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ARCHAEOLOGY

98/99

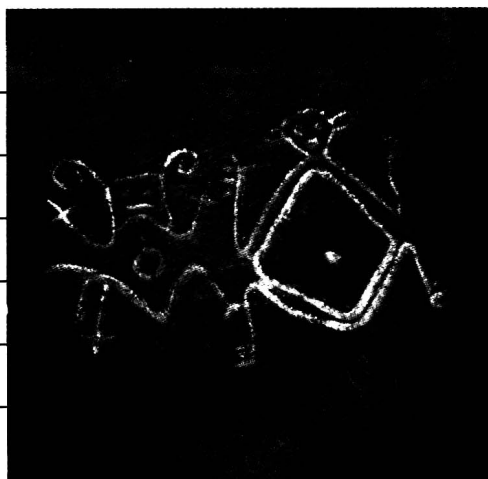


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ARCHAEOLOGY

98/99

Fourth 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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Fourth Edition

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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. Under the direction of each volume's *academic editor*, who is an expert in the subject area, and with the guidance of an *Advisory Board*, each year we seek to provide in each ANNUAL EDITION a current, well-balanced, carefully selected collection of the best of the public press for your study and enjoyment. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to let us know what you think.

This fourth 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 Charles Darwin was a very tall man but rather that Darwin had to duck his head to walk through his seven-foot-high library door. 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*.

New to this edition 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.

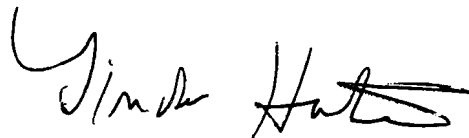
Each unit is introduced by an *overview* that provides both commentary on the unit topic and *challenge questions* to provoke thought and discussion. It is highly recommended that the students read these *unit overviews*. They are written for the student with humor, human interest, food for thought, and even 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.

It would be most helpful to us to hear from *students* as well as *instructors*. Please use the postage-paid form at the end of the book for your comments. Each year these comments are read by me and the advisory board in shaping the next year's edition. We want to be responsive to your input.

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



Linda L. Hasten
Editor

UNIT 1

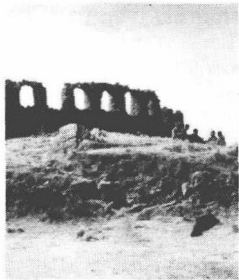


About Archaeology

Eight articles present overviews of the history and definition of archaeology and how archaeologists view themselves and each other.

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Selected World Wide Web Sites	4
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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 <i>archaeology's</i> roots to <i>antiquarians</i> , <i>grave robbers</i> , and <i>looters</i> .	8
2. The Enlightened Archaeologist, Jeffrey L. Hantman and Gary Dunham, <i>Archaeology</i> , May/June 1993. Thomas Jefferson's excavation of an Indian <i>burial mound</i> in Virginia earned him the title "Father of American Archaeology." Today's archaeologists have reassessed Jefferson's work and found his excavation to have been very enlightened for the nineteenth century. Jefferson's focus on the use of <i>hypotheses</i> and <i>empirical observation</i> and his methods of <i>stratigraphic excavations</i> with respect to <i>form</i> and <i>function</i> document his modern thinking.	15
3. 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 <i>past human activity</i> . From this database, they attempt to understand human behavioral practices. Archaeology is a complex undertaking, using many disciplines to reach these goals.	19
4. The Golden Marshalltown: A Parable for the Archeology of the 1980s, Kent V. Flannery, <i>American Anthropologist</i> , June 1982. This classic article about <i>archaeology</i> uses a story to delineate a delicious parody showing infighting among modern <i>archaeologists</i> . In examining <i>archaeological methods</i> , <i>theory</i> , <i>fieldwork</i> , and <i>ethics</i> , the argument is made that archaeology is anthropology. <i>Culture</i> is viewed as the shared concept that unites all branches of anthropology into a single science.	31
5. 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 <i>scientific method</i> . From it, one learns that "seeing is not believing." Science involves a specific set of rules and procedures moving from <i>hypotheses</i> to <i>general theory</i> to <i>explanations</i> . Most important, science must utilize <i>creativity</i> and <i>imagination</i> .	40

UNIT 2



Problem-Oriented Archaeology

Six articles examine the contemporary goal of archaeology, which is to solve problems rather than to make discoveries. Problems range from the discovery of art by prehistoric human beings to who peopled the New World.

6. **Archaeology: Integrating the Sciences and the Humanities**, Robert Ehrenreich, *Anthropology Newsletter*, March 1996. Modern archaeologists discuss whether the *interpretation* of archaeological *data* is best done in the more restricted mode of *science* or by the more liberal means of the *humanities*. Or by both? 48
7. **Surrogate Stone**, David Soren and Noelle Soren, *Archaeology*, May/June 1996. Why do archaeologists do archaeology? A rather amusing archaeological *fraud* was recently discovered in Portugal. In this case, it appears the archaeologist was playing favorites with deities. Fortunately, this is a rare event in modern archaeology. 50
8. **Hard Times at Lizard Man**, John Whittaker, *Archaeology*, July/August 1992. Most archaeologists, whether they say so or not, like to do archaeology. Most feel great *kinship* and *empathy* toward what they study. John Whittaker feels *sympathetically* involved with the times, places, and peoples he seeks to study. 51

Overview 54

9. **Coming to America**, David J. Meltzer, *Discover*, October 1993. When did *modern humans* first migrate to the *New World*? There is archaeological evidence that humans, called *Clovis people* after the Clovis site in New Mexico, were here about 10,000 years ago. But many experts feel that there were previous *human migrations* anywhere from 20,000 to 50,000 years ago. 56
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? 62
11. **First Americans: Not Mammoth Hunters, But Forest Dwellers?** Ann Gibbons, *Science*, April 19, 1995. Certain archaeological evidence and dating techniques indicate that *Clovis* people may have shared the Americas with a different culture, which survived by *small game hunting and fishing*. These "other" *Paleoindians* may represent a different and possibly earlier migration that exploited the tropical environments of South America. 67
12. **Toward Decolonizing Gender: Female Vision in the Upper Paleolithic**, Catherine Hodge McCoid and LeRoy D. McDermott, *American Anthropologist*, June 1996. A new view of the *Venus figurines* of the upper Paleolithic in Europe suggests that the artisans may have been women. These women in fact might have served as their own models, depicting their pregnant bodies from their *viewpoint*. Traditionally, these figurines have been interpreted as distorted representations of women used as *fertility symbols*. 69

UNIT 3



Experimental Archaeology

Nine selections demonstrate how modern archaeologists purposely set up experiments to reenact past events. Whatever the experiments, a whole new body of fundamental information about archaeological processes is generated, and archaeology is also being greatly augmented by technology from other fields.

13. **Builders of the Pyramids**, Zahi Hawass and Mark Lehner, 76
Archaeology, January/February 1997.
Three generations of 20,000 pyramid builders at Giza needed support facilities, residences, and cemeteries. Who were these commoners of the *pyramid workforces*? How did they live? The exploration of this neglected question has only just begun. Two different scenarios have developed that must be studied further, particularly in terms of *stratigraphy and chronology*. Studies will continue and will also address the relationship between the common workers and the palaces of the Giza kings.
14. **Thailand's Good Mound**, Charles Higham and Rachanie Thosarat, 84
Natural History, December 1994.
The excavation of a mound site in ancient Thailand traces the *rise and fall of village economies*. Various explanations relate to changing environments and thus the exploitation of new habitats. Much of the study of the changing fortunes of individual families is based on *mortuary analysis*.

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15. **Yes, Wonderful Things**, William Rathje and Cullen Murphy, 90
from *Rubbish! The Archaeology of Garbage*, HarperCollins, 1992.
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.
16. **Moving the Moai—Transporting the Megaliths of Easter Island: How Did They Do It?** Jo Anne Van Tilburg, 99
Archaeology, January/February 1995.
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 during native times.
17. **Ice Age Lamps**, Sophie A. de Beaune and Randall White, 104
Scientific American, March 1993.
It appears that it was not until late in our *evolutionary history* that humans domesticated the dark. The innovation of *stone lamps*, fueled by animal fat, introduced for the first time the *mobilization of light sources*, and with this, the opening of a whole new dimension formerly closed to humankind.
18. **Paleolithic Paint Job**, Roger Lewin, 110
Discover, July 1993.
In a fascinating experiment, the *archaeologist* becomes the "cave man" and *reenacts* painting the *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.

UNIT 4



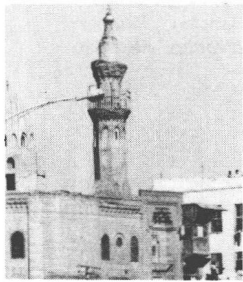
History and Ethno-archaeology

Four articles consider the use of the studies of contemporary societies, including but not limited to primitive societies, to extrapolate back to the past in order to re-create a kind of living social archaeology.

19. **Bushmen**, John Yellen, *Science* 85, May 1985. 116
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.
20. **Re-creating a Frankish Town**, P. Nick Kardulias, Timothy E. Gregory, and Mark A. Dann, *Archaeology*, May/June 1997. 123
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 emulate as closely as possible the appearance of the site when it was a flourishing entity.
21. **Space Age Archaeology**, Farouk El-Baz, *Scientific American*, August 1997. 127
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 Earth and historical sites.
22. **Imaging Maya Art**, Mary Miller, *Archaeology*, May/June 1997. 132
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 immediate feedback for areas to photograph in the future.
23. **The Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig**, John Fleischman, *The Sciences*, May/June 1997. 136
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.

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24. **The Earth Is Their Witness**, Larry McKee, *The Sciences*, March/April 1995. 142
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.
 25. **The Guns of Palo Alto**, Charles M. Haecker, *Archaeology*, May/June 1996. 147
The opening battle of the Mexican-American War was fought on a broad Texas prairie known as *Palo Alto* in 1846. Mexican *historical maps* depict a final bold tactical move by the Mexican army. However, the Mexican battle loss was attributed to superior artillery used by the Americans. Two years of *battlefield archaeology* have shown that this tactical move was never made and that perhaps the losers distorted information in a "cover-up."

UNIT 5



Politics and Archaeology

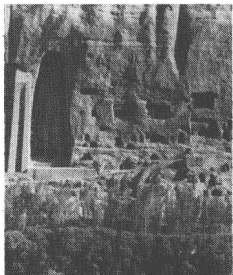
Seven selections examine who has what rights and responsibilities with respect to archaeological sites. Nationalistic and local politics, developers, economic needs, and greed come into play in attempting to solve these various and often conflicting demands.

26. **A Time Traveler in Kenya**, Chapurukha M. Kusimba, *Natural History*, June 1997. 152
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, trading relationships, and 500 years of colonization.
27. **Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology of the 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. 157
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, short of DNA evidence, to identify a specific soldier who died at the Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876.

Overview 162

28. **An Anthropological Culture Shift**, Virginia Morell, *Science*, April 1, 1994. 164
In the 1990s there has been a dramatic *revolution* in *North American archaeology*. Legal action by *Native Americans* has resulted in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). This law has given Native American peoples *ownership* of all Native American skeletons and artifacts. All future *archaeology* may be done only with tribal permission and with complete supervision of the involved tribe(s).
29. **35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania**, *Anthropology Newsletter*, May 1996. 167
Scientists encountered native opposition in the so-called *Tasmanian affair*. A native group, the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council (TALC), sued two archaeologists for the materials they excavated at a prehistoric site. The archaeologists argued that the remains consisted only of garbage discarded by *Paleolithic* humans, not human artifacts or remains as such. But the Tasmanian government took possession of the material on behalf of the native group.
30. **Burying American Archaeology**, Clement W. Meighan, from *Archaeological Ethics*, AltiMira Press, 1996. 169
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*.
31. **Encounter with an Ancestor**, James C. Chatters, *Anthropology Newsletter*, January 1997. 172
In 1996, a human skeleton was found in the Columbia River in Washington. *Forensic anthropologists* determined that the skeleton was a middle-aged male with numerous *Caucasoid* features, but with a date of approximately 8,000 B.P. The Army Corps of Engineers took possession of the skeleton with the intent of repatriating it, but a group of archaeologists and physical anthropologists filed a lawsuit asserting the NAGPRA did not apply here.

UNIT 6



Contemporary Archaeology

Eight articles explore the expanding roles of archaeologists as they move into the areas of salvage, private business, cultural resource management, preservation of sites, and public archaeology in an era of increasing need for financial support.

32. **Whose Ancestors Are They?** Victor H. Mair, *Anthropology Newsletter*, January 1997. 174

In this century, over 1,000 well-preserved Bronze Age and Iron Age *human remains* have been found in the desert sands of the Tarim Basin and surrounding areas in western *China*. Most amazingly, the majority of these remains are clearly *Caucasoid*. How do they relate to the current inhabitants of this area? A surprising comparison is made between the attitude of present-day *Chinese natives* and *Native Americans* with respect to such findings.

33. **Troy's Prodigious Ruin**, Caroline Alexander, *Natural History*, April 1996. 177

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.

34. **Lure of the Deep**, James P. Delgado, *Archaeology*, May/June 1996. 183

Underwater archaeology presents opportunities for the documentation of everything from the *Titanic* to submarines, hydrogen bombs, and all manner of shipwrecks both modern and ancient. *Plunder* races *knowledge* as nations, organizations, and *salvagers* vie with archaeologists over the spoils of the ocean floor.

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35. **The Preservation of Past**, Marguerite Holloway, *Scientific American*, May 1995. 192

Archaeologists share the view that, above all things, archaeological sites are *nonrenewable resources*. Of late, the concern for *the conservation of archaeological monuments* has reached crisis proportions. It is feared that sites are being destroyed worldwide through development, looting, population growth, tourism, war, and environmental pollution. Conservators are transforming archaeology into *a new science*.

36. **Yangtze Guardian**, Erling Hoh, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, February 20, 1997. 198

Professor Yu Weichao, the director of Beijing's National Museum of *Chinese History*, is heading a desperate campaign to *salvage* the hundreds of irreplaceable archaeological and historical treasures about to be submerged by the Three Gorges dam project. The histories of whole dynasties and peoples will be destroyed as the project will ultimately transform the Yangtze River into the world's largest lake. Time and bureaucracy are working against Professor Yu's efforts.

37. **Tales from a Peruvian Crypt**, Walter Alva and Christopher B. Donnan, *Natural History*, May 1994. 200

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.

38. Protecting the Past: An Interview with Walter Alva , Mary A. Dempsey, <i>United Airlines Hemispheres</i> , September 1995. A famous Peruvian archaeologist is working on an <i>antilooting campaign</i> , a notion especially daunting in Peru, where <i>grave robbing</i> 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.	204
39. China's Buddhist Treasures at Dunhuang , Neville Agnew and Fan Jinshi, <i>Scientific American</i> , July 1997. <i>Buddhist cave temples</i> along the ancient Silk Road of <i>China</i> document thousands of years of religious and cultural transformations. These so called Mogao Grottoes near the city of Dunhuang were pillaged by Western collectors early in the nineteenth century. Today, <i>conservationists</i> have taken serious action against wind erosion, earthquakes, and tourist damage in order to ensure the preservation of these priceless capsules of art and cultural history.	207
40. Maya Resurrection , Barbara W. Fash and William L. Fash, <i>Natural History</i> , April 1996. Natural disasters and looting have ravaged the Mayan city of Copán for the past millennium. Major research and <i>conservation efforts</i> have been led by archaeologists from the United States and Central America. Currently, such archaeologists are creating a <i>new sculpture museum</i> in Copán, which will reflect the central concepts of the <i>Mayan worldview</i> .	210
41. The Antiquities Market , David P. Staley, <i>Journal of Field Archaeology</i> , Fall 1993. Who owns the past? From the <i>looter's point of view</i> , an <i>archaeological site</i> may be a <i>natural</i> or <i>economic resource</i> . Native diggers in a small town in Alaska excavate <i>antiquities</i> for fun and profit.	213
42. The Boom in Volunteer Archaeology , Richard A. Wertime, <i>Archaeology</i> , January/February 1995. Curiosity is the essential ingredient that draws Americans from all backgrounds into <i>public archaeology</i> . It is fortunate that in a time of both political and financial strife, the country is enjoying its greatest <i>boom in volunteer participation</i> . Federal, state, and local institutions are providing numerous training opportunities to teach volunteers and, at the same time, are enlisting the public in the needed task of preserving the nation's heritage.	220
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38. Protecting the Past: An Interview with Walter Alva , Mary A. Dempsey, <i>United Airlines Hemispheres</i> , September 1995. A famous Peruvian archaeologist is working on an <i>antilooting campaign</i> , a notion especially daunting in Peru, where <i>grave robbing</i> 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.	204
39. China's Buddhist Treasures at Dunhuang , Neville Agnew and Fan Jinshi, <i>Scientific American</i> , July 1997. <i>Buddhist cave temples</i> along the ancient Silk Road of <i>China</i> document thousands of years of religious and cultural transformations. These so called Mogao Grottoes near the city of Dunhuang were pillaged by Western collectors early in the nineteenth century. Today, <i>conservationists</i> have taken serious action against wind erosion, earthquakes, and tourist damage in order to ensure the preservation of these priceless capsules of art and cultural history.	207
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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections in 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 for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic. Articles may, of course, treat topics that do not appear in the topic guide. In turn, entries in the topic guide do not necessarily constitute a comprehensive listing of all the contents of each selection. In addition, relevant Web sites, which are annotated on pages 4 and 5, are noted in bold italics under the topic articles.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
African Archaeology	26. Time Traveler in Kenya (1, 4, 19, 20)	Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and Preservation (cont.)	35. Preservation of Past 39. China's Buddhist Treasures 40. Maya Resurrection 42. Boom in Volunteer Archaeology (1, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 28, 31, 32)
African American Archaeology	24. Earth Is Their Witness (1, 7, 19)	Epistemology	2. Enlightened Archaeologist 3. How Archaeology Works 4. Golden Marshalltown 5. Epistemology (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
Antiquities, Antiquarians, and Amateur Archaeologists	1. Quest for the Past 2. Enlightened Archaeologist 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 41. Antiquities Market 42. Boom in Volunteer Archaeology (9, 10, 22, 33)	Ethics and Laws	4. Golden Marshalltown 7. Surrogate Stone 21. Space Age Archaeology 25. Guns of Palo Alto 28. Anthropological Culture Shift 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania 30. Burying American Archaeology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 34. Lure of the Deep 35. Preservation of Past 36. Yangtze Guardian 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33)
Art and Religion	13. Builders of the Pyramids 14. Thailand's Good Mound 16. Moving the Moai 18. Paleolithic Paint Job 22. Imaging Maya Art 23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 26. Time Traveler in Kenya 30. Burying American Archaeology 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past 39. China's Buddhist Treasures 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 28, 30, 33)	Ethnographic Analogy and Ethnoarchaeology	24. Earth Is Their Witness 25. Guns of Palo Alto 26. Time Traveler in Kenya 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology (1, 7, 19, 20, 21, 23)
Burials, Reburials, and Human Remains	1. Quest for the Past 2. Enlightened Archaeologist 8. Hard Times at Lizard Man 13. Builders of the Pyramids 14. Thailand's Good Mound 23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 24. Earth Is Their Witness 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 28. Anthropological Culture Shift 30. Burying American Archaeology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 34. Lure of the Deep 35. Preservation of Past 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past (1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 29, 30, 33)	Experimental Archaeology	15. Yes, Wonderful Things 16. Moving the Moai 17. Ice Age Lamps 18. Paleolithic Paint Job 19. Bushmen (15, 16, 17, 18)
Contract Archaeology	24. Earth Is Their Witness 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania 34. Lure of the Deep 40. Maya Resurrection (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16, 21)	Forensic Archaeology	8. Hard Times at Lizard Man 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? (2, 12, 13, 19, 23, 24, 29, 30)
Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and Preservation	16. Moving the Moai 18. Paleolithic Paint Job 21. Space Age Archaeology 22. Imaging Maya Art 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 34. Lure of the Deep	Frauds	5. Epistemology 7. Surrogate Stone (3, 7, 8, 9, 10)
		Garbology	1. Quest for the Past 15. Yes, Wonderful Things (4, 7, 8, 10, 18)
		Gender and Sex Roles	1. Quest for the Past 12. Toward Decolonizing Gender (1, 3, 4, 11)

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
History and Historical Archaeology	1. Quest for the Past 2. Enlightened Archaeologist 15. Yes, Wonderful Things 19. Bushmen 20. Re-creating a Frankish Town 21. Space Age Archaeology 23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 24. Earth Is Their Witness 26. Time Traveler in Kenya 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 30. Burying American Archaeology 34. Lure of the Deep 36. Yangtze Guardian (5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33)	Paleolithic Archaeology	9. Coming to America 12. Toward Decolonizing Gender 17. Ice Age Lamps 18. Paleolithic Paint Job 21. Space Age Archaeology 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania (8, 14, 15, 16, 17)
Looters, Grave Robbers, and Pot Hunters	1. Quest for the Past 13. Builders of the Pyramids 16. Moving the Moai 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 34. Lure of the Deep 35. Preservation of Past 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past 39. China's Buddhist Treasures 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (7, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 28, 31, 33)	Politics in Archaeology	25. Guns of Palo Alto 28. Anthropological Culture Shift 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania 30. Burying American Archaeology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 35. Preservation of Past 36. Yangtze Guardian 38. Protecting the Past 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (14, 19, 23, 24, 29, 30, 33)
Migration	9. Coming to America 11. First Americans 14. Thailand's Good Mound 19. Bushmen 26. Time Traveler in Kenya 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 39. China's Buddhist Treasures (1, 7, 13, 14, 19, 23, 27, 29, 30, 33)	Repatriation	28. Anthropological Culture Shift 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania 30. Burying American Archaeology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 34. Lure of the Deep 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (23, 24, 29, 30, 33)
New World	2. Enlightened Archaeologist 8. Hard Times at Lizard Man 9. Coming to America 11. First Americans 15. Yes, Wonderful Things 16. Moving the Moai 21. Space Age Archaeology 22. Imaging Maya Art 24. Earth Is Their Witness 25. Guns of Palo Alto 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 28. Anthropological Culture Shift 30. Burying American Archaeology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past 40. Maya Resurrection 41. Antiquities Market (1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 19, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33)	Salvage Archaeology	2. Enlightened Archaeologist 29. 35,000-Year-Old Artifacts Repatriated in Tasmania 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 34. Lure of the Deep 35. Preservation of Past 36. Yangtze Guardian 37. Tales from a Peruvian Crypt 38. Protecting the Past 39. China's Buddhist Treasures 40. Maya Resurrection 42. Boom in Volunteer Archaeology (2, 3, 10, 17, 18, 26, 27, 32, 33)
Old World	7. Surrogate Stone 12. Toward Decolonizing Gender 13. Builders of the Pyramids 14. Thailand's Good Mound 17. Ice Age Lamps 18. Paleolithic Paint Job 19. Bushmen 20. Re-creating a Frankish Town 21. Space Age Archaeology 23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 26. Time Traveler in Kenya 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 33. Troy's Prodigious Ruin 36. Yangtze Guardian 39. China's Buddhist Treasures (7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 31, 33)	Scientific Method	See Epistemology
		Subterranean Dwellings	8. Hard Times at Lizard Man 21. Space Age Archaeology
		Surveying	23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 26. Time Traveler in Kenya
		Technologies Used in Archaeology	20. Re-creating a Frankish Town 21. Space Age Archaeology 22. Imaging Maya Art 23. Archaeologists Who Wouldn't Dig 27. Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology 31. Encounter with an Ancestor 32. Whose Ancestors Are They? 39. China's Buddhist Treasures (2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 20, 22, 23, 25)
		Underwater Archaeology	34. Lure of the Deep (26, 27)

Selected World Wide Web Sites for Annual Editions: Archaeology

All of these Web sites are hot-linked through the *Annual Editions* home page: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions> (just click on a book). In addition, these sites are referenced by number and appear where relevant in the Topic Guide on the previous two pages.

Some Web sites are continually changing their structure and content, so the information listed may not always be available.

General Sources

1. Anthropology Resources on the Internet—<http://www.socsciresearch.com/r7.html>—This indispensable site provides extensive links to Internet resources that are directly and primarily of anthropological relevance, including Web servers in different fields, e-mail discussion groups, and gopher servers. *The Education Index* rated it "one of the best education-related sites on the Web."
2. 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 anthropology.
3. Archaeological Institute of America—<http://csaws.brynmawr.edu:443/aia.html>—This home page of the AIA, still under construction, describes the purpose of the nonprofit cultural and educational organization, the largest and oldest archaeological organization in North America. Review this site for information about AIA and AIA/IAA—Canada and other archaeological-research institutions and organizations around the world.
4. 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.
5. How Humans Evolved—<http://www.wwnorton.com/college/anthro/evolved/links.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 that will be of interest to students of archaeology.

About Archaeology

6. 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.
7. Smithsonian Institution Web Site—<http://www.si.edu/newstart.htm>—Looking through 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.
8. Ancestral Passions—http://www.canoe.ca/JamBooksReviews/morell_passions.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 and trials of archaeological fieldwork. It is the evolutionary detective story that is the book's true drama. 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."

9. Cult Archaeology Topics—<http://www.usd.edu/anth/cultarch/culttopics.html>—This fun site provides information on interesting pseudoarchaeological theories that often have attracted scholarly attention. These endeavors are sometimes called cult archaeology or fantastic archaeology. The Moundbuilder Myth is among the many myths and theories debunked here.
10. GMU Anthropology Department—<http://www.gmu.edu/departments/anthro/>—Look over this George Mason University 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.

Problem-Oriented Archaeology

11. Archaeology Magazine—<http://www.he.net/~archaeol/index.html>—This home page of *Archaeology* magazine, the official publication of the Archaeological Institute of America, provides information about current archaeological events, staff picks of the best archaeological Web sites, and access to selected articles from current and past editions of the magazine.
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. 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.
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.

Experimental Archaeology

15. Ancient Economies I—<http://members.tripod.com/~sondmor/index.html>—This site addresses ancient economies, such as those of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Israel, and in so doing reveals the importance of archaeology in discovering the cultures and practices of people who lived long ago.
16. Origins of Humankind-Research Center: Tool Kits—http://www.dealsonline.com/origins/research/tools_gen.htm—Use this site for links to access information about such topics as art in prehistory and Oldowan and Upper Paleolithic tool kits and how studying these aspects of culture can help to bring about cultural historical reconstruction.
17. 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.

18. American Anthropologist—<http://www.ameranthassn.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. It can also lead you to a number of AAA publications, services, and resources.

History and Ethnoarchaeology

19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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 universities and resource centers.
22. WWW: Classical Archaeology—<http://www.archaeology.org/wwwarky/classical.html>—This site provides information and links regarding ancient Greek and Roman archaeology.
23. Zeno's Forensic Page—<http://users.bart.nl/~geradts/forensic.html>—A complete list of resources on forensics is presented in this Web site. It includes general-information sources, DNA/serology sources and databases, forensic-medicine anthropology sites, and related areas.

Politics and Archaeology

24. Anthropology Resources Page—<http://www.usd.edu/anth/>—Many topics can be accessed from this site from the University of South Dakota, such as South Dakota archaeology. Repatriation and reburial are just a few examples of the variety of information available.
25. 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.
26. Florida State University's Program in Underwater Archaeology—<http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html>—Browsing through this site describing FSU's Underwater Archaeology Program may just change the lives of waterbabies with an interest in archaeology. Links to related research papers, research projects, and Web sites—and more—are provided.

27. Institute of Nautical Archaeology—<http://nautarch.tamu.edu/napina.htm>—Look over this home page of the INA, an organization affiliated with Texas A&M University that undertakes underwater archaeological research in several global regions, for listings of journals and films and other resources related to underwater archaeology.

Contemporary Archaeology

28. Archaeology—ArchNet—WWW Virtual Library—<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/>—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.
29. National Archeological DataBase—<http://www.cast.uark.edu/other/nps/nagpra/nagpra.html>—Examine this site, from the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Archeological DataBase, to read documents related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and to access other information about NAGPRA.
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 about the importance of repatriation.
31. 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 regarding the magazine, archaeology in Britain, and other information.
32. Society for Archaeological Sciences—<http://www.wisc.edu/anthropology/sas/sas.htm>—The Society for Archaeological Sciences provides this site to further communication among scholars applying methods from the physical sciences to archaeology and to aid the broader archaeological community in assessing the potentials and problems of those methods.
33. The "Looting Question" Bibliography—<http://wings.buffalo.edu/academic/department/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.

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/>.