

SPECIAL ISSUE: THE PRACTICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

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Stone structure SON P:10:102, probably a house, recorded during Emiliano Gallaga's University of Arizona dissertation fieldwork, Onavas Valley Archaeological Project, Sonora, Mexico. Photo by Dr. Emiliano Gallaga.

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**THE PRACTICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO:
INSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RESULTS
EDITED BY NELLY M. ROBLES GARCÍA**

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EDITOR'S CORNER



EDITOR'S CORNER

Andrew Duff

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

This issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* features 11 papers that originated in dialogues between the SAA Board of Directors and officials from Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (National Institute of Anthropology and History) Council of Archaeology. The purpose of this group of papers is to foster greater understanding of the procedures and requirements for researchers working within Mexico. Originally presented as a symposium titled "The Practice of Archaeology in Mexico: Institutional Obligations and Scientific Results" at the Salt Lake City meetings, Nelly Robles García compiled this collection. We owe her our thanks for coordinating the session in Salt Lake City and these papers. We owe her colleagues—almost all of whom work for various institutions in Mexico—our thanks for sharing the details of their experiences working with foreigners and for providing insights into Mexico's system.

It is also my pleasure to feature the inaugural *The Recent Past* column, with Associate Editor Jamie Brandon's piece introducing its purpose and intent. He brings great energy to this column and is coordinating the first thematic issue of my tenure as editor, titled "Archaeology and Historical Memory," slated for the January 2008 issue. If you have a contribution on this topic you would like to have considered for this or a future issue, please contact me or Jamie as soon as possible.

I would also like to introduce Susan Chandler as Associate Editor for the "Insights" column. This regular feature concerns issues related to Cultural Resource Management, construed broadly. Susan has served the Society as its present Treasurer and is President of Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., in Montrose, Colorado. Please contact either Susan (susan_chandler@alpinearchaeology.com) or me with submissions to the Insights column. I intend to announce a second Associate Editor for this column in the next issue.

I would like to invite everyone to consider submitting articles to *The SAA Archaeological Record*. If you have an idea, an existing paper or recently gave a research presentation that you would like to work into a brief, but widely disseminated publication, please contact me (duff@wsu.edu). I would especially welcome brief articles from those who have recently (within the past year or so) completed and defended their dissertations. Many of us are aware of recent dissertations in our particular areas of expertise, but find it hard to keep up with the diversity of research across the field. Though we expect to see pieces by you in major journals, if you would like to prepare a 1500–1800 word succinct and informative description of your project, primary argument and findings, with one or two illustrations, I would welcome the opportunity to consider it for publication in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

I would also like to broadcast a call for contributions to a future thematic issue on "The

EDITORS CORNER, continued on page 45



AN INTRODUCTION TO “THE RECENT PAST”

A NEW HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY COLUMN

Jamie Brandon

Jamie Brandon is a Research Station Archeologist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey and an Assistant Professor at Southern Arkansas University

I am happy and honored to introduce *The Recent Past* to readers of the *The SAA Archaeological Record*. This column is the latest of a series of regular features that has transformed this newsletter into what our new editor Andrew Duff has called a vibrant forum for debate, new ideas, practical advice, and research. *The Recent Past* will focus on issues related to historical archaeology—a growing sub-discipline of our field that most archaeologists are undoubtedly aware of, even if they are not entirely familiar with its underpinnings. As Martin Hall and Stephen Silliman (2006:1) point out in a recent edited volume on the subject, historical archaeology “means different things to different people.” For some, it centers on colonialism, European expansion, modernity or capitalism. For others the important aspect is the presence of the written word alongside the material culture we excavate. Whatever the definition, historical archaeology is the archaeology of the recent past and this column will explore what it has to offer.

Regardless of how one sees historical archaeology, it should be obvious to even the casual observer that the necessity and demand for it has grown dramatically over a relatively short period of time. As America revitalizes (or gentrifies) its urban areas, as more and more historical sites become eligible for inclusion on the National Register for Historic Places, and as many of us look back to our collective pasts to understand our current situations, the need for historical archaeology develops. In the world of cultural resource management, there are few archaeologists that have not needed to deal with historical materials and in the academic world, a growing number of programs including—or even specializing in—historical archaeology have appeared. Thus, the numbers of practitioners self-identifying, at least in part, as historical archaeologists has grown in response. One clear indicator of this phenomenon is the fact that the current membership in the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) numbers around 2,400. This means that if all members of the SHA were also members of SAA (which, of course, they are not) they would make up about one-quarter of the SAA membership.

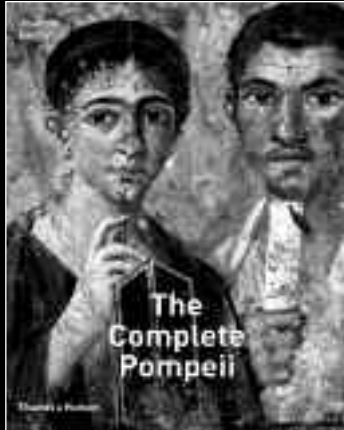
The SAA Archaeological Record has, of course, featured a good number of articles dealing with historical archaeology (my per-

sonal favorites include the thematic issues dedicated to the archaeology of American race and ethnicity that were published in 2004). Like our new editor, I hope to build on these past works and use the *The Recent Past* column to provide the SAA audience with a more regular and concentrated venue for historical archaeology.

It seems to me that this column needs to accomplish two different, but related, goals. One is to provide a forum for the discussion and dissemination of information about historical archaeology to the interested SAA readership. Towards this goal I hope continue to create interesting thematic issues (such as the aforementioned articles on American ethnicity) with a more established consistency. Additionally, I hope to use the stand-alone column to cover current research and the debates important to historical archaeologists—covering topics such as descendant community involvement, the political content of historical archaeology, industrial heritage, conflict archaeology, public archaeology, and (of course) the reoccurring debate about the general state and nature of historical archaeology.

I also feel, however, that we need to use this column to improve and expand the dialogue between historical archeologists and the rest of the SAA membership. In many ways there is a false divide between prehistoric and historical archaeologies—two research endeavors that share so much history and method. This is very evident to the many practitioners, such as myself, who have done quite a bit of “both kinds” of archaeology. On the other hand, there can be real differences in the kinds of questions historical archaeologists ask of their data. The very fact that we study New World colonialism, imperialism, industrialization and the rise of capitalism is bound to make our branch of the discipline somewhat distinct. As Kathleen Deagan (1988:10) said during one of our discipline’s many identity crises: “[t]he fact that we are, for the most part, studying our own society also makes—or should make—a difference in both the questions we ask and in our methods for answering them.” However, given the tenor and direction of some of the recent work of a few of my prehistoric colleagues, I do not think that this divide is too wide to bridge. Towards the goal of opening up

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THE RECENT PAST

such a dialog, I hope to invite a series of articles for the column that address why the archaeology of the recent past matters and how historical archaeology should fit within our broader discipline.

The next edition of *The SAA Archaeological Record* will be the first thematic issue associated with this column. It will include brief articles on several projects that deal with the theme "Archaeology and Historical Memory." Historical or cultural memory has become an important aspect of many studies over the past decade, and I hope these papers will demonstrate that historical archaeology can be a good platform to examine how we remember the past and what that memory differentially emphasizes and forgets. If you have a project that will fit in this theme, or have ideas for stand-alone columns or thematic issues relating to historical archaeology, do not hesitate to contact me or Andrew Duff. We look forward to your contributions.

Potential contributors to *The Recent Past* can contact me at the following address:

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IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

And it Launched...The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

To borrow a phrase from Charles Dickens, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times..." And that describes the launch of SAA's new online submissions system, premiering for the 2008 Vancouver meeting. Record-breaking numbers of participants came online to submit their sessions and individual abstracts for the meeting. Now that the dust has settled, and the statistics have been prepared, the Vancouver meeting has been recorded as drawing the largest number of submissions in SAA's history—both a thorough and tough test for the fledgling online system. At the close of the submissions deadline in September more than 2,800 people had submitted to participate in the Vancouver meeting.

The purpose of this column is to share some of the feedback that ranged from high praise to incredible frustration. What next? The staff compiled all of the feedback received, and combined it with their experiences talking to system users. From this feedback, staff has developed a redesign and enhancements list for the developer.

Major Bottleneck

One of the major bottlenecks of the system was the lost links to the participants. More than 1,500 participants contacted the SAA office because links from their organizers did not connect to the participants' database profiles. Why not? If an organizer used an email for the invitee that was different from the one the invitee uses in his/her SAA record, the link was not made. The solution was relatively simple in that a staff member could link the participant to the session, but the question remains as to how this process may be improved. Is there a solution to facilitate this process? Absolutely.

Because only members can search the SAA database, an organizer creating a session was not actually sent to do that to find his/her participants. The link relied on the email address (among other factors) to link to the correct record. To facilitate the linking next year, staff will ask the developer to redesign this

aspect of the system. The preliminary plan is that organizers who are current members will be able to bring up the member records they need to link. If an organizer is not a member of the Society, then, the process will be close to that of this year, protecting the privacy of the database records to the current membership of the Society.

There is one other factor that can also facilitate linking regardless of the member status of the organizer – the SAA member number. Due to privacy issues, SAA would never release a member number to anyone other than the member him or herself, but on a peer-to-peer level if the member numbers were used, that would guarantee the accuracy of the link.

There is no question that an improved design for linking for 2009 will be sought. Staff understands the difficulties and frustrations that were created by the link simply not working. The good that came out of this process was that staff did speak to over half of the people (about 1,500) using the system for this reason alone and were able to expeditiously link the records.

Another comment was that the system was not as linear as expected. While the system will never be an entirely linear one, there is no question that improvements can and will be made to the process. Some of those improvements include enhancements and clarifications in the instructions, developing more online help drop-down boxes, and changing some of the screens so that the progression is clearer, in addition to changes to the organization of some of the screens themselves.

The system is a complex one and was launched under less than optimal circumstances. Admittedly, the developer was very late in delivering the product to SAA. That notwithstanding, the system certainly did not deter anyone from participating in the meeting, given the record number of submissions. The feedback staff received from the system users is the most critical and valuable that the Society has to move the system forward. Unlike many of the technological changes that the Society has introduced, this one tended to be a bit more *revolutionary* than

evolutionary, and it will take a bit of time for both the comfort levels to be found and for the enhancements and refinements made to respond to user feedback.

In the week before the submissions deadline, staff refined the help desk operations they had been providing. For every open session, an SAA staffer was personally assigned to the organizer to make sure that any and all questions were answered. By the close of the deadline period, all sessions had been submitted successfully.

In the last days before the deadline, staff routinely searched for sessions and individual papers ready to be submitted and took care of that as well. That raised the possibility of a future enhancement of an “automatic submission,” if all of the participants in the session had completed their materials, and the session was ready or in the case of an individual submission, if the last step of hitting the button was not done. This idea will be explored with the developer.

There are many other specific enhancements that will also be explored as a result of the feedback from the system users. Our goal is to continue to refine the system to make it as user friendly as possible. The staff continues to seek input. Please do not hesitate to contact the executive director with your comments (tobi_brimsek@saa.org).

Thank you for your patience and your participation in the ongoing

development of this online submissions system. While it may not be apparent, this system is a milestone for the Society. In previous years, the “online submissions system” was not integrated with SAA’s database, and much of the entry needed to be re-keyed and all of the submissions had to be transferred to another database product. This new system eliminates all of the data conversion, links to the Society’s database for registration, and provides a web-based submissions system for the Annual Meeting Program Committee. There is no question that the Society has come a long way in a relatively short time—certainly not without a few bumps, but in partnership with all of you, the Society will continue to refine this system to address the issues and frustrations that surfaced in this launch year.

On to Vancouver!

The hotels SAA is using in Vancouver are now accepting reservations. Complete hotel information and specific reservation cutoff dates for each property are available on SAAweb. A button linking to the hotel information is available on SAA’s home page (www.saa.org). There is a headquarters hotel and two overflow properties, in addition to two hotels reserved exclusively for students. All reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis. Please note that should any additional properties be needed, that information will be posted on SAAweb. All reservations must be made directly with the hotels. Should you encounter difficulties, do not hesitate to contact the executive director (tobi_brimsek@saa.org or 1-202-789-8200).

PAYMENT CONFIRMATIONS FOR VANCOUVER

Payment confirmations for the 2008 annual meeting in Vancouver were sent via email in mid-October to those who submitted to participate in the meeting. Snail mail payment confirmations were sent to those who did not have a valid email address.

The 2008 preliminary program will be available on the SAAweb in mid-December. Be sure to check the preliminary program for more information on hotels, roundtables, workshops, excursions, and other special events scheduled for Vancouver. General registration will also open at that time.



SEE YOU IN VANCOUVER!

Marilyn Masson

Marilyn Masson is the program chair for the 73rd Annual Meeting.

CANADA PLACE. PHOTO CREDIT: TOURISM VANCOUVER

The 2008 Program Committee has been busy organizing and reviewing abstracts, and the Vancouver meeting is shaping up to be one of the largest, most interesting, and most diverse in SAA history. Like many of you, I am looking forward to the opportunity to attend this meeting in one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

This year, we have seven electronic workshops (with 68 total participants), ten forums (involving 81 individuals), three working groups (with 29 contributors), 162 organized sessions of presented papers (within these sessions are 1,839 paper presenters and discussants), ten organized poster sessions (within which are 91 posters), 485 individual contributed papers, and 312 individual contributed posters. It was interesting to learn that among the individual contributed papers, 57 percent (275 of 485) indicated that they would be willing to present a poster rather than a paper. As the meetings continue to grow, perhaps more members will opt for posters, with their advantageous four-hour slots during the popular meeting days of Thursday through Saturday.

Although we are still working on the specifics of the program, I am able to brief you on some of the highlights. The opening session on Wednesday evening is organized by Sonya Atalay and Diane Teeman, entitled "Something for Everyone: Approaches to Collaboration with Native American and First Nations Communities." The papers in this symposium explore the rewards and challenges involved in voluntary collaboration between Native Peoples and archaeologists beyond the extent that is mandated by law. Research teams in the Pacific Northwest have helped to lead the field in this area, and several of the papers in the opening session offer perspectives from our host region.

The Program Committee has also helped to organize some interesting roundtable luncheons with topics that cross-cut the diverse interests of our organization. The titles of these include "Studying the Iconography of the Ancient Midwest and Southern U.S.: Methodological Innovations" (hosted by F. Kent Reilly); "Religious Ritual, Performance, and Social Identity in Non-

State Societies" (hosted by E. Charles Adams); "The Archaeology of Memory" (hosted by Ruth Van Dyke); "Urban Planning in Ancient Cities" (hosted by Michael E. Smith); "Oral Traditions and Archaeology" (hosted by Peter Whiteley); "Strategies for Protecting Sites beyond North America from Looting" (hosted by Anne Underhill); "The Analysis of Shell Midden Sites" (hosted by Julie K. Stein); "Sharing Archaeology Through the Web" (hosted by Stephen Black); "The Modern Human Colonization of Eurasia" (hosted by Paul Mellars); "Paleoenvironmental Studies and Today's Climate Crisis" (hosted by Harvey Weiss); and "Using Internships as a Bridge between Academic programs and Public/CRM careers" (hosted by Tom Minichillo).

There are many exciting sessions that have been submitted. The SAA is sponsoring a symposium, "The Legacy of Charles C. Di Peso: Fifty Years After the Joint Casas Grandes Project," organized by Michael Whalen, and a forum entitled "Digital Antiquity: Planning an Information Infrastructure for Archaeology" organized by Keith Kintigh. There will not be a Presidential Forum this year due to space constraints in the Vancouver facility. Many other particularly noteworthy sessions have caught my attention, although it is not possible to list all of them here. One symposium that may appeal to a wide audience is "Archaeological Perspectives on Environmental Change and Cultural Response" (organized by Mark Tveskov and Loren Davis). Its contributors suggest that archaeologists have unique insights to offer with respect to the current global climate crisis. This issue will also be explored in one of the roundtables described above. Another organized session, "Socially Embedded Violence in the Ancient Americas: Beyond Sacrifice and Cannibalism" (organized by Miguel Aguilera and Jane Buikstra), seems especially relevant given the critiques of the film "Apocalypto" published during the past year by archaeologists. There are many more sessions being offered that are of major significance, and you will soon be able to review them in the Preliminary Program.

The 2008 program has great geographic breadth, with nineteen

➤ ANNUAL MEETING, continued on page 59

VANCOUVER 2008

Dana Lepofsky, Sue Rowley, Andrew Martindale, and Alan McMillan

Dana Lepofsky, Sue Rowley, Andrew Martindale, and Alan McMillan are the members of the 2008 Local Advisory Committee.

While we all enjoy the conference papers and posters at the annual meetings, if we're being perfectly honest, visiting with friends and colleagues is also a huge part of why we go to the meetings. So, how about if this year you plan to take time away from the papers and go on a field trip?

We've arranged three tours with local First Nations that highlight the many aspects of community engagement with local archaeology and heritage more broadly. Each offers a unique combination of experiences that is only available in the tours we're offering. A brief description of the tours follows.

Tour 1. Musqueam Walking Tour. Friday, 28 March. 9 – 1pm.

Join us for a rare opportunity to visit the Musqueam community, located next to the city of Vancouver near University of British Columbia campus. The tour has two parts, a cedar bark workshop and a creek/archaeological heritage walk along the last remaining wild salmon spawning stream in Vancouver. Musqueam weaver Vivian Campbell will lead a workshop on harvesting, preparing, and working with cedar bark in which participants get to make their own weaving. Musqueam conservation society member Terry Point will join UBC archaeologists Sue Rowley and Andrew Martindale to lead a walk along Musqueam Creek. They will discuss the conservation efforts and contemporary use of the watershed and visit some of the numerous archaeological sites in the area that are the focus of the Musqueam-UBC archaeological field school project.

Tour 2. A Sto:lo View of the Upper Fraser Valley. Saturday, March 29, 9:00 to 3:00

A bus ride takes us east of Vancouver to Chilliwack, the administrative centre of the Sto:lo Tribal Council, where we join Albert (Sonny) McHalsie, Director of Sto:lo Research and Resource Development. Sonny McHalsie, an authority on the cultural landscape of his homeland, will introduce tour participants to native place names, sites of ancient settlements, and important spiritual locations. Sonny will point out many features from the

bus, so only a small amount of walking is required; a box lunch will be provided. This is a special opportunity to see how this majestic landscape of mountains and waterways reflects Sto:lo heritage through the knowledge shared by your Sto:lo host. En route to the Fraser Valley, Dave Schaepe, Sto:lo Nation archaeologist will introduce various Sto:lo initiatives in cultural and natural resource management. On the return trip you'll view the powerful Sto:lo film, "The Lynching of Louie Sam."

Tour 3. Boat Tour of Tsleil-Waututh Territory, Friday 28 March, 8:30-1:30.

Come see the Vancouver area as it should be seen—from the water! Join us for a boat tour of spectacular Burrard Inlet and Indian Arm, home of the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation. The boat leaves from Vancouver harbour, a short walk from the conference hotel. Two Tsleil Waututh community members and Simon Fraser University archaeologist Dana Lepofsky will be your guides. You will learn about Tsleil Waututh initiatives in cultural and natural resource management, visit pictographs and ancient settlements, and gaze at the majestic beauty of the fjord landscape. You won't believe you're only minutes from downtown Vancouver.

If you're like us, you're shaking your heads that the fall has gone by so quickly. Before you know it, it will be the new year and time to make your final travel plans for the SAA 2008 meetings in Vancouver. Now is the time to start talking to your friends and family about your plans. Spaces on the tours are limited, so please sign up for a tour as soon as the Preliminary Program is available in late December!

**INTERESTED IN VOLUNTEERING
IN VANCOUVER? PLEASE SEE
PAGE 60 FOR MORE
INFORMATION.**

THE PRACTICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

INSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Nelly M. Robles García

Nelly M. Robles García is the Director of the Archaeological Zone at Monte Albán, INAH.

Without a doubt there are numerous reasons for establishing good relations between the Society for American Archaeology and Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History. First, our status as neighbors creates a direct relationship between colleagues on both sides of the border. Second, Mesoamerica constitutes an enormously attractive academic arena for research on diverse themes in archaeology. Although we are aware of the differences in nature of the National Institute of Anthropology and History as an official institution, and the Society for American as a nongovernmental organization, these two reasons alone are sufficient justification for collaboration intended to enrich the conditions for archaeological research in both countries.

A Bit of History

The relationship between Mexican and American archaeology is not something recent. On the contrary, it has developed across several decades, shaped by an array of shared interests. Even before the creation of the Institute (hereafter INAH) in 1939, Mexico's Directorate of Archaeology had established academic contact with universities and colleagues in the United States. In this sense we cannot overlook the important influence on Mexican archaeology of archaeologists and anthropologists such as Franz Boas, Byron Cummings, William Holmes, Zelia Nutall, and Marshall Saville, to mention just a few.

In the early days of scientific archaeology in Mexico, around 1911, Franz Boas played an important role in the formation of the International School of Mexican Archaeology, including service as its first director. He exercised a decided influence on both archaeological theory and the field training of new archaeologists. For her part Zelia Nutall was extremely influential in the management of the International School, in the academic formation of Manuel Gamio, and in creating contacts between the Mexican government and the Carnegie Institution for exploration in Chichen Itzá and other Mayan sites. Additionally she was instrumental in bringing to light the Nutall and Magliabecchi codices. Authors such as Thomas Joyce and Herbert Spinden made enormous contributions; the second was responsible for proposing the notion of continental homogeneity named the Archaic, now referred to as the Formative period.

This is not the place for a comprehensive review of all the archaeologists who have con-



Monte Alban, Patio Hundido Plat. Norte. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

tributed to strengthening this bilateral relationship, attractive as that might be, as it would prove extraordinarily detailed and lengthy. The point is that even prior to the foundation of the Society of American Archaeology in 1934 and the National Institute of Anthropology and History in 1939, professional contacts existed at the individual and institutional levels. These in turn set the stage for more recent interaction. For example Ignacio Bernal, one of Mexico's most distinguished archaeologists, was invited in his capacity as director of INAH to sit on the Board of Directors of the SAA from 1968 to 1970. This invitation not only placed him in a decision-making role in the most important organization in American archaeology, but he became its president. In turn this extraordinary honor served as antecedent to my election to the Board of Directors for the period 2002 to 2005.

Contemporary Relations

In the last few years the Annual Meeting of the SAA has become, for many Mexican archaeologists, an exceptional forum for the presentation of the results of research on a wide range of Mesoamerican cultures and themes. We have seen increased participation by Mexican scholars on the editorial committees of SAA publications. Particularly noteworthy in this regard is *Latin American Antiquity*, a journal which has become an outstanding outlet for specialists on Mesoamerica. Through the arduous labor of many colleagues, both the SAA and INAH have established clear norms for conduct and performance in archaeological practice in the field and in publication.

This group of papers contributes to these efforts by providing a clear explanation of the principles and processes governing these norms in Mexico in the hope of easing the way for American archaeologists wishing to undertake projects there. With this in mind, the authors are basically counselors of the INAH's Archaeology Council in Mexico (up to 2005), and distinguished SAA members, including Lynne Sebastian, its President in the same year.

As Sebastian explains, one major accomplishment was the organization of a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the SAA and INAH's Council of Archaeology in fall 2003. Beyond the undeniable personal satisfaction associated with staging this event successfully in Oaxaca, it also provided an opportunity to consolidate a series of initiatives contributing to positive institutional and professional relations across our mutual international boundary. One of the most important of these is the Council of Archaeology's commitment to help American archaeologists understand the dynamics of Mexico's oversight process.

As Garcia-Bárcena and Martinez Muriel explain, Mexico's national government exercises extensive supervision of the country's archaeological heritage. This means that commitments made by foreign archaeologists to the Council of Archaeology with regard to projects and site management have a binding, legal quality. Consequently, obligations to the Council of Archaeology carry not only the weight of professional academic responsibilities but are, in effect, official performance agreements with the government. For this reason we believe it is beneficial to address a number of themes in relation to the practice of archaeology in Mexico, with particular attention to norms and processes, in the hope that it facilitates understanding on the part of SAA members interested in carrying out projects in Mexico.

With this in mind, the Council of Archaeology organized a symposium titled "The Practice of Archaeology in Mexico: Institutional Obligations and Scientific Results" at the 69th Annual Meeting of the SAA in Salt Lake City in 2005. These papers, reproduced here, offer a systematic explanation of the logic and expectations operative in managing archaeological research in Mexico, with particular emphasis on where these differ from practice in the United States. It is our hope this provides our American colleagues with a useful frame of reference for developing archaeological research projects to be undertaken in Mexico.

Finally, I wish to thank the SAA for the enormous interest its Board of Directors and, especially, then-President Lynne Sebastian displayed in making this collaboration a reality. It underscores the continuity of the historically positive relations characterizing the archaeological community in our two nations.

GOOD COLLEAGUES, GOOD NEIGHBORS

Lynne Sebastian

*Lynne Sebastian is Past President of the SAA and Director of History Preservation Programs
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One of the events of my term as President of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) of which I am especially proud was the joint symposium sponsored by SAA and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) in Salt Lake City, Utah, in April of 2005. The purpose of this joint session was to provide guidance to archaeologists from the United States and other countries about the procedures and legal responsibilities for those wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Mexico. I had the honor of serving as one of the discussants for this symposium and agreed to provide a brief summary of my remarks to be included in this issue.

The idea for this symposium originated during a joint meeting between the SAA Board of Directors and the Consejo de Arqueología del INAH in Oaxaca in the fall of 2003. Among the other issues discussed during that meeting, the SAA Board learned a good deal about the problems that have arisen when non-Mexican researchers (and some Mexican ones!) are unfamiliar with the rules, requirements, and procedures for fieldwork in Mexico. We discussed a number of possible ways to disseminate information on this subject, and the SAA Board proposed a joint session at the annual meeting in Salt Lake City as a way to reach a large number of interested archaeologists at a single event.

The symposium, as this issue makes clear, provided a broad range of background information about how archaeological heritage sites and materials are managed in Mexico as well as invaluable advice about the specific requirements for fieldwork in that country. Because the majority of my archaeological career in the U.S. has been carried out within the field of cultural resource management, I was immediately struck by both the commonalities and the distinct differences between our two countries in ways that archaeological sites, materials, and fieldwork are managed. My remarks below are organized in terms of these commonalities and differences and conclude with suggestions about using the information from the symposium and this volume so that we can be good colleagues and good neighbors when working in Mexico.

The Differences

The paper by Joaquín García-Bárcena describes the source of some of the most profound differences between Mexico and the United States in heritage management issues and practices. The Mexican system of laws is based on Roman law as reinterpreted in Spanish medieval law; the legal system of the United States is based on English common law. One of the fundamental principles of U.S. law is the primacy of private property rights, which means (among many other things) that all archaeological sites and materials on private land are the property of the landowner. In Mexico, all archaeological materials are the property of the federal government, which controls research, conservation, and disposition of all such materials.

This centralized ownership of the Mexican archaeological record has led to a much more centralized management system than in the United States. INAH, through the Consejo de Arqueología, controls all archaeology carried out in the country, whereas in the U.S. individual federal, tribal, and state land-managing or permitting agencies control archaeology in different places, depending on land status (Federal, tribal, or state), and archaeology on private land is, with minor exceptions, uncontrolled.



Tula. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

Archaeological site registry and curation are also centralized in Mexico, as discussed in the paper by Pedro Francisco Sánchez Nava. In the U.S., archaeological records are maintained at the state, rather than national, level, and this leads to problems of comparability from state to state, but in both countries these registries are critical tools for site protection and management as well as for archaeological research. I was surprised by Sánchez Nava's statement that the INAH site inventory contains (or contained at the time his paper was given) slightly over 35,000 sites. In the state of New Mexico, where I live, we have nearly 150,000 recorded sites. It would be interesting to compare site definition criteria and other factors to understand this difference in magnitude.

A second important difference that I noted between heritage management in the United States and in Mexico has to do with the role of indigenous people. In the U.S., the special legal relationship between the federal government

and federally recognized tribes, which are classified as "sovereign dependent nations," gives those tribes a legal role in determining how heritage resources are managed and what the disposition of human remains and certain kinds of cultural materials will be. The absolute federal control of heritage resources and the greater degree of assimilation of indigenous people into the general culture in Mexico create a very different legal situation. As both Nelly Robles García and Alejandro Martínez Muriel point out in their contributions, however, the lack of a defined role for local people in the heritage management process makes it critical that archaeologists, whether Mexican or foreign, develop positive working relationships with local communities, landowners, and other stakeholders.

The third difference that I noted has to do with the conservation ethic. Both Mexico and the U.S. recognize the critical importance and nonrenewable nature of the archaeological record. Both countries have strong laws and established processes for recovery of archaeological data from sites that will be destroyed by development, as discussed by Margarita Caraballal Staedtler and María Antonieta Moguel. In Mexico, however, there seems to be a stronger emphasis on intensive measures to conserve the physical remains of archaeological sites, as discussed in Robles García's paper. There are exceptions, but in the U.S. in general, only sites in national or state parks or monuments receive the level of physical conservation described in her paper.

On the other hand, in the U.S. we are far more conservative in our approach to the curation of archaeological artifacts and samples. There were some stricken looks in the audience at the symposium when Teresa Castillo described curation of quite small samples of artifacts from sites and disposal of the remaining materials. We keep everything; even more everything than many archaeologists think is really absolutely necessary. This means that 50 years from now, if we should decide that we really did need all those potsherds and metates and pieces of nondescript historic metal artifacts after all, we'll still have them. Of course it also means that U.S. museums and repositories are experiencing a "curation crisis" of enormous proportions—but that's another paper.

Commonalities

Despite the sometimes substantial differences in heritage management practice caused by fundamental legal differences between our two systems of government, the papers in the Salt Lake City symposium revealed a wide variety of commonalities between our two professional communities. Some of the concerns raised in the symposium papers—for example, the appropriate role of heritage tourism (Alejandro Martínez Muriel) and failures to provide adequate reporting and site restoration (Peter Jiménez Betts)—were identical to concerns being discussed by American heritage managers in symposia throughout the Salt Lake City meeting.

The issue raised by Sara Ladrón de Guevara—the importance of appropriate and relevant instruction for archaeology students at both the undergraduate and postgraduate level—is one about which there is considerable current concern and discussion in the US and one that is of special concern to the Society for American Archaeology. Likewise, the topic of another paper at the meetings—establishing appropriate methods for survey, excavation, and analysis—is a constant concern, not just for the U.S. and Mexico but for every single heritage management agency in the world.

The importance of achieving a balance between heritage preservation and the needs of modern development, as addressed by Caraballal Staedtler and Moguel, is a major guiding principle of historic preservation law in the US. The problem of looting and trafficking in antiquities, as discussed by Teresa Castillo, is another shared concern not just for our two countries, but for the world.



Yaxchilán. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

Good Neighbors, Good Colleagues

These papers cover a wide variety of information that will be of use to those wishing to carry out fieldwork in Mexico. Some of it provides background and insight—for example, García-Bárcena’s exposition of the fundamental differences in legal traditions or the information in Martínez Muriel’s paper on the structure and functions of INAH. Other things seem so obvious that one would like to hope they need not be mentioned—even when one is painfully aware that they DO need to be mentioned all too often. Review previous research (in Spanish as well as English); credit the work of previous researchers; provide prompt, adequate, and complete reports to INAH.

Some information concerns things that we would expect to vary from country to country—specific requirements for permitting, conservation procedures for material culture items being submitted for curation, or requirements for site recording and registration. Other things are sufficiently different from U.S. standards or practices to require special mention, however—the stringent requirements for conservation prior to backfilling, for example, or the prohibition on field schools.

While many techniques of excavation, recording, and analysis are universal, there are surprising differences in overall approaches to these archaeological basics. Potential guests in another country should make a special effort to become aware of and plan for these differences. The necessity of carrying out all artifact analyses “in country,” for example, is a basic logistical constraint of fieldwork in Mexico that must be taken into account, regardless of the specific analytical methods or questions proposed. Likewise, good relationships with local communities, descendant groups, and other stakeholders should be a priority for all archaeologists, regardless of where they do fieldwork. But the specific issues involved in developing and maintaining those relationships vary greatly.

As archaeologists, we are all dedicated to both, learning from and conserving the remnants of our shared past. Through mechanisms like this joint INAH/SAA symposium we can learn about the commonalities and differences in our approaches to these shared goals and become better colleagues and better neighbors.

LAW AND THE PRACTICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

Joaquín García-Bárcena

Joaquín García-Bárcena was Presidente del Consejo de Arqueología, INAH México, until 2005.

The laws of the United States and México have different origins and, as a consequence, many dispositions are different in the two countries. American law is derived from Saxon law, as modified by British law. The concept of land property under this system is absolute: the owner of a plot of land owns not only the land itself, but also whatever is under the surface, including water, and any water bodies that are on it, such as ponds, streams and springs. As a result, the landowner is the proprietor of any archaeological sites and materials that are on his or her land, and can dispose of them freely.

Mexican law is derived from Roman law, as reinterpreted by Spanish medieval law. In accordance with this concept, land property is limited: the owner of a plot of land owns only the surface itself; whatever is under the surface is the property of the Crown, as are all bodies of water. This concept is reflected, as an example, in Book VII, Title XII, of the *Recopilación of the Laws of the Indies*, which were applied in Mexico from the XVI century to independence in 1821. According to this law, archaeological patrimony was the property of the Spanish Crown. Once the independency of Mexico was accepted by Spain in 1821, the former Crown property became the property of the new Nation. This concept has been kept without change in the three constitutions Mexico has had, approved respectively in 1824, 1857 and 1917. Another result of this legal concept is the prohibition of the export of archaeological materials, or “antiquities” as they were called then, which was put in place in 1827 and has been in effect since.

In Mexico all national property is under the jurisdiction of the federal government, which has several agencies, which are in charge of different components of National patrimony; among them is the National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH), which is responsible for palaeontological, archaeological, and historical patrimony, for their research, protection, conservation, and diffusion. The laws applying to these three sets of patrimony are not the same, and the main legislation applying to them is the *Federal Law on the Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Monuments and Zones*, which was implemented in 1972.

INAH has four patrimonial councils (paleontology, archaeology, conservation, and historical monuments), which are consulting organisms for the Director General of INAH, the highest authority in the Institute. Among other functions, these councils review all research proposals in their respective fields and produce recommendations about them; they follow up the development of approved research projects as well. The councils are integrated by recognized experts in their fields; some of them are members of the Institute, and others come from other Mexican research institutions. Councils' decisions are taken by consensus, so there is no voting.

Speaking now specifically about the Council for Archaeology, it is composed of 22 specialists, the President, and his or her replacement and 10 members and their replacements, designated by the Director General of the Institute. The Council meets usually every three weeks, and all reports and proposals that are received are distributed among the members for review; at the next meeting, the proposals and technical reports are analyzed and recommendations are produced for the Director General. The proposals that are approved are sent to the legal area of the Institute for them to produce a legal document, the authorization. This authorization is important, because in Mexico it is a federal offense to carry out an archaeological excavation without it. One of the conditions for authorizations is the payment of 15 percent of the funds to be applied to the research project; some people have objected to it, feeling that this fee is a tax: it is not a tax, but a curatorial fee that is applied to the conservation of sites and collections in the state in which the research is carried out.

The Council for Archaeology cannot approve a field season for more than one year. Therefore, when a proposal is sent for review, it has to be a specific one for the following year; if the project is to continue, a technical report must be sent, containing the advances to date, together with the proposal for next year. When a research project ends, a final report containing the results should be submitted, and all archaeological materials derived from the research turned over to the Institute.

Around 600 archaeological projects are carried out every year in Mexico, most of them by the Institute itself. The rest derive from other Mexican institutions or from foreign institutions. As an example, in 2004 there were 626 archaeological projects, out of which 77 percent were from INAH, 10 percent from other Mexican institutions, and 13 percent from institutions from other countries. About half of the foreign projects were carried out by researchers from universities in the United States, followed in number by projects from France and Canada.

The rules applied to archaeological research projects in Mexico are contained in the *Disposiciones Reglamentarias para la Investigación Arqueológica en México*; the present version dates from 1994. A copy can be obtained free of charge from the Consejo de Arqueología, Moneda 16, Col. Centro, 06060 México, D.F. México (Fax: 52 (55) 5542-0962; e-mail: consejo.arqueologia@inah.gob.mx).

Some of these dispositions have generated certain misunderstandings. One of them states that only schools in the Mexican educational system can carry out field practices for students as part of archaeological projects, and defines the conditions under which these practices can be carried out. The origin of this disposition is the concept of field schools as conducted in the United States where students pay a fee for participating, and, also, the use of volunteers, who also pay a fee to take part and, frequently, do not have preparation or experience in archaeology. In Mexico, since archaeological patrimony is national property, it is not acceptable to obtain funds out of its use: only the federal government can do that, in amounts and concepts that are approved by the congress.

Another difference between the United States and Mexico lies in the variance in the idea of what archaeological patrimony is: in Mexico the definition is wider, because archaeological patrimony includes not only sites and objects made or modified by human beings, but also associated plant, animal, and human remains from the earliest presence of humans in Mexican territory to the implantation of Spanish culture in it. One of the results is that a legal disposition such as the United States' NAGPRA cannot be applied in Mexico, since archaeological human remains are national property. Another effect is that archaeological materials, under this definition, cannot be exported, and have to be studied in Mexico. The exception is the export of samples needed to carry out analyses that cannot be done in Mexico. The export can be temporary or definitive, depending on whether the analytical techniques that will be applied are nondestructive or destructive. The export of samples requires an authorization that is emitted by the legal area of INAH, and can be obtained through the Council for Archaeology.

The idea that archaeological patrimony is property of the nation and must be protected and preserved establishes some limitations in the archaeological techniques that are applied in fieldwork. As examples, extensive excavations are preferred over test excavations, and the latter can be placed only in open areas of the site, not on architectural structures; any architectural remains found in the course of excavations must be consolidated before covering the excavation when it is finished. When exploring basements and other major architecture, the building must be explored and consolidated completely, so that it is stable, before the exploration of substructures, tombs, offerings and other internal elements can be carried out.

I have tried to show how archaeology in Mexico is conceptualized and the origins of these concepts, as well as some results of their application. Subsequent presentations in this issue address other aspects of archaeology in Mexico.



Toniná. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

THE STATE CONTROL ON ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

Alejandro Martínez Muriel

Alejandro Martínez Muriel was National Coordinator of Archaeology at INAH until 2005.

The purpose of this paper is to explain how archeology is structured and organized in Mexico. To better understand how we operate and oversee the Nation's rich archaeological heritage, we must first consider that for the Mexican people, precolumbian archaeology represents a grandiose past and an identity. Despite archaeology's scientific value, we must realize that archaeology also holds ideological and political value. In such a manner, in México, our daily life, political and cultural, is permeated by archaeology.

These are some of the reasons why the care of cultural resources in Mexico, particularly archaeological, is in the hands of the state and why the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia was founded in 1939. INAH was created to be responsible for the management of a particular part of Mexico's vast cultural heritage—that is, all artifacts and architectural remains prior to the sixteenth century and all historic heritage dating from the nineteenth century. Its primary functions are the protection, research, and public dissemination of the nation's legacy.

The National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH)

I would like to point out that the *Ley Federal sobre Monumentos y Zonas Arqueológicas, Artísticas e Históricas* (1972) makes an important distinction between archaeological, historical, and artistic heritage. Archaeological heritage refers to all the pre-Hispanic sites and monuments and they are national property, different from historical and artistic heritage, which can be private or public property. This law gives INAH the “monopoly” in the administration and management of the archaeological resources in the country.

Many changes have taken place within INAH since its founding. Today it is a large institution with nearly 7,000 workers in its different areas, of which around 1,000 are researchers and professors. Aside from the administrative part, the academic/technical (Secretaría Técnica) section is divided into six national Coordinations: Archaeology, Historical Monuments, Anthropology, Heritage Conservation, Museums, and History.

Also, INAH offers professional instruction both in the anthropological sciences and heritage conservation through its two schools: the National School of Anthropology and History and the school of Conservation, Restoration and Museology. Displays of the importance of Mexico's cultures are found in 114 museums throughout the country and, in each of the nation's states, there is one INAH Center for a nationwide representation.

The National Coordination of Archaeology

Within INAH, two organisms regulate all aspects related to archaeology. The Council of Archaeology, which García Bárcena's paper explained, and the National Coordination of Archaeology. This Coordination has four directions: Archaeological Studies (research and conservation), Salvage Archaeology, Public Registry of Monuments and Archaeological Zones, and Project Plan-



PALENQUE. INAH/2007 *Derechos Reservados.*

ning and Evaluation; and various subdirections, like the Laboratories and Academic Support, Underwater archaeology, the Technical Archives, and the archaeological sections of the 31 INAH Centers throughout the country. There is also a direction for the Operation of Sites and Museums, which is dependent of the Secretaría Técnica.

To understand the magnitude of the task that Coordination and the Council have before them—the management and operation of Mexico’s Archaeology—I’m going to provide some statistical data. According to the National Archaeological Atlas project, whose fundamental task during the last several years has been to inventory all sites distributed throughout the country, 34,789 archaeological sites had been registered

in September 2004. They encompass approximately 30 percent of the nation’s territory, the reason why we estimate the existence of around 100,000 archaeological sites of varying size and complexity. They include a great range of sites, from the urban Teotihuacan in Central Mexico, to austere shell middens on both coasts, to caves and rock shelters where early hunters and gatherers camped. From this total of 100,000, only 173 sites are open to the public, while several others are soon to be opened, for example Cañada de la Virgen in Guanajuato, Tamtok in San Luis Potosi, and Jaina in Campeche. There are 47 archaeological zones with official protection (Declaratoria) statement (President’s Decree), 10 of which are included on UNESCO’s World Heritage List.

Behind these efforts to protect and learn from Mexico’s archaeology, in INAH we find more than 350 full time tenured archaeologists, as well as administrative, technical personnel and temporary professionals. This makes INAH one of the largest institutions of full-time working archaeologists in the world. The projects elaborated both by INAH researchers and by scholars from other institutions have multiplied. In 1999, around 300 archaeological projects were carried out in Mexican territory; by 2003, 529 projects were underway and in 2004, 551 projects were ongoing. Of these, around 15 percent were projects by non-INAH institutions, some of which spanned several field seasons. The finances for these projects were around 7.7 million dollars in 2003, 9.2 million dollars in 2004, plus the funding of the non-INAH projects.

To prepare this presentation I quickly reviewed a sample of projects and their objectives. I classified them within the following categories: restoration and conservation, regional projects, state politics, urbanism and settlement patterns, architecture, historical, formative period, iconographic studies, caves, sub-aquatic, communication routes, salvage archaeology, ethno historical archaeology, agricultural systems, hydraulic systems, fishing techniques, materials research and geophysical prospecting.



PAQUIME. INAH/2007 *Derechos Reservados.*

In Mexico, most projects focus on the restoration and



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conservation of archaeological sites, both open and closed to the general public. This emphasis is due to several factors. One is that archaeological sites, in varying degrees, require a constant cleaning and maintenance, given each site's architecture, environment and visitor usage. In southern Mexico, a site like Palenque can be swallowed by the jungle within a few years; in the north, at Paquime for example, gusts of wind can quickly erase important archaeological data.

Institutional Challenges

Today there are some critical problems besides looting and the damage caused by the illegal market of archaeological objects. Among those are the relationships with communities, the development of infrastructure and urban growth, and the tourist use of the archaeological zones.

In the realm of site management and protection, the relationship with the community is of utmost importance. It is determined by land tenure, the community's economy, their traditions and cultural heritage. Most of the archaeological monuments in Mexico are on private lands; ejidos, common land, and only a few sites are nationally owned. Today the great population growth and the consequent pressure for space is probably the main factor for conflict and the destruction of sites. Another critical issue is the claim of the communities around the archaeological

sites, to take part in the benefits of the “tourist exploitation” of these sites; this could be as workers, service providers, tourist guides, selling crafts or others ways to make a living.

Some ethnic and religious groups request the use of some sites as sacred places for ceremonies or just to receive “cosmic energy.” The Zapatistas movement in Chiapas, the EZLN, for example, claim rights over certain archeological sites in which they consider themselves as heirs of the ancient Maya. Their petitions include: “to regulate indigenous access to archaeological sites, to provide indigenous people with appropriate training so that they can administer the sites themselves, to contribute to indigenous group’s income that which is generated by tourism at sites, to authorize indigenous groups the use of sites as ceremonial centers and to protect the sites when threatened by major tourist development” (The San Andres Agreements).

Some people view the Zapatistas and other groups’ claims on archaeological sites as a sort of ethnic problem. In my opinion, this is not so much an ethnic and cultural problem as it is an economic struggle. In many communities, archaeological zones are thought to be a profitable business that can solve local economic problems. This is a false assumption, as most archaeological sites do not generate sufficient income and are in fact heavily subsidized by the Mexican Government.

As I mentioned before, probably the main factor in archaeological site destruction is the demand for housing and infrastructure, such as roads, reservoirs, power plants, oil refineries, garbage dumps, urban development, and many other kinds of works. Tourism can be another factor for damage in archaeological zones, due to the overexploitation of the most famous sites where thousands of people visit every day, resulting in the deterioration and loss of original elements like floors, walls, stuccos, etc.

As the other papers in this issue present some of these issues in detail, I would just like to point out that, only if all sides—the community, local governments, tourism and INAH—work together, will Mexico’s vast heritage be preserved. This is difficult as each group tends to hold on to its own ideas regarding a sites use and function. This is the reason why we began to design and develop Integral Projects for large sites such as Teotihuacan, Tajin, Monte Alban, Palenque, and others, which include social anthropologists, architects, archaeologists, restorers, and urbanists, as well as the different groups of interest. We have also produced a number of site management plans for the most frequently visited archaeological zones. These management plans have working guidelines addressing: research, conservation, carrying capacity, visitor impact, safeguarding areas for future research, site environment, the community, land tenure, service areas, information centers, conservation, interpretation, landscaping, etc.

I hope that this paper has clarified the organization, structure, and some of the problems that INAH must confront everyday in protecting Mexico’s rich cultural heritage. I thank the SAA for the invitation and I invite you all as colleagues to contribute with your part in the conservation and protection of that part of Mexico’s heritage in which you work.



Plan de Ayutla. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY IN MEXICO

Pedro Francisco Sánchez Nava

Pedro Francisco Sánchez Nava was Director of Public Registry for Archaeological Sites, INAH, until 2005.

According to the current Mexican legislation, archaeological monuments, movable and immovable, are national heritage. Their registry implies, besides an effort to an academic end, a legal instrument for protection by recognition of the physical existence of this cultural heritage through its inscription in the Public Registry. This task, which began more than seventy years ago, has been conferred upon INAH through the Public Registry of Archaeological Monuments and Zones.

The Juridical Framework

The legal framework which supports the existence of the Registry of Archaeological Heritage was constituted officially upon the creation of the Federal Law on Monuments and Archaeological, Artistic and Historic Zones, in April of 1972, as well with the present Organic Law of INAH.

The Federal Law states: Article 21. “The Public Registry of Archaeological Monuments and Zones, dependant of the National Institute of Anthropology and History, and the Public Registry of Artistic Monuments and Zones, dependant of the National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature (INBA), for the incorporation of Archaeological Monuments...”

Two articles are worth mentioning, the 27th and 28th: the first of which establishes the character of archaeological remains as Heritage, and the second, which defines archaeological monuments and their validity through time.

Article 27. “Archaeological monuments, movable and immovable, are National Property, inalienable and imprescriptibly.”

Article 28. “Archaeological monuments are movable and immovable property produced by cultures previous to the Spanish establishment in National territory, as well as human remains, and the flora and fauna related to these cultures.”

Historic Background of the Registry of Archaeological Sites

The first mention, references, descriptions and locations of Pre-Hispanic sites in Mexico are found in documents that were generated by the conquistadores of the so called “New World” in the sixteenth century. Chroniclers like Landa, Mendieta, Motolinía, and Sahagún, among others, noted in their valuable works, references of important sites that tradition preserved in the memory of their native informants. It is in the eighteenth century when documents were published regarding expeditions to remote regions, in search of ancient cities and their treasures. During this time, descriptions, maps and drawings of structures associated with these are frequently found. The compilation and geographical location of archaeological sites of the Yucatan Peninsula by John L. Stephens, with the aid of Catherwood, in the Nineteenth century, is recognized in Mexico as the first known state or regional Archaeological Atlas.

It was at the turn of the of the nineteenth century when the first official intent to protect archaeological sites and disseminate this information is undertaken by Leopoldo Batres, as General Inspector and Conservator of Archaeo-

logical Monuments. He was instructed with the task of integrating the Archaeological Chart of Mexico. This effort of compiling data and information synthesis is reflected in the publication, in 1910, of 110 sites drawn on a 1:250,000 scale map, which use was limited, besides lacking a number of physiographic traits.

In 1925, upon the creation of the Department of Pre-Hispanic Monuments, there was an inventory of 1,098 archaeological sites, which would continue to grow with different reports until constituting, in 1935, the Archaeological Chart of the Republic of Mexico and the archaeological maps of the states and territories of the Mexican Republic, which by now contained systemized information, classifying sites according to a typology. This typology indicated sites with monumental architecture, caves with pictographs, areas of rock art, together with notes on the archaeological elements found in them, such as sculptures, ceramics, stellae, tombs, etc., while at the same coordinates were given, and maps tended to unify their scale, although still at a wide range.



Hochob. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

A work that is considered landmark in the registry of archaeological heritage is the Archaeological Atlas of the State of Yucatan, published by Garza and Kurjak in 1980, which used the most precise cartography available at the time (Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Hydraulic Resources) at a scale of 1: 100,000, air photography, systems of geo-positioning, and assigned ranks for sites, made distribution and settlement pattern analysis possible. Through this project, 1117 archaeological sites were registered in the state of Yucatan.

Starting in 1985, INAH's Department of Public Registry of Archaeological Monuments and Zones began the National Archaeological Atlas Project, through which research based in all the states of Mexico, incorporated 14,482 sites. For this project, a standard recording sheet was elaborated, which is still in use and made possible to uniform all collected information since.

The Importance of the Catalogue and Inventory of Archaeological Zones, the current situation

So, what is the importance and utility of the registry of immovable archaeological heritage? The registry of a site or an archaeological zone implies the legal recognition of the physical existence of these properties, and is thus the first form of legal protection. In reference to the Archaeological Atlas of Yucatan, García-Bárcena states:

In the first place, the systemization of basic information on these sites provides a useful tool for the legal protection of the Pre-Hispanic past, whose importance lies not only in its material, physical aspect, but with the full load of information which they contain, so that with their recovery, and analysis, through adequate procedures, it is possible for us to deepen the knowledge of our Pre-Hispanic history.

Second, the basic information related to archaeological heritage contained in the Atlas is a point of departure for the development of more specialized studies and diverse themes of Pre-Hispanic history, both in terms of region, of site and certain theme. At the same time, these studies allow us to take specific measures to protect archaeological sites, or, in the case of public interest requires works that affect the heritage of a specific place, or a region, the affected heritage can be minimal in material terms and avoided in terms of recovery and the study of information associated with the affected material evidence.

The cataloging of archaeological sites is the starting point for the study, conservation, and divulging of archaeological heritage, both in terms of their material representation, as well as ideological, inseparable within themselves: and thus the importance of the Archaeological Atlas [García-Bárcena].

Even though the site registration form has been modified in accordance to the present state of archaeological

research, the use of this methodological tool has allowed a general unification of data gathered for the last 15 years. This information, without being restrictive, refers mainly to the following:

- Registration data. It contains the information such as the name of the site, the name of the project, responsible researcher and institution, and the way in which the information was obtained, either through field survey, bibliography, photo interpretation, etc.
- Location. In this space data pertaining to the State, municipality, locality, coordinates (UTM and/or geographical) altitude over sea level, datum, access information, etc.
- Natural Setting. This information pertains to climate, fauna, flora, hydrology, soil. Local topoforn, and morphological references.
- Archaeology of the site. In this section data is required as to the observable archaeological evidences, those that characterize the type of site. Other required data is that relating to main construction material; distribution pattern of evidence; site extension, technique employed to measure the extension; inference of contexts, tentative chronology; possible cultural affiliation, and site type.
- Conservation conditions. This is a fundamental part of the registration form due to the information on factors that have to do with site preservation. Here solicited information is oriented to the present use of the soil and vegetation; land tenure; conditions that favor the preservation of the site and the vulnerability of the site to risk factors.



Monte Alban. Plaza Principal. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

Finally, a sketch map of the site is required, and if possible, drawings and photos are added. All this information is incorporated into a database, based on UTM, or geographical coordinates.

To date, the inventory contains 35,052 registered sites, defining an archaeological site as the space where evidence of past human activity exists. Based on this, the National Inventory of Archaeological Sites includes everything from the remains of a lithic workshop, a seasonal camp of hunters and gatherers, to urban areas like Monte Alban, Chichen Itza, or Teotihuacan.

With the National Inventory of Archaeological Sites as a main database, we have integrated a Geographical-Archaeological Information System that has been incor-

porated into different Inter-institutional Programs. On a national scale, we interact with the Agricultural, Environmental, Natural Resource Sectors, as well as fishing, tourism, social development, State and Municipal governments, and mainly with communities. This has allowed us to begin to affect in land use, sustainable development of natural and cultural resources: municipal development, cultural tourism promotion, and mainly the development of community awareness, with the objective of the dissemination of heritage values, to assume it as their own, and to assist in the institutional efforts to protect these remains.

As we can see, the registry of archaeological heritage incorporates diverse aspects that we can summarize in the following:

- Its importance as a starting point for academic research.
- Its value as a legal tool as a first form of protection of this heritage of Mexico.
- Its applicability as a technical instrument in the management of archaeological heritage.

And finally, the obligations, both as part of the Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic, and Historical Monuments and Zones and its regulations and, as established in the Required Dispositions for Archaeological Research in Mexico, the submitting of final reports, including site registration forms, a product of research pertaining to surface survey. This task can only be done in an accurate way, with the support of all the archaeologists who carry out research in Mexico.

SALVAGE AND RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

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The task of protecting the archaeological heritage of México is confronted by conditions and limits that have to do with the growing need to develop areas that contain archaeological remains of diverse chronologies and cultural references. Archaeological protection is characterized by the desire for high academic levels and a legal foundation for the preservation of this nonrenewable resource, and for the ultimate explanation of social processes that have a great historical depth.

The vast, dispersed, diverse, and important presence of archaeological and historical vestiges in México requires participation from varied government bodies and those of the general society. This is of principal importance in the definition of strategies for research, protection, conservation, and presentation of these relics. INAH is the federal organization responsible for these functions. The director of the Salvage Archaeological Department, whose duties, structure, and budget were founded in 1977; direction in 1989 and direction in 1995, is the body charged with guarding and protecting these cultural relics that are prone to the impact of both public and private projects.

The growing need to develop public works (communication, production, and energy conduits, among others) requires precise and manageable archeological strategies to research the vestiges and determine their specific physical needs. This requires the development of construction techniques and agility and flexibility in the administrative process. In this way the intervention strategy establishes the way in which the work progresses. The work of salvage archaeology is marked by the following factors: limited opportunity to expand on time and research space, an insoluble relationship with public and private development, a diversity of archaeological strategies based on the characteristics of the project, and the possibility to do research in any geographic and cultural area in the country where relics are found.

Archaeological heritage is a national resource that, characterized by its materials, is considered nonrenewable. This has been framed in legislation since the passing of the Political Constitution in 1917 and more specifically under the Federal Law of 1972. The aim of this was to create an institutional entity that is legislated for construction and financing in a concrete way to produce quicker solutions, available technical constructs, and comprehensive political, financial, and a social approach in what was historically centralized in the capitals of each state, particularly in the capital of the country.

Description

Salvage and rescue archaeology is defined by law; however, its definition is more a function of everyday practice than that of a norm of academic perception. In general, it is important to have an accurate idea of the financial, social, legal, and political conditions in the area of archaeological protection. The basic difference with this and other types of archaeology is that this is directly tied to works that are at risk of being affected, where INAH has previous knowledge, and research techniques and legal and physical protection strategies are feasible to propose solutions.

Conversely, and unfortunately in more instances, rescue archaeology means urgent interventions, when there is no warning, and works result in immediate damage to vestiges and archaeological information. Duration of these projects cannot be measured by INAH's deadlines because the duration is that of the labor involved. Eventually, rescue operations can turn into salvage operations.

Procedures

1. Know the overall general annual or sexennial operations programs in the national fields of institutions like the Secretary of Communications and Transport (SCT), Commission on Electricity (CFE), Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), National Commission of Water (CONAGUA), and the federal government (GDF). Also, take into account local offices on a state and local level. This way, archeological inspection can derive attention to charges or official requests to prohibit damage to archaeological artifacts from private works.
2. The effects of development on archeological and historical relics by the aforementioned works can be evaluated by first ruling out remodeling, substitution, and some pre-existing passageways. The archaeological potential is studied, based on research in technical archives of INAH and libraries that contain information on the area and subject.
3. For works in which the damage is probable or confirmed, precise information is needed, including maps, sketches, plans, and construction systems.
4. The use of technical and academic background of the project is desirable including existing programs, budget constraints, and legal collaboration (formal and informal agreements, legal and administrative requirements).
5. The archaeological work is based on the overall evaluation of the project, the dimensions of the affected areas (supporting, linear, extended, horizontal, and vertical), the deadlines for completion, and any additional supports.

Types of projects

Even though there are a great variety of projects, they can be grouped into two types that are:

Extended, Regional

1. Hydroelectrical projects, reservoirs, thermoelectrical, and residual water treatment plants. The reservoir is researched, looking at: covering, housing, service, and maintenance areas; adjoining settlements, material reserves, population relocations, access roads, among others; project expansion; and the ability to distribute energy and ability to channel necessary resources to areas at risk. In general, these are the slowest and most extensive projects, as they have greatest damage and the possibilities for modification are minimal and complex.
2. Urban and Tourist Development. The area, distribution of construction, use of land, and the effect on the subsoil is taken into account. Difficulty is increased in urban areas that have the inherent restrictions of a living city (transport systems, land ownership, commercial operations, historic preservation, among others). In general, the areas are large, requiring drastic modifications to the surrounding areas, though it is possible to modify a project and construction and incorporate monuments into new, green areas.
3. Urban Areas. Using few resources and political, financial, and social pressure, these quickly disappearing areas are researched. Rescue modalities are used to consider the dimensions of the area, the construction systems, investigative objects, and the quality and quantity of the material. Then possible modifications to the construction or the project are considered.

Intensive, linear

Correspond to intersecting areas that could include various states and regions. The five types of projects are:

1. Highways. The intersection, right of way, location of bridges, distribution centers, location of reserve materials and encampments, secondary projects (such as relocation of drainage, gas and water systems, electrical and railway systems) have to be carefully reviewed. It is common that damage is produced by the exploitation of material reserves over time, given the way in which they were extracted and given that vestiges had not been previously detected. In these projects, priorities, quantity, and firsthand knowledge are modified; however, based on a current standing agreement between INAH and the Secretary of Communications and Transportation, some modifications to the areas and construction are possible, though limited.
2. Gas, Oil, and Multiuse Ducts. Their characteristics are similar to those referred to with highways, but with more urgency. The most damage is caused by the opening of the conduit to install the machinery that will excavate and place the ducts. It is possible to modify the trajectory but not the construction methods.
3. Electrical lines. These share characteristics similar to the highways and duct systems but with increased urgency. Initially the damage was limited to the placement of the support towers, access areas storage facilities; today, however, there are main points of access. Thanks to a standing agreement between INAH and the Feder-

al Electricity Commission, it has been possible to modify plans and relocate towers once the feasibility study pays the for land rights.

4. Collective Transport Systems-Subway. Various types can include raised, ground level, and subterranean transport. The stations, work stations, intersection, and adjoining projects are studied, including mooring sites and correlation points, which are the areas close to the intersection that have increased probability for archaeological importance. Once initiated, the project cannot modify the plans, as there is intense pressure to complete the project in order to open railways. These are typically urban projects, in which the archaeological exploration can only take place once the railway has been closed or housing has been demolished in preparation for stations.
5. Fiber Optics and natural gas ducts. As with the electrical lines, the major risk during the project is the machinery used to insert the fiber optics or gas ducts. The flexibility of the construction increases the protection of the archeological remains but restricts the research as the openings cannot be more than 60 cm in width and archeological drilling can only take place in existing wells. To this we add the fact that these projects are typically urban, with a technical base that goes in one direction (excavation does not take place in open air) and at night. Modifying the project is often not a possibility, limiting the intervention to the supervision of the project.

Findings

Participation in archaeological inspections that do not derive from a major project or program is limited in its ability to provide a technical report due to discovery by the population in general; this happens with frequency during small, unauthorized projects or by natural events. On occasion archaeological remains can be rescued.

Summary

The ever-increasing need for services and resources by society leads to the exploitation and occupation of space in which archeological vestiges are located. These remains are from diverse cultural roots, different areas, and of varied importance. The increasing reuse of space and environmental destruction (among other factors) on the one hand, and the heritage legislation that seeks to preserve it on the other, require the implementation of strategies in accordance with the specifics of the project, the geographical area that is affected, the construction systems, time period for completion, and financing. On the academic side, clear objectives, hypotheses, program development, and precision in methodology will assure the research success.

Organization is needed to oversee these activities: the legal base to confront the constant violations of law like those that have formed the normative base and thus impede its repetition, the value of land, the profits made from land and use of earth, in the addition to operational aspects such as formation, distribution and adequate management of resources, all drive the available circulation of our contributions. Finally, the academic bases that substantiate the theoretical, technical, and methodological frameworks, form general guidelines in which project development, prevention, seminars, and discussion are expected to be developed.

It is important to recognize and accept the social benefits agreement of the archaeological work, reflecting on its limits, proposing problem solving and contributions on definition of process and characteristics of the sites involved. Salvage archeology should not be a requirement but a social instrument to value damage and define acceptable limits of impact on archaeological heritage.

The outcome of what has been accomplished so far aims to generate perspectives in this millennium, according to current tendencies and expectations. Salvage archaeology is a crucial movement that should be understood as a national priority, as it constitutes an archaeological modality that represents the last opportunity to recover materials and information that otherwise would be irreversibly lost.

THE TEACHING OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN MEXICO

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In Mexico, a long archaeological tradition, anthropological in particular, and humanist in general gave way to the early appearance of the National School of Anthropology and History (ENAH) in 1942, which grew as an entity of and was governed by the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH).

In fact, one of the objectives of INAH, according to Article 2 of its organic law, among others is:

To teach in the areas of anthropology and history, conservation, restoration and museography, at the levels of technical graduate, post-graduate, and extended education, and to credit studies to confer titles and corresponding degrees.

With more than sixty years of existence, ENAH offers programs of Licenciatura (bachelors) and graduate degrees (masters and doctorate) in the disciplines of social anthropology, ethnology, physical anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology. ENAH is without a doubt the standard reference for the rest of the institutions of higher education that have appeared in the country that include among their programs, anthropological disciplines, and particularly archaeology, in both public universities like the Universidad Veracruzana, the University of Yucatan, the University of the State of Mexico, and the University of Zacatecas, as well as private institutions like the University of the Americas, and previously the Autonomous University of Guadalajara.

A revision of the academic programs from these institutions reveal without a doubt a hegemony of the National School, where theoretical influences have passed through distinct stages, from the epoch when archaeology was tied to general history, and particularly art history, through times when the school went through the influences of Boas and Taylor, both the American school, as well as the European tendencies, the functionalism of Malinowski and French structuralism, giving way in its time to favor a Marxist tendency, then on specifically to programs in North American "New Archaeology," followed later by Processual and Symbolic archaeology.

The National School of Anthropology and History, as an institution of higher public education, is a part of INAH. At the same time, it is a dependency of the secretary of Public Education. As a consequence, it is governed by the norms that concern INAH and CONACULTA, as well as the Federal Law of Education, relative to professions. Since its founding more than sixty years ago, ENAH has prepared professionals in history and anthropology who have fulfilled roles in teaching, research, work in specialized laboratories, archives, collections and museums; the preservation of works of historic and cultural value; the execution of projects applied in distinct institutions and the elaboration and conduction of public policy in social, cultural, and historic matters. In this way, INAH has reproduced itself through a school whose teachers are its employees, in charge of elaborating policies that will be affecting students who in their time will be integrating the labor force after graduating from the same institution.

ENAH offers programs grouped in two divisions: Licenciatura and postgraduate. Both have spe-



Uxmal, aerial view. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

cialized programs in anthropology, which are archaeology, ethnology, social anthropology, physical anthropology, and linguistics, as well as in history and ethnohistory.

Licenciatura programs are designed in a schooling system and research that includes educative experiences such as field and laboratory practices, which play a substantial part in these programs. A fundamental part of the programs are courses in areas of theory, methodology, information, and techniques. The graduate programs have research as a priority axis, offered on a tutorial system to each student, but in a schooling system that covers the areas of academic formation. As a part of the formation of students, fieldwork is integrated into the curricula of all the programs that offer the Licenciatura in archaeology. In fact, one of the requisites that the Council of Archaeology establishes very clearly is that in order to direct an archaeological project inside national territory, it is mandatory to have at least a Licenciatura degree in archaeology, where again we recognize INAH-ENAH feedback.

The Legal Regulations for Archaeological Research in Mexico establish in Article 16 that:

“Students from the schools of the National Educative System, in archaeology, or related specialties can take part in a project only under the responsibility and with the direct supervision of an archaeologist with a degree, or a professional corresponding specialist, member of the Institute or of recognized prestige....” Field practices in all the schools of Higher Education form a part of research, a substantial part in the programs of archaeological formation and are governed by the same norms as any archaeological project; this means that an approved project is required, including all the points that are considered in the Legal Regulations. Likewise, those responsible for the field practice are also responsible for the partial and final technical reports turned into the Council of Archaeology.

Article 17. The Institutions which form part of the National Educative System and impart the profession of archaeology, can solicit permits so their students can carry out field practices and related labors with Social Service inside of authorized projects.

Article 18. Institutions that are not part of the National Educative System are not authorized to carry out school field practices, nor related activities with the Social Service in archaeological projects underway within the country.

It is necessary to clarify that, unlike the United States, in Mexico after 4 to 5 years of studies after high school one can obtain a Licenciatura (Baccalaureate) degree that conveys the capacity to exercise the profession. This is valid in any specialty. Graduate studies (specialty, masters, or Ph.D.) are a plus that are not normatively required in order to direct an archaeological project. While in the United States undergraduate studies are organized in a credit system that permit liberty for the student to elect the subjects of his or her interest, even though they maintain a determined number of credits to define their major, in Mexico, the curricula design is practically lineal, with few elective classes, but with significant rigor in the number of subjects considered necessary for a professional. As a tendency, universities are increasing the number of postgraduates in academic positions, but the practice of archaeology in INAH is still done largely by Licenciados.

Field schools are prohibited in Mexico, since it is considered that the practice of archaeology *per se* should not be accessed in the general formation process. Just the opposite, as part of their educative process archaeology students must be integrated as a part of research projects with very clear objectives and compliance of all legal regulations of full-scale research. Pertaining to graduate students who define as part of their research the need for fieldwork, the Council of Archaeology reviews projects, both Mexican and foreign, and approves them when they comply with the established norms.

Finally, but not less important, we should mention as part of the INAH's efforts in the formation of human resources, the National School of Conservation, Restoration and Museography Manuel del Castillo Negrete (ENCryM) a higher education institution, dependent of the National Institute of Anthropology and History that began its functions in 1966. As an antecedent of this School, in 1964 the Government of Mexico subscribed an agreement with the Organization of the United Nations for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) for the creation of a Center of Studies for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage Paul Coremans. Another accord was signed between the same instances in 1967 through which the Latin American Regional Center for Studies of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage was formalized. One more document was signed between Mexico's government and the Organization of American States (OEA) in 1967 to integrate the Interamerican Centers of Museographic and Restoration of Cultural Heritage training. This school has distinguished itself in the formation of human resources dedicated to the restoration, diffusion, and research of cultural heritage.

The National School of Restoration and Museography Manuel del Castillo Negrete is governed by the federal ordinances that gave origin to the National Institute of Anthropology and History and by the Accord 306 of the Secretary of Public Education. It offers the following programs:

- Licenciatura (Baccalaureate) degree in restoration of movable property
- Masters degree in Architecture with specialty in restoration of monuments.

It is worth mentioning that restoration works of pre-Hispanic monuments are sanctioned by the Council of Archaeology. Any proposed restoration to be done on colonial monuments is evaluated by the Direction of Historical Monuments of INAH, and recently a Council of Restoration was created inside of INAH that will work in coordination with the already mentioned instances to regulate specific interventions of restoration and conservation undertaken within Mexican territory.

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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In a recent SAA publication I offered a brief overview of the dual responsibility archaeology and archaeological conservation create in the context of the everyday life of Mexican archaeologists (Robles 2005). Historically both fields have developed in a parallel fashion in our country due to the need to deal with the deterioration process and loss of integrity that arise as soon as archaeological remains are excavated. We confront the challenge of dealing with unique, vulnerable, invaluable, irreplaceable remains, that is, with a nonrenewable resource.

A recent update of the National Register of Mexico lists 33,862 documented archaeological sites (Martinez-Bader 2004). This figure puts in perspective the overwhelming burden for those charged with the conservation needs of those sites. For this reason it is extremely important that every site excavated must be the object of at least basic restoration treatment and preventive measures to avoid potential negative effects beyond those naturally present as a consequence of steps such as land clearance for surveying or excavation.

In the same sense it is absolutely necessary to take into effect the social context of archaeological sites. For example, amateurs and pothunters can easily misinterpret an archaeological project as an invitation to do their own excavation or as license to destroy contexts in their search for archaeological objects. For these reasons it is very important, indeed mandatory under the law, to consolidate and stabilize sites through basic conservation techniques, treating every architectural feature discovered. From those international archaeological projects approved by the Consejo de Arqueología, INAH expects professional treatment of features and materials in such a manner that their integrity is guaranteed for transmission to the future, in compliance with one of the philosophical underpinnings of archaeological conservation. There is nothing new about this expectation as Mexico has long been the leader in Latin America with regard to proposing, innovating, and assessing the application of international precepts, theoretical and practical, to the archaeological heritage. As INAH across time has invested substantial human and economic resources in conservation in general and restoration specifically, it expects everyone involved in archaeological activities in Mexico to behave accordingly.

Conservation techniques and criteria

As the history of archaeological exploration and restoration in Mexico dates from the end of the eighteenth century, standards or criteria for restoration have varied across time and are readily discernable. There are numerous visible examples of the reconstruction period, recently ended, as well as the extreme position of “non-reconstructive purism,” left by those opposed to reconstruction or falsification. The latter has become more common since the signing of the Venice Charter in 1964.

Mexican technicians in the field have spanned the range of criteria and perspectives, and the consequences of this are evident in their work. Fortunately, each day there is a better understanding of the need for preventive conservation in the field, and in a sense this has become the keystone of the array of themes embedded in relationships between INAH’s official mandates and projects authorized for international colleagues wishing to work in the country. Nevertheless, the vast majority of proposals to the Consejo de Arqueología emphasize excavation, and few contemplate the use of nondestructive techniques. Without pretending our colleagues from elsewhere become experts in restoration overnight, INAH is confident of their ability and common sense in applying basic stabilization techniques to newly discovered remains, following these general principles:

1. non-reconstruction, except when damage is present.
2. use of materials similar to the originals for consolidation, specifically avoiding the use of cement and plastic (oil-based) materials.



40 casas. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

3. avoid the practice of rubbings. If necessary copying may be done through the use of modern digital techniques.
4. understanding and respecting the principles of “integrity” and “authenticity.”
5. backfilling once data have been gathered and monuments stabilized.

Obviously these considerations make it highly recommended that projects include on their staff at least one restoration technician to carry out these tasks during and after architectural components and objects are excavated.

Mandating attention to preventive restoration of archaeological remains stems from, above all, Mexico’s respect for the international conventions on heritage conservation. In this sense, besides being one of the signatories of the Venice

Charter, Mexico has been distinguished by its participation in and commitment to other international documents and efforts. This includes the active role it plays in the World Heritage Convention; the Archaeological Heritage Convention; ICCROM; and the ICOMOS discussions on Authenticity (Nara documents).

Social Context

In his 1920s masterpiece, *La Población del Valle de Teotihuacán*, Manuel Gamio made clear to the then-fledgling discipline of Mexican archaeology the need to be aware of and understand the broad spectrum of history, anthropological elements, and above all the contemporary social contexts of archaeological sites. That is, Gamio emphasized the significance of the site in relation to its setting.

However, the current tendency of projects submitted to the Council of Archaeology, whether by Mexicans or foreigners, is to virtually ignore that social context, treating sites as if they exist in a vacuum abstracted from any social reality. Only a few archaeologists live by choice in the communities where the archaeological sites are located. The majority of us prefer to spend the nights in more urban environments, where better services are available. With this preference for comfort we lose opportunities for a basic understanding of the peoples and cultures around us, and deny ourselves the chance to participate in richer anthropological experiences. Most importantly, we forego the intimate relationships and misunderstanding contemporary social struggles that may affect our work.

One consequence of this is that we may generate indifference among local people toward our work. A more unhappy scenario is that our presence may provoke conflict among different segments of the populace or between the community and the research team. In general, the seeds of such conflict lie in ignorance of or insensitivity to contemporary situations, actors, and relationships (Robles 1998). It is extremely important to recognize that it is our responsibility to be aware of and manage positive relations with the local culture, the owners of the lands where we will carry out our work, and with other stakeholders. This positive attitude is more likely to emerge when we have an understanding of the current social environment, including at least a basic knowledge of the local language.

It is also important to avoid giving people false expectations of archaeological research. In communities with significant poverty, such as often exist across Mexico, people dream of seeing their archaeological heritage magically transmute into opportunities for income and development, with little understanding of what it takes to make that a reality. It is understandable, therefore, that they see archaeological projects as the key to great tourism projects bringing economic benefits to local people. We know, however, that this is not the way things work. There is no easy or direct relationship between scientific archaeological projects and tourism development. So the promise of leaving an archaeological site open to attract tourism generates false expectations and could result in threatening situations for the site once local people realize the limited benefits from it. In this sense a wiser management of the site is to focus on education of the local population. Providing local people, especially children, with opportunities to participate in educational experiences based on the archaeological site helps them extend their own understanding, creates a sense of collective ownership in the site, and encourages its long-term acceptance. Above all, good management of local relations needs to be understood as an integral aspect of preventive protection for any site.

Conservation and Management

Although in Mexico the conservation of archaeological sites is a formal obligation of the state, once international projects are authorized by INAH it becomes a shared responsibility in both technical and operational terms. This shared responsibility does not mean, however, that the state surrenders its sovereign role as the final arbiter of cultural policy, and it alone has the formal authority to decide the destiny of archaeological sites and collections. Unfortunately, occasionally the Council of Archaeology faces claims from communities that have been promised local museums by international archaeological projects. We understand and appreciate the good intentions behind such promises, but the reality is that, just as in promising tourism services, the creation of a community museum is a long, complex process involving multiple decisions at several levels.

One of the central considerations in the establishment of a community museum is to link it carefully to the historical and social context of the community itself. Far from a standardized process, this means that just as communities differ, so do museums. In addition, national cultural policy may influence specific choices. Consequently, the institutional framework of a community museum is broader than the constrained scientific framework of international archaeological projects. For this reason we ask our colleagues in the field to direct petitions of this kind to the nearest INAH office, avoiding entanglements that potentially represent an overwhelming and unanticipated responsibility.

In Mexico, as in many other countries, academics currently are committed to the creation of the field of archaeological resources management as cultural policy. This field goes beyond archaeological practice or traditional conservation techniques and takes us to political decisions. This is what we call "gestion cultural," or the national expression of cultural resources management. This has as its foundation the national legal frameworks related to cultural concerns, to other expressions and values recognized by Mexicans, and finally to its exclusive application through national institutions such as INAH.

Conclusions

In the archaeological conservation field knowledge of the contemporary social reality, surrounding archaeological sites is as important as knowledge of basic restoration techniques. In Mexico we expect international projects to appreciate this and the complexity it reflects; besides stabilizing sites that have been excavated, the Council of Archaeology authorizes projects with the understanding that they will make every effort to form, maintain, and reinforce positive relations with the communities where work takes place. Fortunately most archaeologists and projects do this through simple courtesy and shared interest, but INAH also has a formal institutional responsibility it must meet.

Mexico is the leading proponent of archaeological conservation in both academic research and professional practice among Latin American countries, and it is also the leading focus of international archaeological projects. For that reason it is worth establishing clear rules of action in both archaeology and conservation. Such rules contribute to the creation of productive conditions and positive experience for those working in the field, and assure the transmission of archaeological heritage to future generations.

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THE RELEVANCE OF ETHICS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEXICO AS PERTAINING TO ITS NORTHERN NEIGHBORS

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In reviewing the world of archaeology through the pages of the Internet, the SAA's Principles of Archaeological Ethics of 1996 stands out as a beacon for North American archaeologists. Almost a decade since their adoption one would think they are by now perennial to most researchers and taken as a basic code of conduct anywhere and anytime they might find themselves in the field of practice in our common discipline. This I suspect was one of the executive board's highest hopes at the time, and still so today. Of particular relevance to Mexico is the concept of stewardship, including its relation to the realm of intellectual property. I will comment on this below.

In Mexico, as you have heard, archaeology is not a part of something isolated, nor segregated as a prehistory, but rather constitutes a continuum, a deep vein inside a vibrant mestizo society in which the past plays a major role in the present and future identity. For anyone with a basic knowledge of Mexican history, it is obvious why all Mexicans can relate to their archaeological heritage. This plays a vital role in the ethics with which archaeological research is undertaken in Mexico. Perhaps a simple and most pertinent example of this resides in the difficulty for some foreign researchers to grasp the importance in stabilizing, consolidating, and protecting any architectural vestige, or element, whatever the size, before and during backfilling. Many sunburned ears from the ineffective coverage of baseball caps have been scratched while pondering the big question: What are we doing? What's with all this lime, dirt, and spatula action? How about we just smear some cement around this hearth and get the heck out of here. In the realm of archaeology of a nation as vast as Mexico, ethics in the practice of archaeology is considered within INAH's Rules and Dispositions for Archaeological Research in Mexico. In this paper, I will briefly touch on some of the common neglects and note some "emerging patterns" of ethics-related issues that have created frictions, and at times disputes between neighbors, separated not so much by a river, but perhaps by the way each conceives the very past they study.

First and foremost, I should point out the vast majority of researchers, both national and international, who do archaeology in Mexico truly revere and abide most of the ethics that Mexico asks of all archaeologists. That is the good news! So now some of you may probably be asking: "So who are these negligent rednecks?" In the tradition of respect that characterizes the Mexicans, I will point no fingers, nor accuse anyone, least hand out any scarlet letters, but simply call attention to a few pieces of soiled laundry so that anyone who wants to size them may do so. Probably the easiest way to discern these problems is to simply follow the process of the development phases of an archaeological project and point out the issues as they come along during the course of work.

All archaeological project proposals presented to the Council of Archaeology for permits from INAH must contain pertinent information to the background of previous work carried out in a region and/or site in question. This one could say is of most common sense. In recent years it has been seen that it is not unusual for North American researchers to cite only work done by North Americans while completely overlooking research done by Mexican archaeologists through more than a century. This can of course lead one to suspect that the researcher in question does not read Spanish, but the rationale is, then, how will he or she be able to hand in proposals in Spanish to begin with. This usually can be remedied by a recommendation from the Council for the researcher to undertake what in Mexico is a most basic procedure for archaeological research, a visit to INAH's Technical Archive, which con-

tains an immense data bank of most of the archaeological research and related work done throughout the entire twentieth century to date all throughout the country. All too often archaeologists have stated that “we know nothing” of this or that region when they begin their projects. This ignorance can be expunged by a visit to the Technical Archive; to consult with the lord of the document, D. Pepe Ramirez, who usually leaves one mesmerized by the piles of new “old” data from Mexico that one usually comes across. From a Mexican vantage, all projects must begin here in all fairness. It is from here where the researcher will encounter and can consult both projects and reports done during the past one hundred years, which will permit him or her insight into their own project strategies.

This initial neglect takes us to the next issue, that of ignoring the publications of others, both past and present. Here again, it has been seen that North American researchers at times completely overlook work and data published in Spanish. It seems that if it is not published in English, it does not exist, or, it is not relevant. Here I suspect that in the rush preparing proposals for funding institutions, it comes very easy to synthesize and to cite what is considered “most recent,” closest at hand, or the so called “well-known references” in an Anglo-centrist world. If we limit ourselves only to that which is reported or published in English, in the case of archaeology of Mexico, we will be turning our backs on a vast yearly production of archaeological data and interpretation that full time researchers have produced for more than half a century through projects, salvage and rescue archaeology. One colleague has repeatedly stated that there is no need for more excavation in Mexico for a while—enough data already exists—all we need is to sit down and go through the compiled years of it. The point I would like to emphasize is that in a country with more than 350 full-time field archaeologists working for more than 60 years, there are a lot of data, reports, and published material that is too often ignored by foreign researchers. In Mexico, reverence and respect to past researchers is a norm since there is a sentiment of a generational bond in the management and research of a highly revered archaeological heritage. This may also have something to do with the fact that Mexico was spared from the disdain produced by the critical generation of the New Archaeology toward archaeologists past that seemingly prevails at times on this side of the border.

On the other hand, it is surprisingly not rare to find instances where a foreign researcher has used information and/or interpretations that have been published in Spanish, without ever referring or citing author or publication. Some years ago, while pondering and diagnosing the practice of plagiarism with a North American friend and colleague in Arizona, he stated that this may come as a result of the seemingly “dog eat dog world of American archaeology,” where the intense competition for budgets and need for recognition in the academic circle for scant job opportunities may induce the overambitious self-centered researcher to do this. This is part of what I call the “I-ME-MINE” syndrome. As spectators from the vantage of Mexico, this is extremely annoying to say the least.

In the field, this syndrome has been observed in the last few decades, especially in the Maya region, in the way that a few foreign archaeologists excavate and leave with no stabilization nor conservation efforts large temple complexes in sites while searching for the “rich tomb”—that “one find” that will assure me a good budget and maybe some publicity for next season. If there is something that deeply insults any citizen of this world in archaeology, it is coming across a site that has been drilled, wasted, and abandoned after a season of tomb or offering seeking. For this reason, the Council is very strict on how different architectural units should be excavated, with an immediate concern on the stabilization and conservation of the element in question thereafter. All too often have INAH’s regional archaeologists been called in to solve problems of eminent and complete structure collapse due to what was once called “test excavations” performed years before by archaeologists, who with almost Talibanic speed and passion, gut these buildings in search of “the find.” This type of archaeology goes directly against Article 15 of INAH’s Legal Dispositions for Archaeological Research. As I mentioned previously, this type of malpractice is the exception, not the norm; but regrettably, it still happens.

As referred to above, in Mexico all archaeological architectural elements, even those of the smallest dimensions, are required to be stabilized, conserved, and protected during the course of excavation and especially during the back-filling process. This comes as a surprise to many researchers who are requested by the Council of Archaeology to consider a budget for the expenses of conservation in their projects due to the fact that rarely is this important action contemplated when designing project proposals and budgets. Here I would simply make an analogy of an INAH project in downtown Chaco Canyon, a project that would be of utmost interest from the vantage of the

Mesoamerican core, to the understanding of its periphery. How would INAH be perceived if after the 10 month season of extensive excavation in one of the unexcavated pueblos, we returned to Mexico leaving our trenches, pits, and excavations hastily covered, with the first rains exposing delicate architectural elements in a kiva that had been affected by the weight of back dirt heaved on them, and now being destroyed due to the elements just a few months after we were here? I am sure at least one responsible Chaco archaeologist would insist that we did not give a damn.

Chapter IV of INAH's Dispositions states that every season of fieldwork requires that a detailed technical report be submitted to the Council for review. This obligation is fulfilled by nearly all who do archaeology in Mexico. Where we perceive a major neglect by most foreign researchers and their institutions is in their obligations pertaining to Chapter VI, the realm of publications. We could probably sum up this problem as one of "information flow": where the information derived from archaeological projects rarely ever makes its way back to Mexico. Article 44 of the Legal Dispositions states:

The director of a project and the funding institution are obligated to hand into INAH, through the Council of Archaeology, copies of publications that have emanated from their research in the following terms.

- a) Five copies of the papers and conferences that the Director, and/or the project participants have presented in scientific or academic reunions, both national and international.
- b) Five copies of published articles from magazines or chapters that form part of books.
- c) Three copies of the thesis that are derived, partially or totally, from the research. The use of results from the research in the elaboration of a thesis is subject to the corresponding permission from the authorities of INAH.
- d) Ten hardcopies of the final memory of the results of the investigation, or of the partial published studies in a separated form. Those published by INAH do not need to apply this requirement.
- e) All of the mentioned publications will be handed in no later than six months after the date of publication, or presentation, whatever the case.

This is one of the areas in which foreign researchers rarely fulfill their obligations with Mexico. As required by and through the Council of Archaeology, all papers, articles, thesis, and published volumes are registered into the Technical Archive under the author's name. This Chapter exists for a number of reasons. First and foremost, to insure that the information that comes out of archaeological research in Mexico is available to the nation, to which this heritage ultimately belongs. This may seem strange to those infected by the "I-me-mine" syndrome, but as the SAA itself has perceived and recommended in that the realm of "intellectual property" to be considered within the norms of "stewardship," maybe if the most hard-core "I-me-miners" could imagine that their work could be consulted by both specialists and general public of the nation whose past they have been permitted to work with and in fact make a living from as professional researchers in the first place. Second, it is a way to insure that all "intellectual property" is registered, recognized, and on file by INAH before the Mesoamerican academic community itself. This is a way to protect data and ideas from the temptation of plagiarism that seems to worm its way through the ethics of the "I-me-miners" defense system. In a way, this is a vaccination against the very thing they are scared of most. As an afterthought, we might consider how much it would cost a student or a researcher of archaeology from Mexico to purchase a microfilmed dissertation from Michigan or a hard cover volume on archaeology from any major publication firm in the U.S.? Are we, in a way, not creating an economical gorge that separates discourse between the worlds apart that study Mesoamerica?

In essence and in closing these thoughts, I recall a note from the cover of what is still one the most monumental ceramic studies I ever had the pleasure to read and reread since. In the summer of 1986 a humble American archaeologist walked into the local INAH office in Zacatecas to leave copies of his Southern Illinois University dissertation written some years before, with a short message handwritten and signed for his local INAH colleagues whom he did not know: "And rightly so, as it should be, this all comes back to Mexico, with greatest respects and success in your future research in Zacatecas, Thomas Holien." Since then, this study has become a classic for archaeology students from diverse nations who study Northwest Mexico, and has been photocopied so many times that University of Michigan Microfilms will probably someday ponder the prosecution of most of the archaeologists and their students of the entire area of northern Mexico. In the realm of ethics in archaeology in Mexico, all foreigners are bestowed a confidence and trust by Mexico in the excavation, handling, conservation, and study of its past. Is it really too much to expect that in return we simply communicate, recognize and respect the other?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATORSHIP AND MATERIAL ANALYSIS AT INAH

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This paper will focus on the control mechanisms exercised by Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH), both over the cultural materials recovered through archaeological research, performed throughout the country by Mexican and foreign scholars, and the control over those that are found within private collections.

To start with, I would like to briefly outline the legal framework on which this control is based, as well as its historical background. Special emphasis will be put on the *Disposiciones Reglamentarias para la Investigación Arqueológica en México* (Required Dispositions for Archaeological Research in Mexico) and the procedures and mechanisms which as archaeologists we need to observe in order to properly deal with the objects that we recover. For the last part, I will show the actions that since its beginnings, INAH has undertaken to ensure the safekeeping and curatorship of over 600,000 archaeological and historical monuments and artifacts that are directly under the Institute's custody, and the million-plus objects, either complete or in fragmentary condition, that are registered under the custody of private individuals.

After Mexico proclaimed its independence, the first President of the Republic, Guadalupe Victoria, ordered the creation of the National Museum in 1825; the first laws to regulate archaeological monuments immediately followed this event. In 1827 the customs office was instructed about an exports ban, which was to be applied on monuments and antiques. This was ratified years later by President Juarez, who in 1868 proclaimed that all antiques found within Mexican territory belonged to the nation.

It was in 1866 when the original National Museum's collection was moved, from the National University to the *Antigua Casa de Moneda*, where for nearly a century it remained. Between 1876 and 1911 the so-called National Archaeology, History and Ethnography Museum undertook the elaboration of the Catalogue of historical and archaeological collections. At that time, the intellectuals had transformed the concept of a museum into that of a public learning center, which in character and scope was planned to perform both educational as well as formal research duties. An outstanding event in this regard was the publishing of *Anales*, a specialized magazine for the divulgation of history, archaeology, and other related studies, first released in 1877.

By the late nineteenth century, during Porfirio Diaz's presidential term, the first law that regulated archaeological excavations was issued. Thus by 1897 an even more specific law was released, one which defined what exactly was to be considered an "archaeological monument," explicitly typifying their destruction as a felony, and thereby prohibiting their export without official permit. It was then declared that all objects acquired by the federal government were to be concentrated into the National Museum.

After the Mexican Revolution, and fostered by more than a decade of ideas put forward by the renowned archaeologist Manuel Gamio, another law was issued in 1930, which was instrumental for the cataloguing and protection of archaeological monuments. The following three years witnessed the issuance of yet another Law for monuments that contained the so-called 1934 regulations, which reasserted that all archaeological goods, both portable and fixed pertained to the nation's realm, aside from introducing, as a civic duty, the need for registering private archaeological collections in order to safeguard this heritage.



Uxmal, Cuadrangulo Monjas. INAH/2007
Derechos Reservados.

It was under these regulations that the National Institute of Anthropology and History was created in 1939 by whom later became its first general director, Dr. Alfonso Caso y Andrade, who appointed Ignacio Marquina to direct the Prehispanic Monuments Office, a designation that included the registry of collections kept by individuals. In this manner, cards containing both the inventory and photographs of all objects being registered began to be filed; some of these earlier collections, consisting mostly of culturally significant items, have eventually become part of the holdings of private institutions such as museums and universities, amongst other Mexican organizations.

The 1972 Federal Law for Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Zones and Monuments, with its derived 1975 regulations—which remain current as of today, as well as the preceding 1970 Law for the Cultural Heritage of the Nation—marked a turning point by declaring that any movable or immovable archaeological monuments are national property. This law also acknowledged the nationwide status that INAH had acquired, therefore strengthening its role as the authority entrusted to enforce the law concerning the protection of archaeological monuments. The latter law also defines that archaeological goods are the ones produced by cultures that existed prior to the establishment of Spanish population within the national territory, including also the human remains and samples of flora and fauna that were associated with these cultures. Likewise, any vestiges or fossil remains from living organisms that inhabited the national territory in ages bygone, whose research, conservation, restoration and use denotes paleontological interest, also belong to the Mexican state. It also specifies in very clear terms that no archaeological monument may be reproduced, transported or put on display without INAH's official permit.

Based on these regulations, it is the National Institute of Anthropology and History, as a federal government entity, that is the legal custodian of archaeological goods and is therefore the agency in charge of issuing the *Required Dispositions for Archaeological Research in Mexico*. This document, as the name implies, outlines the procedures that any archaeologist wishing to undertake research activities in Mexico has to observe, provided his or her affiliation to a requesting academic institution. These procedures are by all means mandatory in character.

The review of each one of the projects—however different the modalities of study involved may be—is performed by the Archaeology Council, which consists of prominent Mexican scholars, widely recognized at home and abroad as experts in their respective fields of study. They are committed to watch for the fulfillment of all matters pertaining to the ongoing archaeological research, which conclusive stage will only be considered as accomplished once the final project's report has been approved and the recovered materials have been received, along with their corresponding documents.

With respect to the objects of diverse nature registered by archaeologists within Mexican borders, taking into account the maritime continental platform as well, we have to consider certain aspects related with the preservation, analysis, transportation, and delivery of materials to INAH, as well as the publishing and diffusion of the research outcome. Having said that, I would like now to bring into question what the *Required Dispositions for Archaeological Research in Mexico* declares in this regard:

All archaeological materials will be under the custody of the individual who is in charge of the research, and the institution or agency that sponsors it, which has the responsibility of taking the appropriate measures to ensure the preservation of the artifacts. This is to be done upon previous consulting with the respective Institute's authorities, should the case be required. Preservation of portable archaeological

goods found within excavation contexts and their documented transportation to the corresponding Institute's offices has to be done on the basis of existing regulations, conventions and recommendations that INAH either established or acknowledges. It is therefore required that any archaeological excavation must possess the basic human and material resources to preserve any object (either organic or inorganic), and essentially those that may be totally or partially damaged *in situ* due to their inherent fragility, or while being transported or analyzed.

Any research on archaeological materials should be carried out under the premises approved by the project and in its due time. Any necessary changes will require a detailed account of the reasons for it to occur, in order for the Archaeology Council to consider issuing further authorization to proceed.

The project's director and the staff under their supervision are to undertake a full-scale study of the archaeological materials involved, which outcome is not allowed for being delivered to any other institutions or experts on the field whatsoever without permission. Therefore, it is the norm that archaeological items will have to be studied within the national borders unless it becomes absolutely necessary for the research or analysis of materials to be performed outside of Mexican territory, in which case a request to the Archaeology Council asking for permission to transport archaeological goods to a foreign country is necessary.

In case any given stage of the research process should require nondestructive sampling of objects to take place, it is mandatory to specify the time that these items will remain outside the country, so that INAH may conveniently decide upon their place of deposit or storage for when the artifacts return to the country. When presenting the results of these analyses, it is also important to include the methodology employed, as well as detailing the outcomes, such as spectrograms, thermoluminescence, neutron activation tests, and so on.

In addition to submitting a final technical report—which should include the study of the recovered archaeological materials, the analysis of the data gathered, and the corresponding conclusions—it is necessary to present a complete catalogue to the Archaeology Council without exceeding a year's term, counting from the date when the last partial report was approved. This catalogue has to include all items in complete condition recovered during the course of the research, as well as those fragmentary objects that relevance calls for their permanent preservation. The details of the spatial and temporal disposition of each one of them, along with their respective photographs, also need to be included.

All archaeological objects under scrutiny, both organic and inorganic, are to be gradually returned to INAH at the rate that their study allows for, so it is expected that by the end of the research the last delivery of materials has to take place. The final depository of the latter is to be determined by INAH. It is at this point that the required set of typology samples, generally two of them, ought to be turned in. These samples are produced by means of synthesizing, from amongst the diversity of materials under research, those which are more representative or diagnostic. In similar fashion, the responsible party needs to request and obtain a permit from Archaeology Council for transport of the materials from the location where studies took place to the nearest INAH's branch office. The Institute's personnel in charge of receiving the materials will also assign an appropriate location for them, based on regional circumstances, since their destination may vary accordingly. The most relevant items are to be either exhibited at museums or stored at warehouses or *bodegas*; thus it becomes important to indicate whether it is necessary to perform restoration or consolidation treatments on them, as well as proposing any appropriate technical measures, so that objects can be safely stored in places that comply with the required conditions for their preservation.



Palenque. INAH/2007 Derechos Reservados.

Sample typology sets are usually deposited at centers that provide the scholarly community with the opportunity of becoming acquainted with representative materials from each of the ancient cultural areas that so far are known to have existed within the country. Central INAH has two places for the storage of both lithics and ceramics, one which depends on the National Archaeology Coordinating Office, and the other being located at the National Anthropology and History School (ENAH). As for human remains, it is the Physical Anthropology Direction's duty to handle them, but it is first necessary to completely catalogue the remains before they can be sent to this office. Relevant flora and fauna specimens, as well as paleontological remains are to be kept at the Direction of Archaeological Studies (DEA). From among the recovered materials, those objects that according to research parameters fall outside the category of items that are subject of studies, will have to be buried at places specifically designated for this purpose. It is desirable for these deposits to be located within an area relatively close from where the studies were conducted, and it is necessary to specify this precise location on a map. In order to perform such depositions of materials, however, it is mandatory to request the pertinent permit from the Archaeology Council, for these activities always have to be overseen by INAH's staff members.

With respect to the curatorship of artifacts, INAH has privileged, ever since it was founded, the inventory and cataloguing of items obtained through archaeological projects. In 1954, the Regional Museums Direction was created, carrying out an early program for reorganizing the 17 working museums that existed throughout the country at the time. Years later, in 1983 the Museums Council was brought into existence, having the general regulations and projects between its topmost priorities. A policy for the recovery, protection, and study of the regional and local heritage was then channeled. In so doing, the Institute relocated collections and objects scattered over a number of warehouses all over the country. To further strengthen these goals, state governments donated some of their important collections in order to create new regional and local museums, which were in turn enriched by additional contributions from individuals. Thus, in 1984 site museums were renewed and enlarged. In order to support requests from county and state governments, INAH offered the necessary advice for creating site museums and fostered the creation of community and school museums, which up to this day continue to allow for direct collaboration with the public with respect to cultural heritage-protection matters.

In 1992, priority was given to a Program for Inventories, a measure that allowed reaching the sum of 268,982 registries, surpassing all the work of this sort made up until then by more than 200 percent. These activities implied the capture of 238,495 files for an automated database, which permitted the outline of policies and strategies to inventory the holdings of museums and *bodegas*, according to their importance, quality, quantity and safety requirements. A total of 200 staff members from the different units involved on this program were trained in order to keep these inventories up-to-date. The progress reached was helpful for the elaboration of scientific catalogues that became necessary so that collections could be moved. As a result of these efforts, ten years later the inventory had already increased by more than 120,000 files, totaling 388,323.

Aside from the National Anthropology Museum, which hosts within its archaeology exhibits the single largest whole-object collection of the country, INAH currently has under its direct custody 120 museums distributed throughout the country; this includes 5 national, 2 metropolitan, 21 regional, 44 local, 37 site, and 11 community museums. The number of archaeological, historical, and paleontological objects contained in them exceeds 671,000. INAH also coordinates 31 state centers throughout the country, which possess specific areas for the storage of archaeological objects. These are later to be catalogued for research projects, or delivered to be inventoried, so that eventually they can be included within the holdings of museums under the Institute's custody, as well as loaned to local or regional museums under the auspices and custody of state governments. The registry of archaeological objects under the custody of individuals is another of the functions that INAH has undertaken ever since the time of its creation. From 1972 on, regulations were established so that the use of these cultural goods was granted to decentralize public organizations, state business enterprises, as well as civic associations and individuals. Such activity implies the identification and cataloguing of archaeological artifacts, so its custody can be authorized and adequate control in the observance of the registered collections can be maintained.

It is shown, under these considerations, that the registry of archaeological artifacts has a direct impact on the legal protection of the cultural heritage and responds to a clear social demand. Examples of this might be the valuable

collections, both by the number and by the importance of the objects that they contain, which conform the holdings of not only the hundred-plus museums discussed above, but also those of private or public universities that are concerned with both the study and teaching of aspects related to the cultural materials kept within their facilities, along with patronages and civic associations which cooperate with INAH on the safekeeping of cultural heritage.

The current situation we are faced with today is that there exist literally hundreds of thousands of complete and fragmentary objects that are acquired by Mexican collectors, under the argument that they do so as a measure to prevent them from being exported out of the country and under strict aesthetic considerations, and according to them, their primary concern is the protection of heritage. This kind of behavior is, at best, one that indirectly fosters looting and vandalism on sites, and in the end, the growth of the illegal market. These are items that we know were deposited throughout the national territory, primarily in funerary contexts or offered at structures, among many other examples. For over 50 years, the continuing project for the registry of archaeological collections has regulated the custody of these goods. Permanent inspection redounds in the discouragement of collectionism, so that collectors refrain from increasing the number of artifacts under their care. This policy enables INAH to restrict both the illegal market, and its associated looting activities. It is also important to address the fact that archaeological collections under INAH's custody keep increasing on a daily basis, either with items that are confiscated by law-enforcement police authorities, those repatriated by means of the terms of international conventions, or simply by voluntary deliveries that collectors often make. Most important among them are of course the artifacts recovered at excavation contexts.

Acknowledgments. I would like to sincerely express my appreciation to the members of the Society for American Archaeology and for my country's Archaeology Council for inviting me and allowing me the opportunity to participate at the 69th Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City. Special thanks to Carlos Pallan Gayol for the translation of this paper.

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DIRECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS IN MEXICO

EXPERIENCES OVER THREE DECADES

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For more than two decades we have had the distinct pleasure and opportunity to direct and implement archaeological fieldwork in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. Over this period, we have led regional surveys (Feinman and Nicholas 1990, 1999), more intensive site mapping projects (Feinman and Nicholas 2004), and horizontal excavations at two sites, Ejutla (Feinman and Nicholas 1995, 1996) and El Palmillo (Feinman and Nicholas 2007; Feinman et al. 2002, 2006; Haller et al. 2006). Throughout this period, which covers parts of three decades, our field experiences have been tremendously exciting, intellectually rewarding, and just plain fun. For this reason, we greatly appreciate the opportunities and assistance afforded us, as foreigners, by INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia), other government officials, and many individuals that have permitted us to study the culture and patrimony of this region in southern Mexico.

We are honored to be part of this important issue intended to promote and strengthen Mexican-United States archaeological understanding and cooperation. At the same time, we hope that this contribution can serve, in part, as a small personal statement of our gratitude to our Mexican colleagues for the continued confidence, insightful suggestions, and significant time commitments that they have invested in the studies that we have implemented over the years. At the same time, we have prepared this essay to share our experiences with young archaeologists in the United States, who we hope will have as much opportunity as we have had to study Mexico's rich cultural heritage and to build mutually enriching relationships with colleagues in Mexico.

We organize this piece to highlight five considerations that we keep in mind when planning and implementing our investigations. They are reminders that (1) you are a guest, (2) there are multiple levels of institutions and government (diverse publics), (3) what you study may be both academically important as well as culturally and politically sensitive, (4) you can ask for assistance, and (5) you are obligated to give back. Many of these are lessons that were taught to us by our mentors and senior colleagues, while others were learned in part through our own experiences. In general, we believe that these considerations can facilitate the research process for archaeologists investigating outside their home countries, although our experiences have most relevance for Mexico. Of course, these points to remember are mostly just commonsensical. Yet, over time and with the multiple obligations that we all face, there is the risk of losing sight of these points, and for that reason it seems worthwhile to include them here.

Nevertheless, we neither suggest nor imply that there is any one cookbook approach or simple roadmap for forging productive collaborations or for leading successful projects. In fact, it is vitally important to remember that you are interacting with individuals and colleagues, even if they may represent institutions or governments, so that each project, each new field season brings with it new interpersonal situations, challenges, and opportunities.

You are a guest

No matter the amount of funding you possess or the apparent significance of the problem that you are examining, when you do receive your INAH permit to conduct research outside the United States, you (and your team) are

guests. In a practical sense, what does that imply? First, accepting the permit serves to acknowledge that you have entered into a contract with INAH to keep the agency informed about your study. For us, that means that we submit our proposal for study to the Consejo de Arqueología of the Institute well before (generally at least six months) we plan to begin the research. After the season is completed, we file a brief preliminary report in Spanish before we return to the U.S.

As specified in the federal permit, a longer, more substantive report is then submitted within a year of the completion of the field season (or well in advance of the next anticipated field research). Our aim in preparing these reports is to make them rich in descriptive detail, a permanent record of what we did and found.

A second aspect of being a visiting researcher is the recognition and understanding that institutions (and the people that represent them) may operate in ways that are not necessarily entirely familiar or equivalent to what we have experienced or might expect at home. This is not a question of what is right or wrong, or good or bad, but the product of culture. So as foreign visitors, it is our responsibility to learn, adjust, and operate within the host system rather than trying to modify practice or procedure to fit our own needs or expectations.

There Are Diverse Publics and Levels of Government

To conduct archaeological field research in Mexico, an official federal permit granted by INAH is necessary. However, it is also essential to have local governmental support for your field project. In the Valley of Oaxaca, this means that for every excavation and survey we have made, it has been essential to petition for permission from the municipal authorities of each community where we have studied. Generally, this means gaining authorization from the Presidente Municipal (somewhat equivalent to an elected local mayor), but sometimes it also entails the permission of local land-holding groups, such as the *ejido* authorities or those who manage communal lands.

A key point here is that doing archaeology in Mexico often requires interactions with multiple authorities and a diversity of publics that may even hold different aims and varying concerns (e.g., Smith 1997). Yet the implementation of a project may hinge on the maintenance of good relations with these many different groups. For example, decades ago early in our Oaxaca experience, we had the good fortune to be part of the crew of the Valley of Oaxaca Settlement Pattern Project, directed by Richard Blanton and Stephen Kowalewski (Blanton et al. 1982; Kowalewski et al. 1989). During those projects, survey crews walked over several thousand square kilometers finding thousands of pre-Hispanic sites. To implement these projects, local permissions had to be procured from dozens of communities and local officials. Such permissions were procured from over 95 percent of the towns, villages, and ranchos whose lands we traversed by foot. To obtain such community consent often involved numerous visits, lengthy discussions, and sometimes a shared shot or two of mescal. Largely through the skills of Steve Kowalewski and our key local assistant, the late Fausto Olivera Mendoza, along with our federal permit, only a couple of places denied us local permissions. Now, decades later, having never walked across those few towns in the southern arm of the valley, we still have a small “hole” in our regional settlement maps (see figures in Feinman et al. 1985) and lack a picture of the archaeological settlements in those locales. Although the settlement surveys certainly more than met our scientific goals, the tiny gap in our knowledge remains something that 25 years later we would like to address (in order to complete our systematic full coverage of the area).

What we study is apt to be politically and culturally sensitive

As foreign archaeologists focused on overarching research questions and removed from the local realities of our study regions for much of the year, it is possible to lose perspective on the political and cultural implications of our discoveries. Yet, as many scholars have noted (e.g., Schmidt and Patterson 1995), this is a mistake, and it is important to be aware that what we find is often a significant part of the cultural patrimony and history of the people whose lands we are studying (Brumfiel 1994).

Our excavation experience at El Pamillo (Santiago Matatlán, Tlacolula, Oaxaca) provides an illustrative example. From 1999-2002, we carried out four seasons of domestic excavations at the site. These studies were implemented

with all necessary INAH and local permissions. Each year, we reported on our findings, and there was general agreement that the collections from each year of the fieldwork would be stored in the local municipal complex. During several seasons, we prepared explanatory posters for the local community, and each year we hosted a steady stream of visitors to the excavations. In these years, we were not particularly successful at procuring the additional storage space from the community that we knew would soon be needed for forthcoming collections.

In 2003, we discovered and excavated a masonry tomb that was part of an elaborate residence (Feinman and Nicholas 2003). Before and during the examination of the tomb, we informed both the Oaxaca center (Centro Regional) of INAH and the municipal authority of Santiago Matatlán regarding the find. However, because of an earlier contested municipal election in the town that governing authority was appointed and from outside the community, perhaps hindering the local dissemination of information regarding the tomb.

Following the successful completion of the field season and our return to Chicago, news regarding the tomb reached the popular press, including an article in Oaxaca. The finding generated an unprecedented amount of local interest and pride, as well as suspicion. In 2004–2005, while additional fieldwork was undertaken, we participated in many local meetings, presentations, and events that focused on the site and our finds. A community committee of Santiago Matatlán was elected by the town to oversee our studies and look into the establishment of a community museum. In 2005, a new improved storage facility for collections was made available by local authorities. Since 2004, large numbers of local people, including school groups, have visited the site during several organized events, and we have held formal presentations in the town's center regarding the site (and including Powerpoint images) and temporary exhibitions of select pieces from our excavations, drawing significant attendance each year. With the help and advice of members of the Centro Regional de Oaxaca, INAH, this process has been rewarding both to the archaeologists and members of the community.

Be willing to ask for assistance

To establish relations with local communities and officials in the Valley of Oaxaca, we have requested and received letters of introduction from the directors of the Centro Regional de Oaxaca. Over the years, these letters have been extremely valuable in gaining local permissions and establishing constructive relationships with municipal authorities. However, on occasion, conditions arise where additional assistance is necessary, and based on our experience, foreign investigators should not be afraid to ask for it from their regional center. Local archaeologists have the cultural experience and language dexterity to handle issues that are likely to be more intractable to foreign researchers.

In our projects, we have asked for and received supplemental help on two occasions, and in both cases, the assistance that we received was able and effective, allowing our projects to move forward to completion. The more recent occasion in Santiago Matatlán was noted above. Popular attention surrounding our El Palmillo tomb discovery raised a diversity of local feelings, including sincere interest in the establishment of a community museum. Anthropologists Cuauhtémoc Camarena and Teresa Morales of the Centro Regional de Oaxaca, who have helped set up community museums across the State of Oaxaca, provided critical advice and insight both in getting the procedures for starting the museum underway and in diffusing isolated suspicions.

Earlier in 1996, when we were intensively mapping the site of Guirún, a hilltop site that straddles the terrain of several contemporary communities, we met some local opposition that was borne of two existing disputes. One was due to long-standing political tensions between the Presidente Municipal and the head of the communal land-holding group of one community, while the second was the consequence of distrust between that community and its neighbor (the site was situated on the lands of both of these villages). These tensions emerged well into our detailed mapping effort and after we had obtained permission from the municipal authorities of all communities. Through our oversight, we had not believed it was necessary to request permission from the land-holding group, and this understandably raised the ire of its leadership, who also was concerned that our crew consisted of people from the neighboring village. To them, it did not matter that our crew members had worked for decades with us on a series of archaeological projects (including many studies far removed from their own community). Rather, it was seemingly threatening to have members of an adjacent community walking over their terrain.

In this case, the expert assistance of archaeologist María Victoria Arriola Rivera of the Centro Regional de Oaxaca was instrumental in breaking this impasse through tactful negotiations and making it possible for us to complete the map of this site. This experience also reaffirmed the crucial importance of always hiring workers from the community where one is investigating to be part of the archaeological project team.

Give back

Finally, we have found it productive and rewarding to give back to the local people and institutions that facilitate our studies. Such efforts go beyond the completion and presentation of relevant reports and publications to all governmental authorities and the participation in local academic conferences, but also the willingness to communicate one's findings to the people who have greatest interest. As noted previously, we have presented synthetic lectures in the community auditorium and prepared illustrative posters for the people of Santiago Matatlán and have led several guided tours of El Palmillo to explain our findings and the importance of this site to local officials and citizens. These events, organized by local groups and facilitated by personnel from the Centro Regional de Oaxaca, INAH, have helped us establish strong ties with the local population, while stressing a message of respect for (and the preservation of) archaeological resources that hopefully will make a difference moving forward.

Conclusion and appreciation

In sum, this essay has outlined some of our experiences and key lessons that we have learned through the practice of archaeology in Mexico. Hopefully, through this presentation and this entire collection, we can encourage greater collaboration and understanding between archaeologists in Mexico and the United States, thereby fostering the enhancement of scientific knowledge and archaeological resource preservation. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to INAH and the Centro Regional de Oaxaca for all the support and advice we have received over three decades. This consistent collegiality and help has been instrumental for whatever we have been able to accomplish. We also express our heartfelt thanks to Nelly Robles García for sharing her wisdom with us over the years and for giving us the chance to contribute to this issue. Our lives would be far poorer had we not been afforded the opportunities and experiences that we have shared in Mexico and had we not been able to forge the personal ties that have consistently enriched our existence.

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☞ FEINMAN & NICHOLAS, continued on page 53

ARCHAEOLOGY AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TOOL

Ryan M. Seidemann

Ryan Seidemann is with the Lands and Natural Resources Section, Civil Division, of the Louisiana Department of Justice

Upon reading the collaborative piece, “Call Answering the Skeptic’s Question” in the November 2006 *SAA Archaeological Record*, I was heartened to find meaningful answers to a question that I am asked often: Why does archaeology matter? This piece reminded me of a job interview that I had just out of law school. The position was for a clerkship with a state court judge in a small Louisiana town. As I sat in the judge’s chambers through questions about my law school experience, I watched images of Stonehenge and Machu Picchu flash across his screen saver. Then came the inevitable interview question: “Why did you get two degrees in anthropology and then go to law school?” He did not wait for me to answer, and I had, and still do have, a fairly good answer that tracks my experiences in CRM archaeology and run-ins with NAGPRA issues that piqued my interest in the legal aspects of our field.

“Just a diversion, but now you’re getting to real work, huh?” He asked.

“Well, no, actually...”

I was not given an opportunity to defend my educational choices. The questions went then to my research and writing experience and the opportunity to respond was lost. All I could think of was: “Yes, a diversion, just so that you could have a few ‘neat-looking’ pictures for your screen saver.”

After years of working for CRM companies, I have become a fervent preservationist, and was confident that my choice to move from archaeology to law was a natural progression towards doing my part in the protection of our nation’s heritage. When asked by people what was the usefulness of archaeology, I often had ready responses such as those in the November 2006 *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

However, in the past year, I have discovered yet another reason why archaeology matters; one that ties in to all of the reasons offered in the November issue. As an Assistant Attorney General in Louisiana charged with handling many of the state’s envi-

ronmental issues, archaeology has become a substantial tool in my overall environmental protection arsenal. As we all know, archaeology generally receives minimal protection under various state laws as well as the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, among other laws. However, it is because the public is indeed enchanted by the pursuit of archaeological endeavors and the “gee-whiz factor,” like that of the judge who interviewed me with his archaeology screen saver, that threats to archaeological heritage by environmental harms catch peoples’ attention. I was able to put this theory to a test twice in 2006, with promising results.

The first opportunity came in the form of comment letters from the State of Louisiana on a proposed Arkansas wastewater discharge that would send substantial amounts of contaminants across the state line via the Ouachita River. The state strongly objected to both the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency on the grounds that the downstream impacts of the discharges on Louisiana’s wildlife, water quality, and archaeology could be substantially impacted. The basic premise of the archaeological challenge was, based on several studies of waterborne contamination on the integrity of archaeological artifacts, that cultural materials from all of the known archaeological sites along the implicated portion of the Ouachita River could be substantially damaged or destroyed by the planned discharges. Through the archaeological issues raised, together with the wildlife and water quality concerns, the State and other objectors to the planned action were successful in sending Arkansas back to the drawing board to reevaluate the potential impacts of its proposed wastewater discharges.

In a more high-profile case, *Blanco v. Burton*, in which Louisiana and its Governor filed suit against the federal Minerals Management Service (MMS) to stop a planned sale of leases for oil and gas exploration and development in the Gulf of Mexico, the State once again turned to archaeology as one of its tools to object to the poorly planned federal action. In this matter, affidavits were secured from Dr. Chip McGimsey at the University

of Louisiana – Lafayette and Dr. Christopher Stojanowski at Arizona State University, in which they testified to such matters as the impacts of increased coastal vessel traffic on archaeological site destruction and the impacts on terrestrial and underwater archaeological sites of oil and gas activities off Louisiana's coast. These affidavits, along with twenty-seven others on matters ranging from coastal ecology to climatology, were submitted to Judge Engelhardt in the Eastern District of Louisiana in the above-noted case as part of the State's attack on the feds' alleged inadequate environmental analyses of the impacts of offshore oil and gas activity on Louisiana's coast. All of these affidavits were well-received by the court, with the judge commenting on their collective assistance in his decision-making that resulted in a scathing assessment of MMS's environmental practices.

Thus, to add to the collection of responses in the November 2006 issue, I would like to offer yet another justification for the relevance, importance, and need for archaeology as a science that receives public support. It is another tool in the environmental arsenal. It is not merely academia for the sake of academics. I am able to use the general public interest in this nation's past to promote archaeological and environmental protection ends, a very important goal at a time when concerns about environmental degradation, in general, are coming to the fore of public interest. None of these bases for objection would have been possible without the existence of publicly funded archaeological research. This is the importance of archaeology here: Without studies of the impacts of environmental harms on archaeological sites and cultural materials, my general environmental protection arguments would be substantially hampered. I would not be able to tap into the mystique and fascination that the public has with the past and archaeology and a substantial environmental protection tool would be lost.

The efforts that I have made to bring archaeology into the regulatory and judicial consciousness in decision-making are not well supported by either existing laws or the available research.

To be sure, the research is there, as I would not make an unsupportable argument. However, much work needs to be done in this area. There is a general paucity of studies on the impacts of chemical contaminants and erosional forces on archaeological sites and cultural materials (Stojanowski 2002 is an example of one exception in this area).

As to the problem with the existing laws, as noted above, NEPA and the NHPA do not provide for much archaeological site protection. Rather, concerns for archaeological site integrity are merely to be taken into account, but are not allowed to stop an action, when federal or state actions are proposed that may implicate archaeological materials. This problem requires a legislative fix.

Because of this lack of support in the law for archaeological protection, the value of archaeology as a tool to assist in environmental protection rests with the reasons given in the November 2006 *The SAA Archaeological Record* issue: The importance of our national heritage to the public in general, as well as the collective "gee-whiz factor" of folks like my judge (who, by the way, did not hire me), who would be outraged at the thought of the local archaeological record being destroyed by environmental degradation. The public's sway can be strong in influencing public decision-making and we must not forget the allure of archaeology and the past when we need assistance in protecting our environment as a whole. So, to the Skeptic, I would add the argument that publicly funded archaeology supports our general efforts to protect the environment...a noble goal indeed.

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EDITOR'S CORNER, from page 2 ↻

Pros and Cons of International Cooperative Research," a topic suggested by Associate Editor José Luis Lanata. We would especially welcome multi-authored pieces from those who have participated in such collaborations, and especially encourage our colleagues from Central and South America to contribute mate-

rial. It would be ideal to have papers by February 1 for the March 2008 issue, and you can contact either me or José Luis with questions, ideas or contributions.

RICHARD SHUTLER, JR.

1921–2007

Richard Shutler, Jr., Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University, died peacefully in the arms of his wife, the painter Jamie Evrard, on the evening of June 28, 2007 after suffering a stroke early that same morning. His wide impact on American and Pacific archaeology stemmed both from extensive interaction with fellow scientists over many years, and from his personal field work in Arizona, Nevada, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Luzon, Micronesia, Mongolia, and Tonga. His warm heart and open mind were a joy for all colleagues and collaborators, and his enthusiasm for fieldwork never flagged at any time during his long career.

Shutler was born in Longmont, Colorado, but moved with his family to California where he attended Gilroy High School and earned his first degree from Salinas Junior College (1942) before enlisting in the army (1942–46) for World War II, during which he served for 18 months as radio operator and diesel mechanic in the Aleutian Islands. After A.B. (1949) and M.A. (1950) degrees from the University of California (Berkeley), Richard earned his Ph.D. (1961) under Emil Hauray at the University of Arizona for his definitive study of the westernmost Anasazi settlement called the Lost City or Pueblo Grande de Nevada. His interdisciplinary flair came to the fore early in his career when he was the first scientist in charge of the Arizona Radiocarbon Laboratory (1949–58).

His later professional postings were at the Nevada State Museum (Curator of Anthropology, 1959–65), Bishop Museum in Honolulu (1966–67), San Diego State College (1967–68), University of Victoria (1968–72), University of Iowa (1972–79), and Simon Fraser University (1979–87), including service as department chair at both Iowa and Simon Fraser, where he continued his research in emeritus status after 1987.

Perhaps his signal contribution to American archaeology was his central role as principal investigator in the debunking of the bogus pre-Clovis site at Tule Springs, where his innovative use of a bulldozer to expose the site stratigraphy was a notable facet of the investigations (1962–1963). Thereafter, his research focus was the Pacific arena.* His introduction to

Pacific archaeology had come in New Caledonia in 1952 when he and his first wife (Mary Elizabeth Shutler) participated with the late E.W. Gifford, his senior by 33 years, in the pace-setting surveys and excavations that included the famed Lapita (Koné) site, which provided the name for a pottery style disseminated by Oceanic Austronesian colonizers eastward 4,000 km across the island groups of the southwest Pacific during the interval 1200–800 BCE.



His re-entry into Pacific archaeology came during the years 1963–1971 with extensive surveys and excavations in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) and the Loyalty Islands. His colleague and companion at that time was his first wife, and in 1975 they jointly published the first book on island prehistory intended for a general audience (Shutler and Shutler, *Oceanic Prehistory*). In 1975 also, with coauthor Jeff Marck (a student of his at Iowa), he outlined cogently the hypothesis, now favored by most researchers, that Pacific Oceania was initially settled by Austronesian speakers migrating out of southeast Asia. A hallmark of the Shutler approach to Pacific archaeology was insistence on the necessity for developing a robust radiocarbon chronology, as repeatedly championed in a series of 1961–1971 papers compiling the radiocarbon ages then available for island sites. His final service to Pacific archaeology was to inspire the Simon Fraser group led by David Burley to undertake their productive efforts in Tonga and Fiji over the past 15 years—efforts in which he participated to the extent that his health allowed and for which I have been proud (at his invitation) to provide geologic support.

—William R. Dickinson

William Dickinson is Emeritus Professor in the Department of Geosciences at the University of Arizona

*A fuller account of contributions to Pacific prehistory can be found in the 2002 publication *Fifty Years in the Field: Essays in Honour and Celebration of Richard Shutler Jr.'s Archaeological Career*, edited by Stuart Bedford, Christophe Sand, and David Burley, New Zealand Archaeological Association Monograph 25. Auckland Museum, Auckland.



2006 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Susan M. Chandler

Susan M. Chandler, Treasurer of SAA, is President of Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Montrose, Colorado.

The audited financials for fiscal years ending December 31, 2006 and 2005 that accompany these notes demonstrate that 2006 was another strong financial year for the Society for American Archaeology. The total income for the year was \$1,847,889 (Figure 1). As always, membership dues were an important source of income and reflect SAA's all-time high membership of 7,155 persons. The well-attended annual meeting in Puerto Rico also helped the bottom line. In 2006, income from publications (i.e., journal subscriptions, JSTOR royalties, and book sales) was surpassed by income from donations to the 75th Anniversary Fund as well as high rates of return on the Society's investments.

Society expenses for the year totaled \$1,523,275 (Figure 2). Expenses averaged \$213 per member, which is unchanged from 2005 to 2006. Spending on membership and member programs and services increased three-fold, whereas spending on public programs and services saw a 40 percent decline, which reflects the decrease in federal grant funding. Publication expenses and annual meeting expenses showed little change from the previous year, though, in fact, some extraordinary expenses were incurred at the annual meeting in San Juan. These were offset by an administrative Puerto Rico meeting fund that had been set aside by the Board for that contingency. Administrative costs

also increased due to the replacement of aging computer equipment and software and mounting bank fees and utility bills.

Fiscal year 2006 ended with an allocatable surplus of \$106,000. At the spring 2007 meeting, the Board allocated the surplus as follows:

- Special Projects Fund - \$48,000 (including fundraising registration 2008 through 2010, additional *The SAA Archaeological Record* pages for publication of the 2005 Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia [INAH] contributions [this issue], and INAH representatives' travel to Vancouver);
- Technology Fund—\$10,000;
- 75th Anniversary—\$10,000; and
- Reserves—\$38,000

I am available to answer any questions that you might have about the Society's finances: susan_chandler@alpinearchaeology.com

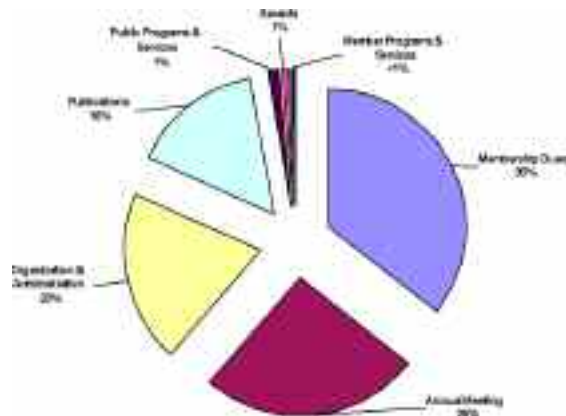


Figure 1: Sources of SAA income, 2006.

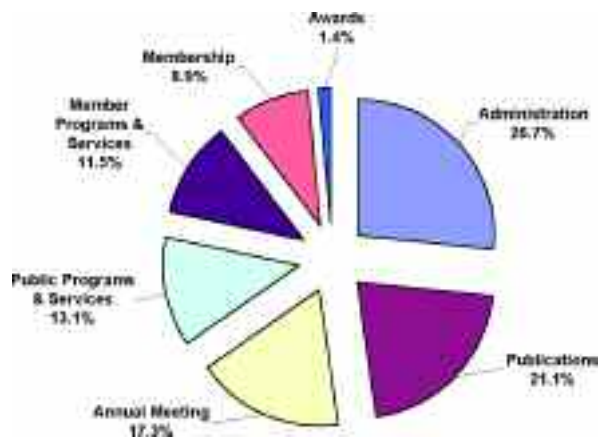


Figure 2: Society expenses in 2006.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,695,967	\$ 1,560,284
Accounts Receivable, Net	19,126	47,269
Pledges Receivable, Current Portion	8,910	2,075
Accrued Interest Receivable	1,905	1,807
Prepaid Expenses, Current Portion	59,771	54,632
Total Current Assets	1,785,679	1,666,067
PREPAID EXPENSES, Net of Current Portion	2,160	20,934
PLEDGES RECEIVABLE, Net of Current Portion	81,677	39,110
INVESTMENTS	1,497,928	1,301,867
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, Net	48,051	69,008
DEPOSITS	31,576	6,076
	\$ 3,447,071	\$ 3,103,062

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 39,557	\$ 40,004
Deferred Revenue		
Membership Dues, Current Portion	428,538	418,693
Subscriptions	149,365	158,139
Grants and Cooperative Agreements	23,041	25,201
Meetings and Other	319,907	301,497
Total Current Liabilities	960,408	943,534
DEFERRED MEMBERSHIP DUES, Net of Current Portion	40,791	38,270
Total Liabilities	1,001,199	981,804
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted		
Undesignated	1,426,152	1,260,820
Board-Designated	427,828	414,480
Total Unrestricted	1,853,980	1,675,300
Temporarily Restricted	87,221	65,840
Permanently Restricted	504,671	380,118
Total Net Assets	2,445,872	2,121,258
	\$ 3,447,071	\$ 3,103,062

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2006			2005				
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	Total
REVENUE AND SUPPORT								
Membership Dues	\$ 655,986	-	-	\$ 655,986	\$ 635,214	-	-	\$ 635,214
Annual Meeting	476,361	-	-	476,361	444,450	-	-	444,450
Publications	287,282	-	-	287,282	266,087	-	-	266,087
Public Programs and Services	25,035	-	-	25,035	117,450	-	-	117,450
Organization and Administration	229,329	22,371	124,553	376,253	131,851	11,848	79,960	223,659
Member Programs and Services	7,887	-	-	7,887	13,842	-	-	13,842
Awards	19,085	-	-	19,085	16,352	-	-	16,352
Net Assets Released from Restriction - Public Programs and Services	990	(990)	-	-	3,179	(3,179)	-	-
Total Revenue and Support	1,701,955	21,381	124,553	1,847,889	1,628,425	8,669	79,960	1,717,054
EXPENSES								
Program Services								
Membership	134,859	-	-	134,859	44,979	-	-	44,979
Annual Meeting	263,902	-	-	263,902	293,542	-	-	293,542
Publications	322,166	-	-	322,166	316,786	-	-	316,786
Public Programs and Services	200,007	-	-	200,007	457,976	-	-	457,976
Member Programs and Services	175,504	-	-	175,504	58,635	-	-	58,635
Awards	20,578	-	-	20,578	22,115	-	-	22,115
Supporting Services	1,117,016	-	-	1,117,016	1,194,033	-	-	1,194,033
Management and General	372,911	-	-	372,911	260,982	-	-	260,982
Membership Development	32,768	-	-	32,768	29,257	-	-	29,257
Fundraising	580	-	-	580	6,811	-	-	6,811
Total Expenses	406,259	-	-	406,259	297,050	-	-	297,050
	1,523,275	-	-	1,523,275	1,491,083	-	-	1,491,083
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	178,680	21,381	124,553	324,614	137,342	8,669	79,960	225,971
NET ASSETS, Beginning of Year	1,675,300	65,840	380,118	2,121,258	1,537,958	57,171	300,158	1,895,287
NET ASSETS, End of Year	\$ 1,853,980	\$ 87,221	\$ 504,671	\$ 2,445,872	\$ 1,675,300	\$ 65,840	\$ 380,118	\$ 2,121,258

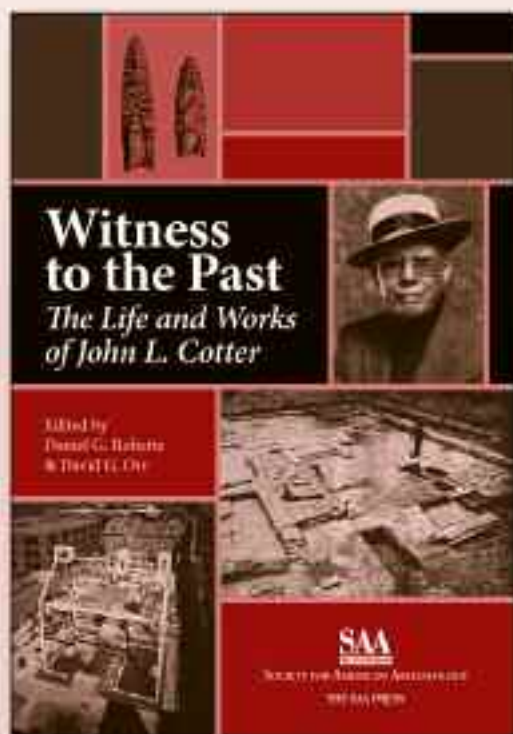
WITNESS TO THE PAST

The Life and Works of John L. Cotter

During his long and distinguished career, **John L. Cotter** was a living icon to many American archaeologists and, at the time of his passing in February 1999, one of the last surviving links to the seminal Paleoindian excavations at Clovis and Lindenmeier in the 1930s. *Witness to the Past: The Life and Works of John L. Cotter* serves as a posthumous tribute to Cotter's life and career, reprinting many of his most important, and in some cases least accessible, works, beginning with his first publication in 1937 and ending with his last shortly after his death. Also included are several introductory and transitional sections newly written by the editors, as well as a few previously published tributes, an interview, and his formal memorial/bibliography. The book will appeal to a wide audience of those interested in the twentieth-century development of American archaeology as seen by one of the discipline's leading practitioners.

*Edited by Daniel G. Roberts
and David G. Orr*

*Published in cooperation with
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POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: WACO, TEXAS

Baylor University invites applications for a physical anthropologist at the level of Assistant Professor. The successful candidate will have a Ph.D., a strong commitment to both research and undergraduate teaching, and will be able to support the course offerings of our new B.S. degree in Anthropology. We are particularly interested in candidates who will involve undergraduates in their research. Topical and areal specializations are open but should complement those of existing faculty in the relevant subfields. This position entails a 2/2 teaching load with the expectation of an active research program. Baylor University rewards excellence in teaching and research with competitive salaries and benefits, including start-up funds for young scholars demonstrating excellent potential in their field. The Department of Anthropology, Forensic Science and Archaeology at Baylor, created in 2005, is growing rapidly and currently has 350 undergraduate majors (110 anthropology) with ten full-time professors and lecturers. Please see our departmental website: <http://www.baylor.edu/afsa> for further information about our programs. Applications will be reviewed beginning October 1, 2007 and will be accepted until the position is filled. To ensure full consideration, your application must be completed by November 30, 2007. Baylor is a Baptist university affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Texas. As an Affirmative Action/Equal Employment Opportunity Employer, Baylor encourages minorities, women, veterans, and persons with disabilities to apply. Please send letter of application, CV, statements of teaching and research interests, and names and contact information for three references to Dr. Sara E. Alexander, Chair, Anthropology Search Committee, One Bear Place #97173 Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798-7173.

POSITION: ASSISTANT CURATOR

LOCATION: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chicago's Field Museum announces an opening for a tenure-track position as Assistant Curator of Anthropology for fall 2008. The museum seeks a top scholar whose research addresses themes relevant to a broad public and speaks to the discipline at large. The successful candidate will have an active field research program documented by grants and publications and will be firmly grounded in collections based research. Applicants should have a focus on material culture and a willingness to collaborate with local scholars and communities from the areas in which they study. Geographical, technical, and interdisciplinary areas of expertise are open, but should complement existing department strengths. The museum has collections and research interests in North America, the circum-Mediterranean, and any part of Asia that are currently underrepresented on our curatorial faculty. The Field Museum is one of the world's top natural history research museums, with over 150 scientists on staff and a curatorial faculty of nearly 40. The Department of Anthropology, with 10 curators, is one of the most active departments in the nation in terms of research, exhibitions, active field collection, and education. The museum has significant laboratory facilities in molecular genetics, compositional chemistry, and scanning electron microscopy. In conjunction with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, the faculty offers the Ph.D. in Anthropology from UIC. Curators have full graduate faculty status and chair Ph.D. committees in this program. We have also developed an evolving joint program with Northwestern University's Department of Anthropology. Please see our website http://www.fieldmuseum.org/research_collections/anthropology/default.htm

Interested scholars should send a letter of interest, statement of research and collection-oriented objectives, and CV including names and contact information of three references to: Curatorial Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605. For fullest consideration, submissions must be received by November 30, 2007. The Field Museum is an equal opportunity employer.

POSITION: DEPARTMENT HEAD, PHYSICAL AND EARTH SCIENCES

LOCATION: JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Reference number 20024. Jacksonville State University invites applications for the position of the Head of the Department of Physical and Earth Sciences. Qualifications: Candidates must hold an earned doctorate in one of the areas of the unit: anthropology, chemistry, environmental science, geology, geography, or physics, with five or more years of tenure line faculty service and/or significant administrative experience in a regionally accredited college or university. Candidates must also have an overall record in teaching, research, and service that merits appointment at a senior rank. Rank and Salary: Rank and salary are contingent upon qualifications, experience and needs of the university. JSU is located in Jacksonville, Alabama, approximately midway between Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia. Learn more about JSU by visiting our homepage at www.jsu.edu.

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (TENURE-TRACK)

LOCATION: BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University's Department of Geography and Anthropology invites applications for an Assistant Professor (Tenure-track) beginning August 2008. We seek an archaeologist with an active program of fieldwork and research in

POSITIONS OPEN

Louisiana and/or the Gulf Coast, Caribbean, or coastal Latin America. We are looking for an Anthropological Archaeologist who is excited about the research potential in the combined department, and who is interested in working with graduate students (in the M.A. program in Anthropology; the Ph.D. program in Geography with the new Anthrogeography concentration) and undergrads. Required Qualifications: Ph.D. in Anthropology or related field. Faculty members in the department normally teach two courses per semester. LSU is a major research university that encourages faculty to seek federal research grants and expects a strong publication record. Louisiana State University recognizes the power of a diverse community and encourages applications from individuals with varied experiences, perspectives, and backgrounds. An offer of employment is contingent on a satisfactory pre-employment background check. Application deadline is November 16, 2007 or until a candidate is selected. Please send letter of application, which includes a statement of research and teaching, C.V. (including e-mail address), names and contact information of three references, and selected publications to: Archaeology Search Committee Chair, Department of Geography and Anthropology, 227 Howe-Russell, Louisiana State University, Ref: #000900, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. LSU is an equal opportunity/equal access employer.

POSITION: VISITING SCHOLAR

LOCATION: CARBONDALE, ULLINIOIS

Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations, seeks its 2008-2009 Visiting Scholar (VS). The VS organizes and conducts an archaeological conference at SIUC, resulting in an edited volume of selected papers. VS assembles and edits conference volume while in residence. The successful candidate is also expected to pursue his/her research and teach one seminar in his/her specialty. 11-

month term appointment as a Visiting Scholar. Qualifications: Ph.D. in Anthropology or related discipline with specialization in archaeology. Degree must be completed by August 16, 2008. VS selected on the basis of a 5-page proposal outlining the nature and structure of the conference and on the strength of vita and references. Pre-application inquiries recommended. Closing date: February 1, 2008. Send letter, vita, list of references, and proposal to: Dr. Heather Lapham, CAI, Faner 3479 - Mail Code 4527, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, 1000 Faner Drive, Carbondale, IL 62901; Tel: (618) 453-5031; E-mail: hlapham@siu.edu. SIUC is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer that strives to enhance its ability to develop a diverse faculty and staff and to increase its potential to serve a diverse student population. All applications are welcomed and encouraged and will receive consideration.

POSITION: ASSISTANT CURATOR OF BIOARCHAEOLOGY

LOCATION: TUCSON, ARIZONA

The University of Arizona, Arizona State Museum, invites applications for Assistant Curator of Bioarchaeology with tenure-equivalent status beginning July 1, 2008. The position oversees human osteological collections, works with the repatriation coordinator, serves as a liaison on human remains issues, designs standards for the excavation, documentation and care of burials, and performs research. Teaching and working with students is desired. Demonstrated ability in bioarchaeological research in the Southwest preferred. Ph.D. required. Submit a letter of application stating research and collections experience along with curriculum vitae and complete contact information for three references at www.uacareertrack.com. Job #39253. EEO/AA employer - MWDV.

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

LOCATION: TUCSON, ARIZONA

Description: Internal job #38613. Tenure-track position in archaeology at the Assistant Professor level beginning Fall 2008, contingent upon available funding. We seek a scholar trained in Old World complex societies who has a strong record of, and a continuing commitment to, archaeological fieldwork, as well as broad knowledge of current social and archaeological theory. Applications *must* be submitted through the University of Arizona web site <https://www.uacareertrack.com/applicants/jsp/shared/> and must include letter of application, stating research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, and the names, addresses, email addresses, and telephone numbers of three references. To ensure consideration applications must be received by November 30, 2007. Successful candidates must be committed to undergraduate and graduate teaching. Individual who is able to work with diverse students and colleagues, and who has experience with a variety of teaching methods and curricular perspectives. As an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer, the University of Arizona recognizes the power of a diverse community and encourages applications from individuals with varied experiences, perspectives, and backgrounds. Requirements: Ph.D. in Anthropology or related field completed by June 1, 2008. Preferred qualifications include prior teaching experience, prior publication, and evidence of fundable research. International Candidates Will Be Considered.

POSITION: COLLECTIONS MANAGER

LOCATION: PENSACOLA FLORIDA

The University of West Florida Archaeology Institute seeks full-time Collections Manager starting 4/08. Need anthropologically trained archaeologist to upgrade existing collections; develop management system for artifacts, documents, images, electronic data, and equipment; and help design new cura-

tion facility. Previous experience in archaeological collections management required. Masters in Anthropology or closely related field preferred. Application review begins 12/14/07; open until filled. For information contact Dr. Elizabeth Benchley (ebenchle@uwf.edu 850-474-3015). Apply online at <https://jobs.uwf.edu>, and attach vita, letter of application/interest, and list of three references. Criminal background screening required. UWF is an Equal Opportunity/Access/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**POSITION: HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ARCHAEOLOGIST**

LOCATION: PENSACOLA FLORIDA
University of West Florida Anthropology Program seeks CRM Archaeologist starting 8/08 . Position either 9-month tenure-track Assistant Professor or 12 month non-tenured Research Associate. Anthropological archaeologist will teach half time and develop grants and contracts in Archaeology Institute. Teach undergraduate and graduate CRM, theses, and related courses; participate in Historic Preservation MA program (History). Must have Anthropology PhD and CRM management experience. Application review begins December 14, 2007; open until filled. Contact Dr. Elizabeth Benchley (ebenchle@uwf.edu 850-474-3015). Apply online at <https://jobs.uwf.edu>, and attach vitae, letter of application/interest, and list of three references. Criminal background screening required. UWF is an Equal Opportunity/Access/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**POSITION: GEOARCHAEOLOGIST
LOCATION: REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA**

Statistical Research, Inc., is seeking a geoarchaeologist experienced in geomorphological investigations for SRI's Redlands, California, office. This position requires an advanced degree in geosciences or anthropology, and at least

two years of fieldwork and analytical experience in geoarchaeology. SRI offers a compensation package that includes competitive pay; professional leave; medical coverage; retirement plan; and paid vacation, sick, and holiday leave. Applicants can find a more complete job description, post questions, and apply online at srijobs@srircm.com. A C.V., references with contact information, and two samples of previous geoarchaeology reports must be submitted. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

POSITION: PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION SPECIALIST

LOCATION: RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO
The SRI Foundation (www.srifoundation.org) is hiring a permanent, full-time Outreach and Education Specialist to assist with developing lesson plans and cultural history-based interpretive materials, and teaching workshops. Bachelors degree in anthropology with experience in education OR a degree in education with experience in archaeology, anthropology, museum studies, or historic preservation required. Masters degree preferred. Must be comfortable working with ACCESS databases and Web programs and have grant writing experience. Previous experience in the field of public outreach and archaeological education will count significantly. To apply, submit a cover letter and resume to: cjellick@srifoundation.org. Questions, call (505) 892-5587.

Feinman, Gary M., and Linda M. Nicholas
2007 The Socioeconomic Organization of the Classic Period Zapotec State: A Bottom-Up Perspective from El Palmillo. In *The Political Economy of Ancient Mesoamerica: Transformations during the Formative and Classic Periods*, edited by Vernon L. Scarborough and John E. Clark, pp. 135–147. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Feinman, Gary M., Linda M. Nicholas, and Helen R. Haines
2006 Socioeconomic Inequality and the Consumption of Chipped Stone at El Palmillo, Oaxaca, Mexico. *Latin American Antiquity* 17:151–175.

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1985 Long-Term Demographic Change: A Perspective from the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12:333–362.

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1989 *Monte Albán's Hinterland, Part II: Prehispanic Settlement Patterns in Tlacolula, Etila, and Ocotlán, The Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico*. [Memoirs 23. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor]

Schmidt, Peter R., and Thomas C. Patterson (editors)
1995 *Making Alternative Histories: The Practice of Archaeology and History in Non-Western Settings*. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.

Smith, Michael E.
1997 Archaeology in the Middle of Political Conflict in Yauhtepec, Mexico. *SAA Bulletin* 15(4):12–14.

READERS FROM THE SAA PRESS



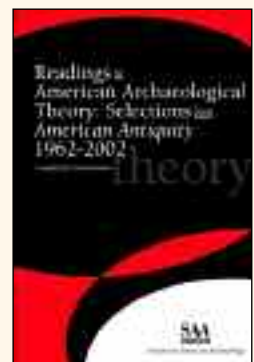
Formation Theory in Archaeology. Readings from *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* compiled by Michael Shott. Spanning over 50 years of research, the papers in this volume illustrate formation theory's central position in archaeology and encourages greater engagement with it. Formation theory focuses on how the archaeological record accumulated and how it can be interpreted. Fourth in the Society for American Archaeology's reader series, this volume compiles some of the best and most influential work on assemblage formation theory that appeared in the pages of *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity*. 352 pp. 2006. ISBN 0-932839-30-4. Regular Price: \$37.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$29.95.

Readings in Late Pleistocene North America and Early Paleoindians: Selections from American Antiquity. Compiled by Bruce B. Huckell and J. David Kilby. This Reader focuses on one of American Archaeology's most interesting topics: the presence of late Pleistocene humans in North America. The volume features articles and reports from the journal *American Antiquity*, and is an ideal text for graduate and undergraduate courses. 312 pp. 2004. ISBN 0-932839-26-6. Regular Price: \$27.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$21.95.



Ceramics in Archaeology: Readings from American Antiquity, 1936-2002. Compiled by Hector Neff. This volume focuses on ceramics, one of archaeology's best sources of clues to help unlock the past. The contributors to this timely volume show that ceramics can reveal diverse aspects of ancient cultures: time-space relationships, cooking habits, economic patterns, and much more. 384 pp. 2005. ISBN 0-932839-29-0. Regular Price: \$37.95, SAA Member Discount Price: \$29.95.

Readings in American Archaeological Theory: Selections from American Antiquity 1962-2002. Compiled by Garth Bawden. This Reader is an ideal text for graduate core classes in archaeological history & theory, and undergraduate theory and survey courses. The articles provide critical discussions in American archaeology over the past 40 years. 292 pages. 2003. ISBN 0-932839-25-8. Regular Price: \$24.95, SAA Member Discount Price: 19.95.



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NEWS & NOTES

The Department of Anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science Announces New Initiatives. The Department of Anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature & Science (DMNS) aspires to curate the best understood and most ethically held anthropology collection in North America. To do so, it has initiated the *Anthropology Collections Synthesis Project*, a long-term endeavor to systematically review, document, assimilate, synthesize, and preserve knowledge about the Anthropology Collections. It has also launched the *Indigenous Inclusiveness Initiative*, a comprehensive effort to engage Indigenous peoples, including artists, interns, elders, and scholars, in much of the Department's work. In order to further these initiatives, we invite inquiries from individuals who would like to conduct research on the collections. We also respectfully request that scholars who have already conducted research on the collections submit copies of their data or reprints, as appropriate, such that the Department's files, and therefore institutional memory, might be brought up to date.

The American Archaeology Collection at DMNS includes 17,000 catalogued, and many more uncatalogued, artifacts from the Rocky Mountain, Southwest, and Plains regions. The most important



archaeology collections are the Paleoindian collections that DMNS curators have obtained through systematic excavation and survey since the mid-1920s. In addition to the original Folsom point discovered in 1927, as well as more extensive collections from the Folsom type-site, the American Archaeology Collection includes material from controlled excavations at the Dent Site (1932–1933), Lindenmeier (1935), Frazier (1965–1966), Jones-Miller (mid-1970s) and Kanorado (1976, 1981, and 2002–2007) sites. Other important collections include those from Hannah Marie Wormington's excavations at Archaic sites in western Colorado in the 1930s and 1940s, and a survey collection from the Arikaree River basin (2003–2004).

Curatorial responsibilities for the American Archaeology Collection are shared by Stephen E. Nash and Steven Holen. Nash (snash@dmns.org), who also serves as Chair of the Department of Anthropology, curates the Southwestern and Mesoamerican Collections; Holen (sholen@dmns.org) curates the Paleoindian Collection and materials from the eastern half of North America. Nash conducts research on the dendrochronology of the American Southwest and the history of museum-based North American archaeology; Holen conducts research on Clovis and pre-Clovis occupations of the Great Plains.

In addition to the archaeological holdings, the DMNS Department of Anthropology curates significant ethnographic collections. The American Ethnology Collection is dominated by the 11,600-piece Crane Collection, donated to the Museum in 1968. Amassed between 1951 and 1968, the Crane Collection includes many of the essential objects



that document nineteenth and early twentieth-century Native American material culture. Important subgroups include the Fred Harvey Company Collection, Peace Medal Collection, and Axell Rasmussen Northwest Coast Collection. An 8,000-piece World Ethnology Collection rounds out the holdings. Curator of Anthropology Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh (chip.c.c@dmns.org) joined the Department in July 2007 to curate these materials. His research will increasingly focus on exploring the connection between nature and culture in Indigenous societies.

The Department of Anthropology at the DMNS is once again vibrant and productive. Three Ph.D.-holding curators conduct and publish peer-reviewed research. Collections manager Isabel Tovar (itovar@dmns.org) oversees extensive loan, inventory, and volunteer programs. The entire staff is working to revitalize the Crane Hall of North American Ethnology, to support and develop traveling exhibitions, to raise funds for collections-based programs and research, and to prepare the collections for installation in a new, state-of-

the-art underground storage facility currently in the planning stages.

DMNS welcomes inquiries about the staff, the collections, and the above initiatives. Research visits must be planned at least two weeks in advance. Email inquiries to any of the individuals listed above; direct more general queries to office manager Cheryl DeGraff at 303-370-6388 (cdegraff@dmns.org) or Department of Anthropology, Denver Museum of Nature & Science, 2001 Colorado Blvd., Denver CO 80205-5798.

Alfred Vincent Kidder Award for Eminence in the Field of American Archaeology: Call for Nominations. Established in 1950, the Alfred Vincent Kidder Award for Eminence in the field of American archaeology was given every three years to an outstanding archaeologist specializing in the archaeology of the Americas. The award has been given alternately to specialists in Mesoamerican archaeology and the archaeology of the Southwestern region—areas that were both central to the pioneering and exemplary work of A. V. Kidder.

This award, presented by the American Anthropological Association but selected by the Archaeology Division, is now given every two years. Nominations are now being sought for a Mesoamerican Archaeologist for the 2008 Award. Nominations are due February 15, 2008 to the AD Secretary (Rani Alexander, raalexan@nmsu.edu). Materials should include a cover letter of nomination, describing explicitly the qualifications and accomplishments of the nominee, and a CV. They will be reviewed by a specially selected Kidder Award Committee. For more information, please see <http://www.aaanet.org/ad/awards.html#Kidder>

25th annual Visiting Scholar Conference. The Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University is pleased to announce the

25th annual Visiting Scholar Conference: "Human Variation in the New World: A meeting of archaeology and biological anthropology." Prior to colonization by Europeans, the peoples of the Americas exhibited a great multiplicity of cultures and, potentially, great morphological diversity. This variation was shaped by the environments encountered by humans as they settled across the New World, and by interactions among populations. Much of the current discussion among both archaeologists and biological anthropologists has focused on the origins of the diversity. An interdisciplinary understanding of human variation—both cultural and biological—in more recent populations from throughout the Holocene is essential, however, in order to place the earliest, fragmentary evidence into context.

The Visiting Scholar Conference will address the need for a synthesis of human variation in the New World. By bringing together archaeologists, skeletal biologists and geneticists investigating similar regions and time periods from across the Americas, the conference will renew a dialogue among the disciplines investigating the human experience in the New World over 10,000 years prior to European colonization. The meeting will provide an opportunity to initiate a synthesis of cultural and biological diversity among the populations of North and South America, relating them to the environments that shaped them.

The conference will take place April 25-26, 2008 in Carbondale, Illinois. More information may be obtained on the conference web page: www.siu.edu/~cai/bma/vsconf.htm. We are currently soliciting abstracts for those interested in participating. Please send inquiries and abstracts of 300 or fewer words (not including titles) to Dr. Benjamin Auerbach at auerbach@siu.edu. The deadline is December 15, 2007. Please be aware that a limited number of submis-

sions will be selected to participate as presenters, but all who are interested are encouraged to attend the conference.

Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce the tenth annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open to any bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format (see: <http://www.altamirapress.com/RLA/journals/Kiva/Authors.shtml>). If the paper involves living human subjects, author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length. Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2008; late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026. For more information, contact Dale Brenneman at

daleb@email.arizona.edu or see http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/ahs/hayden_comp.shtml.

Debates in World Archaeology. *World Archaeology* solicits contributions for its next *Debates in World Archaeology* issue. *Debates* issues are forums for discussion of controversial archaeological topics and for responses to papers previously published in the journal. Topics need not have a North American theme or context. Papers may respond to earlier contributions, but we also welcome joint submissions that consider a problem from different perspectives. Contact issue editors Elisabeth Bacus (eabacus@msn.com) and Michael Shott (shott@uakron.edu). The deadline for submission is April 2008 for the December 2008 publication.

Wurster Prize Awarded to Dr. Michael Smith. A paper by Dr. Michael E. Smith, a Professor of Anthropology in the School of Human Evolution & Social Change, Arizona State University, has been awarded The Catherine Bauer Wurster Prize for the "Best Scholarly Article on American Planning History" by the Society for American City and Regional Planning History. The award was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society on October 26, 2007. Smith's paper, titled "Form and Meaning in the Earliest Cities: A New Approach to Ancient Urban Planning," was published in the *Journal of Planning History* 6(1):3-47 (2007). It outlines a novel framework for the identification and analysis of urban planning using archaeological data from ancient cities.



National Register Listings. The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the

third quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/>.

- Florida, Volusia County. *Turnbull Canal System (Archeological Resources of the 18th Century Smyrna Settlement of Dr. Andrew Turnbull MPS)*. Listed 8/25/07.
- New Mexico, Santa Fe County. *Arroyo Hondo Pueblo*. Listed, 9/13/07.
- Puerto Rico, Vega Baja Municipality. *Paso del Indio Site*. Listed 7/25/07.
- Virginia, Fairfax County. *Gunston Hall*. Additional Documentation Approved 8/09/07.
- Virginia, Hopewell Independent City. *Kippax Plantation Archeological Site*. Listed 8/09/07.
- Virginia, King William County. *Sharon Indian School*. Listed 7/27/07.
- West Virginia, Fayette County. *Nuttallburg Coal Mining Complex and Town Historic District*. Listed 8/22/07.

Statistical Research Receives Grant from U.S. Department of Defense. Statistical Research, Inc. and the SRI Foundation were awarded a \$1.1 million grant from the Engineering Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) of the United States Department of Defense (DoD) to integrate the predictive modeling of archaeological site location into cultural resources compliance programs at DoD installations nationwide. ESTCP is the DoD's environmental technology demonstration and validation program. ESTCP identifies, demonstrates, and transfers technologies and methods that address DoD's highest-priority environmental requirements. This demonstration project is sponsored by the U.S. Air Force's Headquarters Air Combat Command. Successful demonstrations lead to the acceptance of innovative tools and approaches by DoD end users and the regulatory community. Only the second cultural resources project ever funded by ESTCP, the predictive modeling project builds on three Legacy Resource Man-

agement Program grants issued to the firms since 2001. The results of these program grants have demonstrated the feasibility of the approach. The four-year ESTCP effort will support demonstration projects at Fort Drum, New York; Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida; the Utah Test and Training Range, Utah (Hill AFB); and the Saylor Creek Range, Idaho (Mountain Home AFB). The goal of the project is nothing short of changing the fundamental approach to cultural resource compliance. Dr. Jeffrey Altschul states: "We want to move the DoD away from project-by-project, site-by-site compliance, which is costly in terms of money and time and often fails to meet the agency's stewardship responsibility. Instead, we intend to shift the dynamic to the installation-wide management of resources."



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I want to invest in the mission of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society's future by making a gift as indicated below.

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- My check is enclosed.
 - Please charge my credit card:
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\$150	\$750
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\$750	\$3,750
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- _____ Public Education
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Print Name (as you would like to be formally recognized):

(For example: Jane Smith, Anywhere University and John Doe, Big CRM Firm)

- I wish to remain anonymous.

Return form to: Attn. Tobi Brimsek
Society for American Archaeology
900 Second St. NE, #12
Washington, DC 20002-3560
(fax) 202-789-0284



CALENDAR

2007

NOVEMBER 28–

DECEMBER 2

The 106th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held November 28 – December 2, 2007, in Washington DC at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. This year's theme is "Difference, (In)Equality & Justice." Philip L. Kohl will present the 18th annual Archaeology Division Distinguished Lecture on Friday evening, Nov. 30, 2007. His talk is entitled "Shared Social Fields: evolutionary convergence in prehistory and contemporary practice." For more information, please visit <http://www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm> and <http://www.aaanet.org/ad/index.html>.

2008

JANUARY 17–19

The 20th Anniversary Southwest Symposium will be January 17-19, 2008 at Arizona State University. The conference themes are "Movement, Connectivity, and Landscape Change." The 2008 Southwest Symposium will consist of four sessions of presentations and two additional poster sessions. The speakers in the opening session will revisit the topics from the first Southwest Symposium (foraging, mobility and migration, social power and interaction, the proto-historic, and the history of Southwest archaeology), suggesting new directions in those areas of research. The three

subsequent sessions will focus on the topics of human movement, landscape change, and the varied connections among groups of people in the Southwest. For additional symposium information, including registration and complete symposium program, please visit our website at www.public.asu.edu/~ndwilso1

FEBRUARY 15–17

The 2008 Maya Symposium, "Sacred Cenotes, Hidden Caverns: Rituals, Beliefs, and Everyday Life Relating to Caves and Cenotes among the Maya," will be hosted by the Stone Center for Latin American Studies, will be held the weekend of February 15–17, 2008 on the Uptown campus of Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana. Through a series of lectures, workshops, and a roundtable discussion, specialists at this year's symposium explore the physical and sacred geography of the Maya region. The history, geology, stories, beliefs, and rituals surrounding caves, cenotes, and mountaintop shrines from across the Maya area are among the topics that will be discussed. For further information, please contact Denise Woltering (crcrts@tulane.edu) at the Stone Center. Because New Orleans is hosting the NBA All-Star game the same weekend, we encourage you to make plans soon to attend! Please visit our website at <http://stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/> for the 2008 program, registration, lodging information, and a retrospective of the 2007 symposium.

MARCH 26–30

The 73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For more information, please visit SAAweb at <http://www.saa.org/meetings/index.html> and consult upcoming issues of *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

ANNUAL MEETING, from page 7

general regions of the world represented and many diverse topical and methodological perspectives. Our host region, the Pacific Northwest, has a high proportion of contributions with 6.4% of the papers in organized sessions and 6% of the individual papers and posters. These proportions are exceeded or equaled only by contributions from the Southwest U.S., Mesoamerica, and South America, although many other interesting papers from around the world will make it difficult to choose which sessions to attend. Eight percent of the organized sessions adopt a cross-cultural perspective on topics of anthropological significance.

As this is a big meeting with a full program, I urge you to pay special attention to the timing of your oral presentations so that all of the sessions can run on time. A written text of seven and a half double spaced pages will usually allow you to finish within the fifteen minute time slot. Please try to get your electronic presentations to your organizer or chair well in advance. See you in Vancouver!

OCTOBER 8–11

The 2008 Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held in Portland, Oregon, Oct. 8–11 at Portland State University. For information contact Virginia Butler, program chair: butlerv@pdx.edu; 503.725.3303; <http://gbac.whsites.net/meeting.html>

VOLUNTEERS: SAA NEEDS YOU NEXT MARCH!

Would you like the opportunity to meet people interested in archaeology, have fun, and save money? Then apply to be an SAA volunteer!

Volunteers are crucial to all on-site meeting services, and we are currently looking for people to assist the SAA staff at the 73rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, March 26–30, 2008

In return for just 12 hours of your time, you will receive:

- complimentary meeting registration,
- a free copy of the *Abstracts of the 73rd Annual Meeting*,
- a \$5 stipend per shift.

For details and a volunteer application, please go to SAAweb (www.saa.org) or contact Meghan Tyler at SAA (900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002-3560, phone [202] 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, e-mail Meghan_tyler@saa.org). Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis through February 1, 2008, so contact us soon to take advantage of this great opportunity.

See you in Vancouver!



CITY AND MOUNTAINS. PHOTO CREDIT: TOURISM VANCOUVER



2008 SAA ELECTION

The 2008 SAA election is approaching. During the first week of January, an email with a link to the candidate statements' and your official ballot will be sent. If the Society does not have your email address or if the original email bounces back, a postcard with instruction on how to access the candidate statements' and your official ballot will be mailed. To help ensure the efficiency of the web-based election, please remember to update your email address in the Members' Section of the SAAweb (www.saa.org) or by emailing your updated/current email address to the SAA staff at membership@saa.org.



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