PAUL GOLDBERG WINS RIP RAPP AWARD

The 2002 Rip Rapp award was presented to Paul Goldberg at the Archaeological Geology Division Business meeting in Denver, CO, last month. Paul is one of a few experts in the use of soil micromorphology and microstratigraphy in geoarchaeology. He has worked in many parts of the world, but his exceptional work on Kebara Cave stands out as one of his finer contributions. Paul was recently senior-editor of the volume “Earth Sciences and Archaeology” with Vance Holliday and Reid Ferring. His numerous contributions to geoarchaeology now and in the future will no doubt continue to enhance our understanding of site formation processes and the geoarchaeological record. The citation was read by Rolfe Mandel.

DIVISION AWARD NOMINEES SOLICITED

The Archaeological Geology Division requests nominations for its annual Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award. The award is given for outstanding contributions to the interdisciplinary field of archaeological geology. Nominations should include a biographical sketch, a statement of outstanding achievements, and a selected bibliography of the nominee. The deadline for nominations is February 15, 2003. To make nominations or for more information, contact Kathleen Nicoll, Chair, GSA Archaeological Geology Division Awards Committee, University of Oxford School of Geography, Mansfield Road, Oxford OX1 3TB UK, email: kathleen.nicoll@geography.ox.ac.uk.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOLOGY STUDENT AWARD

The Archaeological Geology Division encourages students to apply for a travel grant to attend the GSA’s 2003 Annual Meeting in Seattle, WA. The award is competitive and is awarded based on the evaluation of an abstract and 1,500-2,000 word summary paper prepared by a student for presentation in the Division’s technical session at the GSA meeting. The summary paper may include one figure and must be single authored. The deadline for applications has been moved to September 20, 2003. Please consult the Division website for more information: http://rock.geosociety.org/arch/

CLAUDE ALBRITTON FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOLOGY

Under the auspices of the Archaeological Geology Division, family, friends and close associates of Claude C. Albritton, Jr. have formed a memorial fund in his honor at the GSA Foundation (see item in March, 1991 Newsletter). Initially, the fund was set up with a gift of several thousand dollars. Members of the GSA Archaeological Geology Division, GSA members, and those who knew Claude Albritton are being asked to consider contributing to this fund. The Albritton Fund will provide scholarships and fellowships for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Recipients of these awards will be students who have (1) an interest in achieving a M.S. or Ph.D. degree in earth sciences or archaeology; (2) an interest in applying earth science methods to archaeological research; and (3) an interest in a career in teaching and academic research. Awards will be given in support of thesis or dissertation research, with emphasis on the field and/or laboratory parts of this research. The Division has set up an online submission system. Submissions for the 2003 award may be submitted either by mail or online, however all submissions must be received by March 1, 2003 in order to be considered for the award. Those desiring further information about these scholarships should consult the Division web site at: http://rock.geosociety.org/arch/ Those wishing to contribute to the Albritton Fund should send gifts to the GSA Foundation, designating the gift for this fund.
DOUGLAS C. KELLOGG FUND FOR GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Under the auspices of the Society for American Archaeology’s Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends and close associates of Douglas C. Kellogg formed a memorial fund in his honor. The fund will provide support of thesis or dissertation research, with emphasis on the field and/or laboratory parts of this research, for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Recipients of this award will be students who have (1) an interest in achieving the M.S., M.A., or Ph.D. degree in earth sciences or archaeology; (2) an interest in applying earth science methods to archaeological research; and (3) an interest in a career in geoarchaeology.

Money donated to the Douglas C. Kellogg Fund is not to be used for the annual award. Instead, the interest generated each year will be awarded on an annual basis to the recipient. Initially, a minimum of $500 will be awarded; the amount of the award will increase as the fund grows and the amount of annual interest increases. The first Douglas C. Kellogg Award will be made in Milwaukee at the SSA 68th Annual Meeting (Spring, 2003).

Applications must include:
1) A one page cover letter briefly explaining the individuals interest and how he or she qualifies for the award.
2) A current resume or vita.
3) Five (5) copies of a 3 to 4 page, double-spaced description of the thesis or dissertation research that clearly documents the geoarchaeological orientation and significance of the research. One illustration may be included with the proposal.
4) A letter of recommendation from the thesis or dissertation supervisor that emphasizes the student’s ability and potential as a geoarchaeologist.

Paper copies of the items listed should be mailed to Dr. Rolfe Mandel, Chair, Committee for the Douglas C. Kellogg Fund, Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2121. Electronic submissions will not be considered, but for additional information, Dr. Mandel may be contacted at <mandel@ku.edu>. Applications must be received by Feb. 1, 2003. The award recipient will be notified by March 1, 2003.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOLOGY DIVISION MANAGEMENT BOARD, 2002-2003

Chair: Vance T. Holliday
Vice-Chair: David Cremeens
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GSA ANNUAL MEETING
DENVER, COLORADO
October 27-30, 2002

The Geological Society of America held its annual meeting this year at the Colorado Convention Center in Denver, CO. The business meeting and awards ceremony for the Division was held on Tuesday, October 29, 2002 from 5-7 pm. A cash bar and snacks were served. The Division also sponsored a field trip “Geoarchaeology of South Park: A Prairie Ecosystem in the Rocky Mountains” on Saturday, October 26, 2002. We wish to thank Jeanne Klawon and Thomas Lincoln for organizing this year’s trip. The Division also sponsored a workshop on Laser Ablation ICP-MS, as well as three topical sessions:

T1: Application of GIS and Remote Sensing to Archaeological Geology
T2: Nature, Effects, and Control of Groundwater at Archaeological Sites
T3: Obsidian Sources and the Distribution of Archaeological Sites from these Sources

Please plan now to attend next year’s meeting in Seattle. See the Spring 2003 newsletter for highlights of that meeting.

MINUTES OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOLOGY DIVISION BUSINESS MEETING

The Division business meeting began with a short reception where members mingled and enjoyed refreshments. At approximately 5:45 pm, Chair Christopher Hill opened the meeting, introduced the officers, and asked that the members move to approve the minutes of the last year’s business meeting. Rolfe Mandel so moved, seconded by Art Bettis; the minutes were approved by unanimous vote. The Chair explained the plan to change the composition of the Management Board and that it is necessary to change the Division Bylaws to make this change. Julie Stein moved to approve the suggested Bylaws changes; Paul Goldberg seconded the motion. A short discussion ensued, and the motion passed with one opposing vote.

Chair Hill then asked Secretary-Treasurer Andrea Freeman to report on the business of the Division. Freeman reported the results of the recent ballot and the balance of Division funds. Chair Hill reconvened the meeting after a short break. Awards committee chair Julie Stein presented the Division Awards. The Claude Albirton Award was given to Jenny A. Bennett, Univ. of Exeter and to Sidney Carter, Stanford Univ. Ted Rose accepted the award on Ms. Bennett’s behalf. Stein introduced Rolfe Mandel, citationist for the Rip Rapp Award. Paul Goldberg accepted the award and provided a response. Chair Hill turned the meeting over to incoming Chair Vance Holliday.

Holliday presented several themes for the upcoming meeting in Seattle. Bonnie Blackwell suggested a topical session on “Vintage Biogeochemistry.” The Chair introduced Gary Huckleberry who is organizing the Seattle field trip. Huckleberry presented the preliminary plans for the field trip and encouraged members to attend. The Chair then opened the floor for announcements.

Paul Goldberg announced a workshop on micromorphology to be held at Boston University in Fall 2003. Manuel Palacios announced the formation of an environmental research company,
Some potential stops are the Lowry, Yellow Jacket, and resource needs, population dynamics, and cultural decisions. changes in settlements through time, and that illustrate water and systems. Day 1 will include famous and obscure sites that show This trip will explore the relationships between natural systems 23, min: 10. Cost: $80 (includes lunches, vans and guidebook).

Varien; Mona A. Charles; Mary L. Gillam; Kim Gerhard. Max: 11. Kenneth E. Kolm, Wash. State Univ and Argonne Natl. Lab., (303) 986-1140 ext. 251, kkolm@mines.edu; Mark D. Gillam, independent geologist, (970) 259-0966, gillam@rmi.net. Interdisciplinary research is enhancing knowledge about the prehistoric peoples who inhabited this part of the Colorado Plateau. Recent studies in the San Juan Basin, Mesa Verde, the Canyon of the Ancients region, and the Animas, La Plata, and Dolores river valleys reveal that many of the cultural decisions made by prehistoric peoples to accommodate their needs for water, crops, tools, and building materials were strongly influenced by the physical features of surrounding areas. This symposium will relate local geologic, hydrologic, and geomorphic systems to prehistoric human systems in the region. Theme Session: Regional Topics in Archaeogeology. E. Craig Simmons, Dept of Chemistry and Geochemistry, Colorado School of Mines, (303) 273-3644, csimmons@mines.edu. This session will present results of interdisciplinary research as applied to problems of archaeology over a broader geographic area than the symposium. Any contributions relating to the archaeology of the greater Rocky Mountain region are welcome. Included will be applications of geochemical and material science methods, with particular emphasis on sourcing of lithic materials (such as petrified wood) used by prehistoric people.

Field Trip: Natural and Prehistoric Human Systems in the Canyons of the Ancients and Durango Areas. Sat-Sun, May 10-11. Kenneth E. Kolm, Wash. State Univ and Argonne Natl. Lab., (303) 986-1140 ext. 251, kkolm@mines.edu; Mark D. Varien; Mona A. Charles; Mary L. Gillam; Kim Gerhardt. Max: 23, min: 10. Cost: $80 (includes lunches, vans and guidebook). This trip will explore the relationships between natural systems (geology, hydrology, and geomorphology) and prehistoric human systems. Day 1 will include famous and obscure sites that show changes in settlements through time, and that illustrate water and resource needs, population dynamics, and cultural decisions. Some potential stops are the Lowry, Yellow Jacket, and Hovenweep ruins, and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center or Anasazi Heritage Center. On Day 2, we will examine strata and soils at the Darkmold site and enjoy an optional 2-mile hike to a lithic source area near Durango. All hikes except the last are suitable for the physically challenged.

OTHER MEETINGS


March 29-April 2, 2003. Tucson, Arizona. 3rd International Limnogeology Congress. "Limnological Evidence and Impacts of Rapid Climate Change during the Last Glacial-Interglacial Transition". The late glacial and early Holocene is a period punctuated by periods of rapid climate change such as the Younger Dryas and 8.2 K yr events. This session seeks to bring together participants who use a variety of paleolimnological techniques & who are working in many different regions of the world in order to examine the spatial distribution, the signature (magnitude and character of change) and the synchronicity or asynchronicity of these events. Combining these findings with our understanding of modern climate systems, this session will provide opportunities to discuss teleconnections between atmospheric and oceanic circulation that could result in the distribution and character of these climate episodes. All presentations are posters. The abstract deadline is Jan. 2, 2003. For more info: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~uaextend/ilic3/>. If you are interested in attending, contact Katrina Moser, katrina.moser@geog.utah.edu or Glen MacDonald, mcadonal@geog.ucla.edu.

May 24-25, 2003. Queens University, Belfast. Annual Symposium of the Association for Environmental Archaeology. World's apart: human settlement and the biota of islands. For details: http://www.qub.ac.uk/arcpal/events/aea.htm

May 4-8, 2003. Hefei, China. 34th International Archaeometry Symposium: http://www.archaeometry.ustc.edu.cn

May 11-14, 2003. Montpellier, France. Climate Changes : the Karst Record III. This is the third Symposium dedicated to paleoecological reconstructions from karst records such as speleothems and other cave deposits. The first was in Bergen, Norway in 1996; the second was in Krakow, Poland in 2000. All communications and posters about speleothem records (geochemical, isotopic, petrographic, spectrometric, etc.) and cave detrital deposits linked with climate variation, palaeohydrology and/or archaeological interest are welcome. Also of interest are studies about present day cave systems like dripping water or cave temperature monitoring & all relationships with the climate. A one-day excursion is scheduled May 14th (Clamouse Cave visit and Languedoc landscape fieldtrip, including a wine cave). For info: http://www.ipsl.jussieu.fr/GLACIO/KARST/Main-KRIII.html


The Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) Program of the National Science Foundation has awarded the University of Arizona a five-year grant for graduate training in Archaeological Sciences. The award is for $2.95 million over 5 years, more than 80% of which will be allocated to graduate student support in the form of stipends, full tuition, medical insurance, funds for travel, and student internships in laboratories elsewhere. The program will also fund short courses by visiting specialists in archaeological sciences and internships for high-school science teachers and minority undergraduates in University of Arizona laboratories.

The full title of the program is “Integrated Graduate Training in Archaeological Sciences”. The PI is John Olsen (Head, Dept of Anthropology); co-PI’s are Jeff Dean (Laboratory of Tree Ring Research) and Joaquin Ruiz (Dean of Science). The proposal was submitted on behalf of a group of 28 individuals from five academic units (Anthropology, Physics, Geosciences, Materials Science & Engineering, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research), the Univ. of Ariz. Graduate College, two private companies (Desert Archaeology Inc. and Statistical Research Inc.), and the U.S.G.S.

The first graduate student intake will be in August 2003. Students may be admitted through any of the participating academic departments and would receive their doctoral degree in that discipline. The due dates for applications for admission vary by Department. All IGERT-funded students must be US citizens or permanent residents. Awards to incoming students will be for one year, with a second year of funding contingent upon satisfactory progress. Students already enrolled at the University of Arizona may also apply for support. No student will receive more than two years of full funding. We expect to be able to support between 12 and 15 students per year.

All students will be exposed to the program’s three major foci before specializing in one or more of them: (1) chronometry, (2) past environments, and (3) ancient materials & technologies. For info: <http://igert.u.arizona.edu/> and/or contact the IGERT coordinator, Dr. David Killick, IGERT Coordinator, at (520) 621-8685 or killick@u.arizona.edu.

Research Awards for Graduate Students in Archaeology. The Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison is initiating an annual program of research award grants to graduate students in archaeology programs around the world. The Lab has worked on questions of archaeological interest for many years. The primary focus of research in the Laboratory is on the characterization of prehistoric bone, soils, and pottery; a variety of other materials including stone, dyes, organic residues, metals and glass are also investigated. Lab instrumentation includes an Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atom emission Spectrometer for the rapid elemental characterization of a variety of materials with a resolution in parts per million, and a Finnigan Element Inductively Coupled Plasma High-Resolution Mass Spectrometer for isotopic and elemental characterization of many materials, often at the parts per billion level. This instrument incorporates laser ablation as a sample introduction technique appropriate for many solids and for small or fragile samples. The Lab also has access to a variety of instrumentation and equipment on campus.

Applications for the award should contain (1) a three-page letter from the applicant containing the specifics of the research and the analyses involved, (2) the applicant’s curriculum vitae, (3) a


October 10-13, 2003. Boston University/Manchester, NH. Archaeological Soil Micromorphology Workshop. For more info: Paul Goldberg (paulberg@bu.edu), Sarah Sherwood (Sherwood@mtsu.edu), or Trina Arpin (tarpin@bu.edu).

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATE RESEARCH

Jonathan O. Davis Scholarship Fund. Jonathan O. Davis, a prominent Quaternary geologist and geoarchaeologist and active member of the Archaeological Geology Division, was tragically killed in an auto accident in December, 1990. His family, colleagues, and friends have established an endowment which provides a $3,750 annual national scholarship and a $1,475 stipend for a University of Nevada at Reno student. The national scholarship, administered by DRI’s Earth and Ecosystem Sciences, is open to graduate students enrolled in a MS or PhD program at any US university. The stipend is open to graduate students in a MS or PhD program at the University of Nevada, Reno. Applicants must be pursuing research with a geologic component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applicants must submit a description of the thesis/dissertation research component or a strong reliance on geological techniques. Applications for the award should contain (1) a three-page letter from the applicant containing the specifics of the research and the analyses involved, (2) the applicant’s curriculum vitae, (3) a

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tentative table of contents for the dissertation, and (4) a letter of recommendation from the major advisor. The letter of application should contain detailed information on the research project, the kinds of analyses involved, the number of samples and analyses required, availability of samples with letter(s) of permission, if appropriate, and a discussion of the importance of the analysis to the proposed research. The letter should give a timetable for research and completion of the project. Discussions with the Lab staff are recommended prior to application to ensure that the project meets award criteria and employs services available in the Lab. There is no form for application.

One award will be made each year consisting of analytical services involving elemental or isotopic measurements available with Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry instrumentation. The Lab encourages students to participate in analyses where possible in order to learn and understand the methods employed. The award will be made by the staff of the Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry, and major criteria for selection will be the significance of the research question, feasibility of the project, and impact on the student and the field. Deadline: January 1st for awards beginning in September 1st of the same year. The award will be announced on March 15th each year. Awards should be appropriately acknowledged in any dissemination of results of the analyses, and copies of resulting publications should be provided to the Laboratory for the files.

Questions and applications should be addressed to T. Douglas Price or James H. Burton, Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison WI 53706 USA. Tel: 608-262-2575 (tdp), 608-262-0367 (jhb), fax 608-265-4216; tdprice@facstaff.wisc.edu or jhburton@facstaff.wisc.edu. For further information, please see our web site at <www.wisc.edu/larch/aclab/larch.htm>.

Geochron Laboratories. Each year, Geochron Laboratories awards research grants to graduate students enrolled in academic institutions around the world. The awards consist of analytical services performed free of charge for the winner of each category. The application deadline is May 1st. Early application is suggested to assist us with prompt evaluation and notification of winners. The four separate awards are offered by Geochron Labs in an effort to encourage the application of isotopic analysis techniques to solve original and significant problems.

The awards consist specifically of the following services:

1) **K-Ar age determinations**: Up to five (5) age determinations using the K-Ar method.
2) **14C age determinations**: Up to eight (8) conventional 14C age determinations or three (3) AMS age determinations or some combination of the two.
3) **Stable Pb or Sr isotopic analyses**: Up to five (5) isotopic analyses of either stable Pb or Sr.
4) **Stable Isotope Ratio Analyses**: Up to $1,500 in stable isotope analyses, of any variety or combination (except hydrogen and oxygen on silicates), based on our published prices.

There will be at least one award in each category receiving applications. We may select more than one winner in any category, at our option. The various categories cannot be combined in the same proposal, although separate proposals by the same applicant are welcome and will be judged in their respective categories independently. Contact us for more information about the exact nature of the services available.

**Competition Rules**

All applicants must be graduate students in good standing at US or foreign accredited academic institutions. Applicants must submit their name, address, telephone number, institutional affiliation, field of specialization, as well as their graduate supervisor’s name, address, and telephone number. The category of analysis should be specified and the problem to which the analyses will be applied should be accurately described in less than 500 words, including evidence that the application of the analyses to be awarded is likely to solve the problem. Additional documentation, references, reprints, maps, etc., may be included separately. Supplementary material will not be returned, so please send copies. All entries must be written in English. Applications must be received at Geochron no later than May 1st. All entries will be judged on the basis of originality, actual availability of appropriate materials for analysis, significance to the field of study, and probability of a solution by the analytical method chosen and the amount of work to be awarded.

Winners of each award will be notified by June 30th. Please give a summer address if you expect to be away from your school address in June. Samples for analyses must be submitted before the end of the calendar year and the analyses will be completed within approximately 90 days of receipt. Analytical results will be reported on our standard forms. It is expected that the award will be appropriately acknowledged in any thesis or subsequent publications that utilize data provided under the award, and that copies or reprints of such publications will be sent to Geochron for our records. Send applications to: Research Awards, Geochron Laboratories, 711 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138-1002 U.S.A.

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NEW BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS


GEOARCHAEOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

Geoarchaeology is an interdisciplinary bimonthly publication dealing with understanding archaeological sites, their natural context, and the material artifacts recovered from them. Manuscripts may include subjects from disciplines within the earth sciences (e.g., geography, pedology, climatology, geology, oceanography, geochemistry, geochronology, and geophysics) or biological sciences. The editors are particularly interested in manuscripts that bear upon site formation processes. Archaeological Geology Division members are encouraged to submit manuscripts. Submit manuscripts to: Rolfe Mandel, Editor-in-Chief, Dept. of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2121; tel 785-228-0571; fax 785-228-0587.

For personal subscriptions only, members of GSA’s Archaeological Geology and QG&G Divisions qualify for a group rate of $105/yr, or $153/yr outside North America. Subscription orders must include GSA membership number. Send payment to: Subscriptions Dept, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 605 Third Ave, New York, NY 10158. US members, include appropriate state sales tax. Canadian members, add 7% GST, which Wiley is obliged to collect. For inquiries: 212-850-6645 or SUBINFO@wiley.com.

A NOTE FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

The AGD newsletter needs your contributions. “News from the Membership” and “Featured Research” are good ways of letting other members know about your current research. PLEASE SEND ME MATERIAL at <freeman@ucalgary.ca>.

DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOLOGY

The Directory of Graduate Programs in Archaeological Geology and Geoarchaeology is published by GSA’s Archaeological Geology Division. It is accessible through the GSA web site at: <http://rock.geosociety.org/arch/>. Rolfe Mandel now updates Rip Rapp’s Directory; for a free hard copy of the directory, contact Rolfe at <mandel@falcon.cc.ukans.edu>.

SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The SAS exists to bring together those concerned with natural science applications in archaeology. Its principal role is fostering communication and interdisciplinary collaboration and cooperation. Regular membership ($75/yr) includes subscriptions to both the Journal of Archaeological Science published by Academic Press and the SAS Bulletin. For info: SAS, Membership, Radio-carbon Laboratory, Univ. of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

NOTES

Handbook of Soil Description for Archeologists, by Gregory Vogel. The Arkansas Archeological Survey has published this little book which may be of interest to many people. It is an easy-to-read guide to soil description written specifically for archaeologists. Intended to be used as an introduction or a review to soil description, it can be taken into the field as an aid in profile description. 32 pages, $5.00 (plus $1.50 s & h.) To order: http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/publications.html

Geoarchaeology: An International Journal is now on the ISI Web of Science Database.

A paleoclimate discussion list has been established. To join, see <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/paleo/listserv-invitation.html> or send an e-mail to <paleolist.help@noaa.gov>.

DIVISION NECROLOGY LIST

Steven H. Harris March 11, 2001
Ronald C. Hirschfeld March 7, 2001
Douglas C. Kellogg April 7, 2001
David M. Hopkins November 2, 2001
Daniel S. Turner December 21, 2001
Robert C. Vorhis January 28, 2002
Andrew G. Warne March 24, 2002
Lawson M. Smith June 5, 2002
J. David Love, Sr. August 24, 2002
Glenn Goodfriend October 15, 2002

ON THE WEB

The Alaska PaleoGlacier Atlas, a new spatial dataset, is online at <http://instaar.colorado.edu/QGISL/ak_paleoglacier_atlas>. The APG Atlas is a GIS-based summary of Pleistocene glaciation across Alaska. The website shows statewide and regional maps depicting the extent of glaciers during the late Wisconsin glaciation (i.e. the Last Glacial Maximum, about 20,000 years
ago), as well as the maximum extent reached during the last 3 million years by valley glaciers, ice caps, and the northwestern Cordilleran Ice Sheet.

See the online version of the radiocarbon program **CALIB 4.2** at Univ. of Washington: http://depts.washington.edu/qil/calib/ or Queen's Univ. of Belfast: http://radiocarbon.pa.qub.ac.uk/calib/ Operating instructions are given on the web page. If you have comments or questions about CALIB, please contact Dr. Paula J. Reimer, School of Archaeology & Palaeoecology, Queen's Univ. of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, Tel: 44-(0)1232-273980; fax 44-(0)1232-315779; p.j.reimer@qub.ac.uk.

The Dictionary of Quaternary Acronyms and Abbreviations has moved to <http://www.scirpus.ca/cgi-bin/dictqaa.cgi>.

Download the latest version of the computer program **CALPAL**, the **Cologne Radiocarbon Calibration & Palaeoclimate Research Package**, from <http://www.calpal.de/>. **CALPAL** is free of charge to the scientific community. It was developed to show calibrated 14C-ages in graphic context with selected palaeoclimate proxies. Another incentive was to explore data & methods applicable to the Glacial extension of the 14C-calibration curve. The palaeoclimate database integrated in CALPAL now contains some 60 climate proxies, mainly from polar and equatorial ice cores. CALPAL is in the 2001 "Ghost of Edinburgh" edition, which supports 14C-age conversion back to 50 ka 14C-BP. The climate database covers 500 ka. Our application of CALPAL is in studying human/geo/environmental events and processes in relation to climate change. **CALPAL** runs on PC under the operating systems WIN9x/NT/2000. The package requires c. 20 MB free storage on a hard-disk drive named C:/ and a 200 MHz 586 Processor or faster.

You can now search past issues of **PALYNOLOGY** and AASP issues of **Geoscience and Man** by Author, Title, and Keywords at <http://www.palynology.org/content/Palynology/>.  

**NEWS FROM THE MEMBERSHIP**

Christopher Hill (Boise State University) has been conducting research in the northern Plains and Rocky Mountains. Recent studies including finding a sequence with glacial till overlain by two volcanic ashes near the Marias River, a tributary to the Missouri River, in northern Montana. A small fragment of bone near the lower ash has been radiocarbon dated to about 11,000 BP. Another stratigraphic sequence was discovered along a tributary of the Yellowstone River. Buried soils from this sequence range from about 11,000-9,000 B.P. Two sites are being studied in the northern Rockies. Blacktail Cave contains a stratified sequence ranging in age from about 40,000 to 10,000 BP, while fossil-bearing strata in Centennial Valley date to before 19,000 B.P. Collaborative studies with Jim Feathers (University of Washington) using optical dating have also been conducted of deposits associated with glacial lake Great Falls. The age estimates indicate the presence of a glacial lake in the vicinity of the southern end of the “ice free corridor” after the Last Glacial Maximum.