Dublin (for details, visit <http://www.ucd.ie/wac-6/>). This session will bring together scholars from diverse backgrounds and field research experience from different regions to explore a broad range of theoretical and practical issues in applied archaeology, including:

- Can resilience and sustainability in past agricultural production systems be demonstrated archaeologically?
- To what extent can archaeologists claim to reconstruct local land- and resource-use given that factors such as labor organization, land tenure, crop rotations, and fallow cycles may be drawn from ethnographic or historical sources?
- Are archaeological reconstructions suitable models for modern practices?
- After the scientists leave: what are the challenges and opportunities in locally anchoring and sustaining agro-archaeological applications?
- Where do we see applied archaeology for rural development 50 years from now?

These same questions relate to the project described here, and we hope to begin discussing these at WAC, and providing answers in the coming years as this research progresses.

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# STEMMING THE TIDE

## HOW SOCIAL MARKETERS CAN HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST LOOTED ANTIQUITIES

Justin Jennings and Adrienne Rand

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**O**n the surface it looks like we are winning the fight against the market in illicit antiquities. Since the UNESCO Convention to prohibit the illicit trade in cultural property was drafted in 1970, there have been improvements in law enforcement, an increase in repatriation claims by countries, and adoption of codes of ethics in relation to the trade by collectors, dealers, museums, and archaeologists. Yet the pillaging of archaeological sites and museums for antiquities has only increased over the last four decades (Brodie and Luke 2006). The legal, political, and law enforcement barriers to the illicit trade have not curtailed the trade, but have instead driven it increasingly underground. Participants in the trade are becoming more sophisticated in their abilities to avoid law enforcement, falsify papers, and obscure the origins of objects. The trade continues because it remains so lucrative. Market price is driven by market demand and the price of antiquities has only increased recently—*Time Magazine* dubbed antiquities “the hottest investment” in the fall of 2007 (Baugh 2007). If illicit antiquities begin to be acquired as a standard part of diverse investment portfolios, the future of the world’s archaeological heritage is indeed quite grim.

Recognizing the need to lessen the demand for illicit antiquities (those artifacts lacking adequate provenance that are likely to have been illegally unearthed or removed from a site or museum), archaeologists have tended to pursue one of two strategies. First, some have chosen to target highly visible taste makers, like museums and noted collectors, and a few high-profile objects like the Weary Hercules that have been dubiously acquired by these tastemakers. In response, many museums and collecting organizations have begun to change their practices by repatriating material and changing ethical codes. The second strategy used to lessen the demand for illicit antiquities has been to make broader appeals to the public in general. Archaeologists like Colin Renfrew (2000) have written passionately on the antiquities trade for a wider audience, education programs on archaeology and looting are now being implemented in schools and museums, and posters have been widely circulated by the SAA and state societies that lament the losses resulting from looting. These efforts are beginning to raise awareness in some segments of the population, but do little to bring their message directly to potential antiquities collectors.

These past and ongoing efforts are an admirable beginning. Yet, these strategies need to be complemented by stronger efforts to reach typical collectors. Typical collectors are neither millionaires nor curators. Instead, they are people with some disposable income that are quite passionate about art and archaeology, often with small antiquities collections displayed in their homes. They might buy from auction houses and private dealers, but many also obtain objects on the internet or buy “authentic” relics as souvenirs during their travels (Lidington 2002; Politis 2002). The composite damage to the world’s archaeological heritage resulting from these collectors is at least as significant as that committed by the high-end collectors and museums (e.g., Ilan et al. 1989)—yet these lower-end collectors are much harder to reach because they are larger in number, more diffuse, and less visible to the public. We argue that the typical collector can be most effectively reached through a targeted campaign that takes the message on collecting and looting into the streets, work places, gatherings, and living rooms of these individuals. This campaign would not be run by archaeologists, but by social marketers well-versed in this work.



Figure 1. Destruction caused by looting at (A) an Inca period tomb at the site of Cachemire in Peru and (B) an early Bronze Age cemetery at Bab edh Dhra in Jordan (Photos courtesy of Marc Goddard for Peru and Morag Kersel for Jordan).

We argue that social marketing—the use of marketing principles and techniques to advance social ideas, causes, and/or behaviors—is the necessary next step in the fight against illicit antiquities. What a collector decided to collect is a matter of taste, and the power of marketing to transform consumer tastes in cars, food, and clothes over the last few decades has been amply demonstrated. Marketing for social change has also been quite successful. Successes can be seen in the surge in recycling, the widespread use of seatbelts, and healthier eating. The role for social marketing in the collection of antiquities would be to modify collecting behavior both by promoting the benefits of ethical collecting practices and by highlighting the personal and social costs involved in collecting illicit material, aspects previously ignored. Since tastes in art have always fluctuated with shifts in social climate, we argue that repositioning illicit artifacts as costly to both the art collector and society would redefine what is considered intrinsically valuable and tasteful.

As in commercial marketing, a social marketing campaign begins by first segmenting the audience, then designing a strategy to fit a particular target audience, and finally implementing the strategy. A successful social marketing campaign can be quite expensive. An ambitious marketing strategy in North America that included high-visibility television advertisements might cost between five to ten million dollars over the course of a 3–5 year campaign. A more modest campaign over a similar period that focused more on print media and pamphlets might cost as little as one million dollars. Campaign costs can be reduced through the use of donated media, earned media (publicity gained through newspaper coverage, television shows, web stories, etc.), and corporate sponsorships. These costs may seem prohibitive, but a campaign might be possible through the support of multiple stakeholders in the antiquities trades like the Society for American Archaeology, the American Institute of Archaeology, the Archaeological Conservancy, the International Council of Museums, and even the International Association of Dealers in Ancient Art.

A social marketing campaign recently completed by the second author provides an example of how these campaigns can unfold. Manifest Communications was retained by Good Shepherd, the largest social service agency in Hamilton, Ontario, to foster a better understanding of and support for their activities. One in five Hamiltonians live in poverty today, and more and more people were relying on social services

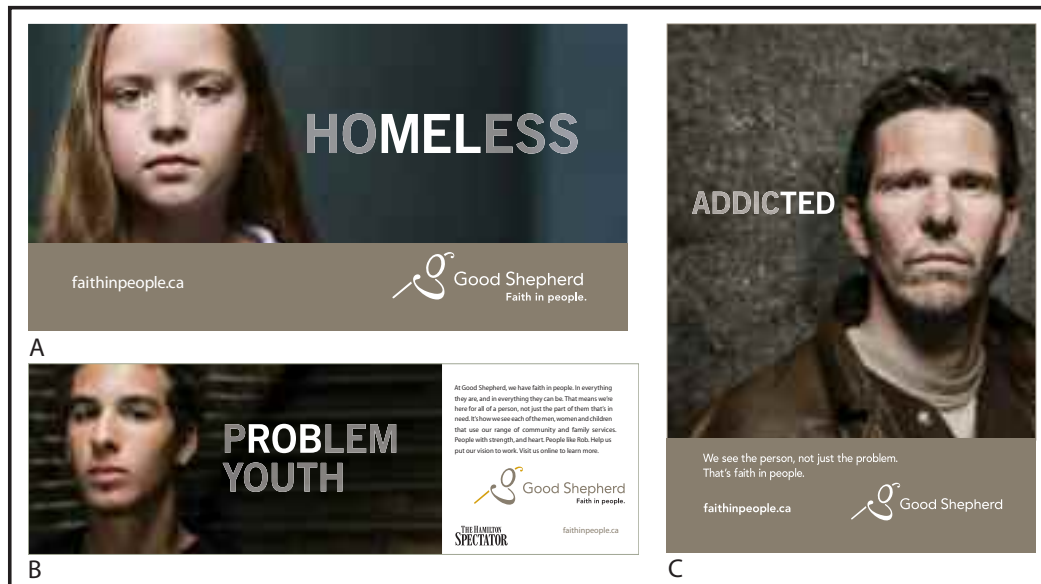


Figure 2: Examples of (A) billboard, (B) newspaper, and (C) public transit shelter communications used in the support of the Good Shepherd social marketing campaign (Advertisements courtesy of Good Shepherd and Manifest Communications).

offered by Good Shepherd. Despite its commitment to a broad range of social service programs, the organization was not well known in Hamilton and many people had dated ideas of Good Shepherd as a men's center for alcoholics. Research conducted by Manifest into Good Shepherd, Hamilton, and the social services sector in general revealed that the greatest point of leverage for the campaign would be to build from the organization's philosophical approach to the work that it does. While people who use social services are often seen as needy, suffering, and desperate, Good Shepherd stresses respect for the humanity of those that they serve.

To begin the campaign, Manifest first created a tagline for the organization, "Faith in People," that underscored the organizations' belief that all people have promise and potential. To bring the "Faith in People" theme to life, Manifest developed an organizational identity within Good Shepherd around the theme (e.g., letterhead, envelopes, and business cards), and then created a campaign that directed Hamiltonians to see *people* first. Advertisements featured a range of individuals and the "labels" they were often faced with—the ads therefore asserting Good Shepherd's commitment to seeing the whole person, not just the problem. The campaign communications included transit shelters, billboards, print ads, a wall banner, radio, and television Public Service Announcements.

While the long-term success of the campaign remains to be judged, traffic to Good Shepherd's website increased by 100 percent during the first three weeks of the campaign and has remained much higher than average since the launch. In addition, the social marketing program secured 3:1 added value for the advertisements in the campaign (e.g., donated media space from print and radio broadcasters). The campaign also generated unprecedented support and praise from key stakeholders in the community, such as major funding agencies and city officials. Perhaps most importantly, the campaign has led the local media and the general public to begin to see Good Shepherd in a new light. Instead of a marginal charity looking for support, the organization is seen now as a leading provider in social services in the greater Hamilton area.

The Executive Board of the Society of American Archaeology (SAA) adopted a code in 1996 that outlined eight principles of archaeological ethics (Lynott 1997). Within these principles, the SAA stated that it is the



responsibility of all archaeologists to work as stewards of the past—to not only investigate and interpret the archaeological record, but to work against the commercialization of the record and to “promote public understanding and support for its long term preservation.” The SAA, as well as many other organizations, have backed up their codes with actions resulting in significant gains in the legislation, law enforcement, and public understanding surrounding looting and the antiquities trade. These actions should be commended. Unfortunately, these actions must also be seen as having been largely ineffective in curbing looting. Each day, more sites are destroyed in order to fill a growing market demand for illicit antiquities.

Many of those reading this article may feel uncomfortable about using marketing techniques to reach out to collectors. You may feel that the price tag for a campaign is too steep, that archaeologists can do this kind of outreach better on their own, or that your hands might get dirty if the campaign collaborated with museums and art collectors. These misgivings might be why the few attempts to take a marketing approach to the antiquities trade, like the nonprofit organization Saving Antiquities for Everyone (SAFE), have thus far failed to generate widespread support in the field. Changing social behaviors, however, is neither easy nor cheap. With decades of experience in successfully changing social behaviors, social marketers know how to make change happen and the financial and logistical support of multiple stakeholders would increase the chances for a successful campaign.

Would a campaign ultimately help to decrease the market for illicit antiquities? We won't know the results of a campaign before we try—but we do know that the trade in illicit antiquities has continued largely unchecked despite the efforts of many dedicated individuals. Following Colin Renfrew, SAFE, and many others, we believe that one of the best ways to protect the world's sites and museums is to change collecting behavior. The preservation of the past should be archaeology's greatest objective and archaeologists are ethically bound to do what they can to protect the archaeological heritage. The discipline, in alliance with other stakeholders, should therefore seriously consider supporting a social marketing campaign on looting and the antiquities trade. Social marketing has proved time and time again that it is a fundamental tool for behavior change. There is little time—a sea change in collecting behavior is needed now—and the discipline needs to turn to the professionals who have helped change the way that we think about littering, breast feeding, and smoking. Without determined action today, the past has no future.

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# A BRIEF HISTORY OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES

Benjamin C. Pykles

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**H**istorical archaeology is the archaeology of the Modern World and, as such, is focused on approximately the last 500 years of human cultural history. Given this emphasis, the discipline is naturally global in scope. Indeed, historical archaeologists today are investigating sites from various historical periods of the Modern World across the globe.

In North America, where historical archaeology has the longest history, investigations of such sites were rooted in two separate, but related, interests. On the one hand, interest in Native Americans led some to excavate contact-period Native American sites, during which European trade goods and related historic period artifacts were encountered in the archaeological record. On the other hand, interest in the remains of Europeans and other Old World peoples in North America led some to begin excavating sites that were primarily associated with notable individuals and historic events. Early, but isolated, examples of excavations driven by either of these interests are known from the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries in Canada and the United States (Kidd 1969; Linebaugh 2005; Schuyler 2001a). In spite of these early and unconnected practices, however, the true institutional history of historical archaeology in the United States can be divided into two main periods: (1) a formative period that began in the 1930s, and (2) a period of professionalization that began in the 1960s.

The foundation of historical archaeology in the United States is linked to the American historic preservation movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A crucial element to both the success of historic preservation and, by extension, historical archaeology was the passage of the 1906 Antiquities Act, which was the first law to establish legal protection and public support for the nation's archaeological and historic sites. Private efforts were also instrumental in the success of the historic preservation movement in the United States. In fact, the Rockefeller-sponsored restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, begun in 1927, was especially influential in drawing attention to and generating interest in historic preservation and the restoration of historic sites.

Although these events were influential in setting the stage, the beginnings of historical archaeology's formative period in the United States can be traced to the government's response to the Great Depression that gripped the country in the 1930s. Key developments included the creation of relief programs like the Civilian Conservation Corps, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Works Progress Administration, which put a number of archaeologists to work supervising the survey and excavation of hundreds of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Equally significant was the passage of the 1935 Historic Sites Act, which made it an official national policy to preserve the country's historic sites and authorized the National Park Service (created in 1916) to acquire, preserve, restore, and interpret these sites for public use. Under these circumstances, historical archaeology had its formal and institutional beginnings, starting with the pioneering work of J. C. Harrington at Jamestown, Virginia—the site of the first permanent English settlement in America.

Harrington's work at Jamestown was characteristic of the way most historical archaeology was originally conceived and practiced in the United States. The majority of excavations in the early years were specifically oriented towards history and the interpretation and restoration of sites famous in American or regional history. As such, the investigation of architectural remains, necessary for accurate restoration, was frequently emphasized over the study of artifacts. In fact, artifacts, if incorporated at all, were primarily used to help date particular features and illustrate the types of objects uncovered on a site. At the same time, the interpretive component of such work frequently resulted in early examples of what today would be called "public archaeology" (Pykles 2006). This emphasis on history and historic site restoration and interpretation dominated the field in its early years. Indeed, up until the 1960s, the majority of archaeologists involved with this kind of work used the term coined by Harrington (1952, 1955) himself to describe their activities—"historic site archaeology."

Things changed in the 1960s, however, as the discipline entered



Figure 1. J. C. Harrington and his wife Virginia interpreting the excavations at Jamestown to visitors in 1938. (Photo Courtesy of the National Park Service, Colonial National Historical Park).

a period of professionalization, during which time the young field outgrew its auxiliary role to historic preservation and became a professional discipline of its own. A significant factor in this development was the emergence of historical archaeology in the university classroom. In fact, what was probably the first course in the United States to carry the title “Historical Archaeology” was taught at the University of Pennsylvania by NPS archaeologist John L. Cotter in the 1966–67 academic year. Over the next few years other courses were introduced at universities across the nation, including the University of Arizona by Arthur Woodward, Harvard University by Stephen Williams, University of Florida by Charles Fairbanks, Illinois State University by Edward B. Jelks, University of California-Santa Barbara by James Deetz, and University of Idaho by Roderick Sprague (Cotter 1977; Schuyler 1977, 2003). From these classes and those that followed emerged the first generation of professionally trained historical archaeologists in the United States.

A second key event in the professionalization of the field was the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. By requiring all federal agencies to be responsible stewards of the historic properties within their jurisdictions, this mandate created new jobs in government agencies outside of the NPS, many of which were filled by the growing number of university trained historical archaeologists. Equally significant, the law also provided federal funding for work on historic properties, including archaeological excavations. In short, the National Historic Preservation Act stimulated the professional growth of the field by creating both employment and funding opportunities for the expanding corps of professionally trained historical archaeologists emerging from the nation’s universities.

The capstone event for this period of professionalization was the organization of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) in 1967. Although preceded by the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology (founded in 1960) and the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (organized in 1966), the SHA was the scholarly association that ultimately gave the discipline an independent, professional, and viable foundation in the United States and throughout North America (Schuyler 1993, 2001b). Indeed, the SHA afforded the growing community of historical archaeologists a professional and autonomous society that represented their unique interests. Furthermore, since its establishment in 1971, the parallel Society for Industrial Archaeology has served as an additional professional organization representing historical archaeology in the United States and abroad. The formation and subsequent expansion of both groups duly reflects the professional development of the field in the last quarter of the twentieth century.

Significantly, the two beginnings of historical archaeology—its formative beginnings in the 1930s and its professional beginnings in the 1960s—both coincide with periods of low national morale and crisis among American citizens. Whereas the economic hardships of the Great Depression bred feelings of distrust and resentment toward the federal government in the early 1930s, the fearful suspicions of the Cold War and the nation’s involvement in the Vietnam War led many to question the government’s authority during the 1960s. Notably, in both cases government officials turned to the nation’s historic sites to help remedy the diminishing sense of national unity. In both instances federal laws relating to historic preservation were passed (1935 Historic Sites Act and 1966 National Historic

Preservation Act) as part of efforts to revitalize public faith in the federal government and restore national pride among American citizens. Regardless of whether or not these were ultimately successful in fostering renewed nationalism, by establishing federal sanction and support for work on historic sites, including archaeological investigations, both pieces of legislation had a significant impact on the development of historical archaeology in the United States.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, historical archaeology is a vigorous and growing discipline in North America and abroad. The SHA currently has more than 2,000 individual members, making it the second-largest society of anthropological archaeologists in North America (the SAA being the largest), and historical archaeology today is the most commonly practiced type of archaeology in United States. Federal legislation since the 1960s has stimulated this growth by requiring archaeological investigation prior to all government-sponsored building projects. The resulting explosion of cultural resource management archaeology over the last several decades has significantly increased the ranks of practicing historical archaeologists. Academically (at least), historical archaeology is theoretically grounded in anthropology. This is partly a result of the success with which historical archaeology has been incorporated into university anthropology departments. Also contributing is the fact that most, if not all, of the pioneering American practitioners of historical archaeology received formal training in general anthropology before entering the field—a reflection of a larger pattern in American archaeology in general (South 1994). However, much of the actual in-the-ground historical archaeology continues to be motivated by historicalist research goals and objectives. This is partly due to the predominance of non-academic sources of funding. Recent decades have also witnessed the discipline's growth internationally. Especially significant in this regard are the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in Europe established in 1967-68, the Australian Society for Historical Archaeology founded in 1970, and the Historical Archaeology Research Group at the University of Cape Town begun in 1987.

Thus, in the first decade of a new millennium, the subject matter and practice of historical archaeology is very well established and expanding, in spite of its relatively recent beginnings.

Parts of this article are extracted from the author's book, *The Archaeology of the Mormons Themselves: The Restoration of Nauvoo and the Rise of Historical Archaeology in America*, forthcoming from the University of Nebraska Press in fall 2009. Available wherever books are sold or from the University of Nebraska Press 800.526.2617 and on the web at [nebraskapress.unl.edu](http://nebraskapress.unl.edu).

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## WHEN RETIREMENT IS MORE LIKE STARTING OVER

Ruthann Knudson

I really haven't had time to feel "retired"—though I haven't had a paycheck since June 2005. The older I get and the more I see of the world, the more "anthropological" is my life. Those lessons from E. Adamson Hoebel, Eldon Johnson, and Jim Gibbs at the University of Minnesota nearly a half-century ago still hold! My career has taken a variety of turns since the early '60s, each one creative. Paleoindian archaeology has been the thread through it all amidst university teaching and research; international environmental firm consulting; my own (now more than 35-year-old) consulting and design firm; bureaucratic archaeology and cultural resource management; national park superintending amidst NAGPRA and GPRA (Government Performance and Results Act); and now back to my own firm. For more than four decades I've been looking at artifacts, talking with professional and avocational colleagues, and publishing on Paleoindian life and times across western North America.

In the early '90s I decided to eventually retire to Great Falls, Montana. I wrote a Montana archaeology dissertation, I'm a north country girl, and I wanted to live in an affordable city with music, lefse (Norwegian flat bread), a campus, an airport, good health services, and the Missouri River. When I retired from the National Park Service in 2005 I found an accessible single-story house in Great Falls, got affiliate faculty status at Montana State University, started working with several nonprofit groups in the area, and continued my archaeological research and writing! I have more time than money, but a lot of satisfaction—and good health after my 1985 truck accident left me pretty wounded. All blessings to be savored!

I'm currently Executive Director of the Friends of the Museum of the Plains Indian, which supports the U. S. Department of the Interior's Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning on the Blackfoot Reservation (130 miles north of Great Falls). They pay my monthly travel between the two towns and Internet/telephone/fax, and I do the rest. We got a full 2008 appropriation for the Museum and now are working on the future. I love being back in the "Congressional education" loop. At least 11 tribes are represented in the Museum collections. The North Central Resource Conservation & Development, Inc. Area (a U. S. Department of Agriculture-supported non-profit economic



development group) supports the Museum Friends group, and I'm currently vice-chair of the RC&D. We have monthly meetings all over north central Montana's ranch country, and I enjoy the people and the projects. It all works together! The 10-county RC&D area includes three reservations (Blackfeet, Rocky Boy's, Ft. Belknap) so there's plenty of cross-cultural activity.

This year I took on the Treasurer's chores for the Great Falls Native American Art Association, which sponsors the annual March Great Falls Native American Art Show. In March 2008 we had 53 artists from 13 different Northern Plains tribes at a great Show.

Onward and upward! I'm also active in my church and chair the Outreach Committee there.

My Paleoindian research and writing goes on! I have a paper on the 1960s archaeology at the Hell Gap site in southeastern Wyoming in a University of Utah Hell Gap volume, recently published short pieces on Wasden Owl Cave Folsom (with Susanne J. Miller) and Lipscomb Folsom in *Prehistoric American*, and with Marcel Kornfeld published a small paper on a new radiocarbon date from the James Allen site in *Current Research in the Pleistocene*. I have a paper on Cody systematics in an edited volume being considered for publication as of this writing, and am working on a James Allen symposium for the October 2008 Plains Conference. I continue to work on the Scottsbluff site assemblage and the material from the Red Smoke site in southwestern Nebraska. As for Montana materials, I'm working with Les Davis on an analysis of the Alder assemblage from Barton Gulch and with Larry Lahren on the early Myers-Hindman collection. There are other sites and collections, many of them known for years but never fully researched and published—food for this "new" stage of life as a "retired" person. I'll be teaching Native American Studies at Montana State University–Great Falls beginning Fall 2008. And I live within a few hours drive of the Upper Missouri Breaks, and Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, and within driving range of the Canadian Paleoindian sites and collections I've been watching for much of a lifetime. What a way to "retire"!

For anyone wishing to contact me, I can be reached at paleoknute@3rivers.net.



# REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Michael A. Glassow**

*Michael A. Glassow is the Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology.*

**A**s is typical, the SAA Board of Directors met twice during the 73rd Annual Meeting, on 26 and 29 March 2008. The second meeting is the first with the Board's newly elected members who had replaced their outgoing counterparts at the Annual Business Meeting on Friday. This two-day board meeting began with reports by each of the officers and the Society's executive director. After the reports, the Board considered reports from its standing committees, interest groups, special task forces, editors of the Society's various publications, and representatives to other organizations (e.g., RPA). Members of the Board also selected the committees and interest groups to which they would serve as liaison. (Each Board member serves as a liaison to several committees and interest groups to maintain effective communication.) The minutes of this two-day Board meeting will be published on the SAA website after their approval at the Board's fall meeting.

President Snow highlighted important activities and accomplishments of SAA since the last annual meeting. Especially significant is the adoption of an online system for submitting proposals for annual meeting symposia and presentations, and an online voting service for Society elections. He was pleased to report that online voting resulted in a significant increase in the percentage of the members who voted. With regard to annual meetings, he noted that the Board voted to reduce the length of poster sessions from four to two hours to accommodate the increasing numbers of presenters; that the 2009 program and local arrangements committees are in place; that program and local arrangements chairs for the 75th anniversary meeting have been selected; and that arrangements for that meeting, being carried out by the 75th Anniversary Task Force, are on course. He reported that he and the Board dealt with a variety of issues brought to SAA's attention over the course of the year between annual meetings, the most significant of which was a response to the proposed Department of Interior rule regarding culturally unaffiliated human remains. He also reported that a new editor for *Latin American Antiquity* was appointed, that the editor-elect of The SAA Press already is active, that endowment fundraising of the 75th Anniversary Campaign is on track, and

that implementation of a plan to revamp SAA's website has begun.

Executive Director Brimsek discussed in her report the status of the Society, various issues it is facing, and details concerning the 2008 Annual Meeting. She noted that membership numbers are increasing, now approaching 7,500. She discussed the development of a new Society website design and mentioned that the Web Task Force has begun its work. She reported that The SAA Press is doing well, with three new books recently published and several others in progress. She said that costs of the annual audit of the Society's books are increasing due to new risk assessment standards recently put into law. Regarding the fiscal status of the Society, she anticipates that this year probably will be a difficult but not particularly bad year due to the downturn in the U.S. economy.

Treasurer Susan Chandler reported that fiscal year 2007 was strong financially for the SAA, with unaudited revenues of over \$460,000. Reserves are currently at 72 percent of an operating budget of \$1.5 million for the current year. FY2007 ended with an allocable surplus of \$265,864. This unprecedented surplus resulted from yet another all-time high membership, an extremely well-attended annual meeting in Austin, strong returns on investments, and income from advertising and publications. The 75th Anniversary Campaign for SAA's endowments is now in its fourth year. Over \$296,000 has been donated thus far by 484 members. This year, some of the interest earned on endowments will be used for an electronic manuscript submission system for *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*, a Public Education internship, and initiation of an Education and Outreach Staffing Fund. Planned uses of the 2007 surplus include redesign of the SAA website, replacement of the aging SAA exhibit booth, and continued planning for the 75th Anniversary, with the balance allocated to reserves. Regarding the reserves, the Board raised the target from 65 to 80 percent as a step toward the goal of 100 percent of a year's operating costs, a percentage that many societies similar to ours maintain as a hedge against fiscal hard times.



The SAA Board of Directors. Front row, left to right: Kathryn Kamp, Tobi A. Brimsek, Barbara J. Mills, Margaret Conkey, Dorothy T. Lippert, Dean R. Snow; Back Row, left to right: Barbara Arroyo, Michael A. Glassow, Scott E. Simmons, Jonathan Driver, Paul D. Welch, Cory Breternitz.

The Board devoted much of the meeting time to discussion of information or issues that committees and task forces brought to the board for action. The more noteworthy actions are summarized here. The Board established a task force on Native American membership to work in conjunction with the Membership Development Committee to reach the goal of at least 75 Native American members by the 75th Anniversary annual meeting. Regarding annual meetings, the Board decided to limit the number of competing teams participating in the Ethics Bowl to eight due to constraints on the availability of meeting room space. For future annual meetings, the Board increased the number of simultaneous posters from 40 to 50. This move reflects the increasing interest in poster presentations. The Board also allocated funds for childcare at the 2009 annual meeting, but due to high cost of this service, the Board asked the Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology to propose ways of raising funds to support childcare at future annual meetings. In light of the anticipated change in the U.S. administration next year, the Board established a task force to identify new federal archaeological initiatives for the next decade. The Board accepted a plan for disseminating the Recommended Model Curriculum for a Master's in Applied Archaeology developed by the Committee on Curriculum. Regarding SAA's publications and information dissemination generally, the Board established a task force on web review procedures and charged it with developing a formal process for reviewing archaeological content of materials proposed for SAA web pages. Finally, the Board adopted an electronic manuscript submission system and established two task forces to aid in its implementation, one for each journal.

To ensure effective communication, the Board typically meets with individuals responsible for fundraising and the Society's

publications during its Saturday meeting. With regard to publications the Board met with Cathy Costin, Chair of the Publications Committee; Paul Minnis, Editor of The SAA Press; Helaine Silverman and Luis Jaime Castillo-Butters, the new Coeditors of *Latin American Antiquity*; and Andrew Duff, Editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (Steve Plog, Editor of *American Antiquity*, was unable to attend the meeting). The Board also met with Bill Doelle, Chair of the Fund Raising Committee, and with a group of Mexican archaeologists, including Alejandro Pastrana Cruz, Joaquín García Barcena, Rodrigo Liendo Estuardo, Moises Valadez Moreno, and Nelly Robles García (the latter being a former SAA Board member), representing the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), to continue to discuss ways of establishing a closer collaboration between SAA and INAH.

The Board wishes to thank all those members who have contributed their time and effort to ensure that the Society is among the most effective professional organizations of its kind in the world. In particular, the Board recognizes that members of committees, task forces, and interest groups, as well as the editors and others associated with the production of the Society's publications, all take their responsibilities seriously and devote substantial amounts of time in the service of the Society. In addition, the Board recognizes that session organizers and chairs, as well as presenters, all played an important part in the success of the Vancouver annual meeting.

Finally, The Board reminds the membership that the Society is in the midst of the 75th Anniversary Campaign to increase the Society's endowments. Given that only a small fraction of the membership has participated so far, reaching the goal of \$500,000 by the time of the 75th anniversary meeting in St. Louis should be easy if the membership as a whole "digs deep."

**THE FOLLOWING REPORTS FROM THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CAN BE VIEWED ON SAAWEB AT [HTTP://WWW.SAA.ORG/ABOUTSAA/REPORTS.HTML](http://www.saa.org/aboutsaa/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*
- REPORT OF THE EDITOR, THE SAA PRESS



# SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## 73RD ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING

President Snow called the 73rd Society for American Archaeology Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:15 PM and greeted attendees in English, French, and Spanish. He acknowledged that this annual meeting is being held in Coast Salish territory, and he thanked the First Nations of the region for their welcome. After noting that a quorum was present, he asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the 72nd Annual Business Meeting held in Austin, Texas, on 27 April 2007 (published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 7, number 3). It was so moved, seconded, and membership present approved the minutes.

In his report to the membership, President Snow remarked that he has been impressed with the number of issues that come to the attention of the Society, as well as the effectiveness of the Society in dealing with them. He noted that the Society continues to improve service to the membership and to archaeology at large, the new on-line meeting submission system being an example. He also mentioned that the first-ever electronic election was a great success and that participation in the election was higher than it has been in recent years. He commented that the total attendance at the 73rd meeting by Friday afternoon was 4,015, a record, and that a larger proportion of attendees than usual were presenters. He noted that planning is moving along appropriately for the 2009 Annual Meeting in Atlanta and the 2010 meeting in St. Louis.

President Snow indicated that this past year for the Society was financially excellent, with the year ending with a large allocable surplus. Reserves are healthy as well, and even though 2008 may be a difficult year, he said that the Society is ready.

President Snow discussed briefly the business he carries out in his role as President, particularly with regard to reminding people or organizations of their obligation to protect the archaeological record. However, the biggest issue faced by the Society

since the last annual meeting was the Department of Interior's proposed rule concerning unidentified human remains. He was gratified that the NAGPRA Review Committee joined the Society in unanimously objecting to the proposed rule. He said that NAGPRA has been working well for nearly two decades and the proposed new rule would have disastrous consequences for both the law and the spirit of cooperation it has engendered.

President Snow reported that the Society intends to revamp its website, which he characterized as obsolete. He mentioned, though, that the effort will be expensive, but it must be accomplished as soon as possible, given that it should be the first place that web-users go to learn about American archaeology.

Regarding the Society's publications, he noted that Helaine Silverman and Luis Jaime Castillo Butters have been appointed editor and coeditor of *Latin American Antiquity*. They soon will replace Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lanata, whom he thanked for their tireless efforts. He also noted that Paul Minnis will be replacing David Anderson as editor of *The SAA Press* at the close of this business meeting. President Snow noted that Minnis already is working on a series of regional syntheses that promises to be popular among SAA members. He thanked David Anderson for his work as the inaugural editor of the Press.

President Snow discussed the progress of the 75th Anniversary Campaign, aimed at increasing the Society's endowments to \$500,000 by the time of the 2010 Annual Meeting in St. Louis. The objective is to produce larger payouts from the three endowment funds. At present, the Society has received almost \$300,000 in gifts and pledge payments, so the efforts of the Fund Raising Committee are on track. He indicated that the Society already is benefiting from endowment payouts, and he encouraged the membership to participate. President Snow pointed out that if each member gave only \$15 per year, the Society would meet its goal.

President Snow offered his special thanks to the Nominating Committee, chaired by Lynne Sebastian, for the outstanding





Margaret Conkey



Barbara Mills



Barbara Arroyo



Cory Breternitz

slate of candidates running in the recent election, as well to all candidates who ran. He also thanked outgoing Board members Susan Chandler, Treasurer, and Christopher Dore and Emily McClung de Tapia, at-large Board members. Finally, he thanked those people who worked to make the 73rd Annual Meeting a success, including Program Chair Marilyn Masson and her committee, Local Arrangements Chair Dana Lepofsky and her committee, and Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and her staff, Kevin Fahey, Torgom Pogossian, David Lindsay, Maureen Malloy, John Neikirk, Keisan Griffith-Roberts, and Meghan Tyler.

In his closing remarks President Snow acknowledge the help of Tobi Brimsek and her staff at the Society's Washington office as well as the efforts of past boards and past presidents who were instrumental in creating the well-structured and responsive organization that the Society is today.

Treasurer Susan Chandler reported that fiscal year 2007 was strong financially for the Society. Reserves are currently at 72 percent of an operating budget of \$1.5 million for the current year. The year ended with an allocable surplus of \$265,864. She indicated that this unprecedented surplus resulted from yet another all-time high membership of 7,284, a well-attended annual meeting in Austin, strong returns on our investments, and income from advertising and publications. The 2007 surplus will fund redesign of the SAA website, replacement of the aging SAA exhibit booth, continued planning for the 75th Anniversary, and childcare at next year's Annual Meeting in Atlanta, with the balance going to reserves.

Treasurer Chandler pointed out that the fundraising campaign for SAA's general endowment, Native American scholarships, and public education endowments is now in its fourth year. Over \$296,000 has been donated thus far by 484 members. She said that interest earned on the endowments is put to good use by the Society. This year, over \$10,000 in interest from the Pub-

lic Education Endowment and Life Members Fund will be used to fund a Public Education internship and to start a new Education and Outreach Staffing Fund. The Board is also putting new Native American scholarships in place.

In light of the end of her term of office, Treasurer Chandler thanked the membership for the trust it placed in her and for the opportunity to serve the Society.

Secretary Michael Glassow presented the results of the recent election, held this past December. Elected to office were Margaret Conkey as President-Elect and Barbara Mills as Secretary-Elect. Barbara Arroyo and Cory Breternitz were elected as Board members at-large, replacing Emily McClung de Tapia and Christopher Dore. Elected to the Nominating Committee were Tom Emerson and Roger Anyon. Secretary Glassow reported that a total of 8,129 ballots was sent out, and the number returned was 1997, or 24.5% of the membership. A total of 142 ballots were invalid. He thanked all the candidates who ran for office.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek began her report on the current state of the Society by saying that 2007 was a stellar year, surpassing expectations. She reported that Torgom Pogossian, manager of Information Services, led the implementation of the new web-based meeting submission system. Based on user feedback, enhancements to the system will be implemented in April. She also reported that the Publications program, under the management of John Neikirk, introduced a document delivery service for the Society's journals through JSTOR, and further, that JSTOR will make available all SAA Memoirs titles. With regard to the Government Affairs program, she indicated that manager David Lindsay continued to be active in promoting the Society's concerns on Capitol Hill, specifically the Preserve America Summit, a re-write of the Nation-wide Programmatic Agreement, and extension of bilateral agreements with

Latin American nations. She also indicated that Maureen Malloy, manager of Education and Outreach continued working closely with the Public Education Committee.

Regarding the activities of other SAA staff members, Executive Director Brimsek noted that Kevin Fahey and Meghan Tyler, manager and coordinator respectively of Membership and Marketing, continued excellent service to the membership. Accomplishments include a larger number of exhibitors than in Montreal in 2004 and strengthened institutional subscriptions. Finally, she noted that the new coordinator of Financial and Administrative Services, Keisan Griffith-Roberts, is working effectively and that endowment interest was able to pay for two new internships, filled by graduate students. They will be working in Government Affairs and Education and Outreach. In closing, Executive Director Brimsek reiterated that she considers it an honor to serve the Society, and she noted that the Call for Submissions for the Atlanta meeting was mailed 1 April and that the submission system will open on 22 April.

Andrew Duff, editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, reported that production of the magazine continues to run smoothly. He thanked the previous editor, John Kantner, for facilitating the transition to his editorship, and he asked the membership for new contributions to the Record.

Because Steve Plog, editor of *American Antiquity*, could not be present to deliver his report in person, President Snow read his report. Editor Plog reported that the editorial office received 94 manuscripts over the 14 months since he assumed the editorship. He indicated that the backlog has declined from two issues to less than one. He said that the editorial office is indebted to those who have contributed manuscript reviews, but that the editorial staff is concerned with unacceptably long review periods resulting from delays in receiving some manuscript reviews. A goal for the next year will be to reduce the length of the review period. In conclusion, he indicated that the editorial office is looking forward to working with John Neikirk and the Washington staff in initiating the electronic submission process.

Mark Aldenderfer and Luis Lanata reported on the status of *Latin American Antiquity*. Editor Aldenderfer said that he regrets saying goodbye as he leaves the journal's editorship. He indicated that the journal is thriving, with a large number of submissions. He thanked his co-editor, Luis Lanata, as well as Suzanne Fish and Brian McKee, and he welcomed incoming editors Helaine Silverman, Luis Jaime Castillo Butters, and Hector Neff.

The SAA Press editor, David Anderson, thanked all those who had helped and supported him during his editorship, including particularly the editorial committee and anonymous reviewers

and John Neikirk. He noted that five volumes were produced under his editorship, the latest three just released: *Ethics in Action*, *Cultural Transmission and Archaeology*, and *An Archaeological Perspective on Ritual Religion and Ideology from American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity*. He indicated that the new editor, Paul Minnis, already is working on new initiatives for The SAA Press.

Once the reports were concluded, President Snow presented the Society's awards for outstanding achievements and special contributions to the well-being of the Society. (The awards are listed in the meeting program.)

President Snow presented the Lifetime Achievement award to Lewis Binford. In his remarks after receiving the award, Binford acknowledged the large number of people who influenced him during the early years of his career. He mentioned individuals associated with his initial experiences in anthropology while serving in the military in Okinawa, during his undergraduate years at the University of North Carolina and his graduate years at the University of Michigan, and during his first teaching post at the University of Chicago. He concluded by thanking all the rest of his colleagues.

After presenting the awards, President Snow asked whether there was any new business. Receiving no response, he asked Jon Muller to present this year's Ceremonial Resolutions. Recognized in these resolutions were retiring Board members Susan Chandler, Emily McClung de Tapia, and Christopher Dore, Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, this year's Program Committee chair and members, the Local Advisory Committee chair and members, and other committee chairs. Muller also offered resolutions in recognition of the recent deaths of colleagues.

In his remarks at the conclusion of the Annual Business Meeting, President Snow thanked all the SAA staff and the outgoing Board members for their service to the Society. He then called for a motion to adjourn. It was so moved and seconded, and the attending membership voted to adjourn at 6:25 PM.

### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Good afternoon and welcome to the 73rd annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Bon jour et bienvenue au soixante-treizième annuel réunion de la Société pour Archéologie Américain. Buenas tardes y bienvenidos al setenta y un tercio reunión anual de la Sociedad para la Arqueología Americana. Before we begin, I would like to acknowledge that those

are just three of the many languages of the Americas. We are conducting our annual meeting on the traditional territories of the Coast Salish peoples, composed of many nations along the Fraser River and its tributaries, and around the shores of the Salish Sea. We thank the First Nations for the welcome that you have given us.

The months since we met in Austin have flown by. I have been amazed by the number of opportunities and problems that come to the Society from outside our traditional domain. I am also amazed by the alacrity and efficiency with which this, a volunteer membership organization, is able to deal with each of them. No small part of this is the result of hard work in our Washington office, but much also comes from the dedication of you, the members of the SAA, particularly those of you that are involved in committees, task forces, interest groups, and elected offices.

The Society continues to work to improve both its efficiency and effectiveness serving both the membership and the broader discipline. These activities are often nearly invisible but they are vitally important to the mission of the SAA. For example, we have moved to online meeting submissions, a move that has vastly improved efficiency and participation. The change also released staff to do more in other areas of membership service.

This year the number of submissions of papers and posters has taxed the program committee as never before. The total attendance as of this afternoon is 4015, a record number, with a much higher than usual fraction of attendees being on the program. All of this has unfolded as general economic conditions have weakened and the U.S. dollar buys us all less here in Canada than we anticipated a just few months ago.

The 2009 meetings in Atlanta appear to be in hand. Michael Smith has agreed to be chair of the Annual Meeting Program Committee and Terry Powis has agreed to serve as chair of the Local Arrangements Committee. Our electronic submissions system will be in its second year and problems that arose in the inaugural year will have been ironed out by late summer 2008. Planning for our 2010 75th anniversary meeting in St. Louis is also moving ahead well. I will, of course, have more to say about that next year in Atlanta.

This year we conducted our first electronic election of new officers. Nearly everyone was very pleased with the process. Because it was so easy participation was higher than it has ever been. The online process was much cheaper and it yielded more ballots. Electronic balloting is here to stay.

The past year was another financially excellent year for the Society. We again ended the year with a large allocatable surplus.

Our current reserves are very healthy and can remain at the current level through a recession if that is necessary. Right now we expect 2008 to be a difficult year, but we are ready.

There have been the usual problems to which the president must respond by sending letters to people or organizations, reminding them of their obligations to preserve and protect the archaeological record. These *opportunities* come at a rate of about one a week. Sometimes my communications fall on deaf ears but at other times we see evidence of better outcomes. These issues range from chastising *TIME* magazine for promoting the antiquities trade to supporting legislation pending before the U.S. Congress.

The biggest such event of the year in the U.S. was the issuance of a proposed "rule" on unidentified human remains on October 16, 2007 by the Department of the Interior. We were gratified when the NAGPRA Review Committee met in January and joined us in unanimously objecting to the proposed rule. NAGPRA has been working well for nearly two decades and the proposed new rule would have disastrous consequences for both the law and the spirit of cooperation it has engendered.

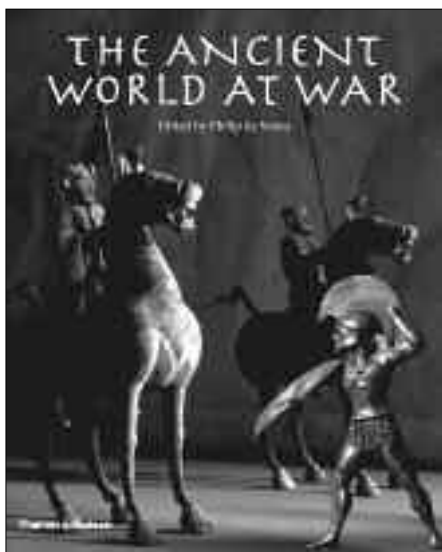
We are all mindful that our website is obsolete. Restructuring and modernizing the look of the SAA website is an expensive effort that we must complete in the very near future. Our website is the first stop anyone should make when they want to find out more about American archaeology. We need to make the website attractive to all of our several constituencies, and we will.

You will hear from our editors shortly. Helaine Silverman has been appointed Editor-elect of *Latin American Antiquity*. Luis Jaime Castillo Butters will serve as Coeditor. They replace Mark Aldenderfer and Jose Luis Lanata, who I thank for their tireless efforts as they step down.

Paul Minnis will take over as Editor of The SAA Press at the close of this meeting. He has been working closely with David Anderson and the results have been very encouraging. Paul is already at work on a series of regional syntheses. This promises to be a very popular series for SAA members. I thank David Anderson for his work as the inaugural Editor of the Press as he steps down.

The Society, with the leadership of Bill Doelle, chair of the fundraising committee, continues the major fund-raising campaign built around the coming 75th Anniversary meeting in 2010. The goal of the campaign is to increase the size of our endowments which in turn will produce larger payouts. The committee remains cautiously optimistic. "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th" is designed to enlarge our endowments. Our cam-

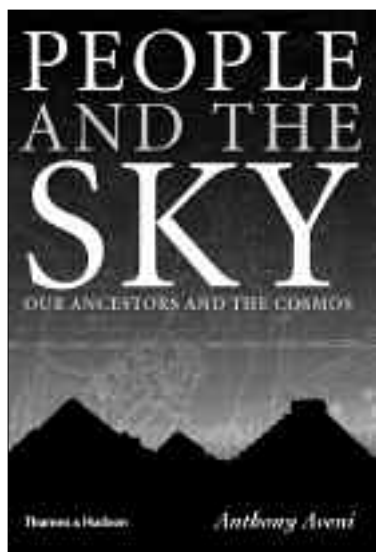
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## 73RD ANNUAL MEETING

Our campaign target is a half million U.S. dollars to benefit the SAA's three endowment funds. As of this month we have received almost \$300,000 in gifts and pledge payments, so we are on track to meet our goal. I have identified sources for all the remaining funds we need to meet our goal; it's in your pockets. Our membership has increased to over 7,200, so we need only about \$15 per member per year to reach our goal. As Ken Ames pointed out last year, that's a mere half a latte a month. Please give what you can (dollars, not lattes); our goal is within reach.

I remind you that once the endowments passed the \$100,000 mark, the Board felt it was important to begin using income from them to meet current needs. So, the faster the endowments grow, the faster the benefits to the membership can increase. Board members have done their parts. I look forward to being back in the audience at the St. Louis business meeting in 2010 to join you in applauding a successful finish to this campaign.

I want to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Lynne Sebastian, for an outstanding slate of candidates, and to thank all the candidates, both those who were elected and those who were not, for their exemplary willingness to serve the Society. I also want to acknowledge and thank our outgoing officers and Board members, Susan Chandler, Treasurer; Christopher Dore, Board of Directors, and Emily McClung-De Tapia, Board of Directors. They brought their passion, their hard work and their special qualities to the board and we thank them.

The meeting's success is the result of many people's hard work. We need to thank Program Chair Marilyn Masson and her committee and Local Arrangements Chair Dana Lepofsky and her committee for their efforts in putting this meeting together. We must also acknowledge the work of SAA's executive director, Tobi Brimsek, and the SAA Staff in this meeting. Will the staff please stand as I call your names: Kevin Fahey, Torgom Pogossian, David Lindsay, Maureen Malloy, John Neikirk, Keisan Griffith-Roberts, Meghan Tyler and of course Tobi Brimsek

Reflecting upon my first year as President of the SAA I have to say that I cannot imagine doing this job without the daily support and assistance of Tobi Brimsek and her staff in Washington. I am also mindful that the cumulative wisdom of past boards and past presidents created a well-structured organization that is able to cope with the extraordinary complexities faced by a professional society. I depend upon the wise decisions made by my predecessors and I hope that I can continue to rely upon the membership as the SAA continues to grow and evolve. I look forward to seeing all of you next year in Atlanta.





## 2008 AWARD RECIPIENTS

*SAA award recipients are selected by individual committees of SAA members—one for each award. The Board of Directors wishes to thank the award committees for their hard work and excellent selections, and to encourage any members who have an interest in a particular award to volunteer to serve on a future committee.*



### Presidential Recognition Award

**NELLY ROBLES GARCIA**

Nelly Robles Garcia served as a member of the SAA Board from 2002 to 2005. During and since that time she has invested great personal effort in the development of a new spirit of cooperation between North American and Mexican archaeologists and the institutions they represent. Through her efforts the Board was invited to meet in the City of Oaxaca in November 2003. Since then special publications and continuing meetings with members of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia have done much to solidify archaeological relations between Mexico and the United States.



### Presidential Recognition Award

**DANIEL H. SANDWEISS**

Daniel H. Sandweiss has served as chair of the Committee on the Americas for two terms. At the completion of his second term in March 2008 he steps down with an enviable record of accomplishment. Dan is fluent in both English and Spanish, the two most widely spoken languages in the Americas. That talent and his wise service as cultural broker helped the SAA to resolve old disputes and head off new ones. The SAA is indebted to him for his exemplary service.

### AWARDS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHAEOLOGY BY NONARCHAEOLOGISTS



### Presidential Recognition Award

**ALEX BARKER**

Alex Barker has served as chair of the Ethics Committee for two terms. At the completion of his second term in March 2008 he can look back on an unusually successful run as a committee chair. He has provided genuine leadership in raising awareness of professional ethics in archaeology. Under his leadership the committee has demonstrated that a concern for ethics is not mere moralizing or sanctimonious finger wagging but rather a vital component of any profession. His leadership produced the very successful Ethics Bowl, a student competition that is now a popular feature of our annual meetings.



### Public Service Award

**ARC OF APPALACHIA PRESERVE SYSTEM, THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY, WILDERNESS EAST, AND THE ROSS COUNTY PARKS DEPARTMENT**

*Pictured: Mark Michael of The Archaeological Conservancy*

The Spruce Hill Works site in Ross County, Ohio, is a large Hopewell ceremonial archaeological site. The works enclose the top of a hill overlooking Paint Creek near Chillicothe. Of the forty or more large monumental Hopewell culture earthwork sites, fewer than a dozen are hilltop enclosures. This important site has been preserved on private property since its discovery, but an auction sale of the land put the site at risk in 2007. A coalition of public and private groups came together in an unprecedented grass-roots movement to preserve and protect the Spruce Hill site for future generations. Arc of Appalachia

## 73RD ANNUAL MEETING

Preserve System, The Archaeological Conservancy, Wilderness East, and the Ross County Parks Department were leaders in this effort. Despite having never previously worked together, in less than two months time the coalition arranged funding for a successful auction bid. Because of their exemplary action a priceless monumental Hopewell site has been saved.

### Gene Stuart Award

**TOM AVRIL**

Tom Avril, staff writer at *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, has earned the 2008 Gene S. Stuart Award for his thoughtful, responsible, and engaging articles about archaeological research. His stories take the reader beyond the “gee whiz” aspects of archaeological work to the intricacies of applying analytical processes and innovative techniques, grounded in the work of serious scholars and important research questions. His stories convey to readers that archaeology is more than excavation. His stories cover a wide range of topics from preserving Mesopotamian bronzes, to extracting starch grains from rock in order to discover evidence of early plant domestication. Tom Avril’s articles inform readers that meaningful discoveries do occur in the laboratory, in association with well-crafted research questions; that new technologies enable archaeologists to reexamine previously studied remains, providing new insights; and that scientific inquiry is a meaningful and exciting way to discover information about the past.

### AWARDS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY BY SAA MEMBERS



#### Student Poster Award

Brandi Lee MacDonald, R.G.V. Hancock, Alice Pidruczny and Aubrey Cannon for their poster “Neutron Activation Analysis of Archaeological Ochres from Coastal British Columbia.”

### Ethics Bowl

**WINNER: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY**



### 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: ALASKA*

*Second Prize: WYOMING*

*Third Prize: OREGON*



#### Dienje Kenyon Fellowship

**SARAH G. BERGH**



#### Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship

**DEANNA GRIMSTEAD**



#### Douglas C. Kellogg Award

**KURT RADEMAKER**

## Arthur C. Parker Scholarship for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

MARIE SINA FAATUALA (SAMOAN)

## NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

NA'LILMA AHUNA (NATIVE HAWAIIAN)  
TRACEY PIERRE (COLVILLE CONFEDERATED TRIBES)  
SIMON SOLOMON (PIIKANI FIRST NATION)



### Student Research Award

DEANNA GRIMSTEAD



### Dissertation Award

KEVIN D. FISHER

Dr. Kevin D. Fisher has written a theoretically sophisticated and empirically rich thesis, concerning how elites in Protohistoric Bronze Age Cyprus (1750–1050 BCE) used monumental architecture to promote their political self-interests. Focusing on spaces in four urban centers where feasting and ritual commonly took place, he employed an approach combining access analysis—which tracks how people's movements and encounters were shaped by architectural decisions—with symbolic and psychological studies of the built environment. Based on his analyses, Dr. Fisher argues that major public buildings in the new Late Bronze Age cities of Cyprus were designed by elites to consolidate their power, through explicit appropriation of spaces previously devoted to tombs. This case study makes inspiring contributions to archaeological method and theory in the Mediterranean by promoting an integrative analysis of architecture as a source of insight into how space and power are linked through practice and memory.

## Award For Excellence In Public Education

TEXAS BEYOND HISTORY (TBH)



*From left to right, Texas Beyond History Editor Steve Black, President Dean Snow, and Texas Beyond History Editor Susan Dial.*

The website, Texas Beyond History (TBH), has earned SAA's Excellence in Public Education Award because it successfully unlocks knowledge of human history previously buried in technical reports. This virtual museum compellingly presents 13,500 years of Texas heritage, over 80 years of archaeology, and preservation ethics through on-line exhibits

and learning activities. TBH is attractive, easy to navigate, and averages over 5,500 viewers daily. 100+ volunteers contribute expertise and resources to the project, and this virtual museum offers CRM firms working in Texas a meaningful and enduring way to fulfill their public-outreach responsibilities. Other outstanding aspects of this website, including more than 60 standards-based lesson plans, have been expertly tailored to address the needs of K-12 classroom curricula. Texas Beyond History is a nationally recognized education resource and an admirable model of public archaeology.

## BOOK AWARDS

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards a prize honoring a recently published book that has had, or is expected to have, a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research, and/or is expected to make a substantial contribution to the archaeology of an area. The Society for American Archaeology also annually recognizes a book that has made, or is expected to make, a substantial contribution to the presentation of the goals, methods, and results of archaeological research to a more general public.



### Book Award

**TOM DILLEHAY, MONUMENTS, EMPIRES, AND RESISTANCE: THE ARAUCANIAN POLITY AND RITUAL NARRATIVES**

In *Monuments, Empires, and Resistance: The Araucanian Polity and Ritual Narratives*, Tom D. Dillehay brings the ancient and present material worlds to life by

interweaving documentary history, ethnology, and archaeology. This meticulously researched study not only has important implications for the regional history Dillehay explicates, challenging the “official” written histories, but also serves as a model of anthropological archaeology that successfully bridges functionalist and structuralist approaches with poststructuralist foci on ideology, symbolism, and meaning. His discussion of “mound literacy” among the Araucanian of Chile encompasses discussions of landscapes, memory, identity, and ritual that will have a broad impact on archaeologists and ethnohistorians working in many other areas of the world. We are pleased to present the 2008 SAA Book Award in the Scholarly category to Tom D. Dillehay.



### **Book Award for the Public Audience Book Award**

**JAMES W. BRADLEY, *BEFORE ALBANY: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATIVE-DUTCH RELATIONS IN THE CAPITAL REGION, 1600–1664***

James W. Bradley is awarded the SAA's 2008 Book Award in the Public Audience category for *Before Albany: An Archaeology of Native-Dutch Relations in the Capital Region, 1600–1664*. Published by the New York State Museum, this volume epitomizes what a book written and designed for the public should achieve. It is well written, beautifully designed and illustrated, and balances discussion of Indigenous communities with the Dutch expansion and the European context. The book integrates the results of many CRM projects, showing the public how archaeology contributes to an understanding of this very brief but pivotal period in New York history. Bradley is to be congratulated for presenting a model for a popular book that does not talk down to its audience, and tells an engaging and interesting story. Albany has been privileged to have its history (including its material culture) presented in such an exceptional format.



### **Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis**

**WILLIAM ANDREFSKY**

William Andrefsky's significant contributions to the development of lithic studies make him an obvious choice for the Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis. Over the past 30 years, he has combined replication with carefully operationalized research designs on several major field projects in order to examine crit-

ical aspects of procurement, production trajectory, curation, exchange, and utilization. He has consistently demonstrated that research conducted using CRM funding can produce data that are relevant to the evaluation of methodological and theoretical issues which go beyond the regional context. Moreover, he has played an important mentoring role in the development of stone tool analysis, best expressed in the numerous articles which he has coauthored with students as well as his publication of *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*, which serves as a major textbook on the subject.



### **Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management**

**JOHN WALTHALL**

John Walthall has earned the SAA's Excellence in Cultural Resource Management Award for his scholarship and administrative achievements as Chief Archaeologist for the Illinois Department of Transportation. For more than thirty years, Dr. Walthall has been instrumental in the advancement of archaeological research and cultural resource management through his research and administrative efforts. He has been responsible for bringing to fruition an astonishing amount of archaeological field research, professional and specialist analysis efforts, and a mind-boggling array of publications on Illinois archaeology. Through his efforts, the Illinois Department of Transportation has generated a remarkable body of archaeological information and insights that have greatly benefited the archaeological community and the American people.



### **The Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research**

**PAUL GOLDBERG**

Paul Goldberg is the recipient of the 2008 Fryxell Award for interdisciplinary research. Over the past three decades, he has dedicated himself to developing micromorphological techniques for analyzing archaeological sites and has revolutionized our understanding of site formation processes. He is widely renowned for his contributions, insights, and instruction in this area, and he is author of the authoritative books and articles on the subject. Although best known for his work with micromorphology in archaeology, Paul has an exemplary record of geoscience-based research and teaching in all aspects of archaeology. Typical of individuals who make innovative and remarkable contributions



to archaeology, he has moved from being a lonely voice on the edge of the field to the center of a revolution in archaeologists' abilities to learn about human behavior from imperfect records. Paul Goldberg is the quintessential interdisciplinary scientist and merits recognition from the SAA for his many contributions to archaeology.



### Lifetime Achievement Award

#### LEWIS R. BINFORD

Lewis R. Binford merits the SAA's Lifetime Achievement Award for extraordinary contributions to shaping archaeological theory and method. In 1962, he set the agenda for a "New Archaeology," in which he led by example of innovation and thought-provoking insight. Ever since, he has insisted on rigorous hypothesis testing and systematic research design; on comparative, generalizing model-building, grounded in solid empirical research; and on developing sounder critical bases for making inferences about the past. His espousal of middle-range theory, in particular, fomented advances in ethnoarchaeology and taphonomy. An award-winning teacher, he is lauded for service to his many former students as a simultaneously accessible, demanding, and supportive mentor. In all, he has sought to move archaeology beyond chronicle and description, to explain processes of cultural adaptation and change, from small-scale shifts to major thresholds in human existence. His prolific publications remain fundamental reading for archaeologists of the new millennium.

### CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

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

#### Retiring OFFICERS

**Treasurer,** Susan M. Chandler

#### and the retiring BOARD MEMBERS

Christopher D. Dore  
Emily McClung de Tapia

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

Marilyn Masson

and to the **Committee Members of the Program Committee**

E. Charles Adams  
Britt Bousman  
Hetty Jo Brumbach  
Robert Carr  
D. Bruce Dickson  
Terry L. Hunt  
John Janusek  
Rodrigo Liendo  
Andrew R. Martindale  
Michael E. Smith, and  
Anne P. Underhill

AND

To the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, chaired by

Dana Lepofsky

And to the Committee Members

Andrew R. Martindale  
Alan D. McMillan, and  
Susan Rowley

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 sincere wishes 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

Richard A. Bice  
Margaret Snow Houston  
Atiga Izmailova  
Judy Kathryn Josserand  
Carling Malouf  
Richard Shutler Jr.

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*



## POSITIONS OPEN

**POSITION: SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**LOCATION: RENO, NEVADA**

ASM Affiliates, Inc., an archaeological firm with offices in California, Nevada, Arizona, and Wyoming is seeking a Senior Archaeologist for its Reno, Nevada office. An M.A. in Anthropology with eight or more years of experience, excellent writing skills, and prior field supervisory experience required. Specialization in Nevada/Great Basin archaeology mandatory. Candidate will work closely with and under the direction of ASM Principal Investigators. Position is open until filled. For more information contact Suzanne Slade at 775-324-6789 or

sslade@asmaffiliates.com. ASM provides archaeological services to federal, state, and local government agencies and private clients throughout the West. We offer a competitive salary, generous benefit package, and are an Equal Opportunity Employer. For more information, visit: <http://www.asmaffiliates.com>.

**POSITION: PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

**LOCATION: NEGOTIABLE – DAVIS, CALIFORNIA; VIRGINIA CITY OR LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. is seeking to expand its full-


time staff of Principal Investigators (Ph.D., or M.A. with extensive experience). We are looking for archaeologists to direct large-scale projects and play a key role in collaborative scholarship. Far Western is one of the largest archaeological firms in the western United States, and has a track record of innovative scholarship within a cultural resource management context. Principal Investigators are strongly encouraged to conduct independent research, and receive company support to present professional papers and publish scholarly articles.

➤ POSITIONS OPEN, continued on page 51

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## NEWS & NOTES

**A**D Sponsorship of Symposium at the SAA Meetings. The Archaeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association is pleased to sponsor a symposium annually at the SAA meetings. Proposals for AD sponsorship at the 2009 SAA meetings in Atlanta, Georgia, should be submitted by August 25, 2008. A decision will be made by September 1, 2008, before abstracts are due to the SAA program committee. Information about AD sponsorship should be included with the submission to the SAA program committee by the September deadline. A proposal should include: title and abstract of symposium, complete list of participants and titles of papers, as many abstracts of individual papers as possible. The major criterion for selection for AD sponsorship is how well the proposed symposium exemplifies a holistic anthropological approach to an archaeological topic. Please check the AD's web page for more details: [http://www.aaanet.org/ad/awards.html#SAA\\_sponsorship](http://www.aaanet.org/ad/awards.html#SAA_sponsorship). Please send proposals as an e-mail attachment, in either MS Word or plain text format, to President-elect Ben Nelson at [bnelson@asu.edu](mailto:bnelson@asu.edu), with the words "SAA-AD session" in the subject line. Organizers will be informed of the selection before the September deadline for SAA abstract submissions.

**T**he 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Patty Jo Watson Distinguished Lecture at the Annual Meeting of the AAA will be delivered by Alison Wylie, Department of Philosophy, University of Washington. Her talk is titled "Legacies of Collaboration: Transformative Criticism in Archaeology" and will be delivered Friday November 21, 2008, during the annual meeting of the American Anthro-



Alison Wylie



Patty Jo Watson

pological Association. The talk is sponsored by Archaeology Division. Beginning in 1989, the Archaeology Division inaugurated a series of Distinguished Lectures. This year the AD named the Distinguished Lecture for Patty Jo Watson, Distinguished University Professor Emerita, Washington University–St. Louis, in honor of her prominent record of scholarship. Her studies of prehistoric subsistence, technology, economy, and environment in the Near East and in North America broke new ground with in processual archaeology, opened the door for the participation of women in science, and continue to inform current theoretical debate. Each lecturer delivers a talk at the annual meeting, and the distinguished lectures may subsequently be published in *American Anthropologist*.

**AA-Archaeology Division Student Diversity Travel Grants.** Applications for the AAA Archaeology Division's Student Diversity Travel Grants for the 2008 AAA annual meeting in San Francisco are due September 15, 2008. These grants are intended to increase participation in AAA sessions and in archaeology by students from historically under-represented populations. African American, Alaskan Native, American Indian or Native American, Asian American, Latino/a, Chicano/a,

and Pacific Islander students in archaeology and archaeology students with disabilities are encouraged to apply to help defray costs associated with attending the AAA meeting. Up to four grants of up to \$500 each will be awarded. Evaluation criteria and application instructions are listed on the AD website (<http://www.aaanet.org/sections/ad/awards.html#Travel>). Applications should be sent as an attachment with your last name in the subject line to the Archaeology Division Secretary ([raalexan@nmsu.edu](mailto:raalexan@nmsu.edu)).

**P**rospection in Depth, a workshop on geophysical prospection, will take place at El Presidio de San Francisco in California from September 16-20. The course fee is \$399, which includes lodging at the Presidio's historic barracks. The workshop will feature portable XRF training for field chemistry surveys, along with ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity/conductivity, and other key techniques. What makes this course unique is that it combines ground-truthing with traditional geophysics training to emphasize data collection techniques and interpretation. Prospection is open to archaeologists from all career tracks, as well as resource managers and other professionals who need experience in remote sensing. The National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training hosts this program in partnership with the Presidio Trust. Up to 30 applicants will be accepted. Register online at [www.ncptt.nps.gov](http://www.ncptt.nps.gov), or contact David W. Morgan (318-356-7444, [david\\_morgan@nps.gov](mailto:david_morgan@nps.gov)) for more information.

**ACRA Conference.** This year's American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA) conference

will be held at the University Marriott in Tucson, Arizona, from September 25 to 28, 2008. ACRA is dedicated to serving the practical needs of the cultural resource management (CRM) industry. The conference will feature a day-long workshop, the Business of CRM, a day and a half of sessions, an awards ceremony highlighting best practices in the industry, and tours that introduce conference participants to the local archaeology, architecture, and Sonoran Desert environment. One of the highlights of the plenary session will be an interactive panel discussion with speakers Lynne Sebastian, Tom King, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, Jim Garrison, discussing their sometimes controversial views of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the key piece of legislation enabling the CRM industry. For more information and updates, please visit <http://acra-crm.org/> and look for "Events."

**T**he 2007 Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Prize and 2008 Japan Academy Medal were awarded to Kazuo Aoyama. Dr. Aoyama (Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1996), Professor of Anthropology at Ibaraki University, Japan, was awarded the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Prize in December 2007, for his long-term research project "Study on Classic Maya domestic lives and political and economic organization," becoming the first New World archaeologist to receive the prize. Since 1986 Dr. Aoyama has conducted analysis on 123,242 lithic artifacts from the Copán region, Honduras, and the Aguateca region, Guatemala, to elucidate the socioeconomic and political aspects of Classic Maya civilization (A.D. 250–1000). Based on an intensive experimental study of use-wear on obsidian and chert, he also analyzed microwear on 7,049 stone artifacts using high-power microscopy to study stone tool use. Dr. Aoyama also won the Japan Academy Medal in February 2008, becoming the first archaeologist to receive it. Five Awardees were selected from among the

annual recipients of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Prize.

**N**ational Register Listings. The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2008. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/>.

- Arizona, Coconino County. *Picture Canyon Archeological Site*. Listed 1/10/08.
- California, San Diego County. *Felicitia County Park Prehistoric Village Site*. Listed 1/31/08.
- Kentucky, Boone County. *M.B. Greene Site*. Listed 3/26/08.
- California, Sonoma County. *SS POMONA (Shipwreck)*. Listed 1/31/08.
- Maryland, Frederick County. *L'Hermitage Slave Village Archeological Site*. Listed 1/29/08.
- Michigan, Allegan County. *HENNEPIN Self-Unloading Steamship (Shipwreck)*. Listed 2/01/08.
- Nevada, Clark County. *Spanish Trail, Old, — Mormon Road Historic District (Boundary Increase)*. Listed 3/21/08.
- Pennsylvania, Somerset County.

*Shade Furnace Archeological District (Iron and Steel Resources of Pennsylvania MPS)*. Listed 1/10/08.

- Wisconsin, Ashland County. *MARQUETTE (Shipwreck) (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS)*. Listed 2/13/08.

**T**he Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command-Central ID Lab in Hawaii has post-master's and post-doctoral opportunities in bioarchaeological research available. Participants will travel to locations of former U.S. military involvement, conduct archaeological excavations to recover human remains, and attempt to identify the remains in the laboratory. Program participants must have previous experience supervising archaeological fieldwork and conducting osteological analysis. Please refer to complete description of fellowship on the JPAC website ([http://www.jpac.pacom.mil/index.php?page=employments\\_and\\_assignments&size=100&ind=0](http://www.jpac.pacom.mil/index.php?page=employments_and_assignments&size=100&ind=0)). Applications may be obtained from the ORISE website (<http://www.orau.org/maryland/participants/forms/ORISE-application.doc>). For more information, email Dr. Joan Baker ([Joan.Baker@jpac.pacom.mil](mailto:Joan.Baker@jpac.pacom.mil)).



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## CALENDAR

2008

POSITIONS OPEN, from page 48

Salary and benefits are competitive and based on experience. Send/email resume and three references to Kim Carpenter, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., 2727 Del Rio Place, Suite A, Davis, CA, 95618, kim@farwestern.com, 530-756-3941.

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tion information will be available in the May issue of the *Plains Anthropologist*.

### JUNE 29–JULY 4

The Sixth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-6) will be held in Dublin, Ireland. Please visit the conference website for additional information: <http://www.ucd.ie/wac-6>

### AUGUST 7–10

The 2008 Pecos Conference will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona. For additional information, please visit [http://www.swanet.org/2008\\_pecos\\_conference](http://www.swanet.org/2008_pecos_conference).

### SEPTEMBER 25–28

The American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA) conference will be held at the University Marriott in Tucson, Arizona. For more information and updates, please visit <http://acra-crm.org/> and look for "Events."

### OCTOBER 1–5

The 2008 Plains Anthropology Conference will be held in Laramie, Wyoming. Presentations and posters will be Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning, with pre- and post-conference field trips. A Friday evening banquet will feature Dr. Gustavo Politis, from the Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. Please visit <http://www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/plainsanth/meeting/meeting.htm> for more information. Students are encouraged to participate—travel funding will be available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Registra-

### OCTOBER 2–4

The 15<sup>th</sup> Biennial Mogollon Archaeology Conference will be held at the Western New Mexico University Museum in Silver City, NM. The deadline for abstracts (e-mail only submission) is August 1, 2008. For additional information please contact: Cynthia Ann Bettison, MAC 2008 Organizer/Program Chair, bettisonc@wnmu.edu, WNMU Museum, P.O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88062, (575) 538-6386.

### OCTOBER 8–11

The 2008 Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held in Portland, Oregon at Portland State University. For information contact Virginia Butler, program chair: butlerv@pdx.edu; 503-725-3303; <http://gbac.whsites.net/meeting.html>

### OCTOBER 11–12

The 27th Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory will be held at the University of Maine in Orono. For more information about the conference, please visit <http://www.climatechange.umaine.edu/Research/news/AAE.html>

## **APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR EDITOR, THE SAA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

The Society for American Archaeology invites applications or nominations for the editorship of *The SAA Archaeological Record*. The magazine, which is received by all SAA members, is one of the Society's major venues for presenting itself to the archaeological community. The four-color magazine encompasses SAA business and commentary, news, regular columns, opinions, and articles related to the practice of archaeology. It is published five times per year.

The editor has overall responsibility for the magazine's functioning and final responsibility for all content. A broad knowledge of the practice of archaeology is important, although the editor also can appoint associate editors who complement the editor's expertise and who assist in soliciting and editing material; traditionally the associate editors have been responsible for the regular columns in the magazine. The journal's production is done from the SAA office in Washington.

The term of the editor is for a period of three years; it may be renewed once thereafter. The editorship is unpaid. The editor will be expected to provide some institutional support and to ensure that he or she has sufficient time to carry out editorial responsibilities; release time of at least 25 percent from university teaching commitments has been customary.

The editor position falls vacant on April 16, 2010 when the present editor, Andrew Duff, completes his term. The editorship is preceded by an overlap period with him beginning April 25, 2009. SAA anticipates making the appointment by Spring 2009.

Available to discuss the post informally are Duff (e-mail: [duff@wsu.edu](mailto:duff@wsu.edu)); and the chair of the SAA Publications Committee, Cathy Costin (contact information below), who leads the search.

Applications outlining relevant qualifications and expected local institutional support arrangements, along with a current vita, should be directed to Cathy Lynne Costin, PhD., RPA, Chair, Publications Committee, Society for American Archaeology, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge, 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA 91330, 818-677-3331 (email: [cathy.l.costin@csun.edu](mailto:cathy.l.costin@csun.edu)) by October 1, 2008.

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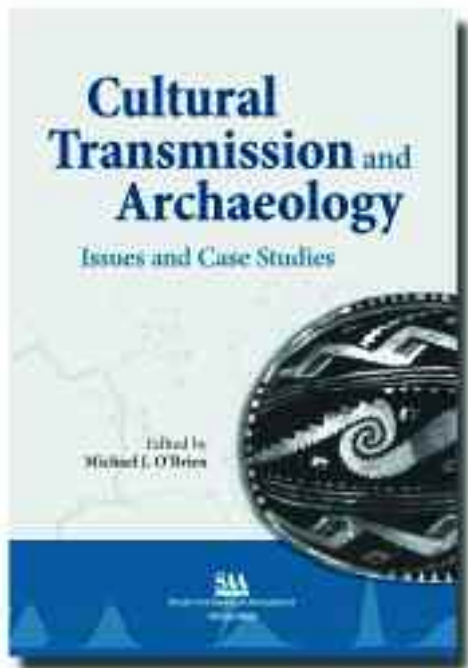
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