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MAY 2017 • VOLUME 17 • NUMBER 3

**Diverse Careers  
in Archaeology**



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The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 17, No. 3

MAY 2017

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On the cover: Jamie Stott



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## EDITOR'S CORNER

### Anna Marie Prentiss

*Anna Marie Prentiss is a professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montana.*

A student was in my office yesterday with concerns about his major in anthropology and possible career directions. He was recently out of the service, having done tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. With that experience fresh in his mind he was not excited about the prospect of returning to the Middle East. Yet, he had visited some extraordinary archaeological sites and wondered if our discipline could offer some good career choices. This issue of the *SAA Archaeological Record* very effectively addresses his questions.

Guest editor Sarah Surface-Evans, representing the SAA Public Education Committee (PEC), has developed a set of contributions for a special section titled "Diverse Careers in Archaeology." Contributors to this section explore many ways to be employed in American archaeology. These include owner of a paleoethnobotanical consulting firm (Bush), U.S. Forest Service archaeologist (Dunham), state department of transportation archaeologist (Schablitsky), museum director (Whittington), field manager with private CRM firm and nonprofit program director (Stott), field supervisor within Tribal Historic Preservation Office (Levy), senior tribal archaeologist (Naumann), director of Latin America for the Global Heritage Fund (Giraldo), archaeologist in the Florida Public Archaeology Network (Miller), and university lab director and faculty member (Means). PEC Careers Task Group member Kari Zabler offers some final thoughts on the collection. I hope these contributions are widely circulated and read by students and young professionals imagining alternative careers in archaeology.

Our volunteer profile column for this issue is written by Michael Newland and Sandra Pentley. They offer an insider perspective on the remarkable volunteer program organized by the Society for California's California Archaeology and Climate Change committee (cochaired by the authors). Robert Selden Jr. and C. Britt Bousman introduce the Index of Texas Archaeology, an important open access source for gray literature in Texas and to a lesser degree, surrounding regions. Finally, from the SAA 82nd Annual Meeting, this issue provides a report from the Board of Directors, minutes and presidential remarks from the Annual Business Meeting, and the 2017 awards as presented in Vancouver. Congratulations to all, and a big thank you to SAA donors!





## VOLUNTEER PROFILE

## Michael Newland and Sandra Pentney

**M**ichael Newland and Sandra Pentney, cochairs of the Society for California Archaeology's California Archaeology and Climate Change Committee, have launched efforts to survey public lands along the California coastline for archaeological sites before sea level rise and coastal erosion destroy these sites. The SCA membership is deeply concerned about the threat that anthropogenic climate change poses to our state's cultural heritage, and in 2011, the SCA executive board voted to launch the Climate Change and California Archaeology study.



San Diego County has approximately 18 km (11 miles) of coastline. However, these 11 miles are much more densely developed. Additionally, the coastal landscapes of the county vary widely, from high coastal bluffs to a series of ten low-lying estuaries and lagoons. Their margins greatly expanded the geographic reach of the project to 18,000 acres of publicly held lands within our designated sea level rise impact zone.

Teams of SCA members have joined together with volunteers to prepare publically available reports summarizing the results of the work. The first of these reports is a work plan that provides background to the phenomenon of climate change, likely impacts to archaeological resources, and a suggested strategy for surveying the California coastline through volunteer efforts. Subsequent reports cover the results of team survey efforts in different parts of the state, authored by the local regional coordinator.



To gain access to various types of public land requires consultation and approval from over 60 local public land holding entities including state parks, nine separate cities, the county, private land trusts, utilities and roads easements, and large portions of Department of Defense lands. Over the past two years, the San Diego team has covered about 4,000 acres and found or rerecorded 25 sites. They have used 106 volunteers to accomplish this—mostly local students and avocational archaeologists, most organized through the San Diego County Archaeological Society. These results are preliminary with more survey underway.

For the Marin effort, over 80 students from eight different universities and colleges have contributed their time to the effort, and Alta Archaeology, the Anthropological Studies Center, Cabrillo College Anthropology Department, CSU Chico Anthropology Department, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Foothill College Anthropology Department, National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, the Northwest Information Center, Pacific Legacy, and a host of other organizations have donated time, equipment, and camping facilities toward this cause. The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria have participated in the surveys and have been working closely with the archaeology field teams. Between private and agency surveys and those conducted by the climate change study, over 60 miles of coastline have been surveyed, with dozens of new sites found or previous records updated.

In San Diego County, Sandra Pentney is leading field efforts and is teaming with the San Diego Archaeological Society. San

In Monterey County, teams from the Cabrillo College Anthropology Department, led by instructor Dustin McKenzie, and local tribes have been surveying along the Los Padres National Forest coastal strip through a research permit with the U.S. Forest Service. Local tribal representatives have worked closely with the archaeology field teams and agency archaeologists to direct efforts and avoid impacts to sensitive sites. The results of the work have been prepared by archaeologist Annamarie Leon Guerrero.

A key component to the studies is tribal participation. The surveys do not take place in areas that do not have tribal approval and, if desired by the tribe, participation. Over the next several years, public versions of the reports, as well as research and management technical documents, will be uploaded to the SCA website: <https://scahome.org/sca-climate-change-and-california-archaeology-studies>.



# THE INDEX OF TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY

## OPEN ACCESS GRAY LITERATURE FROM THE LONE STAR STATE

**Robert Z. Selden Jr. and C. Britt Bousman**

*Robert Z. Selden Jr. (seldenjrzs@sfasu.edu) is a research associate at the Center for Regional Heritage Research, Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. C. Britt Bousman (cb26@txstate.edu), Center for Archaeological Studies, is a professor in the Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.*

Cultural resources management (CRM) reports represent a rapidly growing proportion of our knowledge associated with archaeological undertakings in the United States. Historically, these reports were printed in limited numbers and distributed to a few libraries and individuals, and few were distributed beyond the political boundaries of any given state. Libraries on the distribution list are reticent to allow patrons to check out these reports due to the fact that they have—and will only ever have—a single copy. Late in 2009, the Texas Historical Commission (THC) permitting guidelines for CRM reports were updated, requiring CRM contractors to submit a digital copy of a redacted (no site locations or photographs of human remains) report before their permits could be closed. These reports, the lion's share of which were funded with public monies, were meant to be made publicly accessible and should be available.

But like many agencies, the THC suffered significant budget cuts during the recent recession, and many of the staff at the agency, as well as a number of projects—including distribution of the redacted digital reports—had to be let go. At the same time, universities began to greatly expand their digital footprints, actively seeking projects that could expand their research capacities. To date, the CRM literature continues to be produced digitally, but with an even more limited distribution, and this body of knowledge remains mostly invisible in terms of public and academic publishing.

In the summer of 2015, while working on a project in the Texas Panhandle, we discussed the deficit of knowledge that many CRM practitioners are confronted with on a regular basis due to the lack of digital distribution. Further, we noted that a number of CRM firms have grown rapidly over the past 20 years, and many now represent regional, national, and even global conglomerates that employ staff who lack long-term, detailed experience in local archaeology. For that matter, even local CRM practitioners have a difficult time staying current with the results of CRM investigations. Among the most significant challenges for these groups is producing a meaningful report of

findings, all the while having extremely limited access to the rich and extensive knowledge-base for a given region. To start to address this problem, we created the Index of Texas Archaeology (<http://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/>) (Figure 1).

### Building the Index

To begin, we explored the digital options that were available to us through our universities, then selected the bepress platform at Stephen F. Austin University as our best option. Using the suite of tools available to us through bepress means that the Index of Texas Archaeology (ITA) is archived in Portico, and that our content is indexed by Google, Google Scholar, CrossRef, and Altmetric. Digital object identifiers (DOIs) are being assigned to each report using CrossRef, whereby both the report and the references that each report cites—those that have a DOI—are indexed.

In addition to CrossRef, we are also working with bepress to integrate CrossMark, which will allow readers to ensure that they are citing the most up-to-date content. Any changes in the published version will be noted in the metadata, which can be accessed by clicking on the CrossMark logo. We are also working through the process of implementing the CrossRef API to include cited-by linking, where readers will be able to view those publications that cite each of the ITA reports. This manner of increased accessibility and distribution also helps to ensure that report authors, and those authors whose work is cited in the reports, receive full credit—and accessible metrics—for their efforts, similar to their colleagues in academia. Report authors are already seeing a spike in the number of their citations on Google Scholar, and ITA content is being cited widely in industry, CRM, and academic publications. Further, the bepress platform allows for the incorporation of supplemental data and media files that make it possible to include data and interactive 3D models; YouTube, Vimeo, and other video files; audio files (oral histories/interviews); and many other dynamic elements, bringing these important reports to life in very new and exciting ways (see an example of how supplemental data is included at <http://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2014/iss1/2/>).



# Index of Texas Archaeology

Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State

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**Stratigraphy of the West Fork of the Trinity at US281**

In "Geoarcheology in North-Central Texas" by James T. Abbott in Volume 2011 <https://doi.org/10.21112/ita.2011.1.1>

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## Current Volume: Volume 2016

### Article

[PDF](#) [Bioarchaeological Investigations of Nineteenth-Century African American Burials at the Pioneer Cemetery \(41BO202\) in Brazoria, Texas](#)  
 Aaron R. Norment, Jeremy W. Pye, Cory J. Broehm, and Douglas K. Boyd

Reader from: Houston, Texas, United States

**Data Recovery Investigations at the Tank Destroyer Site (41CV1378) at Fort Hood, Cory...**  
 Douglas K. Boyd, John E. Dockall, Karl W. Kibler, Gemma Mehalchick, Laura M. Short



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608 Total Papers	8,927 Total Downloads	8,469 Downloads in the past year
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Figure 1. Home page for the Index of Texas Archaeology.

While our goal is to distribute these primary sources to the widest possible audience while attributing credit to report authors, the platform is also a valuable tool for regulatory agencies, allowing them to respond quickly to open records requests by providing a link to the redacted report. Additionally, since the full text of each document is searchable and indexed, the reports can be easily found through searches on Google, Google Scholar, and other search engines. While the bepress platform is user-friendly, the reports now show up in general searches, where content can be downloaded without ever visiting the ITA site. However, supplemental data and interactive content is only accessible from the landing page for each report.

### Why and How?

The Index of Texas Archaeology is needed because the public, who funds the bulk of this work, has historically been afforded minimal access to the wealth of information included in the reports, and even the academic community remains unaware of many key findings. In point of fact, some archaeologists have made their careers by summarizing the CRM literature to the academic community. Even to CRM professionals, access to reports remains largely restricted to a few select libraries or individuals with extensive holdings, and none are indexed, easily found in a digital format, or publically searchable.

The project began by defining the aim and scope of the ITA, then establishing and implementing policies to organize the format and structure. We then met with and discussed the platform with a number of archaeologists from state and federal agencies, since we wanted them to support this venture. The objective was to provide open access to the redacted CRM literature at no cost to the agencies, CRM practitioners, or end users. There would be no submission or use fees or advertisements. Site locations and images of human remains are redacted in all ITA content to protect sensitive information. We wanted the ITA to be built in such a way that the literature could be easily located (Google and Google Scholar) and indexed (CrossRef) by academic citation databases and social media (Altmetric), where—provided the DOI is included in the text of the post—mentions on social media will be tracked and recorded, and all would be viewable in the same place.

### Populating the Site

The upload process (ingest) is very efficient, as we worked iteratively through numerous workflows to define the best method of populating metadata, uploading the reports, and indexing citations. Currently, this effort consists of two teams—one at the Center for Regional Heritage Research at Stephen F. Austin State University, and the other in the Center for Archaeological Studies, Department of Anthropology, at Texas State Univer-

sity—both of which are currently focused on addressing the backlog of reports. However, these two teams will soon splinter as one continues with the uploads while the other begins indexing the reports and citations, then assigning digital object identifiers (DOIs) to each report.

In the age of digital and social media, sharing is a cornerstone of any undertaking, and the bepress platform allows users to share the reports across 270-plus social media platforms, including those most widely used (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, etc.), which is also inclusive of useful academic social media platforms like ResearchGate, Mendeley, CiteULike, and many others.

Alerts are another useful way to stay informed, and the bepress platform allows users to sign up for an RSS feed that alerts them to each new upload, or users can tailor a specific alert using bealerts (part of the bepress platform). By using the bealerts feature, readers can tailor their alerts to their particular interests. For example, if readers are interested in a particular topic (Clovis, for example), they would receive an e-mail every time content is uploaded with the word *Clovis* in the title or listed as a keyword. This feature is also useful for the various state and federal agencies, CRM firms, and universities, allowing them to stay apprised of uploads produced under their purview, since the agency names (e.g., TxDOT, Prewitt and Associates, CAR, etc.) are included in the metadata.

We wanted to have the support of various state and federal agencies, so we devised a method of report submission whereby the agencies must approve each report before it is posted on the ITA site. This allows a representative from each agency (Content Editor) to preview the entry as it will appear on the site, providing one final check of the document to ensure that any items that warrant redaction prior to publication are removed. Finally, all authors retain—at minimum—a Creative Commons Attribution license to their work, meaning that it must be cited if used. Some agencies have since crafted more specific copyright statements, and we updated our workflow to ensure that all license/copyright information is available on the landing page for each article and the second page of each cover page.

It is our hope that the ITA will serve to bring these important reports to a broader audience, providing unprecedented access to descendant communities, graduate students and scholars, schoolteachers, and avocationalists, as well as interested members of the general public, whose tax dollars ultimately fund many of these undertakings. Importantly, we envision this endeavor as a pilot project for a much larger, more comprehensive effort that would expand to encompass redacted archaeological reports at the regional and/or national levels. This is a tall order to be sure, and there remains much to work through; however, the promise



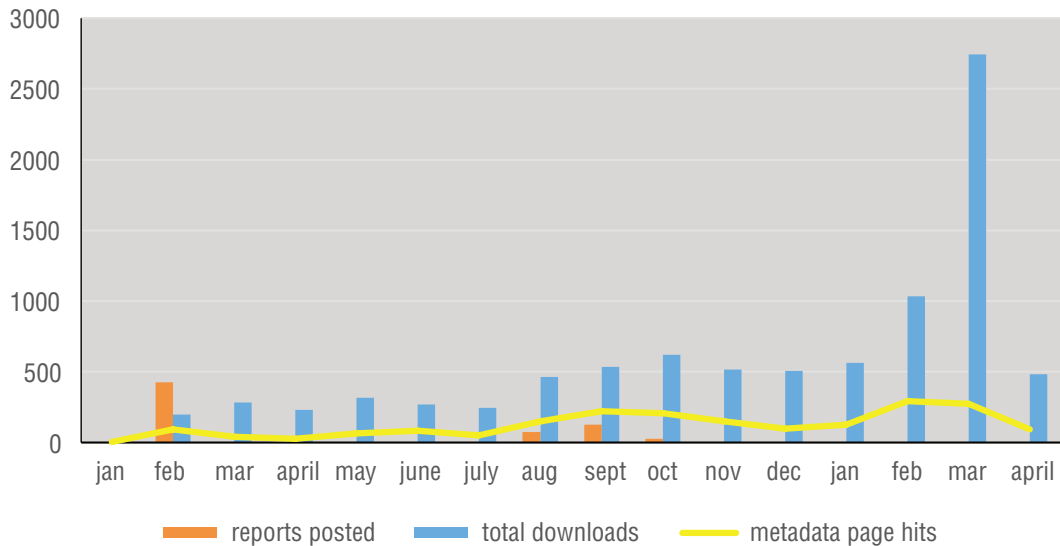


Figure 2. Monthly reports posted, downloads, and metadata page hits since inception.

is substantial, and the capacity of this resource to aid in raising public awareness associated with local, regional, and national archaeological endeavors could be enormous.

### Current Response

The response to the Index of Texas Archaeology from the professional and public sectors has been overwhelmingly positive with 8,985 downloaded reports as of April 16, 2017. The number of downloads continues to increase daily, and the content is being downloaded around the globe (Figure 1). We want to remind readers that our CRM reports are only focused on Texas archaeology, or in a few cases, Mexico and Latin America. There also has been no formal public notification of the existence of this site. Firms are beginning to work with ITA to add their content, and we are working on a number of additional workflows that will accommodate uploads from academic partners as well. The ITA has been active for little more than a year, and in terms of metrics, metadata page hits and report downloads have continued to increase monthly (Figure 2). Digital reports on ITA have been downloaded in 89 countries around the globe (Table 1) with the greatest number in the United States. Broken down by state, most reports have been downloaded in Texas, as would be expected, but ITA reports have been downloaded from all 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). Two hundred and three universities, school districts, and other educational institutions such as museums and libraries have downloaded 967 reports (Tables 2 and 3). Tables 2 and 3 also report the number

and locations of private companies, governmental agencies, and downloads by other organizations with 586, 247, and 33, respectively. However, the majority of reports, 7,097 downloads, have been made by private individuals. This overwhelmingly positive response, especially from individuals, highlights the need for access to this information, which has, until now, been largely hidden from view.

Table 1. Number of Downloads Globally.

Region	Downloads	Number States/ Countries
USA–Other States & DC	3,809	50
Texas	3,536	1
Europe	621	32
North & Central America	508	6
East Asia	170	12
South America	96	6
Africa	76	11
Australia & New Zealand	68	2
Central Asia	46	4
West Asia	43	9
Caribbean	10	4
Other Islands	2	2
Total	8,985	139

**Table 2. Number of Downloads by Educational Institutions, Governmental Agencies, and Commercial and Other Entities.**

Type of Entity	Number of Downloads				Grand Total	Percent
	Foreign	USA	Texas			
Commercial	223	285	78		586	31.0
Education	57	202	697		956	50.6
Government	13	79	155		247	13.1
Library	0	0	4		4	0.2
Military	0	55	0		55	2.9
Museum	1	0	6		7	0.4
Organization	11	5	16		32	1.7
Native American Tribes	-	1	0		1	0.1
Grand Total	305	627	956		1,888	

**Table 3. Number of Educational Institutions, Governmental Agencies, and Commercial and Other Entities.**

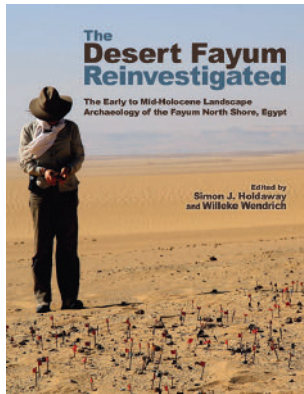
Type of Entity	Number of Entities				Grand Total
	Foreign	USA	Texas		
Commercial	79	108	49		236
Education	41	106	52		199
Government	4	36	22		62
Library	0	0	2		2
Military	0	4	0		4
Museum	1	0	1		2
Organization	8	4	7		19
Native American Tribes	-	1	0		1
Grand Total	133	259	133		525

### Future Directions

To date, digital reports have been uploaded from the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio, the Texas Department of Transportation, and the Center for Archaeological Studies at Texas State University. We are currently working on a memorandum of understanding with the THC and other private firms for the next—and largest—phase of this project. The addition of the THC reports will be a two-phase process: in the first phase, we would incorporate all of the 2,500–3,000 of the 2009–present (born-digital) reports, and in the second phase, we would scan, redact, and incorporate the many pre-2009 reports that are currently only available in print

by working backward one year at a time, report by report. Ultimately, the objective is to make the entirety of the CRM literature for the state of Texas accessible, then add new reports as they become available. Also, this type of project is a positive reflection of the cooperation between numerous government agencies, universities, and private organizations that remain committed to protecting our cultural and historical resources. Eventually, these types of repositories should cover every state and provide public and professional communities access to the wealth of archaeological, anthropological, and historical information that has been, and continues to be, accumulated throughout the country.

## NEW AND FORTHCOMING TITLES

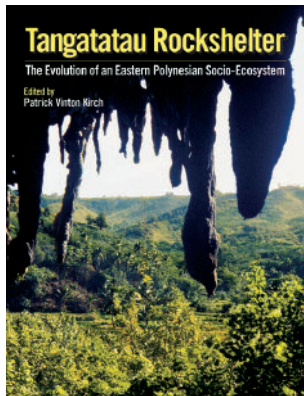


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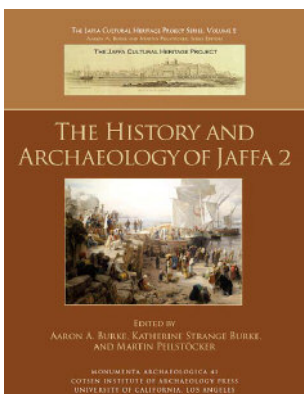


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# DIVERSE CAREERS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

## Introduction

When the first “Careers in Archaeology” edition of the *SAA Archaeological Record* was published in 2011 (Henderson and Laracuent), I was working as an adjunct professor at Lansing Community College (LCC) teaching a four-field introduction to anthropology and human evolution. There was no anthropology major at LCC, not even an archaeology-specific course on the books, but I frequently had students inquire about the possibilities and options open to them if they pursued a career in archaeology. Although my own background was fairly diverse, having spent time working in both heritage management and state government, the 2011 careers issue demonstrated that a wide variety of career paths were available, and I was happy to share this publication with interested students.

Flash forward to 2015, I had moved to Central Michigan University where I was building an interdisciplinary graduate program in heritage management. My teaching and mentoring became focused on precisely those “nontraditional” careers that the 2011 collection of essays considered. That same year I was asked to serve as a member of the SAA Public Education Committee (PEC). When I learned that there was interest in building a second careers issue, I jumped at the opportunity to work on this project as I find myself mentoring a new generation of anthropology undergraduate and graduate students.

The goal of this second collection of essays on careers in archaeology is much the same as the first. The PEC, and our small task group comprised of myself, Kari Zobler, and Danny Zborover, wish to demonstrate the diversity of career paths that anthropological archaeologists have taken. Potential contributors were asked the same series of questions as the 2011 contributors:

1. When and why did you decide to become an archaeologist?
2. Did a mentor dramatically influence your career? How so?
3. To what extent did your academic training prepare you for your current position?

4. To what extent did your previous job experiences prepare you for your current position?
5. Since you began your current job, have you pursued additional studies or training within or outside of archaeology? What did you do and why?
6. How did you arrive at your current position?
7. What is your typical day like?
8. What is the most rewarding or memorable experience you’ve had in your current position?
9. What are some of the biggest challenges you’ve faced in your current position?
10. What advice would you offer to someone thinking of pursuing a similar career in archaeology?

We also asked one additional question:

11. How conducive is your career to work-life balance?

This question was added at my suggestion because many of the millennial students I mentor have shifting attitudes about work. They see their jobs as part of their identity, not necessarily the thing that defines them. A big concern for many of them is whether or not they will be able to pursue personal lives and interests beyond their work. Millennials are much more likely to be interested in how a career suits their needs, not the other way around.

Another fundamental difference between this collection of essays and the 2011 collection is that we consciously sought out a different generation of archaeologists. The 2011 contributors consist primarily of baby boomers. They were the pioneers, in many cases, of new career paths that became possible with the passing of the National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Policy Act. These laws, however, are not static. With the passing of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the increasing prominence of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers/Offices, professional careers in heritage management archaeology continue to change and evolve. In addition, new

technologies, such as 3D scanning, geophysics, and social media, provide new opportunities for job specializations in archaeology.

As a consequence, the PEC made the decision to focus this careers issue primarily on Gen Xers and millennials: those who were mid-career or who had spent the majority of their career within the established heritage management field (rather than in the early days of CRM). Our contributors were solicited via professional networks from the committee membership and in some cases based on their online presence. The task group attempted to obtain essays that represent a wide variety of backgrounds and careers: our contributors are self-employed (Bush), work for federal (Dunham) and state agencies (Schablitsky), direct museums (Whittington), are employed with private firms (Stott), work for tribes (Levy, Naumann), and are employed with nonprofits (Giraldo, Miller). Moreover, we thought it important to note that the very nature of academic archaeology is changing, as tenure-track positions are replaced by fixed-term or adjunct positions at universities and colleges across the nation. Although not the focus of these essays, this fundamental shift in the nature of academic employment necessitated the inclusion of this increasingly common career path (Means).

Many of the personal stories and experiences in this collection of essays share common themes. First, all contributors are engaged in public outreach and education in some form—whether online through websites and blogs, formal programs as a part of their job, or by donating their personal time outside of work. Second, all of the contributors discuss the importance of support from role models or mentors in finding and cultivating their career paths. Third, they highlight the significance of professional relationships and networks in their work. On behalf of the PEC Careers in Archaeology Task Group, I hope you enjoy this collection of essays as much as we enjoyed putting them together.

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—Sarah L. Surface-Evans ([sarah.surface@cmich.edu](mailto:sarah.surface@cmich.edu))  
is an assistant professor of anthropology at Central Michigan University and the chair of the PEC Careers in Archaeology Task Group.



### The DIY Career: Independent Consulting in Paleoethnobotany

I was bored. Twenty-five years old, I was gainfully employed as a writer—A writer! My dream job! A job that used my degree in English literature—at the University of Pennsylvania. Seeking something new, I'd used my employee benefits to take undergraduate business courses at the Wharton Evening School. After six classes and some flattering encouragement to pursue an MBA, I was still bored and seriously starting to wonder what to do with my life. This partly explained my presence—in business suit and tennis shoes, having walked across campus on my lunch hour—in Ward Goodenough's office at the Penn Museum, seeking permission to take an advanced graduate seminar in cultural linguistics despite having no background in either anthropology or linguistics. "Why not?" he said. "It might be fun."

As we read J. P. Mallory's 1989 *In Search of the Indo-Europeans*, skepticism about millennia-deep linguistic reconstructions gave way to fascination with the concrete knowledge of archaeologists working on the same subject. After several more graduate classes and a belated Introduction to Archaeology, I was ready to commit to a new career.

A combination of luck, exceptional GRE scores, and an odd-ball admissions essay landed me at the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University (IU) and into the company of some amazing archaeology graduate students and postdocs who ran summer field schools, processed artifacts, and tended to our own classes and research. Lab colleagues Brian Redmond, Bob McCullough, Sherri Hilgeman, Bret Ruby, Steve Ball, Rex Garniewicz, and Mike Strezewski—all seasoned archaeologists, even as graduate students—provided plenty of experience and expertise from which to draw. When I arrived, the lab already had specialists in lithics, ceramics, and fauna. So I volunteered—with no idea that it was the most obscure, labor-intensive, and equipment-dependent of the four basic specialties—for the plants. I had wet-screened soil cores in high school and identified weed seeds on the No. 18 mesh. How hard could it be? (Spoiler: plenty hard.) Those years of minimal supervision proved invaluable later: they forced me to learn how to learn new tasks and acquire new skills. Even as graduate coursework kept me immersed in nuanced theoretical perspectives, the laboratory reacquainted me with the basic kindergarten virtues of persistence and poking around.

Among the IU faculty, Chris Peebles brought formal expertise on archaeological theory and southeastern archaeology, K. D. Vitelli shaped my understanding of archaeological ethics, and Pat Munson taught the origins of agriculture and pragmatic understandings of landscapes and plants. There was no archaeobotanist at IU during my time, so Chris arranged for me to study with Margaret Scarry, then affiliated with the University of Kentucky. I spent a summer and the better part of an academic year commuting to Lexington, training in her laboratory and later working on flotation material for my dissertation under her supervision.

My last two years of graduate school coincided with the birth of my daughter and a move to Texas, where my partner had been offered a tenure-track position. Although I enjoy teaching, I'd never intended an academic career. Moreover, if both parent-partners became professors, our most stressful times of year would coincide and our fortunes would likely be tied to the same employer. Having two academics in the same household was completely out of the question, at least for our relationship and interaction style. (*Doctor Who* fans will recognize this as a variant of the never-two-psychopaths-in-the-TARDIS rule.) Over the years, I've devoted more time and energy to the household while my partner has been more career-focused. Some of this distribution is situational, the result of inflexible tenure clocks and administrative demands, and some is personality driven: my professional interests in food, cooking, and plant cultivation extend enthusiastically to the home kitchen and garden. As we enter the empty-nest years, the balance seems to be tipping toward more professional time for me, and I welcome the additional opportunities that will bring.

I had taken archaeobotanical projects on the side during graduate school, so it was natural enough to continue the practice after graduation. As a business venture, it entailed little risk beyond a couple thousand dollars in equipment and books and the compilation of a comparative collection. I've been in business full time since 2004, working in a rented office suite since 2006. Not coincidentally, the growth of the business paralleled the growth and increasing independence of my daughter. I was fortunate to have had access to a quality childcare center that allowed à la carte care days, a partner with a stable position and good benefits, and support from relatives to make my career financially possible in those precarious early years establishing a business.

The business aspects of running a consulting practice were made much easier by my training prior to studying archaeology. Friends and relatives were also helpful and generous in their advice as I set about finding an office, buying insur-

ance, registering as a business with the county, certifying as a Historically Underutilized Business with the state, estimating property values, paying taxes, using accounting software, creating a database, and setting up computer backup systems.

The biggest benefit of my job as owner, operator, and sole proprietor of a small business is that I get to do everything. A single day can involve installing new accounting software, setting up a committee meeting to find a web host for the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*, reviewing literature on pollen cores from northeastern Iowa, and identifying *Condalia* wood from the Lower Pecos. Boredom is rare enough that it can feel like a luxury. The biggest challenge of



Figure 1. Leslie (left), with Debra Chronister, helping Phil Cross and his team build the new house at Caddo Mounds State Historic Site. Photo courtesy of Rachel Mathias Galan.



my job is that I have to do everything. Don't know how to build a website? Watch the YouTube videos, figure it out, and make one. No literature on wood anatomical differences between *Juniperus virginiana* and *J. monosperma*? A hard-working Texas Historical Commission Steward will cut some samples and send them so I can identify structural woods to species in the Texas Panhandle. (Thanks, Doug Wilkens!)

Even in such a specialized subdiscipline, there is no typical day, but there is a typical project cycle. Once I've accepted a project, I research and archive basic information such as location, time and type(s) of occupations, local vegetation history, and types of deposits expected or encountered. I prefer to visit the site area at this stage, even though site visits aren't built into my fee structure. Family vacations have been interrupted for side trips down a dirt road in New Mexico and a construction site in Iowa. When the flotation or radiocarbon samples arrive by mail or messenger, they enter the formal work queue. In its turn, each project gets days or weeks at the microscope, with large projects occasionally interrupted for quick identifications of potential radiocarbon material for other, smaller projects. Even after microscope work is complete, difficult identifications can require the collection of additional comparative material; a visit to an herbarium, arboretum, or botanical garden; and consultation with archaeological or botanical colleagues. Once the identifications are finished, worksheets must be entered in the database, tables generated, and the report researched and written.

Work that falls outside the project cycle includes maintaining equipment and collections, answering queries from clients, potential clients, and members of the public, participating in professional societies (botanical and ecological organizations as well as archaeological ones), attending meetings, and staying current in the field. For a sole proprietor on a shoestring budget, reviewing manuscripts can be helpful in keeping abreast of trends in the field. Lunchtime webinars are efficient and cost-effective (frequently free!), but face-to-face interactions are the gold standard for retaining information and associating the fascinating research project with the people who conducted it when we inevitably reconnect months or years later.

Since mine is an interdisciplinary specialty, public outreach and continuing education frequently overlap. Fellow participants in local vegetation surveys seem pleased to learn about archaeological finds of little barley and other plants we encounter in our quadrats. (Or at least they haven't yet asked me to quit sharing such knowledge.) Similarly, field schools, experimental projects, and field trips with naturalist groups



Figure 2. Running the flotation station at the Texas Archeological Society Field School with Kevin Hanselka. Photo courtesy of Linda Domelsmith.

and historical societies can equally be a chance to learn or to teach, whether I'm officially present to lead the group on an ethnobotanical hike or just there to learn new plants and ecological principles from some other leader (Figures 1 and 2).

Even though I've devoted my career to historical research and archaeological conservation, I'm sometimes torn about what to say to undergraduate archaeology students or children I meet at school Career Days when they say they're considering a job like mine. Archaeology is necessary and intellectually rewarding. But a solo career in the laboratory can be lonely, and it's never lucrative. Archaeology needs the talents and energies these enthusiastic young people would bring, and we increasingly need practitioners who bring a diverse set of life experiences to understanding the vast social space of the past. But do these bright young people need us? Archaeology and other historical endeavors have immense impact in the long run, but talented 10-year-olds could arguably do more, have more in a material sense, be better known, and have more leverage in the world if they chose a career in a more immediately practical profession. Is it ethical to even encourage them when the benefit may be more to my field than their futures? Is it ethical to discourage an interest in the material past? One thing I can guarantee if they choose such a career: they'll never be bored.

—Leslie Bush ([leslie@macrobotanicalanalysis.com](mailto:leslie@macrobotanicalanalysis.com)) is the owner of Macrobotanical Analysis.



## A Series of Fortuitous Events, or a Career in Archaeology

I decided to be an archaeologist twice, once when I was in first grade and again after I completed my field school. When I was little, my family visited the Field Museum where I became entranced by the ethnographic and archaeological exhibits. This interest was further piqued on vacations to historic sites like Fort Michilimackinac and St. Augustine. I went to high school in Saginaw, Michigan, and had a U.S. history class with a section on Native American history that included archaeological and ethnographic information. The same teacher, Jerry Such, also taught an anthropology course where I learned about the relationship between anthropology and archaeology.

I attended Michigan State University (MSU) as an undergraduate and started as a history major. The highlight of my undergraduate experience, and the event that laid the groundwork for my career, was the archaeological field school at the Marquette Mission site in St. Ignace, Michigan, in 1984 (the site is primarily a seventeenth-century French Mission and Huron village site). The day-to-day operations at the field school were run by graduate students, the late Sue Schacher (then Branstner) and Dean Anderson, while Chuck Cleland was the principal investigator. As a result of the field school, I diversified and became a dual major in history and anthropology.

Following field school, I volunteered cataloging artifacts from the Marquette Mission site. One of my tasks was sorting nineteenth-century ceramics because the graduate students did not want to study the recent historic artifacts. Learning about nineteenth-century ceramics was an unexpected bonus that served me well throughout my career. Another upside of volunteering was meeting other MSU archaeologists and graduate students such as Bill Lovis, Peg Holman, and Mike Hambacher.

I decided to study European prehistory in graduate school. Dean told me about the Center for Ancient Studies (CAS) at the University of Minnesota. I applied, was accepted, and needed to earn some cash to pay for school. Sue's then husband, Mark Branstner, had a small cultural resource management (CRM) company and needed crews for archaeological surveys he was doing on the Huron-Manistee National Forests in Michigan. Mark also introduced me to Don Weir who was the head of CRM at Gilbert/Commonwealth. Don hired me to work on an archaeological survey in the

Hiawatha National Forest in the Upper Peninsula (UP) of Michigan. For the record, much of the Hiawatha is swamp, and the biting flies are voracious. It was one of those surveys where we didn't find much (I remember digging hundreds of negative shovel tests), the hours were grueling, and we ate from a communal Crock-Pot. I vowed to never return to the Hiawatha. This proved to be a futile vow.

I started at CAS that fall and was exposed to a range of new ideas. I participated on an archaeological excavation at a late Iron Age Oppida site in Germany. My co-advisors for my master's at CAS were Peter Wells and Guy Gibbon. My master's thesis explored the ways the peoples of temperate Europe were perceived by Roman authors and how Roman culture shaped these observations. My thesis was strongly influenced by Wells's research and an ethnohistoric archaeology course I took with Janet Spector. I also took classes with Christine Hastorf, Ian Hodder, and Colin Renfrew.

I planned on taking a short hiatus from CAS and to return for my PhD, but was sidetracked by CRM. I ended up working in the private sector for 22 years, mostly with Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group (CCRG), which Don founded after Gilbert/Commonwealth stopped doing CRM. My first CRM job after CAS was, ironically, directing the Hiawatha survey!

During my CRM career I consistently worked with a core set of clients, specifically the national forests in Michigan and Wisconsin. There were other clients as well, but my long-term relationship with the U.S. Forest Service was unusual in CRM, where it is common to travel across the country doing projects for numerous clients. This allowed me to learn the cultural and natural resources of the region and to develop strong relationships with the archaeologists at these forests like John Franzen, Mark Bruhy, Eric Drake, and Troy Ferone.

My experience doing archaeological surveys and excavations in the north woods brought everything I had learned in class into focus and then some (Figure 3). I was involved with the entirety of projects from proposal through reporting as a principal investigator and project archaeologist. I began to see the relationship between natural ecology and the settings of different kinds of archaeological sites. I didn't realize it at the time, but I was formulating a dissertation while surveying the forest.

A series of events led me back to graduate school at MSU to pursue a PhD in 2006. First, Congress was making noise about cutting back the historic preservation legislation that

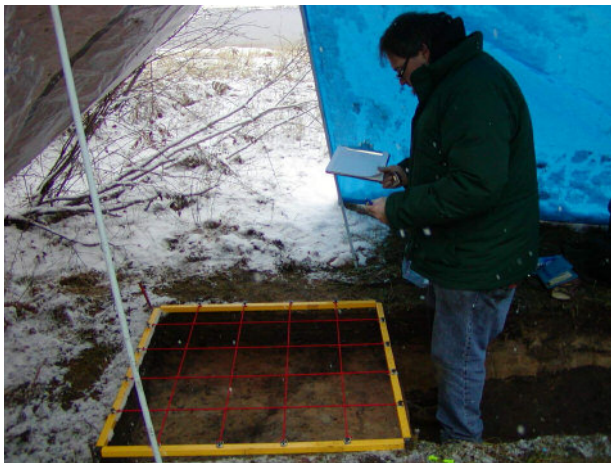


Figure 3. The tarps worked pretty well as wind breaks along the shore of Lake Superior in December 2005, but the field conditions were far from ideal. CRM can present some unique field schedules. Photo courtesy of James Montney.

formed the basis of CRM. Second, conversations with Bill Lovis made the idea seem feasible. Third, I realized that the archaeological data I was generating on the Hiawatha was ripe for a regional study.

I took classes at MSU, continued to work at CCRG, and developed a dissertation topic to explore Late Woodland settlement and subsistence in the UP. I had great classes at MSU with Helen Pollard, Jodie O’Gorman, Lynne Goldstein, Bob Hitchcock, and Bill Lovis. My guidance committee chair was Bill Lovis, who did a good job keeping me focused while encouraging me to “step up my game.” Additionally, John Franzen at the Hiawatha worked with me on developing mutually beneficial tasks within contract projects.

I was offered the position of Heritage Program Manager (Archaeologist) at the Chippewa National Forest (CNF) in northern Minnesota shortly after I defended my dissertation in 2014. My forest service colleagues Eric Drake and Troy Ferone told me about the position and encouraged me to apply. The position was appealing in that the Chippewa was in the north woods, and the archaeology was not a radical departure from that of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Another benefit was that the retiring archaeologist, Bill Yourd, would be there to ease the transition.

It’s difficult to describe a typical day on the job at the CNF because there really isn’t a typical day. I usually have a list of things I want to accomplish, only to have that derailed within

an hour of sitting at my desk. There are about 3,000 archaeological and historic sites within the forest and we identify more every year. These range from 10,000-year-old Native American sites to twentieth-century forest service buildings. My primary responsibility is to ensure forest service activities such as timber harvests or campground development do not impact those sites. I try to get into the field as often as possible—often to verify site locations or to do small-scale archaeological projects (Figure 4). I love working in the woods!

About 40% of the CNF falls within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Reservation (LLBO). As a result, I work closely with the LLBO Tribal Historic Preservation Office as well as their Heritage Sites Program. We are currently working together on a project that examines nineteenth-century Ojibwe homesites associated with the historic Leech Lake/Red Lake Trail. Projects like this have mutual significance to the LLBO and the CNF and reflect our shared approach to heritage resource management.

I am excited about the partnership opportunities that have presented themselves. In addition to the partnership with LLBO, CNF is working with the Superior National Forest on a project to improve our shared curation facilities. CNF has also begun a partnership with St. Cloud State University (SCSU) to provide students in their CRM graduate program internship opportunities where they gain real world experience. SCSU students have done archival research and prepared draft National Register forms, and we are planning a project for this summer that will involve SCSU, LLBO, and the CNF.



Figure 4. Shovel testing in a campground on the Chippewa National Forest in 2016. Photo courtesy of Craig Taylor.



My position with CNF also gives me the pleasure of coming home every evening. During my CRM days, I was often on the road for weeks at a time, which is hard on family life. I was sometimes able to bring my family along on field projects and allow them to “vacation” while I worked. Likewise, one of my daughters occasionally participated on projects as a volunteer. As good as those experiences were, it didn’t make up for missing events at home like youth sports, school concerts, and those unplanned moments and day-to-day interactions that make family life such a joy.

As I look over my career, it is clear that the path to my former and current positions was “a series of fortuitous events.” When I took the MSU field school in 1984, a career with the forest service was not on my radar. However, the groundwork was laid through the people I met who pointed me to the next stage. This process has continued to my position at the CNF and is probably still working in the background to reveal the next opportunity. Also, don’t let a bad experience in archaeology color your perspective—a bad field season on the Hiawatha for me ended up as a gateway to a dissertation. I thank all who played roles in my decision process toward a career in archaeology, as well as those who served as mentors and colleagues throughout my career.

Anyone going into archaeology should seriously consider working in the private and public sector. There are good opportunities with the federal government and some great archaeology. I believe in being open to options and seizing opportunities as they present themselves, wherever they may be.

—Sean Dunham ([seanbdunham@fs.fed.us](mailto:seanbdunham@fs.fed.us)) is the Heritage Program Manager/Forest Archaeologist at the Chippewa National Forest.



### How I Became a Highway Archaeologist

I proclaimed my professional aspirations of becoming an archaeologist at age seven. Growing up in rural Minnesota, I was surrounded by fields filled with Native American artifacts and woodlands that held abandoned homesteads. Every week I would visit the library and check out books on Mesoamerica and Egypt. I was an avid reader of *National Geographic* magazine stories about exotic people and faraway places. In one issue I found a centerfold of Ramses II. His mummy was so mesmerizing that I taped the Egyptian king on my bedroom door next to Billy Idol and John Stamos.

My first archaeological field experience came when I was 15 years old. My friend’s older sister was dating an anthropology student at Luther College. Since everyone knew I wanted to be an archaeologist when I grew up, they invited me to volunteer with them at Blood Run, a prehistoric site located on the border of South Dakota and Iowa. This is where I met my first archaeologist, Dr. L. Adrien Hannus, an anthropology professor from Augustana College. It was exactly like meeting a celebrity, and being on site with Dr. Hannus made traveling through a bone- and debitage-filled refuse pit that much more exciting.

Three years later, I was at Augustana College washing artifacts in Dr. Hannus’s basement laboratory. After two years in South Dakota, I transferred to the University of Minnesota and earned a bachelor of arts degree in anthropology. During the summer and holidays, I took every opportunity to find employment in the field. I held archaeological technician positions working for a contract firm in Wyoming, the National Park Service, and the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan. In the backyards of dead presidents, deserts, and dense forests are where I gained invaluable experience in all phases of archaeological investigation and site types. The field is where I built my foundation in archaeology methods and narrowed my research interest to historic-period archaeology. The people who lived here only 150 years ago interested me, and it was so easy to meet them through their familiar material culture, old photographs, and writings.

Once I graduated, I applied to several anthropology graduate programs and decided to work with David Brauner at Oregon State University (OSU) researching Fort Hoskins, a Civil War-era site. Once in the mountains of the Northwest, I navigated through the requirements for a master’s degree (MA) in anthropology. I taught for the university and packed as much field experience onto my vitae as time would allow working for cultural resource management (CRM) firms and the Willamette National Forest. I learned about Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Register of Historic Places in OSU’s applied anthropology program and while working with federal agencies.

Two years after obtaining my MA, I returned to school to earn a doctoral degree. Since I did not necessarily want to teach, many colleagues thought a PhD was a waste of time and money. While I did not wish to pursue a place in academia, I wanted a doctoral degree because it was a personal and public way to demonstrate my commitment to the discipline, and I did not want the absence of the degree to limit future career options. My biggest difficulty was that there were no doctoral programs in the Northwest in historic

archaeology. I searched for a department that could accommodate an archaeology focus without moving to the east coast. I found that the urban studies department at Portland State University (PSU) was interested in my academic pursuits and Ken Ames and Carl Abbott agreed to serve on my dissertation committee.

Luckily, I already had a background in anthropological theory from OSU, but at PSU I added urban history and theory to my academic portfolio. This new way of thinking about people and places broadened my understanding on the evolution of immigrant neighborhoods, and the rise and fall of extraction economies—an ideal approach for my dissertation on an urban mining town that went through boom and bust periods with various ethnic communities. In this environment I was also exposed to topics in transportation, social psychology, and planning. Since my education was tailored and unique, it forced me to become independent and self-motivated. In the end, my education was a conglomeration of community development, urban geography, and archaeology that gave me the perfect foundation for my future.

After graduation, I landed an archaeology position with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). Here, a team of engineers, environmental specialists, and cultural resource experts combine their findings, follow legal processes, and make decisions to deliver transportation projects that balance safety, community, and the environment. The technical side of this job allowed me to visit the entire state and interact with various stakeholders. In order to determine if archaeological surveys were needed, for example, I visited project areas and consulted with federally recognized tribes and other stakeholders. Each project presented a unique set of challenges that caused me to grow as an archaeologist and professional. I digested Section 106 and 4(f) on a daily basis, and this diet of cultural resources laws cemented my future as a highway archaeologist whose success hinged on balancing progress and preservation.

In order to fill my passion for research while at ODOT, I took an adjunct position at the University of Oregon (UO) where I was able to design and teach their first historical archaeology course and direct a field school. In addition, I secured funding through the Discovery Channel to carry out a survey at the Donner Party campsite in California. These research pursuits led to numerous papers, presentations, and a book.

After a year with UO, I took a position as the head of the cultural resources section for the Maryland Department of Transportation's State Highway Administration (SHA). In Maryland, the highway projects are fast and furious, result-

ing in data recovery projects with robust public outreach components. Here, there are ample opportunities for research, public outreach, and publications. Although our main mission is to consider the potential impacts on cultural resources from highway projects, I was given the opportunity to create and grow the department. We now have a public outreach program that is funded to carry out archaeological research, a right-of-way program that manages aboveground resources on our property, a historic bridge program, and a Native American consultation program. So in addition to complying with Section 106, we also have agency support for stewardship initiatives.

About a year into my position, I decided to start a family; Nicholas arrived soon thereafter (Figure 5). Instead of researching and writing, I now spend evenings on third grade homework and summer afternoons riding roller coasters. These changes are welcome and help me sustain a work-life balance. Admittedly, many of us find ourselves choosing between one or the other. In my situation, I found it possible to have both a family and career because I established a solid employment history in archaeology and completed my graduate education by the time I was 35 years old. Secondly, I have a partner who supports me in my career. This gives me the flexibility to put in the occasional late night at the office and to travel for my work. I believe it is possible to have both children and a career, but prepare to be flexible; sometimes you will need to pack the kid along for a conference or field project.



Figure 5. Nicholas at John Paul Jones's birthplace in Scotland. Photo courtesy of the author.



Figure 6. Julie excavating at the Indian Queen Tavern along U.S. 1 in Bladensburg, Maryland. Photo courtesy of Nichole Mutchie.

I usually take several weeks during the summer to direct archaeological projects along transportation landscapes. The places I investigate along the highway include everything from seventeenth-century plantations to shipwrecks (Figure 6). Currently, I am working on the Belvoir Plantation in Maryland and regularly engage with the descendants of enslaved African Americans who lived on the site 200 years ago. As part of the public outreach component of the project, I deliver public presentations and coordinate meetings and site tours with the local community and agencies. The most rewarding aspect of this work is watching it transform into a community project. This is the setting where you realize that archaeology is not just about artifacts, it is about people.

I am also responsible for managing archaeologists and architectural historians at SHA. I review contracts and invoices, oversee budgets, and sign correspondence. During complicated projects, I work closely with my staff to move through the Section 106 process. Although these times can be frustrating, they are also the most intellectually rewarding. A successful outcome on a complex highway project involves balancing political priorities, community desires, engineering, safety, environmental concerns, cultural resources, and budgets.

Although my professional needs are met, I also conduct research as an affiliate with UO at a late medieval tower house in southern Scotland. I also have the opportunity to participate in television documentaries, including *Time Team America*. When the director was beginning to assemble the cast, I suggested he consider Adrien Hannus as one of the archaeologists. Almost 20 years later, my professor and I reunited in North Carolina to search for the Lost Colony of Roanoke.

The advice I would give to someone interested in pursuing a similar career in archaeology is to search out every opportunity you can to participate in field and lab work as early in your career as possible. You need to spend summers working as an archaeological technician and becoming intimate with sun showers and low-budget motels. These experiences will solidify your commitment, give you a knowledge base to build upon, and connect you with people who will help you in the future. You must learn how to write; embrace peer review and improve. Move quickly through your academic training, but allow time for applied experiences. Gaining experience and an education early is imperative if you are a woman who chooses to balance family with a career. Furthermore, be kind to your colleagues and stay humble. Do not be afraid to move across the country for a new job; learning about a different time period and/or region will fuel your sense of inquiry and curiosity as your career evolves. Perhaps most importantly, share your discoveries with the public, descendant communities, and each other. This will contribute to the overall mission of anthropology and remind you why you chose to be an archaeologist.

—Julie Schablitsky ([jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us](mailto:jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us)) is the chief archaeologist for the Maryland Department of Transportation's State Highway Administration.





## Fear and Loathing in Academe: How I Became Director of a National Museum

One of my earliest memories is visiting the Army Medical Museum in Washington, DC, with my mother. The pathological and osteological specimens in the context of a museum had a profound impact on the course of my career. The summer I was 14, I visited the historical museum in Weaverville, California, which had a glass display case containing a Native American skeleton. I became fascinated by the bones and decided that I wanted to be an archaeologist.

When I was 17, I attended the National Science Foundation Program in Field Archaeology at Clarion State College in Pennsylvania. A summer of scraping dirt and sweating under the tutelage of Gustav Konitsky made me wonder about my career choice.

When I started college at the University of Chicago, I wanted to do Middle Eastern archaeology. Leslie Freeman took an interest in me and became my unofficial anthropology advisor. His support helped me through a tough academic program, but also led me to question my commitment to the Middle East.

The summer of 1976, I attended a field school at Kampsville, Illinois. Jane Buikstra directed excavations of two burial mounds on bluffs above the Illinois River. Another hot, buggy summer of shoveling fill caused me to wonder again about archaeology as a career. Jane and I have remained in contact ever since, and she has supported my career by writing letters of recommendation.

By the time I graduated from college, I was unsure about my future and decided to take time off. I bounced between unfulfilling jobs for two years, but also visited museums, read, and decided to study a literate Mesoamerican culture. That decision guided where I applied to graduate school and my choice to enroll at Penn State. Christine and I wed just before moving to State College in 1979.

Mentors in graduate school included William Sanders, David Webster, Bennett Dyke, James Hatch, George Milner, and sociologist Clifford Clogg. Frank Saul and George Arnelagos provided important off-campus osteological training. I became a father in 1983 and learned to think in 30-second bursts and write during my son's naps, between feedings, and late at night. I took interesting courses that I did not need to graduate and attended the 1985 Smithsonian Short

Course in Paleopathology taught by Donald Ortner. Faculty members encouraged me to publish a book chapter and two journal articles.

I held various part-time jobs but needed more stable income to help support my family. Graduate assistantships were sparse and it was unusual to get more than one per year, with the exception of the coordinator of the Anthropology Museum. This was a full-year assistantship, with the possibility of reappointment. I visited James Hatch, director of the museum, and expressed interest in exploring a museum career. He offered me the museum coordinator assistantship and, for two academic years and summers, I oversaw the museum's day-to-day operations. I loved it and marvel that I could focus on my research and complete my dissertation.

One reason I was a student for nine and a half years was fieldwork at the Maya site of Copán, Honduras, under William Sanders and David Webster. I was on a crew surveying the Copán River valley for three months in 1982. I directed excavations at two small, rural sites and undertook my dissertation research with a National Science Foundation dissertation improvement grant for six months in 1984. I returned in 1985 to complete my dissertation fieldwork. At Copán, I realized that what I liked about archaeology was directing projects, not digging.

My final year of graduate school, I was teaching as a part-time instructor, writing grant proposals, applying for jobs, and finishing my dissertation. I joked with my students that I was participating in a sleep deprivation experiment and, if I fell asleep during class, they should not wake me. The lack of sleep paid off. I finished writing my dissertation and



Figure 7. Stephen (far left) getting sunburned while filming a segment of the *Out of the Past* television series at Los Mangos, near Copán, Honduras. William Sanders is the man with the white beard standing to the right. Photo courtesy of Scott Zeleznik.

passed my defense in December 1988. My dissertation was a paleopathological and paleodemographic study of low-status Maya skeletons from Copán. In January 1989, I began six months of directing excavations at two elite sites near Copán (Figure 7). A U.S. Student Fulbright grant and a National Science Foundation research grant (with William Sanders) funded the project.

The job search did not go as well. I was offered a position as a physical anthropologist during my research project, but I had to turn it down. When I returned from Honduras, I had a doctorate and data and, like many of my peers, I believed my future lay in teaching. There were few museum openings for archaeologists. I applied for every teaching and museum position that fit my qualifications. Eventually, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society hired me as a paid curatorial intern. The internship taught me lessons about cataloging collections, which have paid off throughout my career. Later, Penn State hired me to coordinate research on teenage pregnancy and substance abuse. That job also paid off by helping me to develop my supervisory and negotiating skills.

At an American Anthropological Association conference, I saw a job posting for director of the Hudson Museum at the University of Maine. I was interviewing for teaching positions and almost did not take the opportunity to interview for the museum position, which I did not think was entry-level. However, I scheduled an interview, eventually interviewed on campus, and was offered the job, which I began in 1991.

I initiated my professional museum career as director, but my staff was small, so I also had to participate. My prior museum experience was critical to my job success (cataloging collections), but so was my teaching (offering classes), research (curating exhibits), grant writing (raising money), and directing (supervising others). Richard Emerick, emeritus director of the museum, became my mentor and helped me learn how to run a university museum. While I was director of the Hudson Museum, my field research shifted to analysis of skeletons from the Kaqchikel Maya capital of Iximché, Guatemala, and then to settlement survey of Mixtec Teozacoalco in Oaxaca, Mexico (Figure 8). David Reed and I coedited *Bones of the Maya*, the first book to bring together research on Maya skeletons by multiple scholars. I became vice president of the Maine Association of Museums and vice chair of the Maine State Museum Commission.

Museum directors typically do not stay at one museum for their entire careers. In my opinion, there are some underlying reasons. Initially, overcoming challenges is exhilarating, but then they begin to feel repetitious. Members of boards,



Figure 8. Stephen (right) and Mexican colleague José Leonardo López Zárte standing in the ball court at the Mixtec capital of Chiyo Cahmu, located on a mountain overlooking San Pedro Teozacoalco, Oaxaca. Photo courtesy of Ismael Vicente Cruz.

staffs, departments, and administrations increasingly become used to and ignore a director's calls to action. Directors inevitably make missteps that become hard to ignore. Museum directors can move into other directorships, become consultants, teach, or retire. Not many museums are interested in hiring a director to do anything else, because directors are better at giving orders than taking them.

One reason I left the University of Maine was that the administration did not support my field research. For more than 10 years I used evenings, weekends, and vacations for my research. During this period, Christine and I had our second child. Internal conflicts resulting from being a father, working at the museum full-time, and using my free time for research took a toll on me. I felt increasingly frustrated and worn out.

I left Maine to become director of the Museum of Anthropology at Wake Forest University in 2002. I brought my skill set to an institution with a different focus and challenges than the Hudson Museum. In general, I did the same tasks I had

done previously in a new setting, but now with the agreement that I could do my research on museum time. I continued my research at Teozacoalco and coauthored a book with C. Roger Nance and Barbara Borg, *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Iximché*. I continued my involvement with museum organizations as treasurer of the Southeastern Museums Conference and regional representative for the Association of Academic Museums and Galleries. I also began serving on SAA committees.

My satisfaction at Wake Forest decreased through time as I was unable to work with the faculty and administration to evolve the museum to fit my vision of what it could be. I became less committed to remaining within academe. My mother, who lived in Colorado, was becoming incapable of caring for herself, and Christine and I desired to move closer to her. I applied for museum positions based on geography and potential, rather than university affiliation and discipline. Unfortunately, my mother passed away before I landed a job near her.

I have been executive director of the National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum in Leadville, Colorado, since 2014. The organization has a congressional charter and national reputation. I am continuing my research at Teozacoalco and my involvement with professional organizations as vice president of the Mountain-Plains Museums Association and as a member of the SAA Committee on Museums, Collections, and Curation.

This is my first job without a “safety net.” Colleges and universities will usually pay their museums’ utilities and staff salaries, unless the museums become untethered from their academic mission. An independent museum must endeavor to maintain cash-flows while remaining true to its mission. The challenges I now face are different than previously. However, I believe the skills I developed and honed through academic training and successive moves have prepared me for this current phase of my career.

My advice to anyone thinking about archaeology as a career is this: Learn something from every opportunity you are offered and detour you take, get as broad an education as possible, and do not fret too much if your career leads you in unexpected directions.

—Stephen L. Whittington ([director@mininghalloffame.org](mailto:director@mininghalloffame.org)) is the executive director of the National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum in Leadville, Colorado.



## Archaeology: Why I Love It and How I Make It Work for Me

I literally just had to count on my fingers to find out how long I’ve been doing archaeology. Coming up on 10 years this June. It’s been long enough that I couldn’t quite remember, and yet I remember everything about it. Funny how the brain works like that. I’ve wanted to be an archaeologist since I was a little kid. I grew up camping with my family and hiking all over the American Southwest—being outdoors and exploring seemed like second nature. I begged my mom for a subscription to *Archaeology* magazine, and spent a majority of my high school afternoons poring over the pages and learning about fantastic discoveries from across the globe. Classic nerd, I know.

After receiving a scholarship to the University of Utah, I wasted no time in declaring anthropology as my major. Looking back, I realize I was hungry. I wanted to get my hands dirty and get as involved as I could with anything old or ancient. My opportunity came after a lecture led by the lovely Professor Joan Brenner-Coltrain. She spoke about the evolution of early man and showed off some flashy castings of early hominid skulls. Maybe it was all the talk about evolution, or maybe it was the long-winded names of these early species, but something switched inside me, and after class I plowed down the aisle and asked how I could get more involved. She kindly directed me to the Archaeology Center on campus and thus began my love affair with archaeology.

I started out doing data entry for the Range Creek Field School, entering photo log information, typing up GPS logs, labeling artifacts, and writing on photos. I was under the direction of Dr. Shannon Boomgarden, and eventually Dr. Duncan Metcalfe, both of whom answered all my stupid questions and really acted as guiding forces in my archaeological career. I was encouraged to attend the field school at Range Creek—and from there, it was all over. But by all over, I mean just beginning. Once I had a taste of fieldwork, it was in my blood. In my bones. There is something so raw and fantastic about wandering in the wilderness. It’s the connection you make with the land, but it’s also the connection you make with the past. Being able to walk onto a site and know you are probably the first person to step there since it was abandoned is an indescribable feeling.

In 2007, I was accepted into the anthropology graduate program at the University of Utah. Dr. Metcalfe must have liked something about what I was doing because I was invited





Figure 9. Jamie recording a historic campsite site in eastern Utah. Photo courtesy of the author.

back to Range Creek as a teaching assistant. Those were honestly some of the best years of my life. I made fantastic friends, explored the rugged terrain of the Tavaputs Plateau, and started to develop my teaching skills (Figure 9). The winter of 2007/2008 was also a banner year for powder. Long story short, I started to let school slide while I myself was sliding down mountains on my snowboard. It wasn't until I was sitting in a graduate seminar meeting with Dr. Metcalfe that he called me out. He basically told me—in the nicest way possible—what a disappointment I had become and that if I was to take my master's exams at this pace, he would fail me. His words cut faster than a punch to the stomach, but to this day I am so grateful that he said them. I knew deep down that I was capable of being a much better student, and that failure was not an option. And in 2010, when I took my master's exams and received a high pass from my graduate committee, I knew that it was due in part to that push from Dr. Metcalfe.

Regarding my professional career, I had this notion that you start at the bottom and then work your way to the top. So I

spent time as a monitor, and a lab technician, and then a field technician, and then a project manager/principal investigator, and you know what? I didn't like where I ended up. I was dealing with clients and budgets and business development and had completely lost all the reasons why I ended up doing archaeology in the first place. Now this is normal, and I would say most archaeologists experience this disillusionment at some point in their careers. And it goes one of two ways—you figure out a way to be happy as an archaeologist, or you find a new career path.

For me, finding happiness with archaeology meant forging my own path. I was at the point in my life where I didn't want to be traveling all the time, and I didn't want to be grinding away in a position that sparked zero passion within me. Knowing I wanted a husband and a family and knowing I still wanted my fingers in the archaeological pot—so to speak—I grabbed hold of the reigns and took back control of my life. I let colleagues know what I wanted and what I was looking for, and I swear by putting those intentions out into the universe, the right jobs just sort of found me. I still practice archaeology and am currently a field manager for SWCA Environmental Consultants and the program director for Project Discovery, a nonprofit archaeology education project based out of Salt Lake City, Utah. I could be doing a million different jobs, but these are the ones that best suit me and my particular set of skills (Figure 10).

Am I overqualified to be a field manager? Yes. But as a field manager I am responsible for field operations, management of field and survey crews, management of field data, and the drafting and finalization of site forms and reports. And in this position, archaeology is still tangible for me. I know why



Figure 10. Jamie excited about a pictograph panel in western Colorado. Photo courtesy of the author.

I love it, and why documentation and protection of sites is so important.

With Project Discovery I am able to harness my passion for archaeology and teach it to others. As a program director I work primarily with high school-aged students and through a series of lectures, labs, and field experiences, teach them how to be stewards of the past. It is my belief that by educating these kids, I am instilling within them a sense of ownership—ownership of our collective past. Take a look in any local newspaper over the past year and you're bound to come across an article highlighting vandalism or looting or defacement of an archaeological property. Some of those acts were intentionally malicious, but I feel like a majority of them were products of ignorance. My goal (and the goal of Project Discovery) is to battle this ignorance through education.

I believe so strongly in archaeological education and public outreach that I ended up creating a website and blog to serve as my platform. I write stories, post pictures, share experiences, and make videos that I think will provide some insight into what we do as archaeologists. Is all my content gold? No. In fact, I'm pretty sure I have a couple posts that only my husband or grandparents have read. But that's OK because for every piece of crappy content, there's a good one too. I wrote a blog titled "Why Taking Arrowheads Is Bad" and was blown away by the number of comments and e-mails I received. Do I think my post changed everyone's mind on looting? No. But I do think that by putting content such as this out into the world, it brings archaeology to the forefront in people's minds and maybe someone, just one person, will act differently the next time they happen to stumble across, say, a Clovis Point.

Success in archaeology doesn't have to be thought of in terms of a bottom-to-the-top approach, but rather a cyclical progression of all your academic skills and professional experiences. Just because you're qualified for a high-level position doesn't mean you have to take it, and just because you are in a high-level position doesn't mean you know everything. A good archaeologist is never done learning and never stops asking questions. I have three pieces of advice for aspiring archaeologists. First, seize every available opportunity to volunteer and get involved. New experiences will enhance your skill set and will make you a more diverse job candidate. Second, build a professional network. Archaeology is a rather small community and the more connections you can make, the better. The folks in your professional network can help you find jobs, write letters of recommendation, provide research opportunities, act as mentors, etc. Never burn bridges or leave a position on bad terms—it will come back to haunt

you. Trust me. And third, keep in mind that archaeology isn't just fieldwork. There are so many different facets to archaeology that can be just as rewarding and intriguing as fieldwork. It's up to you to figure out where your strengths are and what your professional goal is. Because at the end of the day, we do archaeology because we love it, not because we're going to get rich doing it.

—*Jamie Stott is a field manager for SWCA Environmental Consultants and the program director for Project Discovery, a nonprofit archaeology education project. You can find Jamie at [www.JamieStott.com](http://www.JamieStott.com), [info@jamiestott.com](mailto:info@jamiestott.com), and on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/jamieclarkstott](http://www.facebook.com/jamieclarkstott)), YouTube ([www.youtube.com/user/jamieclarkstott](http://www.youtube.com/user/jamieclarkstott)), and Twitter (@jamiestott\_).*



### Áhki Wuyitupóhtam (The Land Is Sacred): A Career in the Sacred

The word *archaeology* always fascinated me, yet at the same time it also made me cringe. I always liked the way the earth felt, the smell, the warmth, and the grit. As a child, I remember playing in the woods thinking about those who came before me. I imagined a hunting party that might have stopped for a night on a hill a thousand years ago. I imagined them reworking their tools before they moved on. When I became an adult, I began to think of those who would come after me. Will these woods, where I played as a child, remain undisturbed? Will sacred areas be preserved for my children's children, or will we gather around a power station to tell my grandchildren creation stories?

My view of archaeology, development, and consultation changed when I graduated high school. I remember hearing about the Oka Crisis. The Oka Crisis involved the Mohawk people and the town of Oka, Quebec. It was a dispute over an expansion of a golf course that would impact a traditional Mohawk burial ground. I cringed about the possible desecration of Indian burials. Soon after the Oka Crisis in Quebec, the Lakota Sioux in South Dakota were facing their own crisis. Tensions between the Lakota and the federal government grew during consultation about turning the Wounded Knee massacre site into a national park. This news inspired me to get on a Greyhound bus and do my part to protect the site on the front lines. These two specific events impacted me and helped to mold me for my future work in Tribal Historic Preservation.

I was preoccupied with thoughts about consultation. How could tribal governments, indigenous people, archaeologists, and the federal government work through these difficult confrontations? Is it possible for these groups of people, with different viewpoints, to understand each other?

To indigenous archaeologists, there are spiritual implications due to the disturbance of the land and the taking of objects from our mother earth. It was this conflict between science and spirituality that became a theme of central importance to me. Indigenous people have a connection to the land; we come from the land, we learn from it, we care for it, and we return to it. We respect the land. When we take from it, we always give back to it. We should never take from the land without giving thanks. These are the values that I have carried with me as an indigenous archaeologist. When artifacts are removed from the earth (our mother), from that space and time, we give back to her with an offering or prayer. The past is not gone but a part of the spiritual present.

I was born an indigenous person in Colombia and adopted out to live in the United States. I grew up going to powwows and was raised Jewish. Once old enough, I had an opportunity to do archaeology in Israel. My fascination for archaeology was sparked again by working at Caesarea Maritima, King Herod's Palace. Thousands of artifacts were recovered at the site, and each one intrigued me. However, human remains were also excavated, and the disturbance of those burials upset me.

Because of my conflicting feelings about archaeology, I decided to focus on anthropology in college. I attended Central Connecticut State University where my studies included all anthropology subfields. Dr. Kenneth Feder was my archaeology professor at CCSU. We discovered that we both had wanted to grow up to be a triceratops when we were young. Unfortunately, my dream to become a herbivorous dinosaur was not to be, so I decided to pursue a more practical career path.

After applying to many museums and to several Indian tribes, I was offered a position with the Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut. My position as a cultural programs coordinator involved all aspects of anthropology. It included Native art, music, dance, and language. I planned powwows, learned and taught the Mohegan language, developed community outreach programs, and gave presentations and performances. I conducted tours of important cultural sites, and I assisted in tribal ceremonies. I also collaborated with the Mohegan museum, archaeology department, and library archives, and conducted research and wrote various articles. I



Figure 11. Jay (second from front) and 12 representatives from six New England tribes paddle the dugout canoe in the Mystic River. Photo courtesy of Dave Robinson.

enjoy experimental archaeology and use traditional techniques based on traditions, oral history, and archaeology to replicate past lifeways. In my spare time, I built wetus/wigwams and often volunteered with my wife and her people, the Mashantucket Pequot, across the river. I also assisted in the project “Reclaiming the Waterways: Mission Mishoon—The Dugout Canoe of the Pequots”: we used a traditional method of burning and hand scraping to construct the largest dugout canoe (36 feet) made in over 200 years (Figure 11).

In 2012, the Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was formed. By 2012, I had been working as cultural programs coordinator for 13 years. My interest in historic preservation led me to transfer departments. I became the archaeology field supervisor for the Mohegan THPO archaeology department. One of my goals in becoming the archaeology field supervisor was to learn and promote the process of protecting traditional sites on and off reservation land.

As the archaeology field supervisor my duties vary. On the THPO side, I am a Native American Tribal Representative on federally funded projects pursuant to Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act to protect tribal cultural sites. We ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development. This includes conducting walkovers of sites, monitoring archaeology done by cultural resource management firms and assisting the THPO on consultation with federal agencies; project proponents; and state, tribal, and local governments. We often meet with neighboring tribes throughout the East Coast. As Native people, we know our traditional cultural properties. For example, we know where a giant once stepped and formed a river. This type of information may not necessarily be known by archaeologists making the Native perspective important during consultation.



On the archaeology side, I conduct surveys and map stone features on the landscape. On these surveys I'll note potential medicinal plant species as well as potential environmental and wildlife impacts on a project. I analyze and process artifacts and soil samples and become an educator and conduct outreach programs for the tribal community (Figure 12). I also supervise the archaeology field school, seasonal interns, and field technicians. During the field school I act as a cultural advisor, integrating indigenous ideology, tribal tradition, and cultural protocol into the program. The field school is a tribal based program rather than a university program. "The field school brings together students and staff of diverse backgrounds to learn about colonial history, Mohegan history and heritage, the history of North American archaeology, and—not least important—the often-troubled relationship between archaeologists and indigenous communities" (Craig Cipolla, Mohegan Archaeological Field School, Connecticut [U.S.], Course packet, p. 1, 2016). As Mohegan tribal member and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer James Quinn states, "We are quite capable of telling our own story, in our own way. It is direct expression and exercise of our sovereignty as a tribal nation" (Quinn, personal communication 2012).

I believe that my most memorable experience is still to come. In January 2017, I will be returning to my people in Colombia and joining Dr. Santiago Giraldo on preserving the sacred Ciudad Perdida. This site is preserved and protected



Figure 12. Jay analyzing Mohegan Shantok pottery. Photo courtesy of Jessica Marie Long.

with, for, and by indigenous people, the Kogi/Arhuaco. I hope to develop an intertribal archaeology program that will bring indigenous people from different groups to learn about the preservation programs of other tribes. I hope to share with and bring people together to learn archaeological methods and conservation plans and to help them become aware of environmental concerns and sociopolitical issues facing different tribal groups.

The lure and fascination of archaeology often is in the adventure and danger. In Israel, we once had to evacuate the site for a week because of war jets with missiles that were flying over us. That was easy as we just rode camels in the desert and lived with the nomadic Bedouin until it was safe to return. That may sound dangerous to some people, but it was minimal when compared to a bloodsucking arachnid, the deer tick. In the northeastern United States, the deer tick, and the disease it carries, can be highly dangerous. Trying to avoid tick-infested areas is impossible when you work in the New England woods nine months out of the year.

Over the years I have continued to balance science and spirituality in order to justify archaeology. I have seen sacred areas destroyed by vandalism, archaeology, development, or natural disasters. I feel that in my current position, with my knowledge and experience, I am better able to help protect these areas. I feel that I am a part of protecting the sacred. I am honored to care for our ancestors and protect our sacred spaces for the future.

Tribal consultation is crucial if we are all to come together. For example, the Dakota Access Pipeline Project has damaged sacred stone formations and burials and will very likely contaminate the water for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Tribal consultation broke down. This is what keeps me in archaeology and tribal historic preservation. I continue to fight for our right for input as indigenous people. Another aspect of my job that I love is being able to work outdoors. *Backpacker* magazine names archaeologist as one of the top ten outdoor jobs in 2016. I am happy to be a member of the Society for American Archaeology's Native American Relations Committee because I have found other archaeologists who feel the way that I do.

—Jay Levy ([jlevy@moheganmail.com](mailto:jlevy@moheganmail.com)) is the archaeology field supervisor for the Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut, Tribal Historic Preservation Office.



## Doing Your Heart's Work

I was born in Bar Harbor and spent my first 18 years in Downeast Maine. My father had moved into the area in the mid-1970s from New Jersey and met my mother who had deep Downeast roots, being of Native American (Mi'kmaq) and Norwegian descent. It was her family, particularly her parents and aunties, with whom I spent most of my time growing up (Figure 13). The stories they shared about the area and our family instilled a strong sense of connection and respect for the landscape and its history in me.

After high school, I elected to attend Beloit College in Wisconsin. The decision was an easy one, as Beloit recruited me to play collegiate baseball and soccer. It ended up being the perfect fit given my interests, as Beloit has one of the top-rated undergraduate anthropology programs in the United States. It was here that I met my first mentor, Dr. Robert Salzer.

I developed a friendship with Dr. Salzer and his partner, Dr. Grace Rajnovich, while participating on the Gottschall Rockshelter Research Project. This project was dedicated to providing the "scientific" or evidentiary linkage to support the



Figure 13. From left to right: Grandma Lela holding Tippi the dog, Lela's twin sister Auntie Lily, Aaron, and Auntie Mickey. Photo courtesy of Ben Naumann.

Ho-Chunk Nation's claim that their ancestors had built the effigy mounds. Dr. Salzer, an adopted Potawatomie trained under W. W. Taylor, was sensitive and respectful of the claim, as was Dr. Rajnovich, a Canadian archaeologist who had worked extensively with Canadian Cree First Nations in the Rainy River area. They, along with geoarchaeologist Dr. William Gartner, established a research environment utilizing a hybrid cognitive/contextual approach that interwove archaeological data, ethnographic information, and direct testimony from tribal elders into a compelling argument (Salzer and Rajnovich 2000).

This type of research was the opposite of the dominant research paradigm of the mid-1990s (Preucel 2006), and it was an approach I felt compelled to engage. I spent a decade assisting with this project and would eventually conduct a descriptive analysis of the site's lithic assemblage as part of my master of arts degree at Michigan State University (MSU). This would have never come to fruition if it were not for another of my mentors, Dr. William Lovis. He forced me to approach issues not only from a contextualized standpoint but also from a scientific one. He challenged the analytical and logical bases of my arguments, which enabled me to become a more critical thinker and a better writer.

After MSU, I spent the next couple of years working for private cultural resource management (CRM) firms in Wisconsin and Texas, and teaching as an adjunct faculty member at both St. Mary's College and Indiana University in South Bend. Quickly frustrated by the corporate mind-set of CRM work and the lack of upward mobility as an adjunct, I opted to return to academia to pursue a PhD.

I was accepted into the University of Washington's (UW) program to study under another of my mentors, Dr. Angela Close. Shortly thereafter, I started working in my spare time for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle. I mostly reviewed permit applications and assessed project compliance with applicable cultural resource law. A few years later, I earned a second MA and met my cousin-brother Randy Lewis, a Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) tribal elder and activist, through my Corps mentor, Mr. Lawr Salo.

After copious amounts of coffee and a daylong conversation in the Burke Museum café, Uncle Randy recruited me to apply for a vacancy in the CCT History/Archaeology Program (Figure 14). I did and was hired into my current position. I have learned much under the direction of the CCT Business Council, Guy Moura (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer), Jackie Cook (Collections Manager and Repatriation



Specialist), and numerous other departmental colleagues, tribal elders, and members. It has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

As an archaeologist of tribal descent working in a tribal cultural heritage office, I use and continually expand on all of the skills acquired from my prior experiences to help protect tribal sovereignty and cultural resources. There is no typical day in the office as I assist in the recovery of inadvertently discovered human remains, salvage eroding features, conduct public education/outreach, serve as principal investigator for the Chief Joseph Dam and Wells Dam hydroelectric projects, write reports, identify and protect traditional use area, and help train tribal members. I continuously work on trying to solve issues ranging from employee retention, supporting tribal member advanced degree production, satisfying contractual obligations, and engaging in productive and meaningful consultation.

The consultation process, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, is one of the more potentially contentious parts of the position. It typically includes a review of an undertaking and its area of potential effect, an assessment of potential effects to any cultural resource, and plans for how to mitigate for any such effects. It is a process predicated on open communication between parties, but sometimes that process can become derailed as in the cases of Standing Rock and the Ancient One (a.k.a. Kennewick Man). While most consultation never reaches such contention, the possibility of it doing so is never too far away, especially for our office that engages in consultation for projects spanning across nearly one billion acres of traditional territory ([www.colvilletribes.com](http://www.colvilletribes.com)).

While my career path has been a circuitous journey, I have learned a great deal about life and archaeology. For me, I was unable to strike a good balance between life, the academy, and work during my pursuit of advanced degrees. I found myself being selfish with my time and mental space during this period, which tended to isolate me from personal relationships. It has only been after completing most of my schooling and starting a family that I have struck a better balance. Be careful of this pitfall, as I have come to realize now that the academy is partly designed to isolate the individual.

Second, there is no substitute for firsthand experience. Anyone contemplating becoming involved in cultural heritage management should not limit themselves and experiences to archaeology. Cast a wide net and engage in cultural anthropology, cultural geography, history, linguistics, physical anthropology, sociology, etc. Remember, archaeology is part



Figure 14. Cooking salmon in Pateros, Washington, for Carlton Complex Wildfire Benefit (left to right: Shelby Miller-Poole a.k.a. “Handsome Boy,” Aaron, Randy Lewis). Photo courtesy of Madeline Naumann.

of the humanities, and thereby is dedicated to the study of the human experience. Archaeology studies the human experience through the proxy of material culture, and it is therefore just the study of things. It is only by gaining an understanding of the range of human behavior that you will come to better understanding what it is you are doing and why.

Third, as I have tried to illustrate, cultural heritage management is not performed in a vacuum. I have met many different advisors, mentors, friends, and colleagues to this point who I truly value. I have mentioned some in this piece, but please be aware that there are many more. Also understand there will be those who will attempt to put roadblocks in my



path, and you will likewise experience both. My advice is to be sure to assess the situation and relationship before making any decisions. But, if it appears there is no path forward, then figure out how to go around them, as this will save you time and energy in the end.

Lastly, forever be a student and continually build your skill sets. I am constantly learning something new that then can be applied to help solve complex issues and contribute to heritage management. A productive way to do this is to periodically reflect on the tools you need to do the work you visualize, and then figure out how to obtain them. Examples of areas to build skills include, but are not limited to, accounting, fieldwork, theory, history of archaeology, methods, laboratory analysis, geospatial software and analysis, interacting with the public, teaching, statistics, managing large and varied data sets, public speaking, effective presentation of information, and writing. Also, don't be afraid to be creative and try to borrow from other fields, archaeology has done this for a long time as it has rarely developed its own methods.

I had little prior exposure to archaeology before attending Beloit College other than knowing I had a passion for connecting the present to the past. After taking several classes and participating in my first field experience, I realized archaeology, and then later cultural heritage management, was a profession to which I could dedicate my life's pursuit because it focuses on that connection. As you go through your life's adventure, listen to your heart. Periodically stop and ask yourself why you want to do this work. If your heart is telling you something else, then follow it; otherwise you could end up harming yourself and/or potentially others. By having followed my heart, I find myself contributing to the largest cultural heritage program in Indian County and doing rewarding work. Follow yours, and you too will find a valuable life's pursuit.

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—Aaron Naumann ([aaron.naumann@colvilletribes.com](mailto:aaron.naumann@colvilletribes.com)) is a senior archaeologist with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.



### I Wouldn't Want to Do Anything Else

When I was 14 years old, my martial arts instructor, who was also an anthropology student at the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia, asked for “volunteers” at the excavation he was running in the outskirts of Bogotá during summer break. My brother and I ended up working at this site known as El Cerrito during that field season. It was a lot of hard work, yet we found caches of offerings with gold figurines, emeralds, and votive pottery vessels, and to this day it is the only Muisca ritual site that has been excavated and analyzed. It was then that I decided that I wanted to be an archaeologist.

The Colombian-American anthropologist who inspired me was John McBride, and he became my first mentor. He has always been extremely generous with his knowledge, so not only did he teach me about excavation and context interpretation, but also taught me knapping and the backcountry skills needed to work in rural Colombia. More than anyone else, he instilled in me a love for anthropology and a fascination with the past that have guided my professional life.

I went on to study anthropology as an undergraduate at the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia. It was then a professional degree requiring lots of fieldwork. We spent all of our sixth semester out in the field, and if we chose the archaeology track, also designed a thesis project that involved excavation. By this time I was working with Carl Langebaek (Universidad de los Andes) at Tierradentro Archaeological Park in southwestern Colombia, so I tested Dean Arnold's exploitable threshold model among contemporary potters and then continued to work with the Tierradentro Archaeological Project for my thesis. With my friend Andrea Cuellar (now at the University of Lethbridge, Canada), we set up a comparative project and excavated the largest and smallest domestic terraces of a village dating to the Regional Classic Period. We spent three and a half months living in Tierradentro, where all we did was eat, live, and breathe archaeology, until we were actually quite sick of it.

That said, living for such a long time within an archaeological park provided me with incredible training in park management, especially because I ended up running errands for the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH), which runs four archaeological parks and handles all archaeological research permits, project oversight, and approval nationwide.

After graduation and some time doing CRM work, I applied to graduate school in the United States and was not accepted into any of the PhD programs I had applied for! Nevertheless, I was accepted into the Master of Arts Program in Social Sciences at the University of Chicago where I began working on the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, or more specifically on the Tairona polities and Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida Archaeological Park.

After finishing my MA with a focus on the history of Tairona archaeology, I moved back to Colombia and in 2000 was hired by the ICANH as a research archaeologist at Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida Archaeological Park. At the time, the 15-mile trail into Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida was under paramilitary control, with coca fields growing placidly far up into the mountain. I remember the terrible uncertainty of not knowing if I was going to make it home after each trip into the park.

A year later I applied again to PhD programs and was accepted at the University of Chicago, where I met many close friends and colleagues, as well as professors who would be incredibly influential on my work such as Alan Kolata, Michael Dietler, and Adam Smith. The ICANH provided me with a three-year leave of absence to complete my academic residence at Chicago, after which I moved back to conduct fieldwork for my dissertation on Pueblito and Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida and continue to work for the ICANH.

In 2006, I was named director-in-charge of the Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida Archaeological Park and archaeology coordinator for the ICANH and was given the responsibility of getting the park back into working order. We had just gone through three complicated years of paramilitary violence and a kidnapping of eight foreign tourists by the ELN (Ejército de Liberación Nacional) guerrilla group at the park. The ICANH had been forced to pull out all park rangers, practically abandoning it during this time. It was a very complex situation, compounded by the fact that we had to fix up facilities and hire new rangers, all on a shoestring budget. Most of what I learned about managing and preserving an isolated, back-country archaeological park in a conflict-ridden area I owe to my good friend Septimio Martínez, who has been the park's administrator since 1998.

No education program can actually train you in all the complexities and intricacies of running research, conservation, community development, and heritage management programs at a site such as this one; it requires a long, hard, and enlightening apprenticeship on the ground, as well as much reading outside of the archaeological comfort zone. Additional training regarding the social, political, historic, and

economic importance of a site such as Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida has been provided via ongoing discussions with Kogi and Wiwa indigenous authorities and friends; the guides who bring in tourists from all parts of the world; the muleteers who take care that our equipment, supplies, and food arrive in one piece; the lodge owners on the trail; and the team of park rangers and conservators who take care of the park. In this sense, it is an anthropologically informed approach to archaeology, conservation, heritage management, and community development. I have also learned invaluable lessons from a great number of friends who are wildlife biologists, architects, bridge builders, environmental educators, sanitation engineers, and agricultural scientists with whom we have developed joint projects in the area.

It was due to these efforts at getting Ciudad Perdida back up and running that I became involved with the Global Heritage Fund (GHF), the nonprofit conservation organization for which I currently work. In 2008, the park received a pilot project grant from the GHF to be used in renovating personnel facilities and infrastructure. I resigned from the ICANH at the end of 2008 and headed back to the United States to write up my dissertation and accompany my wife as she completed her own graduate studies in wildlife conservation education. At that time the GHF asked me to draft a full project proposal setting down at least seven years of research, conservation, and community development work that needed to be completed to ensure the park's sustainability in the medium term. The project was accepted, and twenty days after defending my dissertation in December of 2009, I was back in Colombia working for the Global Heritage Fund. One of the aspects that I really liked was the emphasis on community-led development, something that allowed me to give back to my indigenous and campesino friends and repay them for their generosity.

Throughout the year I move back and forth between Bogotá (where our Latin America offices are located) and the park. I also travel to different parts of the Americas to scout out possible projects involving archaeological or architectural heritage protection. While at our offices, I spend my time drafting grant proposals for research, conservation, or community development projects. I also write reports, book chapters, or articles, and attend meetings with our conservation team, funders, other NGOs, and government institutions. Now and then I also teach courses at local universities. During the summers I run an archaeology and conservation field school at the site. Traveling as much as I do, while in Bogotá I try and spend as much time as possible with my two sons, my wife, and extended family and friends (Figure 15).



Figure 15. With my wife, Natalia Sanz de Santamaría, and my son Martín at the Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida Park on a trip in December of 2015. Martín finally got to see his dad's office and meet everyone. Photo courtesy of the author.

A typical day on the trail toward the park involves countless five-minute meetings with indigenous and campesino friends to discuss some aspect of the projects we are running. Grants from USAID, GHF donors, and Colombian foundations have allowed us to build a suspension bridge over a river, improve a lodge owned by an indigenous family, provide wilderness first-aid training for the guides, carry out biodiversity and wildlife evaluations, build a health post for the indigenous town, and do conservation work every year since 2010, among many other activities.

There are so many rewarding aspects of my job that describing them reads a bit like a wish list come true. I get to work for most of the year at a fabulous archaeological park where I also conduct research. An added bonus is that I get to give back to people who are like family and who care as much as I do about what happens to a Tairona town built 1,400 years ago. I have been given the chance to actually do a great number of things aimed at ensuring it is preserved and protected. I also do a lot of trail running, swim in pristine rivers, and spend time outdoors sleeping in the forest.

Despite all the joys, there are many challenges involved, such as “zombie” development projects, massive amounts of bureaucratic red tape, conflict, and insufficient funds. Zom-

bie projects are perhaps the most difficult to deal with and tend to be development projects that involve building infrastructure within the protected area such as cable cars, roads, or hotels. They are zombie-like because no matter how many times the ICANH, the Colombian Park Service, NGOs, indigenous authorities, peasant councils, and environmental activists shoot them down, someone always manages to revive them. To date, none have been successful, but every few years they rise anew and terrorize everyone involved.

There are indeed many ways of being an archaeologist, and my particular career path has unfolded mostly within the public and nonprofit sectors and outside of academia. This has allowed me to have a significant, and hopefully positive, impact on Teyuna-Ciudad Perdida Archaeological Park, government institutions, and the indigenous and campesino communities in the area. I love what I do and cannot think of a better way of spending my time. My advice to anyone wanting to become an archaeologist usually entails focusing on gaining, through formal and informal education, the various skills required to be successful, especially those lying outside their comfort zone. I find it increasingly important to push my own students toward gaining a wide and variegated skill set that will help them navigate the complex sociopolitical contexts in which we work. But more importantly, to love and enjoy what they do, for it is a privilege reserved to comparatively few people in the world.

—Santiago Giraldo ([sgiraldo@globalheritagefund.org](mailto:sgiraldo@globalheritagefund.org)) is the director for Latin America at the Global Heritage Fund.



### Making the World a Better Place One Public Archaeology Program at a Time

After graduating from Cornell College with a degree in education I knew I wanted to travel, teach kids, and make the world a better place—not many jobs can offer that. Peace Corps deadlines had passed so the next best option seemed to be working as an ESL teacher in Asia. My journey started in Taiwan, but over the course of a year I migrated to Nepal and took up with a band of kickboxers. That’s when I found myself in Kathmandu, listening to a friend tell me about an archaeological dig by a Japanese crew in Lumbini, home of Buddha’s birthplace. A group of us traveled by motorcycle to see for ourselves and within a year I returned to the States, took my first archaeology class, and ambitiously prepared to apply for graduate school.



The University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics gave me my first job with benefits as a secretary for researchers in infectious diseases. By day, I developed administrative, conference planning, lecture coordinating, and office management skills. By night, I took classes in the anthropology department. John Doershuk, now Iowa State Archaeologist, taught my first archaeology class. Larry Zimmerman prepared us to battle nonsense on the newly established World Wide Web in his *Fantastic Archaeology: Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries* course. I was deeply impacted by Kenneth Feder's advice from our readings: "Belief in nonsense can be dangerous" (1999:13). Challenging false perceptions of past cultures and maintaining skepticism are skills archaeologists use to combat racism. In 1999, as the time for grad school applications arrived, it was Larry who suggested I give East Carolina University (ECU) a look. He knew a professor there named Charlie Ewen and thought we'd get along.

Charlie Ewen and ECU proved to be a good fit. There I had the opportunity to specialize in historical and public archaeology. Early in my graduate career, I knew that my thesis should focus on a public archaeology project. At the time, the anthropology department announced a new internship option for master's students, and I was the first to opt in. Patricia Samford served as my internship advisor at Tryon Palace Historic Site and Gardens in New Bern, where I participated in the field school, developed public programs as part of my internship, and later consulted on education programs. It was unclear to me how the internship option would be perceived by future academic departments or RPA, so I also wrote and defended a thesis in 2001 based on my internship experiences, which included a critical look at mock digs.

My first job in archaeology was for the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS), jointly administered by the University of Kentucky (UK) and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC). Kim McBride (UK) and David Pollack (KHC) codirected KAS, and while sharing a passion for public archaeology, showed me it could be administered in different ways. Gwynn Henderson, Jay Stottman, Eric Schlarb, Nikki Mills, Lori Stahlgren, and the entire McBride clan became great sources of inspiration and friendship, and collectively shared a zeal for making the world a better place through archaeology.

Themes emerged in my work in Kentucky that remain central to my current work in Florida, including preserving historic cemeteries, assessing archaeology education programs, and helping local governments navigate cultural resource processes. Starting with the Frankfort Cemetery project in 2002, I gained greater appreciation for keeping monuments

in place aboveground. It was the largest mobilization of archaeologists in response to a historic cemetery crisis during my time in Kentucky, wherein over 600 human burials had to be moved very quickly in advance of construction in the state capital. It made a huge impression on me to be the caretaker of human remains, to analyze the coffin hardware and personal objects from unrepresented people in Kentucky history, and prepare the collection for reinterment. While it felt like an honor, it was also a call to action. Keeping cemeteries in place by collaborating with descendants and preserving aboveground features has become part of my life's work.

During my time supervising the public archaeology digs at Ashland (2001–2006), Linda Levstick from the University of Kentucky's College of Education partnered with Gwynn Henderson and schoolteacher Jenny Schlarb to assess what students learned from their archaeology unit that included a field trip to Ashland (Henderson and Levstick 2016). Inspired by this introduction to archaeology education assessment, I started taking graduate level education classes at UK. If I had stayed in Kentucky, I hoped to study the long-term results of what students learned from in-depth archaeology units versus flash-in-the-pan experiences, such as guest speakers or informal instruction.

Helping local governments is one of my main work areas now in Florida. The foundations of this work began in Kentucky when I conducted review and compliance assessments for the SHPO (KHC) from 2004–2006. Dave Pollack summed up the benefits of working at the SHPO when he pointed out that it is the best way to know what's happening statewide. The job also provided me real familiarity with the Section 106 process. I can speak firsthand about a variety of ground disturbing scenarios that trigger the process, how to determine if a survey is required, how to read research proposals and reports, and how to connect review of written reports back to state specifications. My SHPO experience continues to help me translate the compliance process for Florida governments that I assist today as once this scaffold of familiarity within one state is constructed, the knowledge is easily transferred to other states and mimicked by other local government ordinances.

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) was formed in 2005 by Judith Bense at the University of West Florida. FPAN's mission, put simply, is to stem the rapid deterioration of the state's buried past through education and outreach. The steering committee set the three main work areas: outreach, assisting local governments, and assisting the state's Division of Historical Resources. When



Figure 16. Excavating at the Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park in St. Augustine. Photo courtesy of the author.

the first job postings for directors for St. Augustine, Tampa, and Ft. Myers were announced, I wanted in. The first charter center established and set for interviews was St. Augustine. They brought all four final candidates in together for a week of activities and interview-related events, and I was honored to be selected from a talented group of colleagues.

A career with FPAN required tweaks to my established skill set. For example, my degree in education did not prepare me to teach informal audiences. Christy Pritchard, my first outreach coordinator, introduced me to the Certified Interpretive Guide training offered by the National Interpretation Association that is an essential component to any public program we now do. The new job also required I raise awareness of submerged cultural resources in addition to terrestrial sites. I suited up and became SCUBA certified. The move to Florida also added 225 years of material culture I needed to catch up on. Luckily, Kathy Deagan came to teach her historic ceramics analysis class at Flagler College, which gave me an opportunity to learn firsthand from the master.

Since starting at FPAN in 2006, no two days have been the same (Figure 16). I travel all the time. Mostly I travel between the 15 counties of the combined northeast/east central regions for school visits, library program, lectures, site tours, museum exhibits, and meetings with local government planners. I also travel extensively across Florida to

other FPAN centers and attend out of state conferences to share results of our public archaeology efforts with our peers. My favorite days are doing workshops, such as our Cemetery Resource Protection Training (CRPT) program, where we are doing hands-on work with the public to make sites safer across Florida. And my new passion is our Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) public engagement program to raise awareness of climate change impacts on archaeological sites and work with passionate volunteers to document site changes over time.

I'm able to do this work thanks to my husband, Eric Giles, my daughter, Ellie, and my son, Trever (Figure 17). Working nights and weekends is a hardship on my family, but I also know they are proud of me and the work I do. Given that life is made of up complicated and dynamic forces, the best I can do is make good decisions, give my full attention to who is in front of me, and work as efficiently as possible to get the most out of life.

My advice to others wanting to pursue their own archaeology dream jobs is simple but not easy: be creative, have fun, make the world a better place for others. No matter the scale, take the chance to try new things and reach new people. I'll close with a piece of recent advice given to me by FPAN Executive Director Bill Lees, while sound boarding a new initiative: "Don't be afraid to be a leader." That's exciting for a public archaeologist to hear. It's easy to feel at times public archaeology is the stepchild of academics and research, but our contributions as applied anthropologists often result in positive change for the world we live in, and that is all the inspiration we need.



Figure 17. The Miller-Giles family in Australia. Photo courtesy of the author.

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—Sarah E. Miller (*semiller@flagler.edu*) is the director of the Northeast and East Central Regions, Florida Public Archaeology Network.



## Seek Out a Diverse Range of Experiences

I was not exposed to archaeology in a serious fashion until my undergraduate years at Occidental College in Los Angeles, California. And, that was by accident. I went to Occidental College to study physics. It turned out that, while I liked physics, I really did not want to be a physicist. Unlike other people who were exposed to anthropology via a general introductory course, I was introduced to the subject in a required freshman writing course. I took the intriguingly named *Magic, Witchcraft, and the Occult* taught by the late C. Scott Littleton. Dr. Littleton was a gifted teacher, and because of him I decided to switch majors from physics to anthropology.

After the shift, I took the obligatory introductory classes in four-field anthropology and more specific courses in archaeology and physical anthropology. The latter two courses were taught by Dr. Luanne Hudson, and she became my first major mentor in archaeology. She showed me that archaeology was more than Indiana Jones, and her encouragement fostered my career in archaeology. She was instrumental in arranging for and guiding my two internships at the venerable Southwest Museum, leading to my first paid archaeology job as a museum technician.

Today, I teach archaeology at Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU) in Richmond, Virginia. I draw on my undergraduate experience—particularly as someone who was the first in his family to go to college—to guide how I teach. Many of my students are also the first individuals in their families to go to college. However, it was in graduate school



Figure 18. Bernard in a coracle crossing the Tungabhadra River to the town of Anegundi in Karnataka, India. Photo courtesy of Carla Sinopoli and Kathleen Morrison.

at Arizona State University (ASU) where my major academic training took place. The late Dr. Alfred E. Dittert Jr. and Drs. Chris Carr, Keith Kintigh, Mary Marzke, Glen Rice, and Barbara Stark were all integral to my graduate training. It was at ASU that I made my first two trips to India to do research as part of the Vijayanagara research project under the direction of Dr. John Fritz (Figure 18). I still draw on this experience in my classes today.

While taking classes at ASU, I became engaged in cultural resource management (CRM) at various firms based in Arizona, some run by ASU alumni. My longest stint in CRM while completing graduate coursework was in the archaeology laboratory at Soil Systems Inc. under the direction of Leslie Fryman. Here, I learned laboratory management skills that I use today in the Virtual Curation Laboratory that I direct at VCU. After I completed my coursework, I relocated to Virginia, because my then fiancée Laura Galke, and now wife of 21 years, was hired by the University of Maryland–College Park as an archaeologist at Manassas National Battlefield Park. While I sent out resumes to area CRM firms, I spent a month helping Laura with a Phase I survey on this Civil War battlefield. This was my introduction to eastern archaeology—the ticks, clayey soil, humidity, and mosquitos were all things that I had not experienced in the desert Southwest. I spent the next few years working on CRM projects in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and even New York before I became enmeshed in the Meyersdale Bypass Project in southwestern Pennsylvania. My CRM experience has proven invaluable. I found out the importance of balancing research objectives against time and money, the logistical



issues associated with running any type of archaeological project, and the need to adhere to guidelines issued by different state and federal agencies.

One skill that I honed as an undergraduate was critical to my success in CRM, my ability to write. I was hired to work on the Meyersdale Bypass Project not because I was a spectacular field archaeologist but because I could write technical reports. The work on these technical reports also aided my academic pursuits, as I wrote my PhD dissertation in part based on the excavations of American Indian village sites in southwestern Pennsylvania.

The combination of academic training and CRM experience are important to my current position, instructor of anthropology at VCU. I began teaching as an adjunct at VCU in 2004 after I decided that I wanted to follow in the footsteps of my undergraduate and graduate mentors and pass on my wisdom to the next generations of aspiring archaeologists. To say I was unprepared on my first day of teaching is an understatement, as I had only given the occasional guest lecture or conference talk before I taught my first classes. I began teaching 800 students two weeks after I was hired by VCU, spread across two sections each of Introduction to Anthropology and Introduction to Archaeology. Other than two years of teaching anthropology as a visiting professor at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, I have been at VCU since 2004. I moved from adjunct professor to full-time lecturer. My situation is now a more permanent one, but I have joined the ranks of permanent, nontenured faculty that seem to be swelling the nation's universities.

One of my biggest challenges with teaching archaeology at VCU has been providing my students with practical experience. In 2011, I created the Virtual Curation Laboratory, with funding from the Department of Defense's (DoD) Legacy Resource Management Program. John Haynes, then archaeologist for Marine Corps Base Quantico, had approached me the previous year about a three-dimensional (3D) archaeology project designed to document Quantico artifacts, and he wanted to run the project at VCU, where he had obtained his undergraduate degree. An important component of this project was to create an experiential learning and working environment for undergraduate anthropology majors at VCU. The Virtual Curation Laboratory has outlived the original DoD project and continues to serve as my major way of providing students with hands-on experience, increasingly with our growing 3D printed research collection. My students also get to visit many locations around the region that house important archaeological, paleontological, or histori-



Figure 19. Jessica Evans, Brenna Geraghty, and Cameron Walker watch as Virginia Poe's trinket box is 3D scanned at the Poe Museum in Richmond, Virginia. Photo courtesy of the author.

cal collections, and they can use the material that we 3D scan for their research projects, conference presentations, or undergraduate honors theses (Figure 19). They also participate in public outreach events throughout the year, as I consider public archaeology an important part of their education.

During the academic year, I follow a fairly consistent schedule. I teach lecture courses on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the fall and spring semesters, and in the spring semester I teach a laboratory class on Wednesdays. This leaves Mondays and Fridays ostensibly free, but I am usually traveling on those days to 3D scan objects or participating in various meetings on or off campus. Each day I usually leave my house around 5:30 a.m. to take the one-hour drive to my laboratory. When I walk into the door, I turn on my 3D printers—at least whichever ones are currently working—and begin 3D printing some artifact or historic item. 3D printing takes time, and I use our 3D prints extensively for teaching archaeology methods and outreach efforts by my laboratory or our partners in the cultural heritage or paleontological communities. Increasingly, we are 3D printing materials that are incorporated into exhibits to provide a tactile experience.

On days that I am not teaching during the academic year, I am usually working with students interning or volunteering

in the Virtual Curation Laboratory. This number fluctuates each semester, and I rarely have a student intern more than one semester. At the beginning of each semester, I need to orient a new group of students to the various tasks in the laboratory. I train students using guidelines I or my students have created for how to work in the laboratory and these are updated or modified by each new group of interns. On teaching days, I spend the mornings writing quizzes and reviewing and updating lectures or meeting with students. Any day of the week, after the hour-drive home and eating dinner, I am usually working my way through e-mails that I did not get to during the day or that accumulated on the drive home.

To say that my career is poorly conducive to a work-life balance would be an understatement. Even during the summer and winter breaks, I work most days. This past summer, I traveled to HNB Garhwal University in north India, the New York State Museum in Albany, the Western Science Center in Hemet, California, and the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for various 3D scanning projects. I also ran a five-week field school with Germanna Archaeology—although its director, Dr. Eric Larsen and his paid interns, took on the lion's share of that work. During my month-long winter break, I was at the Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville and Las Vegas Natural History Museum to 3D scan Ice Age animal remains and some artifacts.

Still, I think this is all worth it. I get to work with aspiring archaeologists and guide their careers or academic pursuits. Probably one of my proudest moments is when two former students, Ashley McCuiston and Marianna Zechini, spoke at their graduation three years ago. I remember them eagerly sitting in the front row of my Introduction to Archaeology class their first year at VCU, and over the next couple of years they worked in the Virtual Curation Laboratory, presented and published papers, and completed honors theses. Now, both are completing graduate school, and I look forward to working with them as fellow professionals. And VCU alumnae Brenna Geraghty will be starting her new job as a museum manager at a Virginia state park.

My advice to aspiring archaeologists is to seek out a diverse range of experiences beyond the classroom: present at conferences, become engaged with local archaeology societies, and develop your writing skills. It's never too early to interact with one's fellow archaeologists.

—Bernard K. Means ([bkmeans@vcu.edu](mailto:bkmeans@vcu.edu)) is the director of the Virtual Curation Laboratory and a fixed-term faculty member at Virginia Commonwealth University.



## Careers in Archaeology: A Labor of Love

Today, archaeologists engage in a range of work that is as intersectional and varied as their own career paths. The preceding collection of essays highlight the myriad, often conflicting demands placed on social scientists and heritage professionals as they balance research goals with the interests of various stakeholders, and (often unpaid) public engagement with financial necessities and self-care. Their experience offers insight into the role of archaeology outside the academy, and how we may better support future generations of archaeology and heritage professionals.

### Early STEM Education

Early exposure to STEM leads to a lifetime of curiosity. Recent studies indicate that young children are more than capable of understanding foundational STEM concepts, and that the earlier one can engage a child's curiosity, the better (Katz 2010). Essayists often recount early experience with science, whether formally (as part of a field school) or informally (through personal exploration). Although experiences varied, their stories highlight the importance of active engagement with STEM (often at a young age), rather than passive instruction.

Respondents' curiosity, nurtured at an early age, later facilitated their academic pursuits. Our essayists stress the importance of finding one's own path through coursework and constructing a field of study based on personal interest, rather than a proscribed path. They also suggest volunteering, as the skills attained invariably become useful in later work.

### Mentorship and Networks

Respondents all touched on the importance of mentors and professional networks. They cite early experiences in STEM and volunteer work as the spaces where many of these crucial relationships were initially formed. With the help of mentors, our essayists learned the practice of archaeology along with how to be good scholars, colleagues, and activists. They learned that a key part of being engaged in social science work is the sociality of that science.

### Public Outreach and Education

Despite occupying wide-ranging positions with varied responsibilities, a common thread among all respondents is

their role as facilitators. By enabling better communication between various stakeholders (including academic departments, local and state officials, tribal governments, and local communities), our essayists directly facilitate cooperation that is essential to their work.

Amid perennial popular discussions about the need for greater scientific engagement with the public, our essayists are often on the front lines of broader discourses surrounding science and value. They frequently balance private interests with public outreach. It is striking that although some essayists enjoy the benefit of formal programs, much of this public engagement occurs in their personal time. They recount how nights and weekends are frequently consumed, and family vacations are often co-opted. These essays illustrate that archaeologists in the public sphere are actively engaged in the labor of science communication. Moreover, it is labor that deserves to be recognized, valued, and compensated.

We thank participants in this issue for their time, commitment, and valuable insights.

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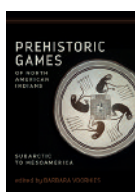
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—Kari A. Zobler ([kzobler2@illinois.edu](mailto:kzobler2@illinois.edu)) is a doctoral candidate in anthropology the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, and a member of the PEC Careers in Archaeology Task Group.

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The Arctic rim of North America presents one of the most daunting environments for humans. Cold and austere, it is lacking in plants but rich in marine mammals—primarily the ringed seal, walrus, and bowhead whale. In this book, the authors track the history of cultural innovations in the Arctic and Subarctic for the past 12,000 years, including the development of sophisticated architecture, watercraft, fur clothing, hunting technology, and worldviews. Climate change is linked to many of the successes and failures of its inhabitants; warming or cooling periods led to periods of resource abundance or collapse, and in several instances to long-distance migrations. At its western and eastern margins, the Arctic also witnessed the impact of the world systems of Asia and Europe, as the effects of the Norse and later Europeans engaged the east; while in the west, commodities from East Asia and finally the Russians impacted the Bering Strait.





# REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Emily McClung de Tapia

*Emily McClung de Tapia is the secretary of the Society for American Archaeology.*

The SAA Board of Directors met on March 29 and April 1, 2017, at the Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. SAA President Diane Gifford-Gonzalez chaired the meeting on March 29, and incoming President Susan Chandler chaired the meeting on April 1. On March 29, President Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Secretary Patricia Gilman, Treasurer Deborah Nichols, and Directors Chip Colwell, John Douglass, Gordon Rakita, Daniel Sandweiss, Patricia García-Plotkin, and Jaime Luis Castillo were in attendance. SAA Executive Director Tobi Brimsek attended ex officio. Guests included incoming Directors Jane Eva Baxter and Steve Tomka, President-elect Susan Chandler, Secretary-elect Emily McClung de Tapia, and Treasurer-elect Ricky Lightfoot. President Chandler, Secretary McClung de Tapia, Treasurer Nichols, Treasurer-elect Lightfoot, Executive Director Brimsek, and Directors Castillo, Douglass, Garcia-Plotkin, Rakita, Baxter, and Tomka attended the April 1 meeting.

President Gifford-Gonzalez provided a written report to the Board summarizing SAA activities during the last year. National-level legislative affairs were highlighted in view of the November 2016 presidential election and emergent issues were attended by Diane Gifford-González, David Lindsay, Donn Grenda, and President-elect Susan Chandler. Multiple initiatives were undertaken, beginning with the communication to the membership concerning our commitments to SAA's Principles of Archaeological Ethics. SAA acquired a legislative software application to track state and federal issues and facilitate contact with congressional and state-level representatives, and strengthened contacts with organizations within the Committee of Affiliated Societies (CoAS), the Council of Councils, and other heritage protection and research organizations. SAA joined ACRA, SHA, and AAA in a coalition, the Coalition for American Heritage (CAH). SAA also engaged a firm with extensive environmental protection experience, and more closely attuned to Republican legislators. The Government Affairs Committee was expanded to 15 members to ensure issue-focused, rapid-response teams to develop appropriate messages

for both lobbying efforts. SAA is also reviving the Government Affairs Network of State Representatives (GANSR) to monitor state legislation. Information concerning these efforts is available on the SAA website and updated in the Government Affairs Newsletter. The president updated regional and national program activities including SAA's participation as consultant to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in southern California (DRECP-LUPA, BLM), BLM's Mancos Shale Management Plan, Amity Pueblo (AZ Q:15:74 ASM), standardization of OPM Agency Qualifications, the NAGPRA National Review Committee, the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL), and IGAC's meeting with World Bank Civil Society Policy Forum organizers. The membership voted to approve Ethics Principle No. 9 on maintaining safe workplace and learning environments. Other issues included responses to reporters' requests during the year and the invitation to CAH partners to share in these responses in the future, and future events such as the upcoming third Conferencia Intercontinental to be held in Oaxaca in late April 2017 and the representation of SAA at the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología meeting in Ensenada, Mexico, in October 2018.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek presented a written report to the Board and updated particular program areas including details of the Vancouver meeting registration and exhibit booth sales; the SAA agreement with tDAR; Washington, DC, meeting specifics such as space constraints; membership numbers; institutional subscribership; the third Conferencia Intercontinental; and technology issues at the SAA office in Washington, DC. Executive Director Brimsek also updated the Board on all staff program activities, including the SAA communications program and initiation of the Archiving the Archaeologists program of the History of Archaeology Interest Group. In the areas of Education and Outreach, Elizabeth Pruitt became full-time manager in January 2017. Continuing successful programs include the SAA Knowledge Series and Online Seminar Series. Solai Sanchez joined staff as Coordinator, Membership and Meetings in January 2017. The 2016 audit, the RFP for investment



*From left to right, back row: Director Luis Jaime Castillo Butters, Director John Douglass, Treasurer-elect Ricky Lightfoot, Director Jane Eva Baxter. Front row: Treasurer Deborah Nichols, Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, Director Gordon Rakita, President Susan Chandler, Secretary Emily McClung de Tapia, Director Steve Tomka, and Director Patricia Garcia-Plotkin.*

management services, and cost reductions in general supplies, fund development, increased government affairs activities, upgrade of the ecommerce site, and development of the RFP for the web redesign were also mentioned.

Secretary Patricia Gilman reported the results of the election. Ricky Lightfoot is Treasurer-elect, and Jane Eva Baxter and Steve Tomka are Board members. Caryn Berg and Natalie D. Munro are elected to the Nominating Committee. There were 8,575 ballots distributed, and 1,893 (22.07%) of the ballots were returned.

Treasurer Deborah Nichols reported on the SAA's current fiscal position and summarized her written report. The Society continues to be in a strong financial position with close to \$8,200,000 total assets for 2017, a modest increase of 2.5% over 2015, resulting from a decrease in meeting and membership revenue related to the 2016 Orlando meeting. The strong membership and meeting registration in San Francisco in 2015 was not repeated in Orlando, emphasizing the importance of identifying desirable yet accessible meeting venues. Membership dues were increased by \$5 in 2016 to accommodate higher

costs, especially affecting the operating budget, including technology improvements, hardware, software, platform development, internet, SAA website, and apps. Financial liquidity, however, continues to be strong. As the SAA has had the same investment advisor for over 20 years, an RFP was initiated to seek competitive bids from financial management firms experienced with nonprofit organizations. The RFP process team was chaired by Bill Doelle, chair of Investment and Finance, and has as members Ricky Lightfoot and Don Weir from the IFC, as well as Treasurer Deb Nichols, President-elect Susan Chandler, and Executive Director Tobi Brimsek. This group was present to discuss the selection with the Board. The Board voted to select Orion Investment Advisors as SAA's new financial management firm. The Board assigned FY 2016 unallocated funds (\$970) to the Government Affairs Fund. The Board designated Outreach and Education as an additional priority to its fundraising goals.

Margaret Nelson was appointed by the Board as SAA representative to the AAS for 2017–2020, George Hambrecht was appointed as SAA representative to the Union of Concerned Sci-

entists, and the Board recommended Sarah Schlanger as the SAA representative on the tDAR Board.

Vacancies in board liaison assignments to committees, task forces, and interest groups were filled. The Board established a task force to revise the proposed Rock Art Interest Group Guidelines. The Board appointed Lynn Gamble as the next editor of *American Antiquity*. The Board accepted the revised and updated "Editorial Policy, Information for Authors, and Style Guide for *American Antiquity*, *Latin American Antiquity*, and *Advances in Archaeological Practice*."

The Board held its annual Saturday orientation breakfast for committee and interest group chairs as well as task force organizers. The Board also met with several committee chairs. Donn Grenda, chair of the Government Affairs Committee, and David Lindsay, manager, Government Affairs, discussed the Society's intensified efforts to advocate for the protection of cultural remains within the Americas and abroad, and the processes in place to do so. Paul Minnis, chair of the Fundraising Committee, joined the Board in a discussion of that committee's plans and goals. Arlen Chase, chair of the Committee on Ethics, outlined plans to guide the Ethics Committee with their current charge from the Board. Barbara Roth, chair of the Committee

for Women in Archaeology, discussed COSWA's participation in plans for increasing SAA's potential for mentoring women and providing inclusive environments

During lunch on April 1, the Board met with Robert Kelly, editor of *American Antiquity*; Geoffrey Braswell and María Gutiérrez, coeditors of *Latin American Antiquity*; Anna Prentiss, editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*; Sarah Herr and Sjoerd Van Der Linde, coeditors of *Advances in Archaeological Practice*; and Tere-sita Majewski, chair of the Publications Committee.

The Board thanked outgoing committee and task force chairs and SAA representatives for their service to the Society: Elizabeth Arkush, Barbara Arroyo, Timothy Baumann, Frank Bayham, Wesley Bernardini, Luis Borrero, Jim Bruseth, Jo Ellen Burkholder, Lynne Goldstein, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Kathryn Kamp, Ian Lilley, Andrew Martindale, Dru McGill, Tomas Mendizabal, Susan Mentzer, Andrea Messer, Barbara Mills, Lee Newsome, George Nicholas, Bonnie Pitblado, Nelly Robles Garcia, Tiffany Tung, Barbara Voorhies, LuAnn Wandsnider, and Jason Yaeger. Outgoing President Gifford-Gonzalez acknowledged the contributions of outgoing Secretary Patricia Gilman and Directors Daniel Sandweiss and Chip Colwell and thanked them for their exemplary service and contributions to the Society.

## SAA 2018 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2018 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

- **President-elect (2018–2019)** to succeed to the office of President (2019–2021)
- **Secretary-elect (2018–2019)** to succeed to the office of Secretary (2019–2021)
- **Board of Directors member, Position 1 (2018–2021)**
- **Board of Directors member, Position 2 (2018–2021)**
- **Nominating Committee member, Member #1 (2018)**
- **Nominating Committee member, Member #2 (2018)**

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 2018 Nominating Committee Chair Jeffrey H. Altschul (jhaltschul@srircrm.com).

Please send all nominations, along with an address and phone number for the nominated individual, to:  
 Chair, 2018 Nominating Committee  
 c/o SAA Executive Director  
 111 14th Street, NW Suite 800  
 Washington, DC 20005  
 Or fax to: 202-789-0284  
 Or e-mail to: tobi\_brimsek@saa.org

*Please note that nominees must be current members of SAA. Nominations must be received no later than September 1, 2017.*





# SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## 82ND ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Patricia A. Gilman

President Diane Gifford-Gonzalez called the Society for American Archaeology's 82nd Annual Business Meeting to order at 5:09 p.m. on Friday, March 31, 2017, after the secretary determined that a quorum was present. The president asked that the minutes of last year's Annual Business Meeting in Orlando, Florida, be approved. The motion was moved, seconded, and approved by the members who were present.

President Gifford-Gonzalez thanked the Nominating Committee, chaired by Jim Bruseth, for its work composing an excellent slate of candidates, and she thanked all who ran, whether elected or not, for their willingness to serve the Society. The president also recognized and thanked the outgoing members of the Board of Directors, including Secretary Patricia Gilman and Directors Chip Colwell and Daniel Sandweiss.

President Gifford-Gonzalez thanked George Nicolas (Program Chair), Shaza Wester (Program Assistant), Andrew Martindale (Local Advisory Committee Chair), and their committees for a successful Annual Meeting. More than 4,755 members attended the 2017 Annual Meeting.

The president especially recognized the excellent work of Executive Director, Tobi Brimsek, and the SAA staff, including Maya Allen-Gallegos, Cheryl Ardovini, Jonathon Koudelka, David Lindsay, Elizabeth Pruitt, Amy Rutledge, Solai Sanchez, and Cheng Zhang.

President Gifford-Gonzalez noted that the SAA is supporting several new initiatives including a major upcoming upgrade of the website and the Tercera Conferencia Intercontinental in Oaxaca in April. SAA is developing a strong national and grassroots advocacy network for cultural heritage preservation. The president outlined continuing initiatives including acting as a consulting party for the mitigation of damage to Amity Pueblo

in Arizona, assisting the Bureau of Land Management in its Resource Management Plans for northwestern New Mexico, and consulting on the massive Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in southern California. She noted three recent articles in *Advances in Archaeological Practice* that discussed the work of three SAA task forces and condensed decades of experience in landscape-scale management of cultural heritage. President Gifford-Gonzalez also indicated that SAA continues as the only professional society represented on the Board of Directors of Leaders in Energy and Preservation (LEAP), and that the federal Office of Personnel Management has finally committed to harmonizing its qualifications standards for archaeological employees with those of federal agencies.

The president noted that SAA's success is the result of the dedication and commitment of its members, particularly those on the more than 60 committees and task forces and members of the 15 interest groups. She recognized the chairs of committees and task forces who are cycling off this year—Elizabeth Arkush, Barbara Arroyo, Timothy Baumann, Frank Bayham, Wesley Bernardini, Luis Borrero, Jim Bruseth, Jo Ellen Burkholder, Lynne Goldstein, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Kathryn Kamp, Ian Lilley, Andrew Martindale, Dru McGill, Tomas Mendizabal, Susan Mentzer, Andrea Messer, Barbara Mills, Lee Newsome, George Nicholas, Bonnie Pitblado, Nelly Robles Garcia, Tiffany Tung, Barbara Voorhies, LuAnn Wandsnider, and Jason Yaeger—and she thanked them for their service to the Society. President Gifford-Gonzalez also thanked Kenneth Ames for his service as the SAA Press Editor.

Deborah Nichols, Treasurer, reported that the SAA remains in robust financial health, with total assets for the year just past increasing by a modest 2.5% to \$8,157,696. Our finances are strengthened by our new publishing partnership with Cambridge University Press. The 2016 budget was breakeven because of lower meeting attendance in Orlando and therefore a decline in SAA memberships. Thanks to efforts by Executive Director Brimsek and the SAA staff, we absorbed the decline without significantly affecting SAA activities. With guidance

from the Investment and Finance Committee, the SAA is working to strengthen its investments, including quarterly reviews with its financial manager, new target weights for investment funds, and conducting an RFP for financial management firms skilled in working with nonprofits.

Patricia Gilman, Secretary, announced the results of the election: Ricky Lightfoot, Treasurer-elect; Jane Eva Baxter and Steve Tomka, Director positions; and Caryn Berg and Natalie Munro as members of the 2018 Nominating Committee. Ballots were distributed to 8,575 members in January 2017, and 1,893 (22.1%) were returned.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, at her twenty-first anniversary with SAA, provided a summary of SAA accomplishments in 2016. As of January 2017, Cambridge University Press is SAA's journal publishing partner, and the Publications Program has worked to make the transition as seamless as possible. All SAA members who receive journals now have access to all three journals on the Cambridge platform, Cambridge Core. This new partnership allows wider distribution and exposure for SAA journals and earlier publication through FirstView.

The Education and Outreach Program is expanding by building local community relationships and public audiences and by reaching out to our Council of Affiliated Societies and Public Education Network Coordinators. The Communication and Fundraising Program has increased press coverage at the annual meetings and has encouraged a growing media audience on Facebook and Twitter.

Many challenges and opportunities await us through the Government Affairs Program, and we are anticipating those by being part, with our sister organizations, of the Leadership Council of the Coalition for American Heritage. This group will create a formal mechanism to unify our collective voice for preservation. The SAA has also engaged the services of a lobbying firm to reach legislators who may not have been previously receptive to our message. The SAA has made available on our website a new system that makes it easy for people to contact their legislators directly and to develop op-eds for their local media. SAA is reactivating our network of state representatives to keep apprised of important state legislative developments.

The Information Services Program has progressed toward website redesign in the form of a major upgrade to our database management system, a critical precursor to the website project. SAA has selected a vendor who will develop the new website design and architecture over the summer.

The Financial and Administrative Services Program coordinator was promoted to manager of that program and has added

responsibilities. SAA also has a new coordinator for Membership and Meetings who is one of the first line responders to many member inquiries and who is key in the execution of the annual meetings.

The Executive Director concluded by inviting everyone to join us for the 83rd Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, next year.

President Gifford-Gonzalez presented several Presidential Recognition Awards to the following: Jeffrey Altschul; Barbara Arroyo; the Task Force on Gender Disparities in Archaeological Grant Submissions; the Amity Pueblo Task Force; the Task Force on Archaeological Survey Data Quality, Durability, and Use; the Task Force on Regional Planning; the Task Force on Valuing Archaeological Resources; the Task Force on Professional Archaeologists, Avocational Archaeologists, and Responsible Artifact Collectors Relationships; and the Task Force on Guidelines for Promotion and Tenure for Archaeologists in Diverse Academic Roles. The president presented a Public Service Award to Abdel Kader Haidara and other Timbuktu residents who risked much to protect their heritage. She also gave a Public Service Award to Fatou Bensouda, Chief Prosecutor, and her International Criminal Court team for their successful, precedent-setting prosecution of cultural heritage destruction as a war crime.

President Gifford-Gonzalez acknowledged the hard work of the Committee on Awards and the individual awards committees. She then proceeded to present the awards and scholarships (listed elsewhere in this issue). At one point, Desireé Martinez, chair of the Native American Scholarships Committee, joined President Gifford-Gonzalez and the Arthur C. Parker and other Native American Scholarships were announced. Tiffany Tung, chair of the Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS) Committee, joined President Gifford-Gonzalez, and they presented the Society's third set of Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS) Awards. Included among the HUGS awards was an award supported by the Institute for Field Research for field training. President Gifford-Gonzalez awarded three Cheryl Wase Scholarships to women undergraduates in archaeology from New Mexico and attending college there.

President Gifford-Gonzalez presented the SAA Lifetime Achievement Award to David Hurst Thomas for his substantial and significant contributions to archaeology. He has implemented long-term field and laboratory studies with many theoretical and methodological contributions, he has reached generations of archaeology students with his textbooks, he has mentored many archaeologists through internships, and he has made archaeology interesting and relevant to the public with museum exhibits and publications.

The President then asked the membership for any new business. There was none.

Daniel Sandweiss, representing of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee, read the ceremonial resolutions. He first thanked the retiring members of the Board of Directors, President Diane Gifford-Gonzalez, Secretary Patricia Gilman, and Directors Chip Colwell and Daniel Sandweiss. He then thanked the SAA staff and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, Executive Director, who planned the meeting, and all the volunteers who worked at registration and other tasks. He continued by acknowledging George Nicholas, Chair of the Program Committee, Shaza Wester, Program Committee Assistant, and Members of the Program Committee: Ciprian F. Ardelean, Traci Ardren, Michael Ashley, Juan Belardi, Francesco Berna, Jessica Bookwalter, Meghan Burchell, Catherine Carroll Carlson, Maa-ling Chen, Shadreck Chirikure, Katherine M. Dowdall, Jonathan Driver, Kevan S. Edinborough, Nan Gonlin, Jamie Hampson, Alvaro Higuera, Anna Kjellstrom, Susan Kuzminsky, Matthew J. Landt, Bradley T. Lepper, Ian A. Lilley, Yvonne Marshall, Kazuo Miyamoto, Juliette E. Morrow, Stephen Mrozowski, Michael S. Nassaney, Eduardo G. Neves, Kelsey Noack Myres, Sarah E. Oas, Michael J. O'Brien, W. Kevin Pape, Robert W. Park, Michael D. Petraglia, Robert W. Preucel, Lee Rains Clauss, Nelly M. Robles Garcia, John Roney, Peter R. Schmidt, George S. Smith, Hilary A. Soderland, Kisha Supernant, Kenneth B. Tankersley, Wendy G. Teeter, Andres Troncoso, Christine Van-Pool, Eric E. Voight, David S. Whitley, and Pamela R. Willoughby. Sandweiss also thanked Andrew Martindale, Chair of the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, as well as other committee chairs and members completing their service and the many members who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways.

Sandweiss offered sincere wishes that those members of the Society who are now serving in the armed forces return safely.

Sandweiss presented a resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of Gary Beiter, Dina Dincauze, Peter B. George, Joan Gero, Ernesto González Licón, Laura Ann Kammerer, Jane Holden Kelley, Ivor Noël Hume, Florence Cline Lister, Carroll Riley, Brian Robinson, Douglas W. Schwartz, and John Shelberg. The members in attendance rose for a moment of silence in remembrance of our departed colleagues.

President Gifford-Gonzalez passed the gavel to incoming President Susan Chandler, and each made a short speech.

A motion to adjourn was presented at 6:25 p.m. The motion was seconded, and the meeting was adjourned.

## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

### Diane Gifford-Gonzalez

I want to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by Jim Bruseh, 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 thank our outgoing officers and directors: Pat Gilman, Secretary; Chip Colwell, Director; and Dan Sandweiss, Director, for their dedicated service.

I am very pleased to announce that we have 4,781 registered for this meeting. The meeting's success is the result of the hard work of many people. We thank Program Chair George Nicholas, Program Assistant Shaza Wester, all the 2017 Program Committee members, and Local Arrangements Chair Andrew Martindale for their work in making this happen.

The Annual Meeting only comes off with the hard work of our local volunteers and SAA staff members—who also handle the complex business of the Society throughout the year: Executive Director Tobi Brimsek; manager, Publications Maya Allen-Gallegos; manager, Membership and Marketing Cheryl Ardochini; manager, Administrative and Financial Services Jonathon Koudelka; manager, Government Affairs David Lindsay; manager, Education and Outreach Beth Pruitt; manager, Communications and Fundraising Amy Rutledge; coordinator, Membership and Meetings Solai Sanchez; and manager, Information Services Cheng Zhang.

As our treasurer will detail, SAA's finances remain healthy, despite 2016's lower-than-projected membership and meeting registration numbers. With prudent management of investments and income from meetings, membership, and other sources, we have been able to support critical initiatives including:

1. The major modernization and upgrade of the SAA website by a reliable vendor. Our 2015 Needs Survey and from the Public Education Committee and Public Archaeology Webpage Taskforce Reports indicated that many of you are eagerly awaiting this update. We have been building toward this major capital investment for several years, and the RFP will be developed this summer.
2. After a postponement due to political violence last summer, the third Conferencia Intercontinental will be held in the City of Oaxaca, Mexico, this April 26–29.

Y, por la última vez, les invitamos a todos ustedes a la pospuesto, pero ya *llena de esfuerza vital*, Tercera Conferencia Intercontinental, ubicada en el centro histórico de la ciudad de Oaxaca. Se presentan conferencias orales y posters enfo-



cados en tres temas: (1) Intercambio y comunicaciones, (2) El saqueo y tráfico ilícito, (3) Cambio climático y relaciones sociales. Como siempre, toda la Conferencia se realizará en español, con tiempo suficiente para discusiones. La Conferencia incluye excursiones a las impresionantes zonas arqueológicas de Monte Albán y Atzompa.

3. Most importantly, as those of you who read SAA's monthly Government Update e-mails and the President's column in the *SAA Archaeological Record* know, SAA has literally invested in the urgent task of developing a strong advocacy team—from the grassroots—with our new letter-writing and op-ed support portal on SAA's home page and our Government Affairs Network of State Representatives or GAN-SRs—to *both* sides of the U.S. congressional aisle, reanimating the long-term legislative friends of cultural heritage preservation and cultivating new champions in Washington, DC. SAA is working with the Coalition for American Heritage as well as a lobbying firm engaged with Republican legislators in the House and Senate. Cultural heritage preservation was and is a bipartisan issue, and SAA intends to make that even more so.

In addition to these critical new initiatives, SAA has continued longer-term engagements with Congress and federal agencies on issues ranging from NSF research funding to formulating landscape-scale cultural resource management planning during energy development:

- Our task forces have facilitated SAA's participation as consulting parties on several Section 106 undertakings, including working with tribes and state and federal agencies to rectify the damage to Amity Pueblo, and assisting the Bureau of Land Management in its Resource Management Plans for northwestern New Mexico, as well as for the massive Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan in southern California.
- Three articles in *Advances in Archaeological Practice* distilled our task forces' decades of experience in landscape-scale management of cultural heritage. These have already been cited in a major planning document developed by the National Park Service. And we have reminded new Secretary of Interior Ryan Zinke that these are pragmatic and road-tested solutions for balancing energy development with preservation and education.
- SAA continues as the only professional society represented on the Board of Directors of Leaders in Energy and Preservation (LEAP). This relationship may prove especially important for developing industry champions of prudent management, given the present political climate.
- After a quarter century's delay, and a crescendo of complaining letters from SAA, copied up various federal agency food chains, the Office of Personnel Management has committed to harmonizing its qualifications standards for archaeologi-

### **We Want You! Volunteers Needed for the Annual Meeting!**

SAA is seeking enthusiastic volunteers for the 83rd Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, who are not only interested in archaeology but who are also looking to save money and have fun.

To continue to give volunteers flexibility, SAA will again require only 8 hours of volunteer time! The complimentary meeting registration is the exclusive benefit for your time.

Training for the April 11–15 meeting will be provided via detailed manuals along with on-the-job training. Training manuals and the volunteer schedule will be sent out via e-mail on Monday, March 12, 2017. As always, SAA staff will be on hand to assist you with any questions or problems that may arise.

For additional information and a volunteer application, please go to SAAweb ([www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)) or contact Solai Sanchez at SAA: 1111 14th Street, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20005, Phone +1(202) 559-7382, Fax +1(202) 789-0284, or e-mail [solai\\_sanchez@saa.org](mailto:solai_sanchez@saa.org).

Applications will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis until February 1, 2017.

cal and related CRM employees with those of federal agencies employing such specialists.

SAA's success in all these and other endeavors is the direct result of the dedication and commitment of its members. We presently have over 60 committees and task forces, plus 15 interest groups. This voluntarism is a sure sign of our Society's vitality and its scope.

The chairs of committees and task forces do much of the heavy lifting involved in SAA's business. Those cycling off this year are Elizabeth Arkush, Barbara Arroyo, Timothy Baumann, Frank Bayham, Wesley Bernardini, Luís Borrero, Jim Bruseth, Jo Ellen Burkholder, Lynne Goldstein, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Kathryn Kamp, Ian Lilley, Andrew Martindale, Dru McGill, Tomás Mendizábal, Susan Mentzer, Andrea Messer, Barbara Mills, Lee Newsome, George Nicholas, Bonnie Pitblado, and Nelly Robles García. The Board thanks them all for their service to the Society.

Also stepping down from his post is SAA Press Editor, Ken Ames, and we thank him for his service in revitalizing the Press.

SAA has traditionally been sought out for leadership on everything from advice on climate change, to heritage protection during disaster relief, to safeguards compliance in developing countries. Now, in the United States, SAA must lead in vigilance and action against threats to the legislation and policies protecting our nation's cultural heritage, for which our predecessors and many of us have worked so hard.

More than any time in the last four decades, SAA needs your engagement to make your voices heard and your commitments matter: through your letters and phone calls to legislators, your alerts to your GANSR about state level issues, and—if so moved—your stepping forward to volunteer for committees.

This business meeting brings to an end my service as SAA president, and I thank you for the privilege of serving the Society, which has always been my first society. The last five months have indeed presented unexpected challenges, but I have never forgotten that a president's responsibilities are an honor bestowed with the expectation of leadership, no matter what.

Yet all SAA presidents' work is only possible through the efforts of many dedicated member volunteers, the sage advice of our executive director, and SAA's remarkable staff. I am deeply grateful to them all for their contributions and hard work. It is especially bittersweet for me to say goodbye and thank you to

the Board of Directors, with whom I have shared so much serious work and laughter. I will miss you.

Finally, I wish to tell you that over the last seven months, and especially since the November election, President-elect Susan Chandler and I have worked closely on all consequential decisions for SAA. I have come to deeply respect her wisdom, humanity, and determination, as well as her dry sense of humor. She has proved to be a politically astute analyst and constructive team player in developing our strategy. In Susan Chandler, SAA will have a wise and steady leader in challenging times, and at her back will be a truly exceptional team, working to support Society for American Archaeology's mission and ethics.

Now, it is my privilege and pleasure to hand the President's gavel to your next president, Susan M. Chandler.

### REMARKS FROM THE INCOMING PRESIDENT

#### Susan M. Chandler

**M**y thanks to Diane Gifford-Gonzalez for her mentorship over the past year. I would also like to thank the SAA membership for giving me the honor of leading the Society.

When I ran for president, it was with the goal of encouraging archaeologists in different roles within our profession to collaborate. Certainly our new American president has given us a great incentive to band together! Although we classify ourselves into many boxes—cultural resource manager, professor, historical archaeologist, geoarchaeologist, and so on—we all share a passion for our profession.

I challenge you to share that passion beyond your workplace. I challenge each of you to come up with at least one brief story about the people of the past that you can tell your friends and family or the guy sitting next to you on the plane. Share what you have learned by doing archaeology in a way that they can appreciate and understand.

We owe that much to the public who funds our work. It is the public's support that will ultimately help protect that funding and that will prevent our cultural heritage laws from being dismantled.



## 2017 AWARDS

*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 AWARDS

#### JEFFREY ALTSCHUL



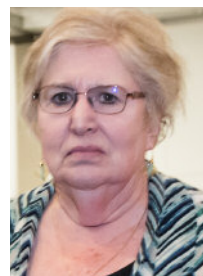
We proudly present this award to Jeffrey Altschul for his tireless pursuit of improving cultural heritage management in international settings, and his dedication to historic preservation at home. Notable among his many achievements is his successful advisory input on the revised development bank safeguard policies of two major development banks. He continues to maintain good relations on behalf of SAA and cultural heritage management with representatives of the banks and to advise the president, president-elect, and International Government Affairs Committee on emergent matters on the international stage.

#### BARBARA ARROYO



We proudly present this award to Barbara Arroyo for her unceasing dedication to responsible conservation and management of Latin American cultural heritage. She has, amid her own administrative, teaching, and research responsibilities, animated and fostered collective dialogue among national Latin American archaeological communities as they move toward a more unified collaboration on common issues. Moreover, in her work to build accountability measures for development bank funding, she has articulately represented Latin American interests. Barbara Arroyo has also kept these issues so important to her Latin American colleagues at the forefront of SAA's commitments.

### TASK FORCE ON GENDER DISPARITIES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GRANT SUBMISSIONS



We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Gender Disparities in Archaeological Grant Submissions. Lynn Goldstein and Barbara Mills, lead scholars, with Sarah Herr and Jo Burkholder, systematically investigated why women's NSF grant applications were strikingly lower than those of men's over several years. Their NSF-funded, task force-based statistical and survey research produced a textured report with thought-provoking and very useful findings and recommendations. This involved yeoman work to clean and restructure databases with relevant information but many defects into a workable form for longitudinal monitoring of female and male applications and success rates with a variety of funding sources. Their engaged and sustained work with the director of NSF-Archaeology; National Geographic's Program Officer of Research, Conservation, and Exploration; and president of the Wenner-Gren Foundation added texture to their research. Personal interviews with 36 female archaeologists revealed successful research funding strategies that diverged markedly from those of males. Their initiative in holding informational forums during their research process, circumspect research methods, and findings constitute a major contribution to SAA, to heads of funding agencies, to academic reviewers, and to the profession.



AMITY PUEBLO TASK FORCE



We proudly present this award to the original Amity Pueblo Task Force: first, for their sustained commitment to justify the trust that those tribal allies who requested SAA's participation placed in us. Second, we honor their unwavering commitment to bringing federal and state agencies to account for the damage done to this ancestral place. Over the time of the task force's tenure, and with pressure from a variety of allies, these agencies moved from denying any responsibility for repairing the damage to an ancestral site and desecration of its graves to formulating a plan of reparations that was acceptable to tribal allies, to the ACHP, and to SAA. We salute the task force's perseverance and cultural awareness.

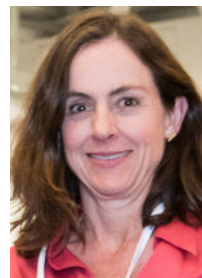
TASK FORCE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY DATA QUALITY, DURABILITY, AND USE

We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Archaeological Survey Data Quality, Durability, and Use—Chair Richard H. Wilshusen, Michael Heilen, Wade Catts, Karyn de Dufour, and Bradford Jones—for critically assessing the quality and durability of archived archaeological data for informing land-use decisions at regional scales. Mobilizing their cumulative decades of experience with using State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archives, they systematically investigated their quality and durability, with an eye toward developing guidance for landscape-scale reviews. This drew upon their own experience using such data; a survey of SHPOs; a review of current literature to assess archaeological survey quality, data utility, and durability for current and anticipated future uses; and offered suggestions on how to move forward. This included a critical yet sympathetic analysis of the present-day status of SHPOs and recommendations for a digital alternative for upgrading and streamlining “the transfer and exchange of digital data and upgrading current approaches to survey and planning.” Their insights, recommendations, and “charges to the profession” were crystallized in a May 2016 report in *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, some of which are already incorporated into federal planning documents. Though developed in the context of energy development in the United States, this document is relevant to those meeting the challenges of climate change anywhere in the world.

TASK FORCE ON REGIONAL PLANNING



We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Regional Planning—Chair William Doelle, Pat Barker, David Cushman, Michael Heilan, and Cynthia Herhahn—for articulating productive strategies for incorporating archaeological sites and regions into landscape-scale development planning. Drawing upon their cumulative decades of experience in regional site survey and analysis as well as an extensive archaeological literature, they critically reviewed three current approaches to landscape-level planning in archaeology: predictive modeling, priority modeling, and expert informed priority area planning. Their insights and recommendations were crystallized in a May 2016 report in *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, some of which are already incorporated into federal planning documents. Though developed in



the context of energy development in the United States, this document is relevant to those meeting the challenges of climate change anywhere in the world.

TASK FORCE ON VALUING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES



We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Valuing Archaeological Resources—Chair Francis P. McManamon, John Doershuk, William D. Lipe, Tom McCulloch, Christopher Polglase, Sarah Schlanger, Lynne Sebastian, and Lynne Sullivan—for leadership in defining parameters for site valuation decisions in landscape-scale development plans. Their compilation and critical review of important landscape-scale case studies associated with military installations or areally extensive energy development, as well as those dealing with the unique demands of National Parks, is in itself a key resource for planners. Beyond that, their discussion of key variables—including tribal or public use and educational potential—constitutes a thought-provoking discussion of why avoidance-based resource

tactics will not serve archaeologists in meeting current challenges in archaeological heritage management. Their insights and recommendations were crystallized in a May 2016 report in *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, some of which are already incorporated into federal planning documents. Though developed in the context of energy development in the United States, this document is relevant to those meeting the challenges of climate change anywhere in the world.

#### **TASK FORCE ON PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS, AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS, AND RESPONSIBLE ARTIFACT COLLECTORS RELATIONSHIPS**



We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Professional Archaeologists, Avocational Archaeologists, and Responsible Artifact Collectors Relationships—Chair Bonnie L. Pitblado, Scott Brosowske, Virginia L. Butler, Jim Cox, Chris Espenshade, Angela J. Neller, Giovanna Peebles, Peter Pilles, Guadalupe Sánchez, Richard Shipley, Michael Shott, Rafael Suárez, and Suzie Thomas—for their rigorous and inclusive approach to developing an active dialogue among professionals, avocational archaeologists, and those whom they define as responsible and responsive stewards of the past. The task force included members of all groups and engaged in serious comparative discussions of relations among them in different countries. Their informative survey of 249 members of all communities regarding experiences, attitudes, and practices also informed their development of protocols and practices to guide interactions among SAA members, avocational, and responsible and responsive collectors. The task force's work, at the same time rigorous in articulating standards for behavior and open to all stakeholders with a principled interest in the American past, has defined the next steps for SAA's outreach, education (including professional archaeologists' education), and collections documentation. We thank them for this major contribution.

#### **TASK FORCE ON GUIDELINES FOR PROMOTION AND TENURE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN DIVERSE ACADEMIC ROLES**



We proudly present this award to the Task Force on Guidelines for Promotion and Tenure for Archaeologists in Diverse Academic Roles—Chair LuAnn Wandsnider, Jon Driver, Ted Goebel, Lynne Goldstein, P. Nick Kardulias, Fred Limp, and Heather Richards. Their guide for academic tenure committees and administrators to evaluate archaeological research provides a clear set of expectations, criteria, and sources for assessing both traditional archaeological research and a variety of digital scholarship formats. This document joins guides by the American Anthropological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America, assuring evenhanded treatment of anthropological archaeology's sometimes nonstandard forms of research activity and production. It is a major contribution not only to our academic members but also to the integrity of institutional review processes.

#### **Public Service Award**

##### **ABDEL KADER HAIDARA**

We proudly present this award to Abdel Kader Haidara and other Timbuktu residents who in 2012 risked much to protect their heritage, for rescuing 350,000 of Timbuktu's extraordinary historical manuscripts from Islamist insurgents. Abdel Kader Haidara is the founder and director of the Mamma Haidara Library in Timbuktu, Mali. This library was established to conserve and catalogue the Haidara family collection of manuscripts, which is one of the largest and oldest collections in a city famed for its wealth of historical documents. He had earlier been involved in efforts to conserve and digitize Timbuktu's manuscript collections and so made them available to readers worldwide. When Islamist insurgents affiliated with al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) seized Timbuktu in January 2012, Haidara coordinated an effort to save the city's manuscript treasures, first by hiding the contents of more than 40 libraries around the city, and ultimately spirited away 350,000 documents to safety in Bamako, Mali's capital. Abdel Kader

Haidara's work was central to the protection of this extraordinary historical resource, and this award honors his courage and that of many Timbuktu residents who rescued these documents for Mali, for Africa, and for the world.

### Public Service Award

#### FATOU BENSOUDA

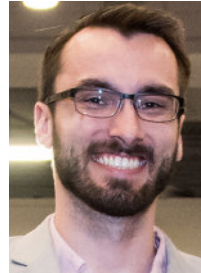
We proudly present this award to Chief Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda and her International Criminal Court team for their successful, precedent-setting prosecution in 2016 of cultural heritage destruction as a war crime. Fatou Bensouda was the chief prosecutor at the International Criminal Court who brought the first case against an individual for the destruction of cultural properties as a war crime. Bensouda and her team brought charges against Ahmad al-Faqi al-Mahdi, a member of an Islamist militant group accused of the destruction of mosques and mausoleums during the occupation on Timbuktu, Mali, in 2012–2013. These historical structures were central elements in Timbuktu's designation on UNESCO World Heritage list (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/119/>). al-Faqi al-Mahdi was apprehended and brought before the ICC in mid-2016, where he pled guilty and was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. This successful case establishes a precedent for prosecuting the destruction of cultural properties as war crimes, a vital step at a time when such properties are increasingly at risk in armed conflicts around the globe.



### Gene S. Stuart Award

#### ELIZABETH SVOBODA

Elizabeth Svoboda, writing for Sapiens.org, is the winner of the 2017 Gene S. Stuart award for archaeological journalism. Her article "The Darkest Truths" is an informative and thoughtful look into Holocaust archaeology with its attending ethical dimensions and responsibilities. The article focuses on the Reinhard death camps and the work of Dr. Caroline Sturdy Colls, whose careful application of noninvasive methods and outreach has made this work a reality. Svoboda's article discusses the relationships between archaeology, data-gathering methods, community outreach, and ethics in a reasoned and fascinating manner.



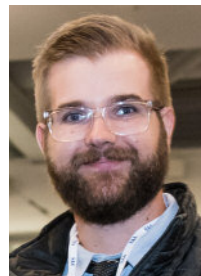
### SAA Student Poster Award

#### ELIC WEITZEL AND DANIEL PLEKHOV



This year's SAA Student Poster Award is presented to Elic Weitzel of the University of Connecticut and Daniel Plekhov of Brown University for their poster "Contact-Period Settlement Changes in Eastern North America: A Test of the Ideal Free and Ideal Despotism Distribution Models." Weitzel and Plekhov's research represents an important test of competing theoretical models of the effects of European contact on North American Indian settlement distributions. For each site in their survey, they utilize ecological data to calculate available energy as a measure of ecosystem quality. Utilizing a database of over 7,000 radiocarbon dates from these sites,

they find that the quality of indigenous settlement locations generally increased after contact, with the exception of New England. This study notably demonstrates the importance of utilizing existing data sources for large-scale quantitative analysis and behavioral modeling.



### SAA Student Paper Award

#### JACOB LULEWICZ

Jacob Lulewicz's paper "Sociopolitical Networks and the Transformation of Southern Appalachian Societies, A.D. 700–1400" presents an outstanding multiscale analysis of social connectedness within the southern Appalachian region of North America. Lulewicz's novel approach to southeastern U.S. archaeology combines a sophisticated theoretical framework with rigorous methodological and data-based analysis, and is firmly embedded in regional cultural history. Lulewicz creatively applies social network analysis of ceramic production and symbolic motif data to reconstruct the influence of local histories on sociopolitical trajectories. The paper ultimately concludes that different local histories resulted in the unequal development of power relations in the Tennessee and northwestern Georgian regions.





### Institute for Field Research Undergraduate Student Paper Award

**REBECCA ALBERT**

For her excellent paper on precontact maize in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, we present the IFR Undergraduate Student Paper Award to Rebecca K. Albert. Rebecca's paper employs a methodologically rigorous microbotanical analysis to demonstrate that carbonized residue on pottery from the Winter Site, AMS dated to 100 cal BC, contains maize phytoliths. This finding pushes back the earliest date for maize in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan 800 years earlier than existing dates.

### Ethics Bowl



The University of Puerto Rico/UC San Diego Ethics Bowl team is a mixed undergraduate and graduate group of archaeology students. They are mentored by Dr. Isabel Rivera-Collazo, who transitioned from UPR to UCSD in 2016. The team consists of five members: four of them are undergraduate students from the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras Campus (Natalie de la Torre, Natasha Fernández, Gelenia Trinidad and Sofia Feliciano), and one is a graduate student from the Department of Anthropology at UC San Diego (Luke Stroth).

### Paul Goldberg Award (formerly the Geoarchaeology MA/MS Interest Group Award)

**HEIDI VAN ETTEN**

The Paul Goldberg Award goes to Heidi Van Etten, an MA student from the University of Wyoming. Her work on the OSL

dating of the important Paleoindian site of Hell Gap aims to answer outstanding questions about the formation processes of key layers within the sequence. We are pleased that this year's award will support Van Etten's research efforts.

### Dienje Kenyon Fellowship

**KATIE TARDIO**

Katie Tardio's project investigates the impacts of early Roman Empire expansion and colonization by studying the first Roman settlements outside of Italy, specifically military camps in Iberia (modern Spain) and the local settlements surrounding them. This analysis will address the effects of the earliest Roman armies in Spain, focusing on the daily lives of the soldiers in their camps, the impact these camps made on the surrounding landscapes, and the cultural exchanges made between these groups in regard to animal economy and foodways including animal husbandry, trade networks, and food preferences. Using a combination of zooarchaeological analyses and ancient texts, the following questions are examined: (1) How were Roman military settlements provisioned? Was it with imported meat, did they raise their own cattle, or did they tap into local markets? (2) What effect did Roman legions have on the husbandry and dietary patterns of the surrounding local populations? (3) How do results from Iberia compare with data from other regions of Roman conquest? This study focuses on one of the earliest Roman camps in the Mediterranean: Renieblas, Spain, where five Roman camps dated to the second and first centuries BCE have been identified. Although the nature of Roman animal economy and provisioning has been addressed for later Roman provinces, such as Britain and the Netherlands, little is known about the economics of early Roman expansion in Iberia. The analysis of animal remains from Iberian military settlements is therefore crucial to understanding how the army and camps were provisioned and how this, in turn, affected local economies and foodways.

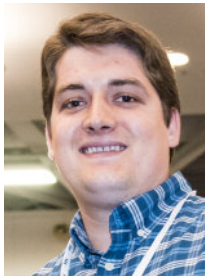


### Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship

**KATELYN BISHOP**

Katelyn Bishop has earned the Fred Plog Memorial Fellowship for her dissertation research on the nature of social and ceremonial organization and inequality in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. By examining the role of birds in ritual practice, and by highlighting changes and variation in ritual practice over time, Bishop's dissertation explores how ritual may have been used to negotiate a changing social and reli-

gious environment. This research employs three lines of evidence: avifaunal remains, iconographic representations of birds, and isotopic analysis of raptor remains. These data will not only document the physical use of birds in ritual practice, but also will illuminate the deeper symbolic meanings that may have guided their involvement in ritual and everyday life.



**Douglas Kellogg Fellowship for Geoarchaeological Research**

**JUSTIN NELS CARLSON**

Justin Nels Carlson is the recipient of the Douglas Kellogg Fellowship for Geoarchaeological Research. Carlson is a PhD candidate at the University of Kentucky. His project focuses on the site of Crumps Sink (KY), a sinkhole containing a rich

Archaic sequence. Funding from the award will support Carlson's efforts to reconstruct the local vegetation communities using analyses of stable isotopes of soil organic material.

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

**LAWRENCE SHAFFER**

**SAA Native American Undergraduate Archaeology Scholarship**

**JAMIE STEVENS**

**SAA Native American Graduate Archaeology Scholarship**

**REGINA HILO**

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

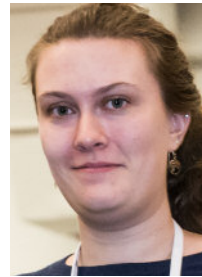
**PATRICK BURTT**

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

**MICHELLE BROWNLEE**

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

**ERIN RENN**



**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)–Undergraduate**

**HOPE LOISELLE**



**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)–Undergraduate**

**DANIELLE MERCURE**

**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)–Undergraduate**

**DEJA SANTIAGO**

**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)–Graduate**

**LORRAINE HU**



**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)–Graduate**

**KRISTINA LEE**

### Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)—Graduate

ERIK MARINKOVICH

### Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship (HUGS)—Institute for Field Research Scholarship

JASMINE REID

### Cheryl L. Wase Memorial Scholarship for the Study of Archaeology

ESMERALDA FERRALES

### Cheryl L. Wase Memorial Scholarship for the Study of Archaeology

EDEN FRANZ

### Cheryl L. Wase Memorial Scholarship for the Study of Archaeology

CAROL WOODLAND



#### Dissertation Award

BERNADETTE CAP

Bernadette Cap has won the 2017 SAA Dissertation Award for her dissertation “Classic Maya Economies: Identification of a Marketplace at Buenavista del Cayo, Belize,” completed in 2015 in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. This innovative dissertation provides the strongest documentation to date that Classic Maya centers had marketplaces, effectively ending debate about that question. Because marketplace stalls are usually ephemeral, Cap developed a robust suite of material expectations for marketplace activities, which she tested through a rigorous methodology combining geophysical survey, systematic shovel-testing, stripping excavations, macro- and microartifact analysis, and soil chemistry analysis, and she demonstrated that Buenavista’s East Plaza was a marketplace. She documented its spatial organization and the wares being sold. With her sophisticated and innovative research design, Cap has made a major contribution to our knowledge of ancient Maya

economies, while providing a methodology applicable to investigating ancient marketplaces around the world.



#### Book Award: Scholarly

CAROLYN E. BOYD

In *The White Shaman Mural: An Enduring Creation Narrative in Rock Art of the Lower Pecos*, Carolyn E. Boyd provides a highly sophisticated, cutting-edge analysis of what is arguably North America’s most outstanding example of rock art, for its exquisite artistry, fascinating complexity, and preservation. Through a meticulous examination of the panel’s layering, iconography, and composition, Boyd arrives at an analytical breakthrough: this is a work by a single artist that materializes an Archaic Native creation narrative ultimately related to Mesoamerican origin mythology. Aside from the contribution to regional knowledge, the innovative methodologies used here have the potential to influence rock art research globally. Boyd writes in a clear and accessible manner and is generous in sharing credit with her team of researchers. We especially commend the high quality of production, with a large format and many superb color plates and illustrations that vividly bring to life a masterpiece of hunter-gatherer art.

#### Book Award: Scholarly Honorable Mention

ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ-ALEGRÍA

Enrique Rodríguez-Alegría’s book, *The Archaeology and History of Colonial Mexico: Mixing Epistemologies*, offers an original and thoughtful consideration of the disjunctions that arise in reconciling archaeological and historical evidence. The problem is illustrated in a series of detailed, interesting case studies from the author’s extensive work on early colonial Mexico. Rodríguez-Alegría argues we may achieve a more judicious integration of archaeology and history when we recognize how interpretations and narratives are made in each discipline, by somewhat different forms of reasoning. His writing is crystal clear and jargon-free, even on complex topics, and the case material is satisfyingly rich. This is a serious and smart attempt at embracing the full possibilities of complicated, contradictory evidence, one that stands to influence the future of archaeological scholarship on colonial and historic periods.





**Book Award: Popular**

**MICHAEL E. SMITH**

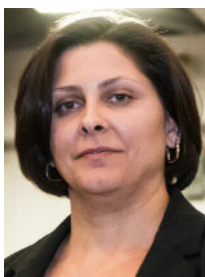
Michael E. Smith's book, *At Home with the Aztecs: An Archaeologist Uncovers Their Daily Life*, is a lively tour of both the workings of Aztec rural communities and the day-to-day reality of archaeological field research, from the perspective of a seasoned archaeologist looking back at his career. Written in highly approachable first-person prose, and peppered with interesting tidbits and amusing anecdotes, the book should appeal broadly to undergraduates in archaeology courses and the general public alike. But it is also a learned, serious attempt to humanize the Aztecs and challenge misleading popular narratives through a theoretically informed interpretation of Aztec life grounded in scientific evidence. Ultimately, Smith's book vividly traces the process of archaeological discovery and knowledge production, with all its unexpected twists and turns.



**Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis**

**STEVEN KUHN**

Steven Kuhn has earned the award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis for his methodological and theoretical contributions to lithic analysis. His work has transformed the way prehistoric archaeologists think about the role of lithic artifacts in past hunter-gatherer societies and has broad relevance for scholars who work in diverse global settings and time periods. His important work on Paleolithic assemblages in the circum-Mediterranean region, north China, and Serbia has contributed greatly to our understanding of hominid behavior. In addition to his scholarly contributions, he has been a valued teacher and mentor, training many students who have gone on to be lithic scholars.



**Award for Excellence in Public Education**

**KRISTINA KILLGROVE**

Dr. Kristina Killgrove has earned the SAA's Award for Excellence in Public Education for her exemplary contributions to public education and service to the profession. Dr. Killgrove's masterful contribu-

tions to writing archaeologically for the general public have included her own website as well as at Forbes.com and at Mental Floss, with some online compositions receiving millions of views. She has produced an extensive corpus of published work on how archaeology, anthropology, and science intersect with our daily lives, as well as having excelled as a teacher and scholar. In particular, she has successfully entered into the public fray on ethical issues related to the treatment of human remains and how nonrenewable archaeological resources can be exploited by television and looting. Finally, her online writing has served as a litmus test for the efficacy of how archaeologists can serve as barometers of the "truth," and how we can actively work against the dissemination of falsehoods like Dr. Ben Carson's patently untrue claim that the Egyptian pyramids were used to store grain. For her storytelling, advocacy, and public outreach, we are proud to nominate Dr. Killgrove for this award.



**Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management**

**JEFFERY FRANZ BURTON**

Jeffrey Franz Burton is the 2017 recipient of the SAA's Excellence in Cultural Resource Management Award for his administrative and management skills as well as for his promotion of socially relevant aims for our profession. Mr. Burton's work on the incarceration of Japanese-Americans during World War II illustrates how archaeology can be employed to illuminate racism in the treatment of immigrants. As a manager and administrator he was able to mobilize limited funds and resources efficiently and effectively to underscore the mission of the National Park Service. In his public outreach program he was able to show future generations that the charge of archaeology can be directed for socially relevant work in the interests of the public good.

**Award for Excellence in Curation, Collections Management, and Collections-Based Research and Education**

**JOHN P. HART**

John P. Hart has earned the SAA's Award for Excellence in Curation, Collections Management, and Collections-Based Research and Education for his outstanding scholarship and professional leadership in collections-based research. He has consistently applied a multidisciplinary, cutting-edge, and team-oriented analysis of archaeological collections to ask new and standing questions about the past. In particular, he has led groundbreaking research in microbotanical and absorbed

residue studies to understand the origins of food production in the Eastern Woodlands.



### Crabtree Award

**DANIEL WENDT**

Daniel Wendt has spent over 30 years documenting prehistoric sites and conducting archaeological research in the Upper Mississippi Valley. His research encompasses Paleoindian site distributions, Hopewell archaeology, survey methods, and the later prehistory of the Red Wing area. He has been particularly active in documenting the natural and cultural distribution of Upper Midwestern toolstones. His current research involves source distributions of Chequamegon quartzite in Wisconsin. Wendt has published 11 scholarly papers, written 34 technical reports (many for the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), and made countless professional and public presentations. He has reported nearly 700 archaeological sites in Wisconsin and more than 65 in Minnesota, and created the Minnesota Historical Society's comparative toolstone collection. The 2016 recipient of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society's Lapham Research Medal, Wendt currently serves as president of the Minnesota Archaeological Society. Overall, Dan Wendt's range of efforts and committed engagement with the professional archaeological community and general public on behalf of Midwestern prehistory make him a deserving recipient of the Crabtree Award.



### The Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research

**NAOMI FRANCES MILLER**

Naomi Miller has earned the SAA's Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research for her combination of scholarship and service to the profession. Miller's extraordinary contributions to American, Mediterranean, Near Eastern, and Central Asian archaeology have included institution building in interdisciplinary research, historic preservation, conservation archaeology, and continuing education. She has produced an outstanding body of published work and founded the MASCA Archaeobotany Laboratory with its exceptional Near Eastern reference collection. Miller has educated a generation of new researchers during her long career, and her pivotal research on taphonomy, food and resource security, and quantitative methods have had international impact. This award thus also lauds Naomi Miller's long and expert service

in developing refinements to paleoethnobotanical and, more generally, archaeological practice. Her career is an admirable model for highly collaborative, interdisciplinary research in archaeology.

### Lifetime Achievement Award

**DAVID HURST THOMAS**

David Hurst Thomas has earned the Lifetime Achievement Award for substantial, significant, and deep contributions to American archaeology. He created and implemented a model for long-term field and laboratory studies that is now the discipline's gold standard. These studies have made many theoretical and methodological contributions to prehistory and history of Native Americans, to field and laboratory practices in archaeology, and to the study of culture contact and colonialism. Thomas has reached successive generations of archaeologists through his textbooks that are widely used in introductory archaeology courses. He has mentored many of the top archaeologists working in North America today by providing them with internships during the formative years of their careers. He has been on the forefront of making anthropology and archaeology relevant to the broader public through his program of publications and museum exhibits, and he has played a crucial role in making archaeology a more inclusive field.



### School for Advanced Research Linda S. Cordell Prize

**SCOTT G. ORTMAN**

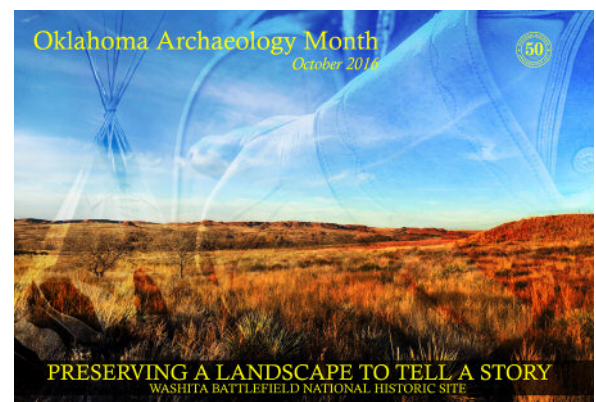
The School for Advanced Research presents the Linda S. Cordell Prize to Dr. Scott Ortman for his book *Winds from the North: Tewa Origins and Historical Archaeology*. The prize is awarded to a living author for a book in archaeology or anthropological archaeology that best exemplifies excellence in writing and significantly advances archaeological method, theory, or interpretation. The award recognizes innovative works that reach out to other subfields of anthropology or related disciplines. The award was established in honor of Dr. Linda S. Cordell, who is remembered among her colleagues and students as a warm, giving, sharing, and mentoring figure in the landscape of American archaeology.

Archaeology Week Poster Award

FIRST PLACE: ALASKA

SECOND PLACE: WYOMING

THIRD PLACE: OKLAHOMA





**CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS**

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

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

Retiring OFFICERS

**President** Diane Gifford-Gonzalez  
**Secretary** Patricia Gillman

and the retiring BOARD MEMBERS

Daniel Sandweiss and Chip Colwell

To the Staff, and especially to 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

George P. Nicholas

Assisted by

Sharon (Shaza) Wester

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

- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Ciprian F. Ardelean       | Stephen Mrozowski      |
| Traci Ardren              | Michael S. Nassaney    |
| Michael Ashley            | Eduardo G. Neves       |
| Juan Belardi              | Kelsey Noack Myres     |
| Francesco Berna           | Sarah E. Oas           |
| Jessica Bookwalter        | Michael J. O'Brien     |
| Meghan Burchell           | W. Kevin Pape          |
| Catherine Carroll Carlson | Robert W. Park         |
| Maa-ling Chen             | Michael D. Petraglia   |
| Shadreck Chirikure        | Robert W. Preucel      |
| Katherine M. Dowdall      | Lee Rains Clauss       |
| Jonathan Driver           | Nelly M. Robles Garcia |
| Kevan S. Edinborough      | John Roney             |
| Nan Gonlin                | Peter R. Schmidt       |
| Jamie Hampson             | George S. Smith        |
| Alvaro Higuera            | Hilary A. Soderland    |
| Anna Kjellstrom           | Kisha Supernant        |
| Susan Kuzminsky           | Kenneth B. Tankersley  |
| Matthew J. Landt          | Wendy G. Teeter        |
| Bradley T. Lepper         | Andres Troncoso        |
| Ian A. Lilley             | Christine VanPool      |
| Yvonne Marshall           | Eric E. Voigt          |
| Kazuo Miyamoto            | David S. Whitley       |
| Juliette E. Morrow        | Pamela R. Willoughby   |

To the **Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee**, chaired by  
Andrew Martindale

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

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Jane Holden Kelley     | Dena Dincauze         |
| Laura Ann Kammerer     | Florence Cline Lister |
| Douglas W. Schwartz    | John D. Schelberg     |
| Gary N. Beiter         | Peter B. George       |
| Joan Gero              | Brian Robinson        |
| Ernesto González Licón | Ivor Noël Hume        |

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

Respectfully submitted,  
Dean Snow  
on behalf of the Ceremonial Resolutions Committee,  
March 31, 2017



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Your charitable contribution to the SAA can be designated to any of the following funds, which include endowments, special-purpose funds, and an unrestricted fund.

**Native American Scholarships Fund** supports a sense of shared purpose and positive interaction between archaeologists and Native Americans. The Fund supports Native American students and tribal members through the Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and the SAA Native American Graduate and Undergraduate Scholarships.

**Historically Underrepresented Groups Scholarship Fund** supports minority archaeology students at the graduate and undergraduate level, helping them successfully prepare for careers in archaeology and heritage management.

**Unrestricted Gift Fund** allows SAA to serve its members by addressing its highest priorities, including funding scholarships, improving annual meetings, and advocating for best practices in all arenas of archaeology.

**SAA General Endowment Fund** ensures SAA's sustainability and success in maintaining its financial health and preserving its values, ethics, and integrity.

**Public Education Endowment Fund** supports SAA's efforts to engage people in the preservation and protection of heritage resources.

**Lewis R. Binford Endowment Fund for Teaching Scientific Reasoning in Archaeology** encourages archaeological curriculum development that focuses on teaching critical thinking and scientific reasoning skills, rewards individuals and institutions that develop excellent examples of such curricula, and promotes the sharing of ideas and materials relating to these efforts.

### SAA Memorial Funds

**Douglas C. Kellogg Fellowship for Geoarchaeological Research Fund** supports dissertation research, emphasizing fieldwork, laboratory research, or both for students in the earth sciences and archaeology.

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## NEWS & NOTES

**The American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA)** invites all persons interested in rock art research to attend its 2017 Annual Conference, convening June 1–5, 2017, at the Lodge at the Eagle Crest Resort, near Redmond, Oregon. ARARA will offer two days of guided field trips on (June 2 and 5), visiting a variety of intriguing rock art sites in the area, where attendees will discover the richness of the local rock art heritage. Presentations on current rock art research will form the centerpiece of the meeting (June 3 and 4). Other special cultural activities are planned throughout the conference, including social events and vendor offerings of rock art related merchandise. The conference is open to all. Registration and information: <http://arara.org/conference.html>. For more information, contact conference coordinator, Monica Wadsworth-Seibel, at [wadsworth-seibel@cox.net](mailto:wadsworth-seibel@cox.net).

**The Second International Congress on the Anthropology of Salt** will be held October 12–16, 2017, in Los Cabos, Mexico. After the success of the First International Congress in Iasi, Romania, in 2015, conference organizers wish to broaden the scholarly reach of the Los Cabos event by encouraging attendance by researchers in the hard sciences and humanities, as well as anthropology and archaeology. Papers are solicited from

anyone whose research involves salt, with the ultimate goals of developing more integrated approaches to the topic and an encyclopedia of salt. The deadline for submission of proposals by individuals is July 31. More information can be found at [www.saluniversalis.com](http://www.saluniversalis.com).

**Call for proposals: NSF subsidized projects at the Elemental Analysis Facility (2016–2019)** The Elemental Analysis Facility (EAF) at the Field Museum is developing for the period 2016–2019, a NSF subsidized program to enhance outside collaborations in its LA-ICP-MS laboratory. Proposal must be received by March 15 and September 15, each year.

The EAF hosts a Thermo ICAP Q inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) and two laser ablation systems: a New Wave UP213 laser ablation (LA) system with a 5 cm × 6 cm chamber and a New Wave UP266, with an experimental adaptable chamber, dedicated to the study of large objects. Complementing the ICP-MS instrumentation, the EAF also hosts a LEO EVO 60 XVP Scanning Electron Microscope with an environmental chamber equipped with an Oxford Inca Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy system, two portable XRF systems and a digital imaging petrographic microscope.

This NSF funded program aims at facilitating the access of the EAF to researchers and students by offering funding to offset ⅔ of the LA-ICP-MS analytical costs. Researchers should indicate whether they will be in residence at the Museum to run their samples, or whether they are requesting Museum staff to undertake the analysis. In some cases, students from outside the Chicago area are eligible for limited funding for travel and accommodation. Students requesting travel funding should submit a travel budget.

A panel including outside and Field Museum scholars will review proposals. All parties who wish to undertake a collaborative project in the lab should forward a short proposal (4 pages) for consideration. The proposal should address the research problem, the size of the specimens, and the type, number, and contexts of the samples, whether the scholar will be in residence and travel budget if appropriate. Curriculum vitae for the principal collaborator(s) should also be included. You should inquire with Laure Dussubieux, lab manager, before submitting any proposal at [ldussubieux@fieldmuseum.org](mailto:ldussubieux@fieldmuseum.org).





SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

# Online Seminars

September 19, 2017 : 2pm - 4pm ET

**Beyond Mapping Grade - Using High Precision GNSS  
Tools for Archaeological Site and Project Mapping**

Instructor: Fred Limp, RPA

September 28, 2017 : 12pm - 1pm ET

**CRM in Latin America**

Instructor: Sandra L. López Varela, RPA

- This course will be presented in Spanish
- Free to Individual SAA Members and Not Available to Nonmembers

October 12, 2017 : 2pm - 4pm ET

**Archaeological Curation and Collections Management:  
What You Need to Know but Never Learned in School**

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**Learn more at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)**



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## CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

# 83<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting

April 11-15, 2018 • Washington, DC  
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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The 2018 Call for Submissions is now available on SAAweb: [www.saa.org/call](http://www.saa.org/call)

Visit this page to find a letter from SAA's President, information on submission policies and guidelines, and directions on how you can access the user-friendly, web-based submission system. View, download, and/or print the Call for Submissions today. We hope you consider participating in SAA's 83rd Annual Meeting!

**Posters After Hours** – NEW for 2018!

**Questions?** E-mail us at [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org) or call us at +1 (202) 559-7382.

**Submissions Open until September 7, 2017, at 3pm Eastern Time**