

SAS

VOLUME 6

NUMBER 1

SUMMER 1982

NEWSLETTER

SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

GUIDELINES FOR NSF RADIOCARBON SUPPORT AWARDS

To meet the present and future needs of archaeologists for increasing numbers of high quality radiocarbon determinations, the National Science Foundation plans to make a limited number of awards to facilities to support essential laboratory functions and to increase productivity. Awards will provide a modest but long term "core" of funding that will allow laboratories to increase analytical capacity through the addition of new counting systems, the replacement of over-age equipment and the retention of key personnel.

The goal of the awards is to permit laboratories to reduce the time lag between the submission and processing of archaeologically significant C-14 samples and to increase the number of samples processed without reduction in accuracy and precision. Dates obtained should contribute to the solution of major archaeological questions and in the evaluation of applications this central criterion will receive major weight. Proposals will be accepted from all United States facilities which currently are involved in radiocarbon research.

The proposal should contain:

1. A discussion of a laboratory's specific commitment to solving problems of recognized archaeological significance.
2. An explicit statement which describes how the laboratory will increase productivity measured in terms of reduced turn around time and/or increase in the number of archaeological samples to be dated each year. The applicant should discuss the characteristics of the sample to be processed, the specific technical problems relating to these types of samples and

specific techniques utilized to deal with these problems.

3. An explanation of the laboratory's plan to ensure that it will attract samples of high archaeological interest and quality and a discussion of the criteria employed to select and assign priorities to samples.

4. A discussion of the current standards of accuracy and precision maintained by the laboratory and how these standards will be continued or augmented.

5. A statement of existing resources available to the laboratory including current institutional support and projected income, and a discussion of how Foundation support will be used in addition to (rather than in lieu of) presently available funds. Policies and practices with respect to fees for dating services should be described.

6. A justification of the budget for personnel and equipment needed to achieve these basic goals.

Awards are not intended to provide full operational support for the laboratory or to replace funding for ongoing laboratory personnel. Therefore they will not include such items as the regular salary of a laboratory director or the cost of expendable supplies. Budget items may include: a 12-month salary for a full time professional laboratory associate at the post-doctoral level, funds for the acquisition of new counting systems, and up to two months of full time equivalent salary during the year for the laboratory director to support active collaboration with archaeologists. Laboratories which receive radiocarbon support awards will also be permitted to submit "regular" research applications for the support of focused research projects. Total support for an investigator will be carefully reviewed.

The Foundation plans to fund up to four laboratories at a level not to exceed \$75,000 each per year. Applicants may request up to five years of support. Proposals will be evaluated both by a panel composed of archaeologists and radiocarbon specialists and by outside reviews. Yearly progress reports also will be subject to peer evaluation.

Pre-proposals are strongly recommended. Prospective applicants are advised to contact the Program Director:

Dr. John E. Yellen
Program Director for Anthropology
National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550
202-357-7804

Applicants should consult the report: *Radiocarbon Dating in Archaeology: Needs and Priorities in the 1980's*. Copies may be obtained without charge from the Anthropology Program. Formal proposals should be prepared in accordance with relevant instructions in *Grants for Scientific Research* (NSF 78-41). Twenty copies are required and the descriptive portion of the proposal should not exceed 15 single-spaced pages.

John Yellen, National Science Foundation

RESEARCH NOTES

Scott L. Carpenter (Park Archaeologist, Yosemite National Park, CA) reports that archaeological research on nine prehistoric sites in the El Portal area of Yosemite has generated data that are being analyzed for comparisons with other sites in the Sierra

Nevada region of California. Proton magnetometer surveying was utilized for preliminary site evaluation. Obsidian hydration and sourcing studies are being completed along with soil sedimentation analyses to determine the age of the sites and processes which formed the extensive depths of midden deposits.

Vance T. Holliday (Department of Geological Sciences, University of Colorado, Boulder) is conducting research on the southern High Plains, Texas, investigating: Holocene soil development at the Lubbock Lake site and throughout the area; late Quaternary stratigraphy of the region, especially mid-Holocene (Altithermal) sedimentation and climate; geochronology and climatic implications of late Quaternary eolian deposits in the area.

Joseph Schuldenrein (Commonwealth Associates, Jackson, Michigan) is using geoarchaeological methods to study the prehistory and paleoenvironments of the Lower Jordan Valley, Israel. He is also involved in a study of Holocene climatic change and early occupation of the Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina. Upcoming research will be in early tell cultures of the eastern Jordan Valley.

David S. Reese (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge) is analyzing faunal remains (animal bones, marine invertebrates, land snails) from numerous Mediterranean and Near Eastern archaeological sites. His special interests include shells from prehistoric Near Eastern sites; fauna from sites on Mediterranean islands; sites of the Aegean Bronze Age; and Greek to Islamic faunal remains.

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SAS Executive Officers, 1982-1983:

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For inquiries concerning change in addresses, information from membership records, and other business affairs, contact: Office of the General Secretary, SAS, Radiocarbon Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521.

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A COMPENDIUM OF RECENT GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

YEAR: 1981

SURVEYS DONE BY: Bruce Bevan, Geosight, Pitman, N.J.

Site: Baq'ah Valley, Jordan, Late Bronze Age.
Technique: Electromagnetic induction meter, Geonics EM31.

Area: 425 measurements at a spacing of 1 m.
Results: Mapped soil thickness, but found no correlation with a prior magnetic anomaly.

Survey for: Patrick McGovern, MASCA, University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Site: New Windsor Cantonment, New York, Revolutionary War.

Technique: Proton magnetometer and ground-penetrating radar.

Area: 3606 measurements at a spacing of 2 1/2 feet, 0.48 acre.

Results: Two magnetic anomalies near piles of hearth stone; radar profiles were complex due to stoniness of soil.

Survey for: Charles Fisher, New York State Parks and Recreation.

Site: Chatham Mansion, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 18th Century.

Technique: Ground-penetrating radar and proton magnetometer.

Area: 756 measurements (magnetic at 5 ft), 3300 ft radar profiles.

Results: Located 3 possible debris lenses.
Survey for: David Orr, National Park Service, Philadelphia.

Site: Dickinson Mansion, Dover, Delaware, 18th Century.

Technique: Ground-penetrating radar.

Area: Profiled 10,538 ft at 5 ft spacing, 1.05 acre.
Results: Located possible road remnant and debris basin; no definite indication of outbuildings.

Survey for: Dan Griffith and Alice Guerrant, Delaware Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Site: Appomattox Manor, Hopewell, Virginia, Civil War.

Technique: Ground-penetrating radar and proton magnetometer.

Area: 15,220 ft profiles (radar), 1666 magnetic measurements.

Results: Located refilled pits, debris lenses, pathways, and a possible trench.

Survey for: David Orr and Brooke Blades, National Park Service, Philadelphia.

Site: Second Herbert Hoover Home, West Branch, Iowa, 19th-20th Century.

Technique: Ground-penetrating radar.

Area: Profiled 6250 ft at a 2 1/2 ft spacing.
Results: Defined an area which appears to have a concentration of building debris.

Survey for: Robert Nickel, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Site: Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa.

Technique: Ground-penetrating radar and resistivity sounding.

Area: A length of 7585 ft was profiled at a spacing of 1 and 2 1/2 ft.

Results: Delineated 4 x 8 ft planar feature in Little Bear Mound 52.

Survey for: Robert Nickel, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SURVEYS DONE BY: J.I. Ebert, G.N. Brown, and A.A. Gutierrez, National Park Service, Albuquerque,

New Mexico, and C. Robynove, USGS.

Site: Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico.
Technique: Aerial photointerpretation of 1:6000 scale black and white photos, mapping at 1:12,000 scale base.

Area: Approximately 20 x 8 miles.
Results: Currently collecting data on usage of human and animal trails and correlating these with site impacts. Can map and distinguish animal and human trails and can form taxonomy of intensity of use in some cases.

Site: San Juan Basin, New Mexico.
Technique: Digital analysis of Landsat data at EROS Data Center.

Area: Four sample scenes, each approximately 25 x 25 km square.

Results: Several methods of derivation of "environmental diversity" measures from digital data were tested and stratifications were produced for input into predictive models of site distribution. Currently being correlated with archaeological data from National Park Service's San Juan Basin Regional Uranium (SJBURUS) data tape.

Site: Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York.

Technique: Photointerpretation of 1:6000 b/w and color IR aerial photos.

Area: Approximately 40 acres.

Results: Limited success in identification of vegetative anomalies, disturbances indicating past cultivation, structural foundations, etc. This may be due to lack of these resources there rather than techniques used.

Site: Chaco Culture National Historical Park, New Mexico.

Technique: Photointerpretation, 1:6000 color transparency and 1:3000 b/w prints (9 x 9 aerial).

Area: Approximately 4 x 2 mi. in Chaco Canyon.

Results: Surface geomorphological and hydrological dynamics can be cost-effectively measured using aerial photointerpretive techniques; these are in large part responsible for the visibility of archaeological resources to field surveyors. Various factors affecting threats through erosion or preservation through aggradation can be identified.

SURVEY DONE BY: Janis Emery, MWAC.

Site: George Washington Carver National Monument.
Technique: 1/4 nT proton magnetometer, difference mode.

Area: 30 x 30 m approximately in historic cemetery.

Results: Analysis underway; preliminary indications are that grave signatures are masked by geological variation.

Survey for: Midwest Archaeological Center, NPS.

SURVEY DONE BY: Bruno Frohlich and Christopher Albert, Smithsonian Institution.

Site: Bab edh-Dhra Cemetery, Dead Sea, Jordan, Early Bronze Age (EB 1A).

Technique: Electromagnetic Induction Meter, Geonics EM-31.

Area: 5452 measurements at 2 m. spacing.

Results: Found 6 shaft tomb systems including 9 non-silted and 4 silted tombs.

SURVEYS DONE BY: Robert Huggins, Spectrum Geophysics.

Site: Dolores Archaeological Project, Colorado, Anasazi.

Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 gamma resolution.

Area: 4 hectares over 36 sites at 1 m sample.
Results: Identified structures, some surface features

and middens.
Survey for: University of Colorado, Bureau of Reclamation.

Site: Black Mesa Archaeological Project.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 gamma resolution.
Area: 0.4 hectares at 1 m. spacing.
Results: Identified structure and determined feasibility of geologic environments for future surveying.
Survey for: University of Southern Illinois, Peabody Coal Co.

SURVEY DONE BY: Robert Nickel, Robert Blasin, MWAC.

Site: Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site.
Technique: 1/4 nT proton magnetometer, difference mode.
Area: 5 hectares - 3 protohistoric/historic Hidatsa villages.
Results: Completes coverage of major village site. Results comparable to Weymouth and Nickel, 1977.
Survey for: Midwest Archaeological Center, NPS.
Reference: Weymouth, J.W. and Nickel, R.K., A magnetometer survey of the Knife River Indian villages. *Plains Anthropologist* 22(78):101-118.

SURVEY DONE BY: Melburn Thurman.

Site: Fort de Chartres III, Illinois.
Technique: Electrical Resistivity.
Area: 800 readings at 0.75 m. interval, 100 at 1 m.
Results: Several anomalies, one large anomaly due to mortar covered stone platform adjacent to building, and connected to latrine drain.
Survey for: Old Missouri Research Institute.

SURVEYS DONE BY: John Weymouth, University of Nebraska.

Site: Ridges Basin, Colorado, Animas-La Plata Project, Archaic to Anasazi.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 30 sites, 2.4 hectares at 1 m.
Results: 14 pit houses probable. One site excavated with burned house floor and pit house.
Survey for: Esca-Tech, for Bureau of Reclamation, crew by Esca-Tech.

Site: Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma, Mississippian.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 0.48 hectare at 1 m.
Results: One subsided mound and a few other cultural anomalies identified.
Survey for: Dan Roger, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department.

Site: Fts. Kaskaskia and de Chartres, Illinois, Early French, ca. 1720.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 0.28 hectare, Ft. K.; 0.40 hectare, Ft. de Ch. at 1 m.
Results: Some structural features in Kaskaskia, possible wall lines at de Chartres.
Survey for: Alan Downer, Illinois Department of Conservation.

YEAR: 1980

SURVEY DONE BY: Randall Mason, Michigan State University.

Site: Barton, Mississippi (22C1807)--Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project.
Technique: Four proton magnetometers, sensors in back pack, interpolated correction.

Area: 90 acres at 2 m.
Results: Hearths, trashpits, brick scatters, isolated metal artifacts identified.
Survey for: Charles Cleland, W. Lee Minnerly, Michigan State University.

SURVEYS DONE BY: John Weymouth, University of Nebraska.

Site: Toltec Mounds State Park, Arkansas, Mississippian.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 0.14 hectare at 1 m.
Results: Some subsided mounds identified, some artifact concentrations.
Survey for: Mike Kaczor, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
Reference: *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 24, p. 118 (1981).

Site: Dolores Archaeological Project, Colorado Anasazi.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, at 1m.
Area: 2.34 hectares over 27 sites at 1 m.
Results: Follow up excavations on many sites. Correlation study made. Success mostly with pit houses.
Survey for: DAP, Bureau of Reclamation, crew by DAP.

Site: 34BK2 and 34Gr8, Oklahoma, Archaic and later.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 0.38 hectare at 1 m.
Results: Identified ring feature and previous XU's at Bk2. Nothing at Gr8.
Survey for: Tim Baugh, University of Oklahoma Archaeological Survey.

Site: Rock Creek Station, Nebraska Pony Express Station on Oregon Trail.
Technique: Two magnetometers, 1/4 nT, difference mode.
Area: 0.92 hectare at 2 m.
Results: Located west station building, east station not clear.
Survey for: Gayle Carlson, Nebraska State Historical Society, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission.

YEAR: 1979

SURVEY DONE BY: Steve Kopper, Long Island University.

Site: S'Onix Cave, Manacor, Mallorca, Spain, lower Pleistocene.
Technique: Magnetometer scan with fluxgate gradiometer to establish paleomagnetic reversals.
Area: Cave scanned top-to-bottom at 3 points over 40 m. exposure.
Results: Brunhes-Matuyama epoch boundary and Jaramillo and Olduvai event boundaries identified to date fossil layer.
Survey for: Joan Pons-Moya and Salvador Moya-Sola, Inst. Provincial de Paleontologia, Sabadell.

SURVEY DONE BY: Hartmut Spetzler and Randolph Ware, University of Colorado.

Site: Ceren, El Salvador, Classic Maya, c. A.D. 600.
Technique: Ground-penetrating radar, resistivity, seismograph.
Area: 1 hectare.
Results: Located fired-clay floors of houses under 5 m. of volcanic ash. Geophysical anomalies confirmed as cultural by core drilling.
Survey for: Payson Sheets, University of Colorado.

Compiled by Bruce Bevan, Geosight and John Weymouth, University of Nebraska.

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From:

Stamp

To: Dr. Suzanne De Atley
Anthropology/Archaeology Program
20D-105
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

SAS OFFICE OF THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

We would like to encourage your contribution to the SAS Newsletter. Please use this form to notify us of information you would like included in upcoming issues. For deadlines, please see the Newsletter editorial box.

Name _____ Affiliation _____
Address _____

Phone No. _____

Current Research:

Recent Publications (complete citations please):

Request for Cooperation:

Upcoming Meetings:

Information, Announcements, Comments:

Please fold, staple and affix stamp. See other side.

REQUESTS FOR COOPERATION

Botanical Remains

Kathryn Louise Nickel (Harvard University) is investigating the plant economy of southern England in the Iron Age. She is combining archaeological data in the form of plant remains from southern English sites with Classical and Medieval literature on plant use to present some hypotheses on patterns of Iron Age plant use. She would like to be in touch with archaeologists or paleobotanists with suitable plant material for study. Address: Lowell House, C-24, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Allessandra Nibbi is doing research on the environment of ancient Egypt as a background to understanding the historical documents. She would be interested in receiving information about recent scientific work on pollens and woods from North Africa. Address: 13 Lovelace Road, Oxford, U.K.

CRM

Joseph Schuldenrein (Commonwealth Associates, Michigan) recently presented a paper at the 1982 SAA meetings on CRM science in the Georgia-South Carolina piedmont. He is interested in collaborating with someone on a piece on the possibilities of conducting meaningful archaeological-scientific research in the context of CRM. Address: 209 E. Washington, Jackson, MI 49201.

OBSIDIAN ANALYSES

MOHLAB provides analytical services on a fee basis. Obsidian hydration measurements and source affinity identification are available, and source specific hydration rates can be determined for chemically distinctive obsidian. Where source identity and hydration rate have been established, chronometric hydration dates will be computed.

For a current listing of obsidian source rates, MOHLAB Technical Reports, and a 1982 fee schedule, write:

MOHLAB
1188 Smithfield Street
State College, PA 16801
814-237-8681

1982 FRYXELL AWARD

The 1982 Ronald Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research was awarded to Professor David A. Baerreis of the University of Wisconsin. The award is given annually by the SAA to those individuals who have made the most significant contribution to interdisciplinary studies in the archaeology of the Americas. The SAS is proud to provide an annual contribution to the Fryxell Award Fund. Previous recipients of the Fryxell Award have been Peter Mehringer, Vance Haynes, James Griffin, and Karl Butzer.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

FOURTH ANNUAL SAS MEETING

The Fourth Annual SAS Meeting was held in conjunction with the SAA Meeting in Minneapolis, April 15-17, 1982.

The SAS had two sessions on the program.

1. A symposium on Obsidian Hydration was held (Jonathon Ericson, organizer). Topics included "Applications of Obsidian Hydration Dating" (Meighan), "Obsidian Dating in East Africa" (Nelson), "Correlation Between Empirical and Experimentally-Derived Hydration Rates for Obsidian in the Valley of Mexico" (Michels and Smith), "Application of Nuclear Reaction Analysis to the Study of Hydration Mechanisms" (Lanford).

2. The SAS Research Lecture was presented by Irwin Scollar, Rheinisches Landesmuseum, Bonn, Germany (Introduced by John Weymouth). Dr. Scollar described the problems faced in Germany (as everywhere) arising from the rapid encroachment of an expanding society on archaeological resources. He discussed the various geophysical and aerial site surveying techniques employed by his laboratory since 1959. These range from soil resistivity and magnetic surveying through aerial photography to sophisticated aerial thermal mapping techniques. The latter involves sophisticated computer rectification procedures to "clean up" photographs produced from data

generated by a thermal scanner. The resulting photographs reveal ancient agricultural field boundaries.

The business meeting convened on 16 April 1982. The reports of the current officers were initiated with an address by retiring President Jonathon Ericson (printed in this issue of the *Newsletter*). The proposed 1982 budget of \$3475 was adopted by the membership. Details are on file at the Office of the General Secretary. New business included recommendations to the Executive Committee on appointments: Daniel Wolfman, *Consular*; R.E. Taylor, *General Secretary*; Christine Prior, *Associate General Secretary*.

There was an extended discussion of the role of the *Newsletter* as a medium, short of a formal journal, to provide archaeometrists and archaeologists with current developments and progress in the various fields of the archaeological sciences. It was pointed out that one way to provide rapid publication of such material was through the use of camera-ready reports and publication methods. The details will be reported in a later issue of the *Newsletter*. It was suggested that people be identified as editors of various specialty or research areas. Their responsibility would be to channel reports in their areas into the *Newsletter*. It was further suggested that this be formalized by having these editors as an Editorial Board listed in the *Newsletter*. In addition, Suzanne De Atley sent a proposal to transfer *Newsletter* production from the University of California, Riverside to M.I.T. in order to reduce delays in scheduling and printing.

The Elections Committee announced the election results, and the new officers for 1982-83 were installed: *President*: John Weymouth; *Vice-President/President-Elect*: George (Rip) Rapp, Jr.; *Secretary-Treasurer*: Elizabeth Coughlin; *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer/Secretary-Treasurer-Elect*: Thomas J. Riley.

SAS Research Reports is a *Newsletter* supplement designed to facilitate communication of current research and interim reports of data and analysis from long-term projects. Manuscripts should be submitted to the *Newsletter* Editor for consideration. Send 1 original and 1 copy. Reports must be limited to approximately 8 manuscript pages, double spaced, including tables and illustrations.

SAS PRESIDENTIAL REPORT, 1982

Serving in the office of President was a rewarding experience, and it has given me the opportunity to evaluate my own philosophical positions. I attempted to realize two goals during my term of office. I must thank those of you who have helped me achieve them.

One of my intentions was to increase the dialogue between archaeological scientists and archaeologists. Toward this end I published a statement appearing in the *SAS Newsletter* as "Closing the Gap" (Vol. 5(2) 1981). I mentioned the tremendous expansion in knowledge and the ever-increasing number of new techniques and procedures applied to archaeological materials; these are widening the gap between the archaeologist and archaeological scientist. I suggested that demonstrations and joint research colloquia would promote communication. I pointed to the need to train a group of archaeologists who, in turn, can train and direct research using the methods and techniques of archaeological science. There are several educational programs underway, but they need support. An intern program in archaeological science should be established and federally supported. I identified a need for publication of "How-to-do" books and laboratory manuals which can be used to train students of archaeology. In addition, a handbook for sample collection in the field would be helpful. Often the proper collection of samples for radiocarbon, thermoluminescence, and archaeomagnetic samples present problems for both the archaeologist and scientist. Closing the gap is a complicated problem, indeed.

The response to my statements has been immediate. I received a number of positive comments from the membership. I hope to republish the letter as a note in *American Antiquity* and *SOPA-DOPA*, the Newsletter for the Society of Professional Archaeologists. I hope to pass on the comments of members of the different societies in the near future.

I hope every effort will be made to improve the dialogue between groups. The needs of archaeological data recovery are many. We have not yet begun to take full advantage of scientific methods and techniques that can be used to solve archaeological problems. Closing the gap is a long-term goal to be achieved in the future. We must be aware of the problem and create the conditions for methodological convergence.

My second intention was to organize a

membership drive to recruit international members. The purpose of this expansion was to increase information flow, to stimulate international organization and to promote the exchange of ideas. There are now 60 international members--10% of our membership. There were several steps in the membership drive:

1. An active campaign (though subtle) was conducted at the International Archaeometry Symposium at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York on May 22-24, 1981. Information pamphlets and membership forms were available and SAS executive members contacted international colleagues.

2. A number of international members agreed to act as liaison/recruiters for the SAS in Scotland, France, China, India, Japan, Sweden, and Santo Domingo. They have actively promoted SAS in their countries.

3. In November 1981, I had the opportunity to contact the head of the Russian delegation at the first USA-USSR Archaeological Exchange at Harvard. I do not yet know the result of that contact.

The net result of the campaign has been a moderate increase of 21 international members last year and 7 members this year, as reported by Dr. Taylor. I hope that we can continue the exchange with our international colleagues.

In April of 1981 I was approached by Richard H. Meadow of Harvard University to act as principal on a National Science Fund proposal. Its purpose was to underwrite round-trip airfare for 40 U.S. scientists to attend the Fourth International Conference in Archaeozoology, April 18-23, 1982, in London. Early this year the NSF announced that \$13,000 was granted for international travel. Although some of the scientists were not SAS members, this was not a problem to the granting agency. We welcome and encourage those non-members to join us.

The Group Travel Award Section of the NSF will consider future proposals from SAS under arrangements and guidelines set forth as precedent. I hope that SAS members will avail themselves of the opportunity to increase scholarly exchange at international meetings through this vehicle.

During my term of office, I received a well-taken criticism from a member who inquired why the SAS *Newsletter* was limited to a 4-page quarterly format. The member pointed out that other U.S. societies having the same annual dues schedule were able to publish sizable quarterly newsletters up to 30 pages per issue. My response and those

of other executives and editorial staff were immediate and similar. I pointed to minimal reporting of research news and other information by the membership at large. I have some suggestions. Since information tends to flow through disciplinary lines of specialties rather than through the regional network, I recommend that a series of steps be taken to improve reporting.

The *Newsletter* questionnaire should be continued. Also, the members should identify whether or not they would serve as a member of an editorial committee. A roster of members grouped by discipline should be published. This suggestion was mentioned at the first annual business meeting, but has not yet been acted upon due to insufficient response by the membership. We should also consider the idea of short 1 to 3 page notes which have had peer review. I hope that my comments will be helpful in alleviating the problem first brought forth by a concerned member.

In closing, 1981-1982 has been an interesting year. Some long-range goals have been proposed, and some short-range problems solved. I look forward to the term of my successor Dr. John Weymouth and the future of our growing society.

Jonathon E. Ericson, Harvard University

MEETING NOTES

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Oct. 1-3 Midwest Archaeological Conference. Stouffer's Inn on the Square, Cleveland, OH. Prog. Chair: N. Greber, Department of Archaeology, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 231-4600.

Oct. 24-27 Association for Preservation Technology. Banff, AB, Canada. Theme: Maintenance and Stabilization of Historic and Cultural Resources. Prog. Chair: Thomas Taylor, P.O. Box 341, Williamsburg, VA 23187. Conf. Chair: Walter Jamieson, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada T2N 1N4.

Dec. 4-7 American Anthropological Association. 81st Annual Meeting. Washington Hilton Hotel. Washington, D.C.

