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We want to know more about it, to understand it, and even sometimes to try to experience the past again.

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LAW

To learn more about federal, tribal, state, and local laws concerning archaeology, contact your State or Tribal Historic Preservation Office or visit these sites below:

- Key Federal archaeology laws www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm.
- To view further Federal preservation regulations and a list of federal and tribal preservation officers, visit the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's site www.achp.gov.
- State archaeology laws www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist.htm.
- National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Suite 342, Hall of the States, 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20001; (202) 624-5465, www.sso.org/ncshpo.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Society for American Archaeology. 900 Second Street NE, Suite #12, Washington, D.C. 20002; (202) 789-8200, www.saa.org.
- Society for Historical Archaeology, PO Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751; (520) 886-8006, www.sha.org.
- American Anthropological Association, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203-1621; (703) 528-1902, www.aaanet.org.
- Archaeological Institute of America, 658 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02215; (617) 353-9361, www.archaeological.org.
- The Archaeological Conservancy, 5301 Central Avenue NE, Suite 1218, Albuquerque, NM 87108-1517; (505) 266-1540, www.americanarchaeology.org.
- The National Association of State Archaeologists http://nasa.uconn.edu.

SAA

Society for American Archaeology 900 Second Street, NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557 Telephone: +1-202-789-8200 Fax: +1-202-789-0284 SAA Website: http://www.saa.org Intellectua Public Education Propert and Outreach

Experience ARCHAEOLOG

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and Publication

SAA

Society for American Archaeology



EXPERIENCE ARCHAEOLOGY

id you ever see a television program on archaeology and think, "That is interesting, I wonder how I could experience archaeology?" Archaeology fascinates us; it can spark wonder, delight, surprise, and reflection. Many of us have a natural curiosity about the past. We want to know more about it, to understand it, and even sometimes to try to experience the past again. Archaeology is one way to do these things.

Archaeology has many great opportunities for you to become involved and fulfill your curiosity about the past. There are opportunities to assist in fieldwork, laboratory analysis, preservation, and public interpretation. You can also experience archaeology by simply visiting public archaeology sites, archaeological museums and centers, or by taking part in archaeological conferences and public lectures.

Before experiencing archaeology, however, everyone should become familiar with archaeological ethics. Ethics form the foundation of the archaeological discipline and help archaeologists navigate the diverse and complex responsibilities they have toward archaeological resources. Below are brief descriptions of the Society for American Archaeology's (SAA's) Principles of Archaeological Ethics. For more information on these principles visit SAA's Web site at www.saa.org.

- Stewardship: As stewards, archaeologists should use and advocate the use of the archaeological record for the benefit of all people.
- Accountability: Responsible archaeological research requires an acknowledgment of public accountability and a commitment to try to work effectively with the public.
- Non-Commercialization: Archaeologists should avoid activities that could promote the commercial value of artifacts, and work with others to discourage the commercial trade of artifacts.
- 4. Public Education and Outreach: Archaeologists need to undertake or support public education and outreach programs. These programs should help improve the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the archaeological record.
- Intellectual Property: The intellectual property contained in the knowledge and documentation created through

archaeological research is part of the archaeological record, and should follow the principle of stewardship.

- 6. Public Reporting and Publication: Information recovered from the archaeological record should be made available in accessible form to the interested public.
- 7. Records and Preservation: Archaeologists need to work actively for the preservation of and access to archaeological collections, records, and reports.
- 8. Training and Resources: Archaeologists must ensure that they have adequate training, experience, facilities, and other support to conduct their work properly.

HELP PRESERVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Although archaeological sites provide valuable information, they are under a constant threat of being destroyed.

- Land development sometimes causes the physical disturbance or obliteration of archaeological sites around the world.
- Looting destroys archaeological sites through careless, disruptive removal of artifacts and robs the public of the information these sites could provide.
- Natural forces such as erosion also take their toll on archaeological sites.

Protecting our fragile resources is important because archaeological sites:

- provide valuable scientific information.
- are irreplaceable.
- provide us with a way to learn more about ourselves and the world around us.
- give communities a stronger sense of identity and belonging.
- provide ways to learn about our past, so that we might better prepare for the future.

The public can help protect archaeological sites by becoming aware of archaeological resources around them and becoming site stewards. Many national, tribal, state, and local organizations and agencies are working toward the preservation of archaeological and historic resources. Many useful ideas can also be found in Strategies for Protecting Archaeological Sites on Private Lands. The report can be viewed at www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies/.

ARCHAEOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES

These are just a few ways for you to become involved in archaeology:

 Join an archaeological society. Many individuals find it rewarding to belong to an international, national, or local society.

- Volunteer to work on an archaeological project.
- Participate in an archaeology field school.
- Take part in state archaeology celebrations.
- Visit an archaeology center, museum, or park.
- Join with others in advocating the conservation of arch sites and collections.

Sources and organizations providing programs and information on becoming involved in archaeology:

- Archaeology and Public Education,
 produced by the Society for American
 Archaeology's Public Education
 Committee. This Internet newsletter
 contains events and opportunities, www.saa.org.
- A list of archaeology celebrations can be found on the at www.cr.nps.gov/aad/statearc.htm or contact your State Preservation Officer or State Archaeologist.
- The Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulle published annually by the Archaeological Institute of A (617) 353-9361, www.archaeological.org.
- Center for American Archaeology (618) 653-4316, www.caa-archeology.org.
- Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (800) 422-89 (970) 565-8975, http://crowcanyon.org.
- Passport in Time (PIT), PIT Clearinghouse (800) 2-(520) 722-2716, www.volunteeramerica.net/usfs/PIT_
- Earthwatch (800) 776-0188, or (617) 926-8200, www.earthwatch.org.
- University of California Research Expeditions Pro-(530) 752-0692, http://urep.ucdavis.edu.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Archaeology & You on the Internet at www.saa.org.
- The National Park Service maintains an extensive site information on archaeology, www.cr.nps.gov/aad.
- Smithsonian Institution, Department of Anthropolo Outreach Office, www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/outreach/or
- ArchNet is a listing of archaeological web sources, http:// archnet.uconn.edu.
- MArchaeology (magazine) www.archaeology.org.
- American Archaeology (magazine) www.americanarchaeology.org.