Scenario: You are writing a grant proposal to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for an amount of $250,000 to conduct your dream archaeological excavation. In order to award funding, the NSF requires a detailed explanation of your planned excavation, including answers to the questions: How will you proceed? What methods will you use and in what order? How will you know where to dig?

1. Short problem statement - what do you want to study and why is it important?
2. Where do you plan to do the research? Think about this at the macro and micro levels - Are you studying a culture that inhabits a region? How might your site be representative of that culture?
   1. What do you know about this place?
   2. Has any pilot research or previous study been done?
3. Research objectives -
   1. think of this as a step-by-step process - use X method to accomplish Y to facilitate for J etc.

It may also be helpful to think about fieldwork in terms of your SAA 2000a reading
Thinking about Research Objectives

Ex. A research objective may be to do a walking survey of a site in order to find artifact scatters or evidence of underlying architecture. This may help you to establish a site grid. Based on your survey, you may want to do test pits around artifact scatters or architecture and/or do test pits at established intervals instead.

KNOW YOUR AUDIENCE: We want to see that you have gotten a sense of how, at a basic level, you would proceed if given the chance to do archaeological fieldwork.
Sample format of matching

Charles Lyell

Davey Crockett

Heinrich Schliemann

Thomas Jefferson

Lewis Binford

- Credited with first scientific excavation in history
- "Always be sure you're right, THEN go ahead"
- Published papers that argued for the use of the scientific method
- Found Troy, but dug right through it.
- Uniformitarianism
Sites Review

Kourion -

An earthquake site in Cyprus excavated by Dr. Soren.

- Earthquake date: July 21 365 CE

How did Dr. Soren know this was an earthquake site?
I have proved that in a remote antiquity there was in the plains of Troy, destroyed of old by a fearful catastrophe, which had on the hill of Hisarlik with its temples and a few other large edifices, southerly, and westerly on the site of the later Ilium; and that, consequently, this city answers perfectly to the Homeric description of the sacred site of Ilios.

~Schliemann

Dates for Trojan War contested - somewhere between 1300-1190 BCE

Date of Schliemann's excavation: 1870

Where is the historic Troy located?

Did Heinrich Schliemann act on his own in locating Troy?

What are the literary origins of Troy?

What was Schliemann's archaeological error?
Pompeii represents a *synchronic* moment...

It can be dated to August 24, 79 CE

How can this date be so exact?

Was Pompeii ever reinhabited?

Including Pompeii, 3 cities (also, Herculaneum and Stabiae) were destroyed by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Why is Pompeii the most famous?

What is the value of site like Pompeii for archaeologists?

**Bonus Fact:** 19th century excavators felt that erotic art uncovered in Pompeii brothels violated their social morees. Such art was reburied and/or covered in plaster and archaeologists only uncovered it in 1998 as rainfall eroded the attempted concealment.
Chaco Canyon  
(10,000 y.a. [Paleoindian] - 1300 CE [Puebloan])

● High level community organization epitomized through planned architecture in great houses, as opposed to vernacular building, such as add-ons to existing features  
● integrated regional community  
● Great houses - Pueblo Bonito, Una Vida, Penasco Blanco - oriented towards solar, lunar and cardinal directions  
  ○ line of site communication between structures  
  ○ built up earth mounds  
  ○ great houses are centers of worship with very distinctive architecture that can be attributed to culture  
  ○ 2-4 story additions compared to earlier architecture  
  ○ +/- 600 rooms uniting room blocks, pit houses, trash middens  
  ○ water control to enhance agricultural potential
Map of Anasazi, Hohokam and Mogollon Settlements
Map of Chaco Culture Historical Park
Roads in Chaco
Example of Distinctive Chacoan Architecture
- **Paleoindian** - highly mobile - widespread use of landscape - scattered archaeological evidence due to transience and ephemerality of artifacts (non-ceramic)

- **Early Basketmaker** - evidence of open rock shelters with stone tool (lithics) manufacturing, plant processing, storage hearths; use of the atlatl

- **Late Basketmaker** - atlatl replaced with bow and arrows; subterranean pit houses (clustered up to 20), beginning of ceramics; more sedentary economy due to more agriculture; first great kivas

- **Pueblo Period** - united people in a ritual/economic center occupying people from an extensive regional area; large landscape around major dwellings occupied; major roadways; kivas; earthen mound landscape modification; evidence of controlled waterways to enhance agriculture
THE MOUNDBUILDERS (600-1400 CE)

- Why didn't 18th century colonists think the mounds could be attributed to Native Americans?
- What was Thomas Jefferson's role (1787)?
- What was the role of the early Smithsonian (1879)?

**Bonus Fact:** largest mound North of Mexico - Monk's Mound at Cahokia Indian Mounds (Collinsville, Il) over 100 ft tall
People

How are Charles Lyell (1797-1875), Charles Darwin (1809-1882) and Jacques Boucher de Perthes (1788-1868) related?

Hint: Archbishop James Ussher's 1640 calculation that creation was October 23, 4004 BCE
Lewis Bindford (1931-2011)

- One of the most influential archaeologists of 20th century
- Father of Processual Archaeology a.k.a. the "New Archaeology"
- Felt that archaeology in the early 1950s lacked any human value, i.e., people counting potsherds
- Seminal article - Archaeology as Anthropology (1962)
  - Archaeological goals overlapped with those of sociocultural -
  - to "explicate and explain the total range of physical and cultural similarities and differences characteristic of the entire spatio-temporal span of man's existence."
- Use of ethnoarchaeology - looking at how modern day cultures' material use and disposal resemble (or not) archaeological record
Gordon Willey (1913-2002)

- Received BA and Masters at University of Arizona (1935, 1936)
- Ph.D. from Columbia (1939)
- First important work on stratigraphy to date ceramics
- Major contributions - settlement patterns of "New World" societies
  - *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in Viru Valley, Peru* (1953)
- Instead of focus on pottery chronologies, he focused on its disbursement/trade/modeling interactions on a wide landscape
Erwin Schrödinger (1887-1961)

- Austrian physicist
- Received Nobel Prize in 1933 for Schrödinger's equation which dealt with quantum mechanics
- Also developed Schrödinger's cat thought experiment, which proved quantum indeterminancy
Tricky definitions

**Taphonomy** - Archaeological funerary significance - The process from time of death and burial to fossilization

**Empiricism** - 1. The theory that all knowledge is derived from sense-experience. 2. Practice based on experiment and observation

**Provenience** - object's 3D location on a site

**Provenance** - object's manufactured origin

**Typology** - in archaeology it is a classification of artifacts based on their characteristics. In turn, objects can be comparatively dated based on these characteristics, which is **Seriation**
Tricky Definitions

Processual Archaeology - developed in 1960s; attributed to Lewis Binford. It is a reaction against an earlier archaeology which consisted of "sherd counting".

Post-processual - developed in late 1980s - premise that the creation of knowledge is subjective. Further, by claiming objectivity, earlier archaeologists perpetuated certain social injustices. Bringing in alternative viewpoints such as gender archaeology or collaborative work with Native communities. Ian Hodder's work at Catalhoyuk

Main difference is post-processualism's mindfulness of subjectivity, where processualists thought that with the scientific method, they could be completely objective