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Archaeology

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3 Experimental Archaeology

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4. Archaeological Techniques

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Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title: Annual Editions: Archaeology 2000/2001

1. Archaeology—Periodicals. I. Hasten, Linda L., comp. II. Title: Archaeology.

ISBN 0-07-236517-X 930.1'05 ISSN 1092-2760

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Fifth Edition

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Printed in the United States of America

1234567890BAHBAH543210

Printed on Recycled Paper

Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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Linda L. Hasten

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To the Reader

In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

New to ANNUAL EDITIONS is the inclusion of related World Wide Web sites. These sites have been selected by our editorial staff to represent some of the best resources found on the World Wide Web today. Through our carefully developed topic guide, we have linked these Web resources to the articles covered in this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to visit us on the Web at <http://www.dushkin.com> to tell us what you think.

This fifth edition of *Annual Editions: Archaeology* consists of a number of readings specifically selected to present a lively overview of the field of archaeology as it is practiced today. Each article was chosen to make the old bones, shards of pottery, and stone tools pop into the living cultural context in which they once existed.

The guiding concept behind this book is to present an approach in which archaeologists can speak for themselves of their own special experiences. The student will be exposed to a holistic perspective about archaeology as a historical, living, and applied science. In good writing, an author does not say Marilyn Monroe was a very sexy woman but rather that everywhere Marilyn went men could not take their eyes off her. The *show me* literature here energizes the necessary basics and enables the student to transform passive learning into active learning, so that information is both conceptualized and perceptualized. Thus, the light bulb goes on when a student reads these selections.

This book is organized into six units, each of which contains several articles on various aspects of practicing archaeology. At the beginning of the book a *table of contents* provides a short synopsis of each article. This is followed by a *topic guide* that cross-references general areas of interest as they appear in the different articles. At the end of the book is a comprehensive *index*. Finally, there are *World Wide Web* sites that can be used to further explore the topics. These sites are cross-referenced by number in the topic guide.

Each unit is introduced by an overview that provides both commentary on the unit topic and key points to consider that will provoke thought and discussion. It is highly recommended that the students read these *unit overviews*. They are written for the student with humor and challenge and even with some puzzles to solve.

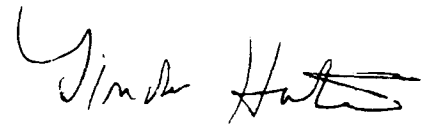
The organization of this book is both suggestive and subjective. The articles may be assigned or read in any

fashion that is deemed desirable. Each reading stands on its own and may be assigned in conjunction with or in contrast to any other reading. For introductory archaeology courses, this anthology may serve as a supplement to a standard textbook, or it may be used with other books to replace the standard textbook altogether. It may also be used as supplementary reading in general courses, upper division courses, or graduate seminars in anthropology/archaeology. It is also useful to an interested lay public.

Unlike most academic texts, this book will be updated annually to keep pace with rapidly changing subject matter and to allow for greater exposure to the vast literature available in the field of archaeology. Those involved in the production of this volume wish to make each edition a valuable and provocative teaching tool. We welcome your criticisms, advice, and suggestions in order to carefully hone each edition into a finer artifact of education.

Instructors, please use the postage-paid form at the end of the book for your comments. We would be most grateful to students for taking the time to send in the postage-paid form at the end of the book for rating the articles. Each year these comments are carefully read by me and the advisory board in shaping the next year's edition. Your responses would truly be appreciated and seriously considered.

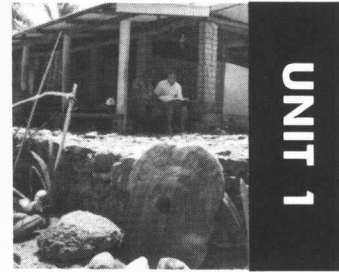
It is humbling to realize that today is tomorrow's yesterday and that evidence abounds of truths whose questions we have not yet asked.



Linda L. Hasten
Editor

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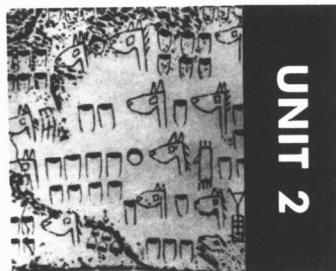
1. The Quest for the Past , Brian M. Fagan, from <i>Quest for the Past: Great Discoveries in Archaeology</i> , Waveland Press, 1994. This excerpt from Brian Fagan's book provides an overview of the history of archaeology that traces archaeology's roots to anti-quarians , grave robbers , and looters .	8
2. How Archaeology Works , Wendy Ashmore and Robert J. Sharer, from <i>Discovering Our Past: A Brief Introduction to Archaeology</i> , Mayfield Publishing Company, 1988. The scale of archaeological research ranges from the study of one person over a few days to the work of large research teams for several decades. Archaeologists collect the remains of past human activity . From this database, they attempt to understand human behavioral practices. Archaeology is a complex undertaking, using many disciplines to reach these goals.	15
3. The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archaeology of the 1980s , Kent V. Flannery, <i>American Anthropologist</i> , June 1982. This classic article about archaeology uses a story to delineate a delicious parody showing infighting among modern archaeologists . In examining archaeological methods , theory , field-work , and ethics , the argument is made that archaeology is anthropology. Culture is viewed as the shared concept that unites all branches of anthropology into a single science.	27
4. Epistemology: How You Know What You Know , Kenneth L. Feder, from <i>Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries</i> , Mayfield Publishing Company, 1990. Kenneth Feder provides a miniature course in the scientific method . From it one learns that "seeing is not believing." Science involves a specific set of rules and procedures moving from hypotheses to general theory to explanations . Most important, science must utilize creativity and imagination .	36
5. Distinguished Lecture in Archeology: Communication and the Future of American Archaeology , Jeremy A. Sabloff, <i>American Anthropologist</i> , December 1998. Jeremy Sabloff discusses the role that archaeology should play in public education and the need for archaeologists to communicate more effectively with relevant writing for the public. He further suggests the need to recognize nonacademic archaeologists and to focus on action archaeology or what is more usually termed public archaeology .	43
6. A Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists , Robert Kunzig, <i>Discover</i> , May 1999. Something of everything, from salvage archaeology to new techniques , is presented in the discussion of the excavations and disputes over the famous Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük. The main debate, however, revolves around archaeological theory in which the much-discussed, and somewhat foggy issues of processual archaeology and postmodernism are illustrated by two archaeologists who excavated the same site 30 years apart.	50



UNIT 1

About Archaeology

Nine articles present overviews of the history and definition of archaeology and how archaeologists view themselves and each other in their attempt to practice science. Brief human aspects of archaeologists are presented.



Problem-Oriented Archaeology

Eight articles deal with the contemporary goal of archaeology, which is to solve problems rather than to make discoveries. Problems range from general issues such as the discovery of art by prehistoric human beings, to who peopled the New World, to more specific issues such as the origin of Buddhism.

- 7. The Royal Tombs of Ur**, C. L. Woolley, *The Archaeologist at Work*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1959.

This classic article is presented as a case study by C. L. Woolley in fieldwork during the **prescientific** period of archaeology. The excavation and study of **mortuary rituals** in a high civilization of the Near East detail **speculation** on the **symbolic** and ideological meanings of royal burials.

55
- 8. Reconstruction of an Arizona Pithouse**, J. C. McGregor, *The Archaeologist at Work*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1959.

This article is presented as a case study in fieldwork using J. C. McGregor's account of the excavation of a Winona Village pithouse, which was occupied about the twelfth century A.D. A detailed description of actual **excavation** and **techniques** is followed by inferences about both the **form** (reconstruction) and **function** of the excavated **structure**.

59
- 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinia**, D. H. Lawrence, *The Archaeologist at Work*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1959.

D. H. Lawrence describes the beautiful **paintings** of the vandalized **tombs** of the Etruscans. The tomb he speaks of here was opened in 1830 and was in use about the sixth century B.C. Lawrence speaks eloquently of the poetry and sensuality in the dancing of the fair-skinned women of pleasure and the red-ochre-painted men in a **sacred** and **symbolic** world. This sonnet to prehistoric beauty could well be noted by archaeologists in terms of its communicative value to the public.

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Overview

- 10. Fossils & the Folsom Cowboy**, Douglas Preston, *Natural History*, February 1997.

This is the story behind the romantic legend of an early twentieth-century cowboy whose intelligence, perseverance, and "old sack of bones" eventually proved the existence of the Folsom culture. This led directly to the discovery of the even earlier **Clovis** culture. The unsung hero's discoveries caused a major shift in anthropologists' view of the **peopling of the New World**. Could history repeat itself in the **pre-Clovis** controversy?

66
- 11. The First Americans**, Sharon Begley and Andrew Murr, *Newsweek*, April 26, 1999.

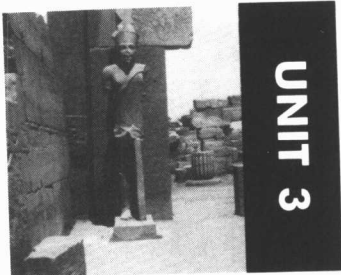
The major debate on the original peopling of the **New World** continues with ever-changing interpretations. The "**Clovis model**" based on the discovery of stone tools at Clovis, New Mexico, dated at 11,500 years ago, holds that the earliest Americans migrated via the Bering land bridge no earlier than that time. Other theories suggest that there were several migrations at various times from the **Old World**. A 12,500 date at the site of **Monte Verde** is used to support this theory. Kennewick Man is included in this article.

71
- 12. Why Settle Down? The Mystery of Communities**, Michael Balter, *Science*, November 20, 1998.

The famous **Neolithic** site of **Çatalhöyük** is examined to determine if **agriculture** was a necessary prerequisite for highly populated permanent settlements. The excavation of this site demonstrates the **interdisciplinary** nature of modern archaeology and the use of specific **techniques**.

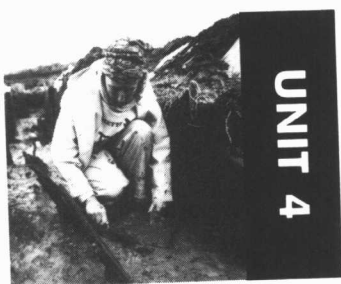
77

13. **Images of Dynasty: China's Golden Age of Archaeology**, Albert E. Dien, *Archaeology*, March/April 1999. 81
 With the establishment of the **People's Republic** in 1949, large-scale excavations began in China. Modern **techniques** of prehistoric archaeology were introduced to China from the West. China presents a plethora of problems to archaeologists who cover the period from the **Neolithic to the recent Qin dynasty**. The presence of **Europoid populations** within largely Asian populations, the origin of **Buddhism**, and the complexity of the **Bronze Age** are among the issues discussed.
14. **Reading the Signs of Ancient Animal Domestication**, Heather Pringle, *Science*, November 20, 1998. 88
 Traditionally, the first **domesticated animals** were believed to be wild goats and sheep. However, new evidence from the area that is now Turkey suggests that pigs were domesticated first. **Zooarchaeologists** use mortality patterns to support or challenge the evidence that animal size is related to domestication.
15. **Riddle of Great Zimbabwe**, Roderick J. McIntosh, *Archaeology*, July/August 1998. 90
 The great stone ruins of Zimbabwe continue to fuel academic debate. Who built them and why? In the absence of a substantial archaeological record, **ideological explanations** or **cognitive archaeology** offer arguments that variously present religion, political process, or the use of metal-making as key elements to explain this site. Interestingly, architecture was used as a major means of defining people in terms of **gender**.
16. **Bible's Bad Boys Weren't Such Philistines after All**, Michael Balter, *Science*, July 2, 1999. 94
 Contrary to the popular notion of the Philistines being a disruptive culture, the discovery of two eighth-century B.C. Phoenician ships off the coast of Israel indicate otherwise. The analysis of such finds portrays the Philistines as a mainstream trading nation of its time. **Pottery analysis** supports the idea that the Philistines were of Mycenaean origin.
17. **The Burning of Hazor**, Abraham Rabinovich and Neil Asher Silberman, *Archaeology*, May/June 1998. 96
 Excavations at the city of **Hazor**, located near Israel's northern border, continue to create more questions than answers. This Bronze Age city, covering more than 200 acres, exhibits **continuous occupation** from 3000 to 350 B.C. Is Hazor the fabled city of the **Bible** that Joshua destroyed? Many archaeologists challenge this interpretation. Scholars continue to search for an elusive archive to reveal the **historical** truth.



Experimental Archaeology

Four selections demonstrate how modern archaeologists set up experiments that reenact past events. In so doing, a whole new body of fundamental information about archaeological processes is generated. Archaeology is also being greatly augmented by the use of technologies from other scientific fields.



Archaeological Techniques

Six articles deal with the various techniques that have come to augment archaeological research. Computers have given archaeologists the ability to create virtual sites. Numerous other techniques, many developed from the study of outer space, may be used for both large and small sites, either surface or subterranean.

Overview

18. **Yes, Wonderful Things**, William Rathje and Cullen Murphy, from *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Garbage*, HarperCollins, 1992. **100**

There are many definitions for the word archaeologist. One of the catchiest and most popular is that archaeologists are people who dig up other people's **rubbish**. **Modern garbology** is useful in that the immediate **historical reconstruction of a culture** can be augmented by direct comparison of what people say they do weighed against what their **garbage** indicates that they do.

19. **Moving the Moai—Transporting the Megaliths of Easter Island: How Did They Do It?** Jo Anne Van Tilburg, *Archaeology*, January/February 1995. **111**

The moai, the famous and **mysterious giant statues of Easter Island**, are explored in terms of their physical form and the political and ideological context in which these monuments existed. **Simulated transportation studies** are based on hypotheses that explore how these objects were moved long ago.

20. **Paleolithic Paint Job**, Roger Lewin, *Discover*, July 1993. **117**

In a fascinating experiment, the **archaeologist** becomes the "cave man" and **reenacts** painting **cave art**. In this way both the experience of the creative act and the technique are rediscovered. Other more **traditional experiments** in cave art are also discussed.

21. **Bushmen**, John Yellen, *Science* 85, May 1985. **123**

This article examines a revealing experiment in which anthropologist John Yellen excavates **!Kung Bushmen campsites**. Comparing the **archaeological data** with information from living informants and historical resources, Yellen discovers a kind of lyrical "back to the future" experience. A whole **way of life and values** has disappeared, but the natives cannot permit themselves to confront these changes.

Overview

22. **Re-creating a Frankish Town**, P. Nick Kardulias, Timothy E. Gregory, and Mark A. Dann, *Archaeology*, May/June 1997. **130**

Archaeologists use **computers** to map and recreate a Frankish settlement in the fourteenth century in southern Greece. Such information is used to create a baseline to identify similar period Frankish sites, particularly through **land use patterns**. **Computer imaging** is used to simulate as closely as possible the appearance of the site when it was a flourishing entity.

23. **Archaeologists Use Technology to Avoid Invasive Excavations**, David L. Wheeler, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 20, 1998. **136**

The success of **remote-sensing technologies** is getting the attention of archaeologists around the world. In the United States, education in the use of remote-sensing technologies is being supported by federal agencies. Still, many archaeologists who give priority to **excavation** remain reticent to use the new technologies. And as with any new technology, **errors** and **failures** do occur.

- 24. Space Age Archaeology**, Farouk El-Baz, *Scientific American*, August 1997. **139**
Exploiting the technology of **remote-sensing devices** ranging from space satellites to handheld ground sensors, archaeologists are able to achieve a new "hands-off" approach. They can now generate a virtual archaeological reality, as well as secure the future preservation of historical sites.
- 25. Using Radar from Space to Understand Humans on Earth**, Douglas C. Comer, *Anthropology Newsletter*, February 1998. **144**
An example of the use of the technique of **space imaging/synthetic aperture (SIR-C/X-SAR) radar** is used to explore the 300 B.C.–300 A.D. site of Petra, known for its magnificent tombs. This technique is useful for large and small sites, both surface and **subterranean** in nature.
- 26. Imaging Maya Art**, Mary Miller, *Archaeology*, May/June 1997. **146**
Mayan art and glyphs are being slowly reinterpreted with the use of **infrared photography** and infrared video techniques. Ancient Mayan painters used black, carbon-based pigments to write texts and outline figures. These pigments are far easier to discern with infrared film. Large-format infrared still photos produce the greatest possible resolution in images. Infrared video techniques are used to improve visibility of faded pigmentation and to gain feedback for areas to photograph in the future.
- 27. The Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig**, John Fleischman, *The Sciences*, May/June 1997. **150**
The history of the legendary Pylos of Homer's *Iliad* is rewritten by the use of a notably simple archaeological technique. In archaeology, **surveying** is done by simply walking over a site or region and **observing surface artifacts**. These artifacts may be mapped and/or collected. At Pylos, without even lifting a shovel, the history of an entire landscape is revealed.

Overview

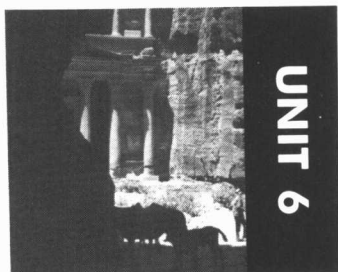
- 28. The Earth Is Their Witness**, Larry McKee, *The Sciences*, March/April 1995. **154**
The archaeological study of American slavery began in the late 1960s. Excavations have revealed that slaves led lives that were quite different from either the modern or past stereotype of how slaves behaved. One surprising revelation is that **plantation slaves developed true communities**, complete with social mobility, gossip, and ceremony.
- 29. Living through the Donner Party**, Jared Diamond, *Discover*, March 1992. **156**
The infamous story of the Donner Party unfolds anew as an **anthropologist** invokes the dynamics of **scientific thinking**. In generating a new idea about an old problem, the type of **predictability** about human behavior necessary for **cultural historical reconstruction** of the past is demonstrated.
- 30. Reclaiming the Bounty**, Nigel Erskine, *Archaeology*, May/June 1999. **161**
Australian **divers** have located the remains of the HMS *Bounty* off the remote island of Pitcairn, located 1,350 miles east-southeast of Tahiti. Although primarily an **underwater archaeology** project, land surveys and ground excavations have also been done. Goals of the project include the study of the eighteenth-century **ship** modified for the transport of botanical specimens, and the revelation of the fascinating history of the **settlement of a small community** founded by British mutineers.



UNIT 5

Historical Archaeology

Six articles consider the use of the studies of contemporary societies, including but not limited to primitive societies, in an attempt to extrapolate back to the past in order to recreate a kind of living social archaeology.



Contemporary Archaeology

Eight selections examine who has what rights and responsibilities with respect to archaeological sites.

Nationalistic and local politics, developers, economic needs, and greed come into play in attempting to solve these various and often conflicting demands. Archaeologists must learn to take on new roles as they move into the areas of salvage, private business, cultural resource management, preservation of sites, conservation, and public archaeology.

31. A Time Traveler in Kenya, Chapurukha M. Kusimba, 176

Natural History, June 1997.

A Kenyan archaeologist seeks to unravel the myths that exclude the Swahili, who lived on the east coast of Africa for the last 2,000 years, from participating in modern Kenya's national identity.

Archaeological evidence involves tracing the interplay of economy, religion, linguistics, and trading relationships in 500 years of colonization.

32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology of the 181

Human Remains from the Reno Retreat Crossing, Battle of the Little Bighorn, Montana, Douglas D.

Scott and Clyde Collins Snow, from *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archaeology*, AltiMira Press, 1996.

Human remains consisting of a skull, a left humerus, and a right clavicle were recently discovered at the Reno Retreat Crossing. Using a combination of archaeology, history, oral tradition, and photographs, **forensic anthropologists** have been able, without DNA evidence, to identify a specific soldier who died at the Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876.

33. Moscow Reclaims Its Past, Nicole Prevost-Logan, 186

Archaeology, July/August 1997.

The medieval city of Moscow was founded over 800 years ago. Contemporary excavations have produced enough material to seriously rethink the history of settlements predating the twelfth century, when Prince Yuri Dolgoruky built the first fortress, or **kremlin**, along the Moscow River. Excavations have turned up an eighteenth-century estate, a sixteenth-century settlement, and numerous other sites exemplifying some of the best examples of **medieval wooden construction**.

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34. Burying American Archaeology, Clement W. 194

Meighan, from *Archaeological Ethics*, edited by Karen D. Vitelli, AltiMira Press, 1996.

The application of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (**NAGPRA**) is challenged in this essay. Who decides when there is a valid genetic and cultural relationship between living persons and those long deceased? How is it decided? An argument is presented that **science** and **archaeology** are being put aside to cater to an overly "politically correct" and misplaced sympathy for the **American Indian**.

35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin, Caroline Alexander, *Natural* 197

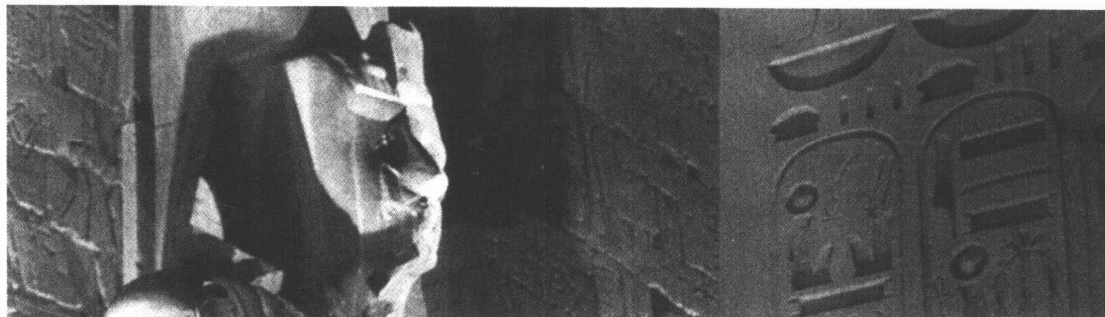
History, April 1996.

In 1873 the German archaeologist **Heinrich Schliemann** discovered **Troy**, famed city of Homer's poem, the *Iliad*. Or did he? The **loss** of the **Great Treasure** Schliemann found was real enough. The theft and journey of the treasure via war and politics to its final resting place are traced here. The remains of Troy are spread over the mound of **Hissarlik** on the northwest coast of Turkey and continue to be excavated today.

36. In the 'Valley of the Mummies,' Revelations of a Golden Past,	203
John Noble Wilford, <i>New York Times</i> , August 24, 1999. About 3 years ago a donkey stumbled on a dirt road and revealed tombs buried under sand and rock. The 2,000-year-old cemetery at the Bahariya Oasis in Egypt revealed a spectacular record of affluence, art, and religion in Roman Egypt. The site contains hundreds of tombs and extends over 2 square miles. Best of all, everything is in pristine condition.	
37. The Past as Propaganda,	205
Bettina Arnold, <i>Archaeology</i> , July/August 1992. What happens when archaeologists lie? Nazi-driven archaeologists manipulated archaeological data to create a propaganda line that was ethnocentric, racist, and genocidal. The Nazi Party machine used this German-centered view of the past to justify expansionism and genocide .	
38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt,	209
Walter Alva and Christopher B. Donnan, <i>Natural History</i> , May 1994. The looting of an ancient pyramid led to an operation in salvage archaeology during which one of the greatest archaeological finds in the Western Hemisphere was recently made. The discovery of the fantastically preserved burial chamber of an ancient warrior-priest revealed the art, rituals, and religion of the Mochica people of ancient Peru.	
39. Protecting the Past: An Interview with Walter Alva,	213
Mary A. Dempsey, <i>United Airlines Hemispheres</i> , September 1995. A famous Peruvian archaeologist is working on an antilothing campaign , a notion especially daunting in Peru, where grave robbing has been an accepted pastime since the Spanish Conquest. Walter Alva has attempted to reverse the economics of looting, so that it pays the indigenous peoples to protect their cultural heritage rather than to sell it.	
40. The Antiquities Market,	216
David P. Staley, <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> , Fall 1993. Who owns the past? From the looter's point of view , an archaeological site may be a natural or economic resource . Native diggers in a small town in Alaska excavate antiquities for fun and profit.	
41. Archaeobotanists Preserve Midas's Wealth,	223
Naomi F. Miller, <i>Anthropology Newsletter</i> , April 1998. Public archaeology , the process of archaeological excavation, can contribute to local economies. For instance, long term excavations at a site in the city of Gordion in Turkey have created a tourist infrastructure that benefits the local economy. And, the restoration of native botanical diversity by the archaeologists creates an economically more viable local environment. Everyone benefits, and the archaeological remains are preserved as precious, nonrenewable resources .	
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Archaeology

Fifth Edition



EDITOR

Linda L. Hasten

Linda Hasten received both her B.A. and M.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles. Her background is in archaeology, and she has done fieldwork in several areas, including California, the southwest United States, Peru, Europe, Mexico, and British Columbia. She formerly taught anthropology and archaeology as a full-time professor at Pasadena City College from 1971 to 1992. She has also taught experimental anthropology classes to children at UCLA. Currently, she is continuing her career as the author of both fictional and nonfictional works. Ms. Hasten is a member of the American Anthropology Association and the Author's Guild of America.

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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections and World Wide Web sites found in the next section of this book relate to topics of traditional concern to students and professionals involved with the study of archaeology. It is useful for locating interrelated articles and Web sites for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic.

The relevant Web sites, which are numbered and annotated on pages 4 and 5, are easily identified by the Web icon (Ⓜ) under the topic articles. By linking the articles and the Web sites by topic, this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader becomes a powerful learning and research tool.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
African Archaeology	15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 31. Time Traveler in Kenya Ⓜ 1, 5, 17, 18, 19, 25	Classical and Biblical Archaeology	1. Quest for the Past 7. Royal Tombs of Ur 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs 12. Why Settle Down? 13. Images of Dynasty 16. Bible's Bad Boys 17. Burning of Hazor 25. Using Radar from Space 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 41. Archaeobotanists Preserve Ⓜ 1, 13, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 33
Afro-American Archaeology	28. Earth Is Their Witness Ⓜ 1, 11, 24	Cognitive and Ideological Archaeology	7. Royal Tombs of Ur 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 31. Time Traveler in Kenya Ⓜ 1, 5, 7, 9, 12, 19, 25
American Indians	10. Fossils & the Folsom Cowboy 11. First Americans 34. Burying American Archaeology Ⓜ 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 16, 30	Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and Preservation	20. Paleolithic Paint Job 24. Space Age Archaeology 26. Imaging Maya Art 30. Reclaiming the Bounty 33. Moscow Reclaims Its Past 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin Ⓜ 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 35
Antiquities, Antiquarians, and Amateur Archaeologists	1. Quest for the Past 5. Distinguished Lecture 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 40. Antiquities Market Ⓜ 9, 10, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33	Epistemology (Method and Theory)	1. Quest for the Past 2. How Archaeology Works 3. Golden Marshalltown 4. Epistemology 5. Distinguished Lecture 6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 7. Royal Tombs of Ur 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 29. Living through the Donner Party Ⓜ 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 35
Art and Religion	6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 7. Royal Tombs of Ur 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs 13. Images of Dynasty 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 16. Bible's Bad Boys 17. Burning of Hazor 19. Moving the Moai 20. Paleolithic Paint Job 26. Imaging Maya Art 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 31. Time Traveler in Kenya 34. Burying American Archaeology 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 39. Protecting the Past 40. Antiquities Market Ⓜ 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33	Ethics and Laws	3. Golden Marshalltown 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 23. Archaeologists Use Technology 24. Space Age Archaeology 34. Burying American Archaeology 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 39. Protecting the Past 40. Antiquities Market Ⓜ 1, 16, 30, 31, 33, 34
Burials, Reburials, and Human Remains	1. Quest for the Past 6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 7. Royal Tombs of Ur 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs 11. First Americans 13. Images of Dynasty 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 28. Earth Is Their Witness 29. Living through the Donner Party 32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 34. Burying American Archaeology 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 36. In the 'Valley of the Mummies' 38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 39. Protecting the Past Ⓜ 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 30, 33, 34	Ethnographic Analogy and Ethnoarchaeology	21. Bushmen 28. Earth Is Their Witness 29. Living through the Donner Party 31. Time Traveler in Kenya 32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology Ⓜ 1, 11, 23, 24, 25, 26
Ceramic Analysis	1. Quest for the Past 16. Bible's Bad Boys 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Ⓜ 1, 13, 15, 16, 20	Experimental Archaeology	18. Yes, Wonderful Things 19. Moving the Moai 20. Paleolithic Paint Job 21. Bushmen Ⓜ 16, 17, 18, 19, 35

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Forensic Archaeology	29. Living through the Donner Party 32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 37. Past as Propaganda ☉ 4, 6, 12, 15, 23, 24		24. Space Age Archaeology ☉ 7, 14, 17, 18, 19
Frauds	4. Epistemology 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin ☉ 2, 7, 9, 11	Politics in Archaeology	13. Images of Dynasty 34. Burying American Archaeology 37. Past as Propaganda 39. Protecting the Past 40. Antiquities Market 41. Archaeobotanists Preserve ☉ 6, 14, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 34
Garbology	1. Quest for the Past 18. Yes, Wonderful Things ☉ 5, 7, 10, 11, 16	Public Archaeology	5. Distinguished Lecture 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 39. Protecting the Past 40. Antiquities Market 41. Archaeobotanists Preserve ☉ 4, 5, 8, 9, 11
Gender and Sex Roles	1. Quest for the Past 6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe ☉ 1, 2, 5, 13	Salvage Archaeology	6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 33. Moscow Reclaims Its Past 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 39. Protecting the Past ☉ 2, 4, 10, 16, 18, 33, 35
History and Historical Archaeology	1. Quest for Past 13. Images of Dynasty 17. Burning of Hazor 18. Yes, Wonderful Things 21. Bushmen 22. Re-creating a Frankish Town 24. Space Age Archaeology 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 28. Earth Is Their Witness 29. Living through the Donner Party 31. Time Traveler in Kenya 32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 33. Moscow Reclaims Its Past 34. Burying American Archaeology ☉ 3, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35	Scientific Method	See Epistemology
Looters, Grave Robbers, and Pothunters	1. Quest for the Past 7. Royal Tombs of Ur 15. Riddle of Great Zimbabwe 19. Moving the Moai 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 39. Protecting the Past 40. Antiquities Market ☉ 11, 17, 18, 19, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33	Settlement Patterns and Land Use	1. Quest for the Past 12. Why Settle Down? 14. Reading the Signs 16. Bible's Bad Boys 17. Burning of Hazor 21. Bushmen 22. Re-creating a Frankish Town 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 28. Earth Is Their Witness 30. Reclaiming the Bounty 31. Time Traveler in Kenya 33. Moscow Reclaims Its Past 35. Troy's Prodigious Ruin ☉ 14, 17, 19, 20, 25, 28, 29, 31
Migration	10. Fossils & the Folsom Cowboy 11. First Americans 13. Images of Dynasty 17. Burning of Hazor 21. Bushmen 29. Living through the Donner Party 31. Time Traveler in Kenya ☉ 1, 11, 14, 15, 23, 24, 30, 33, 34	Techniques Used in Archaeology	6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 8. Reconstruction of an Arizona Pitthouse 12. Why Settle Down? 14. Reading the Signs 16. Bible's Bad Boys 22. Re-creating a Frankish Town 23. Archaeologists Use Technology 24. Space Age Archaeology 25. Using Radar from Space 26. Imaging Maya Art 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 30. Reclaiming the Bounty 32. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 41. Archaeobotanists Preserve ☉ 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29
Neolithic	6. Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists 12. Why Settle Down? 13. Images of Dynasty 14. Reading the Signs 25. Using Radar from Space 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't ☉ 20, 21, 22, 23	Tombs and Pyramids	1. Quest for the Past 9. Murals in Etruscan Tombs 25. Using Radar from Space 27. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't 36. In the 'Valley of the Mummies' 38. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt ☉ 6, 9, 18, 21, 23, 28, 33
Paleolithic Archaeology	11. First Americans 20. Paleolithic Paint Job 21. Bushmen		

● AE: Archaeology

The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. If you are interested in learning more about specific topics found in this book, these Web sites are a good place to start. The sites are cross-referenced by number and appear in the topic guide on the previous two pages. Also, you can link to these Web sites through our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

1. Anthropology Resources on the Internet

<http://www.socsciresearch.com/r7.html>

This indispensable site has extensive Internet links that are primarily of anthropological relevance. *The Education Index* rated it "one of the best education-related sites on the Web."

2. Archaeological Institute of America

<http://www.archaeological.org>

This home page of the AIA describes the purpose of the nonprofit organization. Review this site for information about AIA and AIA/IAA-Canada and other archaeological-research institutions and organizations around the world.

3. How Humans Evolved

<http://www.wnorton.com/college/anthro/bioanth/hhehome.htm>

This site presents a good overview of human evolution, with links to *Science* and *Nature* magazines, access to e-mail chat groups, and other topics of archaeological interest.

4. Library of Congress

<http://www.loc.gov>

Examine this extensive Web site to learn about resource tools, library services/resources, exhibitions, and databases in many different subfields of archaeology.

5. The New York Times

<http://www.nytimes.com/>

Browsing through the extensive archives of the *New York Times* will provide you with a wide array of articles and information related to archaeology.

6. USD Anthropology

<http://www.usd.edu/anth/>

Many topics can be accessed from this site such as South Dakota archaeology. Repatriation and reburial are just a few examples of the variety of information available.

About Archaeology

7. Ancestral Passions

http://www.canoe.ca/JamBooksReviewsA/ancestral_morell.html

This review of Virginia Morell's book *Ancestral Passion*, a biography of the fabulously dysfunctional Leakey family, will likely spur you to the bookstore in order to learn more about the history of paleontology and the thrill of archaeological fieldwork. Jump over to http://url.co.nz/african_trip/tanzania.html to read an individual's account of a recent trip to "Leakey territory" in "In the Cradle of Humankind."

8. Anthropology, Archaeology, and American Indian Sites on the Internet

<http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/users/jlcox/first.html>

This Web page points out a number of Internet sites of interest to archaeologists. Visit this page for links to electronic journals and more.

9. Cult Archaeology Topics

<http://www.usd.edu/anth/cultarch/culttopics.html>

This fun site provides information on interesting pseudo-archaeological theories that often have attracted scholarly attention. These endeavors are sometimes called cult or fantastic archaeology. The Moundbuilder Myth is one theory that is debunked here.

10. GMU Anthropology Department

<http://www.gmu.edu/departments/anthro/>

Look over this site for current listings of scientific papers dealing with anthropological and archaeological studies. The site provides a number of interesting links, such as a listing of archaeological fieldwork opportunities.

11. Smithsonian Institution Web Site

<http://www.si.edu/newstart.htm>

This site, which will provide access to many of the enormous resources of the Smithsonian, will give you a sense of the scope of anthropological and archaeological inquiry today.

Problem-Oriented Archaeology

12. Archaeology Links (NC)

<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/links.htm#stuff>

North Carolina Archaeology provides this site, which has many links to sites of interest to archaeologists, such as the paleolithic painted cave at Vallon-Pont-d'Arc (Ardeche).

13. Archaeology Magazine

<http://www.he.net/~archaeol/index.html>

This home page of *Archaeology* magazine, the official publication of the AIA, provides information about current archaeological events, staff picks of Web sites, and access to selected articles from current and past editions of the magazine.

14. PioneerPlanet

<http://www.special.pioneerplanet.com/archive/smith/dox/smith1.htm>

This Web site can guide you to descriptions of Clovis artifacts and discussion of what life was like for the people who may have been the first to migrate to North America.

15. Sterlings Artifacts

<http://www.fastlane.net/~sterling/arrowframe.html>

For a change of pace, check out this site, which displays photos of many North American projectile points and lithics and provides links to a wealth of related Web sites. While the thrown-together text may disappoint you, the pictures won't.

Experimental Archaeology

16. American Anthropologist

<http://www.aanet.org>

Check out this site—the home page of the American Anthropology Association—for general information about archaeology and anthropology as well as access to a wide variety of articles.

17. Ancient Economies I

<http://members.tripod.com/~sondmor/index.html>

This site addresses ancient economies and in so doing reveals the importance of archaeology in discovering the cultures and practices of people who lived long ago.

18. NOVA Online/Pyramids—The Inside Story

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/pyramid/>

Take a virtual tour of the pyramids at Giza through this interesting site. It provides information on the pharaohs for whom the tombs were built and follows a team of archaeologists as they excavate a bakery that fed the pyramid builders.

19. Origins of Humankind: Research Center

<http://www.pro-am.com/origins/research/>

Use this site for links to access information about such topics as art in prehistory and much more.

Archaeological Techniques

20. GIS and Remote Sensing for Archaeology: Burgundy, France

<http://deathstar.rutgers.edu/projects/france/france.html>

This project has been an ongoing collaboration between Dr. Scott Madry from the Center for Remote Sensing and Spatial Analysis at Rutgers University and many other researchers. A period of over 2,000 years in the Arroux River Valley region of Burgundy is being analyzed to understand long-term interaction between the different cultures and the physical environment.

21. Petra Great Temple/Technology

<http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Anthropology/Petra/excavations/technology.html>

The introduction of a field reporting system using computers in fieldwork holds promise for resolving the dilemma between recording much information or recording accurate data. At this site, surveying, using a computer-controlled theodolite and ground-penetrating radar, is being done.

22. Radiocarbon Dating for Archaeology

http://info.ox.ac.uk/departments/rlaha/leaf_arc.html

This Web site describes the advantages inherent in using radiocarbon dating to accelerate mass spectrometry over the older decay counting method.

23. Zeno's Forensic Page

<http://users.bart.nl/~geradts/forensic.html>

A complete list of resources on forensics is here. It includes general-information sources, DNA/serology sources and databases, forensic-medicine anthropology sites, and related areas.

Historical Archaeology

24. African American Heritage Preservation Foundation

<http://www.preservenet.cornell.edu/aahpf/homepage.htm>

Explore this site for information about ongoing and planned projects in preserving historical African-American sites. This Web site provides information about and links to related archaeological digs.

25. Ancient World Web

<http://www.julen.net/ancient>

Extensive categories at this site include Alternative Theories, Art, Daily Life, History, Mythology and Religion, and Science.

26. Archaeology and Anthropology: The Australian National University

<http://online.anu.edu.au/AandA/>

Browse through this home page of the Anthropology and Archaeology Departments of the Australian National University

for information about topics in Australian and regional archaeology and to access links to other resource centers.

27. WWW: Classical Archaeology

<http://www.archaeology.org/wwwarky/classical.html>

This site provides information and links regarding ancient Greek and Roman archaeology.

28. WWW: Egypt and Near East

http://www.he.net/~archaeol/wwwarky/egypt_and_near_east.html

Open this site for a guide to online resources for the archaeological study of the ancient Near (or Middle) East. An Egyptian fieldwork directory is included.

Contemporary Archaeology

29. Al Mashriq-Archaeology in Beirut

<http://almashriq.hiof.no/base/archaeology.html>

At this site the links to the fascinating excavations taking place in Beirut can be explored. Reports from the site, background material, discussion of the importance of the site, and information on other Lebanese sites are included.

30. American Indian Ritual Object Repatriation Foundation

<http://www.repatriationfoundation.org>

Visit this home page of the American Indian Ritual Object Repatriation Foundation, which aims to assist in the return of sacred ceremonial material to the appropriate American Indian nation, clan, or family, and to educate the public.

31. ArchNet—WWW Virtual Library

<http://archnet.uconn.edu>

ArchNet serves as the World Wide Web Virtual Library for Archaeology. This site can provide you with access to a broad variety of archaeological resources available on the Internet, categorized by geographic region and subject.

32. Current Archaeology

<http://www.compulink.co.uk/~archaeology/>

This is the home page of Current Archaeology, Great Britain's leading archaeological magazine. Its various sections provide links about archaeology in Britain.

33. The "Looting Question" Bibliography

<http://wings.buffalo.edu/academic/departments/anthropology/Documents/lootbib.html>

This site provides numerous links to articles and Web pages having to do with the looting of archaeological artifacts and the impact of this activity.

34. National Archeological DataBase

<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.html>

Examine this site from the Archeology and Ethnography Program of NAD to read documents related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

35. Society for Archaeological Sciences

<http://www.wisc.edu/larch/sas/sas.htm>

The Society for Archaeological Sciences provides this site to further communication among scholars applying methods from the physical sciences to archaeology.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at:
<http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>

Unit Selections

1. **The Quest for the Past**, Brian M. Fagan
2. **How Archaeology Works**, Wendy Ashmore and Robert J. Sharer
3. **The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archeology of the 1980s**, Kent V. Flannery
4. **Epistemology: How You Know What You Know**, Kenneth L. Feder
5. **Distinguished Lecture in Archeology: Communication and the Future of American Archaeology**, Jeremy A. Sabloff
6. **A Tale of Two Obsessed Archeologists**, Robert Kunzig
7. **The Royal Tombs of Ur**, C. L. Woolley
8. **Reconstruction of an Arizona Pithouse**, J. C. McGregor
9. **Murals in Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinia**, D. H. Lawrence

Key Points to Consider

- ❖ What is an antiquarian? Give an example.
- ❖ What is the general relationship between anthropology and archaeology?
- ❖ What is the range of variation in the scale of archaeological digs? Give some examples.
- ❖ What is prescientific archaeology? When was archaeology recognized as a science? Why?
- ❖ Describe how archaeology raises questions of ethics.
- ❖ What is a hypothesis?
- ❖ How can archaeologists better reach the public? What is action archaeology?



Links

www.dushkin.com/online/

7. **Ancestral Passions**
http://www.canoe.ca/JamBooksReviewsA/ancestral_morell.html
8. **Anthropology, Archaeology, and American Indian Sites on the Internet**
<http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/users/jlcox/first.html>
9. **Cult Archaeology Topics**
<http://www.usd.edu/anth/cultarch/culttopics.html>
10. **GMU Anthropology Department**
<http://www.gmu.edu/departments/anthro/>
11. **Smithsonian Institution Web Site**
<http://www.si.edu/newstart.htm>

These sites are annotated on pages 4 and 5.