

SECTION G

Exploring Further

There are many ways for you to pursue interests in North American archaeology developed by reading this textbook. In Chapter 14 we suggest such activities as reading popularly oriented magazines, visiting local museums and sites, looking for volunteer opportunities, lectures, and workshops, and even taking additional formal coursework. In this section we describe websites from which you can learn more about specific sites and regions as well as about the field of North American archaeology itself. We also provide a partial list of places, including museums, parks, and sites that you can visit to discover more about this continent's past. This information is not at all exhaustive, and we encourage you to look for other places to explore further, both virtually and in person. These listings are simply meant to get you started.

G.1. RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

In this section we list some websites related to aspects of North American archaeology; we are certain that you can find many others. As is always the case when you are using the Internet to find information, remember to evaluate the sources and accuracy of what you read. Think critically about the claims made and the types of evidence presented on the sites you find, and check them against other sources. While the Web is a wonderful place to explore North American archaeology further, it's a mistake to passively assume that everything you find is absolutely correct. Anyone can make a website, and much of the information accessible from your browser has not been reviewed by knowledgeable experts.

CHAPTER 1

1. ArchNet: Virtual Library of Archaeology

<http://archnet.asu.edu>

One of the best places that you can start exploring. This site contains links to hundreds of other websites related to archaeology. Although not all of them are focused on North American archaeology, many are.

2. The African American Burial Ground: Return to the Past to Build the Future

<http://www.africanburialground.gov>

The official site concerning New York City's African Burial Ground discussed in Chapter 1 (see Box 1.2). You can find copies of reports, the story of the reinterment, and additional links.

3. Archaeology

<http://www.archaeology.org/>

This is the online version of the popular magazine about archaeology published by the Archaeological Institute of America. Although the magazine does not restrict itself to North America, there are often articles about North American projects, and much of the news and methods information on this site is relevant to students of North American archaeology.

4. History and Culture

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology.htm>

This site, maintained by the U.S. National Park Service, allows you to explore many aspects of the past in the United States. It will take you to many archaeological sites and programs throughout the country, but you can also learn about other heritage-related topics including museum exhibits, historic buildings, and preservation programs.

5. North American Archaeology

<http://www.cyberpursuits.com/archeo/us-arch.asp>

This page, created by a technical writer with some background in archaeology and anthropology, provides links to many other websites about North American archaeology as well as references for literature relevant to the field.

CHAPTER 2

1. Wild World: Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/wildworld/terrestrial.html>

An excellent website about terrestrial biomes worldwide is provided by the National Geographic Society. Click on the North American parts of the map and read more about the biomes and communities of North America.

2. Native American History and Culture

<http://nmai.si.edu/home/>

To learn more about the diverse Native cultures of North America, past and present, you can start at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian. This website contains online exhibitions and links to other resources about the first peoples of North America and their descendants.

3. About Archaeology

<http://archaeology.about.com/>

This website is about archaeology in general, but there is a great deal of information relevant to the study of archaeology in North America. These pages are written by a professional archaeologist and a good place to begin investigation North American archaeology.

4. Canadian Archaeological Radiocarbon Data Base

<http://www.canadianarchaeology.ca/>

This website represents a systematic attempt to compile radiocarbon information from archaeological and paleontological sites in Canada. You can look up dates, watch an animation showing the site locations and ice sheets beginning in 18,000 BP, and read further about the technical aspects of radiocarbon dating.

5. Online Exhibits and Offerings

<http://www.museum.state.il.us/exhibits/>

Like many state museums, the Illinois State Museum has extensive online information about the state's past as well as about the natural environment in Illinois. The Native American module at this website contains summaries of the culture history of Illinois, but many other modules will acquaint you with topics of interest in North American archaeology. We urge you to look for state or provincial museums where you live for similar information about other parts of North America.

CHAPTER 3

1. Center for the Study of First Americans

<http://www.centerfirstamericans.com/>

This website contains articles and other information about ongoing research on the First Americans and the settlement of the Americas. An image library provides views of sites and tools of importance in addressing the issue of the settlement of the Americas. This is an excellent place to start exploring the topics covered in Chapter 3.

2. Friends of America's Past

<http://www.friendsofpast.org/>

Although this organization has a clear agenda, namely, to promote scientific studies, the site remains the best place to find information on all sides of the Kennewick case. New information about the study of the skeleton is posted to this site as well.

3. The Paleoindian Database of the Americas

<http://pidba.utk.edu/main.htm>

This site contains distribution maps and other data concerning various types of fluted and other Paleoindian points. As you will see, there are thousands of recorded points. You can look at the data by type and by state to some extent as well. Data are still being gathered and added.

4. The Aucilla River Prehistory Project: When the First Floridians Met the Last Mastodons

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natsci/vertpaleo/aucilla/arpp01.htm>

This virtual exhibit of the Florida Museum of Natural History discusses some of the investigations of Paleoindian use of northwest and central Florida as preserved in sites along the Aucilla River. You can see photographs of some of the materials recovered, learn about the environment in this part of Florida when Paleoindians lived there, and discover how this research is conducted using underwater archaeology.

5. Paleoindian & Other Archaeological Stuff

<http://www.ele.net>

This is a personal website created by Tony Baker, who has a master's degree in anthropology but has pursued archaeology largely as an amateur archaeologist. Some of his viewpoints may be controversial, but Baker, an individual dedicated to exploring Paleoindians, particularly their technology, has gathered a great deal of useful and interesting information about Paleoindians for this website.

CHAPTER 4

1. Lost Visions, Forgotten Dreams

<http://www.civilization.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archo/paleoesq/peexheng.shtml>

This web page by the Canadian Museum of Civilization is about the Dorset tradition. It includes "The Gallery of Dorset Art," which shows a number of beautiful photographs of Dorset carvings. There also are references to print sources about the Dorset people.

2. A History of the Native People of Canada

<http://www.civilization.ca/cmc/exhibitions/archo/hnpc/npint01e.shtml#volume1>

A summary of material from the first two volumes of a three-volume work by J. V. Wright. This site covers both the Arctic and Subarctic. Click on the menu at the bottom to read about different periods in the past.

3. First Peoples of Canada

<http://www.civilization.ca/aborig/fp/fpint01e.html>

The last of the three sections of the Canadian Museum of Civilization's website that we recommend here deals with the Native peoples of Canada in the past and the present. Though not strictly about archaeology, these pages offer many aspects of interest to archaeologists. You may also be interested in other pages in this museum's website.

4. Archaeology in Arctic North America

<http://anthropology.uwaterloo.ca/ArcticArchStuff/>

This website is maintained by Dr. Robert Park, a professor at the University of Waterloo in Ontario. This site contains information on Arctic environments, Arctic culture history, and specific site excavations. You will also find a section on the challenges of doing archaeology in the Arctic and links to other resources.

5. Smithsonian Institution Arctic Studies Center

<http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/>

This website includes a number of sections on subjects related to our review of the Arctic and Subarctic, including one on current understandings of the Vikings and one on the Alutiiq, who include the inhabitants of Kodiak Island, the focus of Chapter 4's case study.

CHAPTER 5

1. Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

<http://www.sfu.museum/>

This is the web page for the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Simon Fraser University. Included on this page are a variety of online exhibits related to archaeology and to the native people of British Columbia.

2. Makah.com

<http://www.makah.com>

This is the Makah tribal website, with links to the Cultural and Research Center described in the opening of Chapter 5. It discusses Makah history and the Ozette excavations. There is also an account of Makah whaling practices.

3. The Virtual Meier Site

<http://web.pdx.edu/~b5cs/virtualmeier/gateway.html>

This is an excellent website about the excavations by classes from Portland State University in Oregon of a Chinookan plank house dated to AD 1400 to AD 1830. It includes information about the plank house and has a gallery of artifact photos, as well as information about Chinook culture and project background.

4. The Haida: Children of Eagle and Raven

<http://www.civilization.ca/cmc/exhibitions/aborig/haida/haindex.shtml#menu>

This online exhibition concerning the Haida concerning their art and culture was created by Canadian scholar George McDonald based on his book about Haida art. There is a section on prehistory, but also a great deal of information about the contemporary Haida who live on Haida Gwaii formerly known as the Queen Charlotte Islands.

5. First Nations in British Columbia

<http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/exhibits/timemach/index.htm>

These web pages, developed by the British Columbia Archives as part of its Time Machine educational exhibit, provide information about the people of this

Canadian province, including archaeological, ethnographic, and historical information about coastal tribes. This makes a good introduction to the First Nations of this part of the Northwest Coast.

CHAPTER 6

1. Cultural Affiliation Report, Review of the Archaeological Data

<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/kennewick/index.htm#cultaff>

Written in conjunction with the NPS review for the Kennewick case (discussed in Section F.4), this thorough and thoughtful report indicates what archaeology suggests about the possible cultural affiliation of the Kennewick skeleton. There is, however, considerable information of broader relevance in Plateau archaeology, including environmental information about this region. Other items on the site, which is the National Park Service's Kennewick Man website, are also very interesting.

2. Canada's First Peoples: The Plateau People

http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_plateau1.html

This website produced with a grant from Canadian Heritage introduces the First Nations of the Canadian Plateau. You can follow the links to learn about many aspects of aboriginal culture throughout Canada.

3. A Field Guide to Washington Archaeology

http://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/Field%20Guide%20to%20WA%20Arch_0.pdf

Sponsored by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Environmental Services Office, this website is an excellent discussion of Washington archaeology, including some good information on the part of the Plateau located in the state. Other features of the site are interesting as well.

4. Digital Atlas of Idaho

<http://imnh.isu.edu/digitalatlas/#>

This resource about Idaho's natural history contains a section about archaeology that includes a culture history summary and information about several sites. The website presents useful environmental information about Idaho and a teacher's resource section.

5. Archaeology of Oregon

<http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/heritage/cularcheooregon.php>

This link takes you to a series of PDF files made available by the Bureau of Land Management that provide an introduction to Oregon prehistory by archaeologist C. Melvin Aikens. Only some of these are about portions of Oregon in the Plateau culture area, but these sections do provide important overview information for the southern Plateau.

CHAPTER 7

1. Society for California Archaeology

<http://www.scahome.org/>

The Society for California Archaeology's web page contains information about the organization, its publications and meetings, jobs in California archaeology,

interviews with archaeologists who have been keynote speakers at the annual meetings, and links to member web pages.

2. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Archaeology Program

http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/archaeology/index.php

The California Department of Forestry (CDF) web page has information about its archaeology and fire programs. You will find reports on CDF projects and links to other sites on California archaeology.

3. California Prehistory.com

<http://www.californiaprehistory.com/>

This website contains a wealth of information about California archaeology. Reports, articles, and bibliographical information are organized both by topic and by county. A searchable database of radiocarbon dates for the state contains over 5000 entries. There are also links, a forum, and notices for upcoming events.

4. Fort Ross State Historic Park

<http://www.mcn.org/1/rparks/fortross/>

If you would like to learn more about Fort Ross, the Russian trading post described in Chapter 7's case study, visit this website for detailed information about the fort and its history. Follow the suggested links to learn more about the Native groups affected.

5. California Native American Heritage Commission

<http://ceres.ca.gov/nahc/default.html>

This website supports the preservation of California Native American remains, burial goods, and associated cultural resources. You will find some information about Native people in California, introductions to laws that protect resources, and discussions of monitoring archaeological and environmental projects. A good place to begin understanding Indian viewpoints related to archaeology.

CHAPTER 8

1. The Archaeology of Hidden Cave, Nevada

http://research.amnh.org/anthropology/research/naa/hidden_cave

This lively discussion of how Hidden Cave came to be excavated and what was learned there was written by David Thomas, author of Chapter 8's case study on Gatecliff Shelter. Thomas also elaborates on the meaning of the term "Archaic" in the West, discusses caching of food and tools, and considers the "second harvest."

2. Northern Great Basin Prehistory Project

<http://pages.uoregon.edu/ftrock/>

This website introduces current research by University of Oregon archaeologists in the northern Great Basin, providing pictures and links to publications available online. This research focuses on early and middle Holocene sites and includes some information about excavations at Paisley Caves discussed in Chapter 3.

3. A Guided Tour of Coso Rock Art, Far Western Research Group

<http://www.farwestern.com/rockart/>

This website has beautiful photographs of the rock art located in the southern California desert and good explanatory text written by people who have worked with the Coso site intimately. Note the print references listed at the end.

4. The Great Basin BLM Collections

<http://hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu/blm/introduction.html>

This site discusses the collections at the Hearst Museum in Berkeley, California, that were derived from several important sites in the western Great Basin. The creators provide information about the key sites of Lovelock Cave, Rose Springs, and Hidden Cave, as well as photographs of artifacts including well-preserved organic materials that have been rarely seen.

5. History of the Fremont

<http://www.onlineutah.com/fremontindianhistory.shtml>

Written for schoolchildren by archaeologist David Madsen for the *Utah History Encyclopedia*, this webpage provides useful information about the Fremont culture. Moreover, it includes links to other online resources about the Fremont culture.

CHAPTER 9

1. Ancient Cultures of the Southwest

http://www.beloit.edu/logan_online/exhibitions/virtual_exhibitions/north_america/southwest/index.php

The extensive Southwestern collection held by the Logan Museum at Beloit College in Beloit, Wisconsin, much of which was acquired in expeditions predating the 1950s, has been photographed and organized into an informative website. This is a particularly good source of visual information on Southwestern pottery types.

2. Anasazi Heritage Center

<http://www.co.blm.gov/ahc/hmepage.htm>

The Anasazi Heritage Center is the museum and curation facility created to house the collections generated by the Dolores Archaeological Program discussed in the case study of Section D.5. This site also contains information on the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument.

3. National Register Travel Itinerary: American Southwest

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/amsw/>

This link will take you to a section of the U.S. National Parks site that provides travel itineraries to Southwestern sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the places discussed in this chapter are included here as are links to 58 individual Southwestern National Register listings you can visit.

4. Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

<http://www.crowcanyon.org/>

This is the site for an educational institution that gives people the opportunity to work at archaeological sites alongside professional archaeologists. The school also has an active publication program and opportunities for travel with archaeologists.

5. Chaco Research Archive

<http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra>

Even though Chaco Canyon has been much studied and many ideas about its significance have been generated, this effort to collect as much information as possible about this important place is unique. The project involves collaboration of many researchers and institutions. You can learn more about the sites at Chaco and the archaeological information available at this website.

CHAPTER 10**1. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump**

<http://www.head-smashed-in.com/>

The website for this famous World Heritage Site near Fort MacLeod, Alberta, is an interesting way to learn more about the site and the people it represents. If you can't visit in person, you can take a virtual tour of both the jump site and the interpretive center, read about Blackfoot history, and learn about the archaeology of the site.

2. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey

www.ou.edu/cas/archsur/home.htm

This website of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey provides glimpses of sites in the counties in Oklahoma. A timeline feature gives synopses of the culture history periods when you click on a date. You can also explore aspects of the current management of Oklahoma's cultural resources.

3. Kansas Archaeology

http://www.kshs.org/portal_archeology

This portion of the Kansas State Historical Society website introduces the nature of archaeology and the culture history of Kansas. You can also learn about materials curated by the society and a training programs in archaeology offered by the society.

4. Texas Beyond History: The Virtual Museum of Texas' Cultural Heritage

www.texasbeyondhistory.net

This website from the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory provides valuable information about parts of the Texas past that are not in the historical record. Although the site is intended for schoolchildren and their teachers, college students will be able to learn a great deal about the Southern Plains archaeology by examining it.

5. On-A-Slant-Village Virtual Village Project

<http://onaslant.ndsu.edu/>

The North Dakota State University Archeology Technologies Laboratory (ATL) has reconstructed the On-A-Slant Mandan Village using virtual reality technology, and you can look at these reconstructions at this website. You can get a great visual sense of Plains Village culture and artifacts from this site.

CHAPTER 11

1. Southeast Archeological Center

www.cr.nps.gov/seac/seac.htm

This website is a public service of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service. It contains an outline of Southeastern prehistory and information about NPS projects in the Southeast. There is also a section on African American archaeology.

2. Stolen Pottery Vessels from Moundville

<http://www.museums.ua.edu/oar/stolenartifacts/>

This web page from the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama provides information about pottery stolen from the archaeological repository at the Moundville site in 1980. Photographs of the stolen items are included, so that besides learning about the serious issue of antiquities trafficking, you will acquire a good visual idea of Mississippian pottery. You can follow the link to the website of the Moundville Archaeological Park and other museums of the University of Alabama.

3. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

<http://cahokiamounds.org/>

This is the official web page for the World Heritage Site of Cahokia Mounds in Illinois. You can take a virtual tour of the site, explore background material on Mississippians and archaeology, and view some of the exhibits in the interpretive center.

4. The Hopeton Earthworks and Hopewell Culture

www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/hopeton/index.htm

This website reviews the work of the National Park Service at the Hopeton earthworks and provides a great deal of background information on Hopewell culture sites in Ohio. You can also link to other Midwest and Great Plains archaeology projects of the National Park Service.

5. Virtual Hampson Museum

<http://hampson.cast.uark.edu/about.htm>

This virtual museum makes accessible images and information about the Hampson collection, an extraordinary amateur collection of artifacts from the Nodena and other Mississippian sites located in the central Mississippi valley region. Not only can you see the artifacts in the collection using video clips, but there is a 3-D recreation of the Nodena Village done by the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas.

CHAPTER 12

1. Effigy Mounds National Monument

<http://www.nps.gov/efmo/index.htm>

This National Park Service website introduces the monument, which you can visit, but also contains information about the Effigy Mound Culture. It also

introduces the nature of archaeology and provides interesting information on the process of creating this national monument in Iowa.

2. The Ontario Archaeological Society

<http://www.ontarioarchaeology.on.ca/>?

This web page of the Ontario Archaeological Society (OAS), an organization that promotes the ethical practice of archaeology in Ontario, contains an informative summary of the past in Ontario. You can also learn about the activities of the organization and its chapters as well as read abstracts of articles in the society's journal. Societies like this one can be found in most states and provinces, and their websites are good places to explore local archaeology further.

3. Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center (MVAC)

<http://www.uwvax.edu/mvac/>

The website for this archaeological center, based at the University of Wisconsin–La Crosse, has information about the center and its programs, as well as informative sections on how archaeology is actually done and on the pre-Columbian peoples of the area. You can also find the unusual feature of several brief reviews of archaeological fiction and copies of MVAC's newsletter.

4. South Florida Archaeology & Ethnography

<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/sflarch/research.htm>

This website introduces research conducted in the Calusa heartland of Southwest Florida by archaeologists at the Florida Museum of Natural History. The people working on this project has been committed to public education as well, and their website is a good place to learn about the Calusa and South Florida in general.

5. Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center

<http://www.pequotmuseum.org/Home>

This website contains information about the Pequot tribe's state-of-the-art museum and research center. The pages about archaeology under Research and Collections include several interactive exhibits. By looking at the rest of this site, you can see how the tribe is using gambling profits to learn about its heritage and promote Native history.

CHAPTER 13

1. Historical Archaeology at the Florida Museum of Natural History

www.flmnh.ufl.edu/histarch/

This website introduces the archaeology done in St. Augustine and other Historic period contexts by the Historical Archaeology Program of the Florida Museum of Natural History. Digital exhibits concerning St. Augustine and the other collections held at this museum are included, as well as an "Identify Your Sherd" section in which you can get help typing Historic pottery sherds.

2. Whitman Mission National Historic Site

<http://www.nps.gov/whmi/>

This is the National Park Service's website concerning the Whitman Mission near Walla Walla, Washington. The Presbyterian missionaries who established this mission in 1836 were among the first European Americans to venture this far

west. Their story is a part of the history of the Oregon Trail and of interactions between Indians and whites in the Plateau. A number of related topics are introduced here, and you can follow links to more information about Plateau Indian tribes, early settlement, and the environment.

3. Archaeology of the Battle of the Little Bighorn

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/libi/index.html>

This website, created by staff at the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service, reviews the insights gained by archaeologists concerning what actually happened at the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn in which U.S. general George Armstrong Custer and many of the men of his Seventh Cavalry died. You can learn about methods, see artifacts, and find out about interpretations based on archaeological findings. Then you may want to visit the battlefield site itself and learn about the interpretation of the Indian side of the story that has been added to this battlefield.

4. Friends of the *Hunley*

www.hunley.org

This website describes the discovery and raising of the *Hunley*, as well as the excavation of the interior of the vessel; it tells what artifacts have been recovered, outlines conservation procedures, and gives details about the burial of the human remains found inside the submarine. You can learn a great deal about the field of underwater archaeology as well as about the *Hunley* and the Civil War.

5. Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS)

<http://www.daacs.org>

This website is designed to help people learn more about the lives of enslaved Africans in the Mid-Atlantic prior to the Civil War. Pages about key archaeological sites include detailed site plans and artifact distribution data, and visitors can generate specific queries about the artifacts in this large database. This is a wonderful research tool, but the site will also give the novice archaeologist a clear idea about the kinds of research archaeologists have done concerning the history of slavery.

CHAPTER 14

1. Passport in Time

www.passportintime.com

This is the website for the U.S. Forest Service's volunteer program through which you can participate in archaeology and historic preservation programs in one of the country's national forests. Even if you are not looking for a project to join, the information about current and past projects done under this program offers an interesting introduction to the diversity of management interests in contemporary archaeology.

2. Archaeological Institute of America: Fieldwork

<http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10016>

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) prepares an annual list of field schools and volunteer opportunities worldwide. If you are interested in finding a field school, you can click on North America on the site's world map and obtain

a listing of opportunities. While you are at this site, you may also want to learn more about the AIA, which has a global focus.

3. Alexandria Archaeology Museum

<http://oha.alexandriava.gov/archaeology/>

The website for the Alexandria Archaeology Museum provides information about the public archaeology program operated by the city of Alexandria, Virginia. You can learn about the role of archaeology in city planning, archaeological resources in Alexandria, and public and education programs of the museum. This is an excellent place to gain insight into how city archaeology programs can promote heritage appreciation.

4. Frequently Asked Questions About a Career in Archaeology in the United States

<http://www.museum.state.il.us/ismdepts/anthro/dlclfaq.html>

At this point, you may have many of these questions about what it takes to pursue archaeology as a career. There also are bibliographic references of general interest, suggestions of organizations that provide volunteer experiences, descriptions of pamphlets, brochures, and teaching resources you can obtain, and links to the websites of archaeological societies, all of which will help you learn more about North American archaeology.

5. The Archaeological Conservancy

<http://www.americanarchaeology.com>

This is the website for the Archaeological Conservancy and for the magazine it publishes: *American Archaeology*. It is a good place to learn about one type of effort to preserve archaeological sites in North America as well as to find out about some North American sites.

6. SAA Web

<http://www.saa.org>

The website for the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is a good place to find resources about contemporary archaeology. You will find public education materials and information as well as an update on issues in government affairs, listings of job opportunities, and links to affiliated societies. There is general information about pursuing archaeology as a career as well.

7. Canadian Archaeological Association

<http://www.canadianarchaeology.com/>

This is the website for the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) and a good place to begin exploring contemporary issues and practice for Canadian archaeology. You can read about conferences and activities, find journal abstracts, and also read some ethical statements of this organization pertaining to Canada's First Peoples and the practice of archaeology.

8. Archaeology at Parks Canada

<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/arch/index.aspx>

Besides information about archaeological resources in Canada, this website contains information about heritage protection efforts, possibilities for volunteering on archaeological projects, Canadian archaeological legislation, procedures to follow if you find human remains or other cultural resources, and links to many related sites. Exploring this site should give you an appreciation of contemporary archaeology in Canada.

STUDENT CD SECTIONS**1. Colonial Michilimackinac and Mackinac Island**

<http://www.mackinacparks.com/history/index.aspx?l=0,1,4,33>

This website provides information about the archaeology that has been conducted at Fort Michilimackinac and on nearby Mackinac Island (see Case Study D.8). You can see some of the artifacts recovered as well. There are links to tourist information if you plan to visit.

2. American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)

<http://www.acra-crm.org>

This is the website of the main professional organization for the cultural resources industry. It is one of the best places to learn more about CRM archaeology and about the issues facing CRM practitioners today.

3. The Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research

<http://www.ltrr.arizona.edu/>

This site contains information about dendrochronology from the University of Arizona, where the technique was developed. There are hands-on exercises you can do to better understand the techniques used by dendrochronologists.

4. Managing Archeological Collections

<http://www.nps.gov/history/archeology/collections/index.htm>

This site is an online course on the curation crisis in archaeology and what can be done about it. You will learn about how the problem developed, what threatens archaeological collections, and what can be done to resolve this crisis. The site provides self-quizzes in which you can test your knowledge of curation issues.

5. SAA Public Education

<http://www.saa.org/publicftp/PUBLIC/home/home.html>

Although we have already recommended the parent website, SAA work in public education has been extensive, and this section of the SAA Web is a good place to start exploring archaeological public education efforts. You can read an online newsletter, order relevant publications, find guidelines for evaluating educational materials about archaeology, and look at other materials relevant to teachers and their K–12 students.

G.2. SITE, PARKS, AND MUSEUMS TO VISIT

Armed with the knowledge you have gained in the textbook and from readings or web explorations you have pursued, you are in an excellent position to explore sites, parks, and museums to see what they have to teach you about North American archaeology and the past of this continent. Some of these you may already know about, but you may be surprised at how many places of historical and archaeological relevance there are to visit wherever you are in North America. Heritage tourism is a growing industry across the continent, and archaeology can have an important part in its development. Field trips, whether with your family and friends, as part of a vacation trip, or as part of an educational program, can be an important way to learn more about North America's past. Usually they are a great deal of fun as well.

However, you should think critically about what exhibits and site interpretations tell you, and pay attention to how the story is being told. Being critical can enrich your visits and help you detect bias or simply recognize new points of view about the past. Always try to find out when an exhibit or interpretive program was done and by whom; then think about why it was done, and ask yourself what perspectives might have been left out. If you already know about the event or the people being interpreted, you may consider what you yourself would stress in presenting information to the public. The point is not that interpreters intend to mislead you, but that personal biases may unintentionally creep into presentations of historical events and past cultures. You will enjoy yourself much more if you learn the habit of engaging with these issues when you visit.

The recommendations that follow are not at all exhaustive, as we have limited ourselves to five suggestions per chapter except for Chapter 13 for which we have given you ten historic sites or historical museums to visit. We believe the places listed help tell the story of North America's past in a publicly accessible manner. These selections are intended to provide some idea of the many types of places you might visit. Many state or provincial museums not listed in this section have exhibits on archaeology, aboriginal culture, and culture history. They are almost always a good place to start exploring if you do not find somewhere else close to you listed. If you have been exploring on the web, you probably have encountered information about other sites, parks, and museums you can visit; we encourage you to find out what they offer. The guides listed in the "Suggestions for Further Reading" section at the end of Chapter 14 should also be helpful.

In this section we provide names and some contact information, especially mailing addresses and phone numbers, as well as our own brief synopsis of what you can see and do at sites, parks, and museums in the United States and Canada. Many of these places have websites that can also orient you to what you can see and do at the site or museum, but we have not listed these. A few have online exhibits that we have recommended in Section G.1.

CHAPTER 1

1. **National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), Washington, D.C.**
Fourth Street & Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20560
202-633-1000

A visit to this museum is a must for anyone interested in Native American cultures past or present who is able to visit the nation's capital. However, it is not archaeological in nature. Instead, this museum, designed by contemporary Native people, celebrates the diversity and persistence of Native American cultures. You will learn a great deal, and if you have time you might visit other Smithsonian museums of possible interest to archaeology buffs including the National Museum of Natural History and the National Museum of American History. The NMAI Collections Center in Maryland also gives tours to adults on Fridays, and the NMAI's George Gustav Heye Center can be visited in New York City.

2. **Canadian Museum of Civilization**
100 Laurier Street
P.O. Box 3100,
Station B Gatineau, QC J8X 4H2
819-776-7000 or 1-800-555-5621

This museum is Canada's largest cultural museum and another "must" if you are in Ottawa. There is much more than archaeology to see here, but you should not miss the First People's Hall, the Grand Hall, which focuses on the Northwest Coast cultures, and Canada's Hall, where the history of Canada from Norse times to the present is explored. The online exhibits of this museum recommended in Section G.1 (e.g. see listings for Chapter 4) are extensive.

3. **Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site**
30 Ramey Street
Collinsville, IL 62234
618-346-5160

One of the most important mound sites that can be visited today, Cahokia is where you will find Monks Mound, the largest known platform mound. Located in Illinois, east of St. Louis just off I-70, this site has an excellent interpretive center, and you can visit many mounds, a reconstructed stockade, and a reconstructed woodhenge on the grounds. We recommended this site's website in Section F.1 (see Chapter 11 listings), and you may want to visit it before making an on-site visit.

4. **Chaco Culture National Historical Park**
P.O. Box 220
Nageezi, NM 87037-0220
505-786-7014

Both the archaeologists profiled in Chapter 1 have worked at this impressive park containing many large Ancestral Pueblo ruins. Although its location is

remote and the dirt roads into the park are sometimes in poor shape, Chaco is well worth the trip. If you go in the summer, the National Park Service is likely to have interpretive programs of interest. Prepare to camp and stay long enough to fully see this amazing place.

- 5. Pueblo Grande Museum and Archaeological Park**
4619 East Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85034-1909
602-495-0901

This museum and park run by the City of Phoenix preserves and interprets part of the large site that was investigated in the case study for Chapter 1. There is both a museum and an outdoor park with ruins and reconstructions, and you can learn a great deal about the Hohokam at this site.

CHAPTER 2

- 1. American Museum of Natural History**
Central Park West at West 79th Street
New York, NY 10024-5192
212-769-5100

One of the premier natural history museums in the United States, this museum contains permanent exhibitions about Northwest Coast Indians and the peoples of the Eastern Woodlands and the Great Plains, as well as exhibitions on North America's forests, the environment of New York State, and North American mammals. There are many other first-class exhibits, too. You can easily spend a full day at this museum.

- 2. University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History**
1680 East 15th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97403-1224
541-346-3024

Exhibits at this museum consider both the people who lived in Oregon in the past and the diverse environments (Great Basin, Plateau, and Pacific Coast) that characterize the state. This museum has significant collections of ethnographic and archaeological objects.

- 3. Maine State Museum**
83 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0083
207-287-2301

The permanent exhibits at this state museum include one that focuses on the thousands of years of human occupation in the state, based in large part on archaeological work in Maine. Another permanent exhibit considers the history of extractive industries and agriculture in the state; at the center of an exhibit about products made in Maine, there is a reassembled water-powered wood-working mill from the 1840s.

- 4. Royal Ontario Museum**
100 Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M5S 2C6
416-586-5549

This important museum in Toronto has a global focus, but its collections and exhibits contain much North American material. The exhibit entitled *Gallery of Canada: First Peoples* invites visitors to examine changing notions about aboriginal people and displays many Native artifacts. You may even catch a live performance by some of Canada's First Peoples.

- 5. Illinois State Museum**
Corner of Spring and Edward's Street
Springfield, IL 62706-5000
217-782-7386

The exhibits include lifelike dioramas of the peoples in the state's past, anthropology exhibits focusing on some of the museum's extensive ethnographic and archaeological artifacts, and an exploration of the many environmental changes in the region over the last 500 million years. Other historical exhibits may be of interest as well.

CHAPTER 3

- 1. Lubbock Lake Landmark State Historical Park**
2401 Landmark Lane
Lubbock, TX 79415
806-765-0737 or 806-741-0306

This park is owned by the state, but the archaeology is under the control of the nearby Museum of Texas Tech University. There is an interpretive center, a learning center for school and other groups, and a trail through this important Paleoindian site; guided tours are available.

- 2. Blackwater Draw Museum**
42987 Highway 70
Portales, NM 88130
505-562-2202

This museum houses artifacts from Blackwater Draw Locality No. 1, itself a National Historic Landmark, and its exhibits cover cultural developments in the area over the past 13,000 years. The museum and site are managed by Eastern New Mexico University.

- 3. Meadowcroft Museum of Rural Life**
401 Meadowcroft Road
Avella, PA 15312
724-587-3412

This living history and interpretive center, owned by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, is where you can find the Meadowcroft Rockshelter of

Pre-Clovis fame. A structure has been built over the archaeological deposits, but it is possible to view them during much of the year. A reconstruction of a Native village as well as a series of late nineteenth-century living history exhibits make this museum a fascinating place to learn about the past.

- 4. Calico Early Man Site**
Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office
2601 Barstow Road
Barstow, CA 92311
760-252-6000

Although archaeologists generally do not accept that humans produced the Calico material, you may find it interesting to visit this famous location and hear what the Friends of Calico have to say and show you. Guided tours are given at this site.

- 5. Mastodon State Historic Site**
1050 Museum Drive
Imperial, MO 63052
636-464-2976

This site contains the Kimmswick Bone Bed, which has produced one of the few human-extinct fauna associations in the East: a Clovis point in direct association with mastodon remains. There is an interpretive museum including a full-size reconstruction of a mastodon, and you can hike and picnic in the surrounding acreage after you've been to the museum.

CHAPTER 4

- 1. Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository**
215 Mission Road, Suite 101
Kodiak, AK 99615
907-486-7004

Local Alaska Native groups run this museum, which interprets the cultural traditions of the Alutiiq peoples. It has both archaeological and contemporary material. The museum conducts archaeological excavations and is a repository for archaeological collections. Tours of the lab and collections can be arranged.

- 2. University of Alaska Museum of the North**
907 Yukon Dr.
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99709
907 474-7505

This museum is a large research and teaching museum that has many educational programs and exhibits on Alaskan culture, art, and natural history, and presents the story of Alaska and its people in a series of regional displays. The research collections include artifacts representing thousands of years of the

Alaskan past, and the museum serves as the repository for many materials collected on Alaska's public lands.

- 3. Alaska State Museum**
395 Whittier Street
Juneau, AK 00801-1718
907-465-2901

Alaska's Native groups (Aleut, Eskimo, Northwest Coast, and Athabaskan) are the focus of the ethnographic exhibits in this museum. Archaeological materials are included in the displays. The exhibits include examples of items like the umiak, as well as hunting and fishing gear that are important in human adaptations to the Arctic.

- 4. The Northern Life Museum and Cultural Centre**
110 King Street Fort Smith, NT X0E 0P0
867 872-2859

Although not an archaeology museum, this museum interprets the people and lifeways of the north including many artifacts collected by early missionaries in the area. Exhibits on aboriginal people and Métis are included.

- 5. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre**
4750-48 Street (Box 1320)
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

A museum, archaeological repository, and an archive, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre has exhibits on the history and culture of the Inuit and Dene peoples of the Northwest Territories. You can also explore the natural history of the area.

CHAPTER 5

- 1. Makah Cultural and Research Center**
1880 Washington Highway 112
Neah Bay, WA 98357

Located in the town of Neah Bay, this is the cultural center discussed in the opening for Chapter 5. It contains material from the Ozette excavation and replicas of a house, canoes, and other material made by contemporary Makah craftspeople. This museum gives a real appreciation both for life on the Northwest Coast and for the wide variety of material culture preserved in wet sites.

- 2. Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia**
6393 Northwest Marine Drive
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2

Located on the campus of the University of British Columbia, this museum displays materials from the area's First Nation people. The museum has an excellent collection of Northwest Coast carvings on display, including house posts and

memorial poles. The museum also has many of its artifacts in “visible storage,” where visitors can see items that are not part of a specific exhibit. Outdoor exhibits include a reconstructed Haida house complex.

3. **Xa:ytem Longhouse Interpretive Centre**
35087 Lougheed Highway
Mission, BC V2V 6T1
604-820-9725

The Sto:lo Nation in British Columbia’s Frazer River valley developed this interpretive center after the excavation of a site in the area. At the center you can see a reconstructed longhouse, reconstructed pithouses, and a rock having spiritual importance. The center is designed to allow the visitor to experience the history, culture, and spirituality of the Sto:lo people.

4. **Royal British Columbia Museum**
675 Belleville Street
Victoria, BC V8W 9W2
250-356-RBCM (7226)

This beautiful museum features the First Nation people, British Columbia’s history, and its environments, often with exquisite dioramas. Exhibits include Northwest Coast masks and a recreated bighouse interior. Outside the museum is a native plant garden where you can learn about the uses of these plants. Nearby Thunderbird Park is an outdoor collection of replicas of Northwest carved poles.

5. **Kitwanga Fort and ‘Ksan Native Village and Museum**
Near the junction of Highways 16 and 37 (Box 37)
Queen Charlotte, BC V0T 1S0
250-559-8818

Administered by the Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site, this park is the site of a fortified village dating to the eighteenth century. Important trade trails passed near the site. Nearby is the ‘Ksan Native Village and Museum, a heritage site that includes seven house fronts and a number of carved poles. At the museum here you can see bentwood boxes, masks, fishing gear, and other artifacts of Gitksan life.

CHAPTER 6

1. **Crater Lake National Park**
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604
541-594-3100

This national park is what remains of Mount Mazama, the volcano that erupted nearly 7000 years ago and sent volcanic ash across the Plateau. The Rim Village Visitor Center has exhibits on the geology and history of the volcano and lake.

- 2. The Secwepemc Museum & Heritage Park**
355 Yellowhead Highway
Kamloops, B.C.
CANADA V2H 1H1
(250) 828-9749

The First Nation heritage park tells the story of aboriginal life on the Plateau through displays of artifacts and documents. In the twelve acre heritage park the remains of a village including pithouses, fish drying racks and other features can be viewed, and ethnobotanical gardens highlight plant use practices and local ecosystems.

- 3. Nez Perce National Historical Park**
39063 U.S. Highway 95
Spalding, ID 83540-9715
208-843-2261

This park is actually a collection of 38 different sites spread out across Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. It was established to commemorate the culture and history of the Nimiipu. Sites include Weis Rockshelter (an excavated and backfilled shelter that produced evidence of occupation dating back 8000 years), mission sites, battlefields, village sites, and camas meadows.

- 4. Columbia Hills State Park**
c/o Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
7150 Cleanwater Lane
Tumwater, WA 98504-2650
509-767-1159

This park, located along the Columbia River, has some excellent examples of rock art carved into its basalt cliffs. These outdoor features can be seen on tours led by park staff.

- 5. Alpowai Interpretive Center**
Chief Timothy State Park Highway 12
Clarkston, WA 99403

This visitor center is located near the Nez Perce village of Alpowai. It contains information on the archaeology of that village and of the historic community of Silcott that later occupied that site. There is also information on Lewis and Clark's journey through the area.

CHAPTER 7

- 1. Fort Ross State Historic Park**
19005 Coast Highway One
Jenner, CA 95450
707-847-3286

At this state park you can visit the fort compound, which has one original Russian building and five restored structures. The Visitor Center and Museum houses collections and displays pertaining to Russian, Native Alaskan, and Kashaya culture. You can also hike to the historic orchard, which has trees dating from the Russian occupation and their descendants. As noted in the case study on Colony Ross (Chapter 7), there is an ongoing archaeological program at sites in the vicinity.

2. **Indian Grinding Rock State Historic Park and Chaw'se Regional Indian Museum**
14881 Pine Grove-Volcano Road
Pine Grove, CA 95665
209-296-7488

The largest concentration of bedrock mortars (1185) in North America is preserved in this state historic park. Visitors can see these mortars in their natural setting of oak forest and meadows in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The Chaw'se Regional Indian Museum exhibits Miwok artifacts and those of other Sierra tribes. Beautiful basketry and feather work are among the items on display. Nearby is a reconstructed Miwok village, including the roundhouse or ceremonial structure.

3. **Southwest Museum of the American Indian**
Autry Center of the American West
234 Museum Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90065
T: 323.667.2000

Although at this writing, this museum is closed due to renovations, the Southwest Museum of the American Indian, which now is part of the Autry Center, is notable because of its extensive collections of American Indian artifacts. Every Saturday it is possible to see the small exhibit "*Highlights from the Southwest Museums of the American Indian Collection*" as well as to view conservation work with this collection and visit the ethnobotanical garden.

4. **Chumash Painted Cave State Historic Park**
Painted Cave Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
805-733-3713

Located in a sandstone cave in a steep canyon overlooking the Santa Barbara Channel is a well-preserved collection of spectacular Chumash rock paintings. Painted in reds, blacks, and whites, designs include geometric shapes and some animal and human shapes. The site is protected by an iron gate, but good views of the rock art are available. Parking is limited at the cave and the road is narrow.

5. **Barona Cultural Center and Museum**
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040
619-443-6612

Located on the Barona Reservation, this small museum includes archaeological and recent materials from the Kumeyaay of southern California. An interesting aspect of this cultural center is the presence of many photographs of current

tribal members and the voices of the Indians in taped discussions of their culture and the artifacts. Changing exhibits often focus on aspects of the recent history of the Barona Kumeyaay; one exhibit featured Kumeyaay veterans and Indian cowboys.

CHAPTER 8

- 1. Grimes Point Trail/Grimes Point Archaeological Area**
Carson City BLM District Office
5665 Morgan Mill Road
Carson City, NV 89701
775-885-6000

This is a self-guided interpretive trail located about 10 miles east of Fallon, Nevada, on U.S. Route 50. The trail goes through an extensive petroglyph site containing rock art believed to be about 6000 years old. Nearby is Hidden Cave, which can be visited on guided tours given by the Churchill County Museum and Archives (775-423-3677) and the Bureau of Land Management. A website about Hidden Cave is recommended in Section G.1 (see listings for Chapter 8).

- 2. Utah Museum of Natural History**
1390 East Presidents Circle
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112
801-581-6927

Located on the University of Utah campus, this museum holds over 750,000 archaeological artifacts and 2000 ethnographic objects with a focus on New World archaeology and intermountain prehistory. These subjects are interpreted in the Cooper Hall of Anthropology, where you will get a good introduction to the pre-Columbian past of the Eastern Great Basin. The University of Utah conducted some of the pioneering archaeological work in the Great Basin, and some of the material from these excavations can be seen along with ethnographic material from the area.

- 3. Fremont Indian State Park and Museum**
3820 West Clear Creek Canyon Road
Sevier, UT 84766-9999
435-527-4631

This state park preserves the rock art and archaeological sites of the Clear Creek Canyon, which are attributed to the Fremont Culture. The museum houses artifacts from excavations of a large Fremont village that was to be impacted by highway construction. In addition to the museum's exhibits of Fremont artifacts, there is a hiking trail in the park that leads to a number of petroglyphs.

- 4. Capitol Reef National Park**
HC 70 Box 15
Torrey, UT 84775-9602
435-425-3791, x111

The visitor center at Capitol Reef has information about the archaeology of the area, including the Fremont peoples who lived there. About 1.5 miles east of the visitor center on State Highway 24 you will find Petroglyph Pullout. A trail from there leads to several rock art panels, including some showing the horned anthropomorphs that are so characteristic of the Fremont. Bighorn sheep are also depicted. You may want to explore the natural and historical aspects of this national park as well.

- 5. Nevada State Museum**
600 North Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89701-4004
775-687-4810

This museum interprets the history, culture, and environment of Nevada. Exhibits include a reconstruction of a Great Basin cave site showing how such sites contribute to our knowledge of the past. The culture of Nevada's Indian inhabitants is also presented, as are artifacts from the Historic period. Exhibits also illustrate the geology of the state and show what Nevada was like during the Pleistocene.

CHAPTER 9

- 1. Museum of Northern Arizona**
3101 North Fort Valley Road
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
928-774-5213

This museum is devoted to interpreting the cultural and natural history of the Colorado Plateau of the northern Southwest. The permanent anthropology exhibit is entitled Native Peoples of the Colorado Plateau, but there often are temporary exhibits of archaeological interest as well, and you can see some fine examples of Southwestern art. This museum has large archaeological collections and is active in research.

- 2. Mesa Verde National Park**
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465

This park, established in 1906 to protect the ruins of Ancestral Pueblo sites, has been a favorite tourist destination for several generations. The images of the cliff dwellings found there are recognizable worldwide. The park contains approximately 4000 archaeological sites, although less than a quarter of them are cliff dwellings. There is a museum on Chapin Mesa open year-round as well as a separate visitor center, and many sites can be seen on this mesa either through ranger-led or self-guided tours. Between Memorial Day and Labor Day only, you can take a bus ride to Wetherill Mesa and see some of the lesser-known cliff dwellings.

- 3. Navajo National Monument**
HC 71, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704
928-672-2700

This national monument contains some spectacular cliff dwellings of the Ancestral Puebloan tradition. You can see exhibits about the Ancestral Puebloans and about modern-day Navajo culture, take short self-guided hikes to overlooks for the cliff dwellings, and participate in longer ranger-guided hikes to Betatakin (5 miles) and Keet Seel (17 miles).

- 4. Wupatki National Monument**
Flagstaff Area National Monuments—WUPA
6400 North Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-679-2365

Wupatki is the largest ruin among five you can visit at this monument. It post-dates the eruption of Sunset Volcano that was so critical in the history of the Sinagua. There is a visitor center with exhibits, and several short trails lead to the various ruins.

- 5. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument**
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228
520-723-3172

This national monument was made a reserve in 1892 as people were just beginning to think about preserving the more spectacular ruins in the Sonoran Desert. It became a national monument in 1918. Preserved here is a large Hohokam great house. You can visit the museum, take a guided tour of the ruins, or walk the area independently.

CHAPTER 10

- 1. Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump Interpretive Center**
Box 1977
Fort Macleod, AB T0L 0Z0
403-553-2731

Buffalo were driven off a cliff at this location many times over thousands of years. Today it is a World Heritage Site. The innovative design of the interpretive center includes five levels of informative exhibits on Blackfoot culture and history as well as the archaeology of the site. Educational programs and special events also take place at this center.

- 2. Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument**
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036
806-857-3151

People came for thousands of years to quarry high-quality, rainbow-hued chert from the bluffs of the Red River at the site of this national monument. Two-hour ranger-led tours are the only way to see this site, and the hiking trail is fairly narrow. You also can appreciate the natural environment during your hike and learn about the use of stone tool resources from this visit.

3. **On-A-Slant Mandan Village**
Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park
4480 Fort Lincoln Road
Mandan, ND 58554
701-667-6380

This is a reconstructed Mandan earthlodge village located across the Missouri River from Bismarck, North Dakota, on the grounds of Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park. There is a small museum, and guided tours are given of the earthlodge area. On-A-Slant is one of several earthlodge sites near Bismarck. If you have time, ask for directions to Double Ditch Village, which is the focus of Chapter 10's case study. You may also want to visit the historic fort, which was the home for General Custer's Seventh Cavalry.

4. **Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site**
P.O. Box 9564
County Road 37
Stanton, ND 58571-0009

Besides visiting the interpretive center at this historic site, you can take self-guided walks through the sites of three Historic Hidatsa Indian villages. Extensive archaeology has been done in this area. If you visit in July, you may encounter the Northern Plains Indian Culture Fest, which further highlights aspects of Plains Indian culture.

5. **Grasslands National Park**
South Saskatchewan Field Unit
101 Center Street
Val Marie, SK S0N 2T0

This is not an archaeological park, but it is an excellent place to learn about the North American grasslands and appreciate their beauty. In addition, the park contains tipi rings and other evidence of the long history of human use of this area. It is known that Sitting Bull and his followers took refuge here after the Battle of the Little Bighorn. You can go on guided hikes, follow interpretive trails, and learn about the prairie environment as well as the local history here.

CHAPTER 11

1. **Serpent Mound**
3850 State Route 73
Peebles, OH 45660
937-587-2796 or 1-800-752-2757

This snakelike construction is probably one of the most famous of the mounds created by Native Americans. Once thought to have been Hopewell or even Adena in origin, recent work indicates a date in the Fort Ancient period. The site has an observation tower from which you can get a good view of the Serpent Mound, a number of other mounds of Adena or Fort Ancient origins, and a few interpretive exhibits. The site is worth seeing, but it is not open year-round so be sure to check the hours before you go.

- 2. Moundville Archaeological Park and Jones Archaeological Museum**
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474
205-371-2234

Nearly as magical a place to visit as Cahokia in Illinois is the site of the Mississippian town and ceremonial center known as Moundville, which is located south of Tuscaloosa in Moundville, Alabama. Not only are there a number of platform and conical mounds visible around the large and impressive plaza, but the site offers a small museum and some reconstructed houses to visit. You can camp here, and, depending on when you visit, there may be interpretive or other programs going on. Moundville is also a research facility for the University of Alabama. The website that displays stolen artifacts from the archaeological repository at Moundville can be found in Section G.1 (see Chapter 11 listing).

- 3. Pinson Mounds State Park**
460 Ozier Road
Pinson, TN 38366
731-988-5614

The nearly 1200 acres that make up this park contain 15 mounds, a geometric enclosure, and other earthworks; this is one of the important sites in the South, with clear Hopewell affinities. Information about some of the finds and interpretations of past and recent archaeological investigations is available at the museum at this site. If you like to walk or hike, a full tour of the earthworks and mounds following various trails in this park is available.

- 4. Poverty Point State Historic Site**
6859 Highway 577
Pioneer, LA 71266
318-926-5492 or 1-888-926-5492

This early earthwork complex is a National Historic Landmark as well as a Louisiana historic site. After visiting the museum, you can follow several self-guided trails around the site. Most people are amazed at the scale of the earthen rings, the outermost of which has a diameter of approximately three-quarters of a mile. There is also an archaeological laboratory, and often research is being conducted at this site. Before visiting the site, you might want to view the videos available on the website given in Section G.1 (see Chapter 11 listing).

- 5. Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (HOCU)**
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
740-774-1126

Perhaps the best place to learn about the Hopewell in Ohio, this park includes several properties, but the visitor center is located at the Mound City group on the outskirts of Chillicothe. Besides visiting the center, you can tour the reconstructed Mound City group and take the path down to the river overlook. This park has an ongoing archaeological research program including the work at Hopeton Earthworks described in Section D.7.

CHAPTER 12

- 1. New York State Museum**
Room 3023
Cultural Education Center
Albany, NY 12230
518-474-5877

Although there are many interesting exhibits at this state museum, the most important permanent exhibition from the standpoint of North American archaeology is *Native Peoples of New York*, which covers the cultural history of the last 12,000 years. The *Adirondack Wilderness* exhibition may also be of interest, as it covers both natural and more recent cultural and historical topics.

- 2. Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center**
110 Pequot Trail
P.O. Box 3180
Mashantucket, CT 06339-3180
800-411-9671

Although we recommended the website for Mashantucket in Section G.1 (see listings for Chapter 12) you should visit the museum itself if you are in the vicinity. Many of the exhibits are informative concerning both past and current Mashantucket culture, but the Pequot Village is a particularly impressive life-sized reconstruction, complete with sound recordings, of a traditional tribal village. You can learn a great deal from this multisensory exhibit, and when coupled with viewing some of the other exhibitions, a visit to this museum is a wonderful experience. The tribe continues to sponsor archaeological research concerning its past and employs several full-time archaeologists at this center.

- 3. Florida Museum of Natural History**
3215 Hill Road-Powell Hall
UF Cultural Plaza
Gainesville, FL 32611
352-846-2000

This natural history museum has permanent exhibits concerning the people of South Florida and their environment. You can learn about the Calusa and see some of the amazing wooden artifacts that have been recovered from Florida archaeological sites when you visit this museum. Other exhibits also include some information on Native Americans as well as on the many diverse environments of Florida.

- 4. The Museum of Ontario Archaeology**
1600 Attawandaron Road
London, Ontario N6G 3M6
(519) 473-1360

The Museum of Ontario Archaeology focuses on the display and interpretation of the human settlement of Southwestern Ontario over the past 11,000 years. It

includes the Lawson Prehistoric Iroquoian Village, a site occupied by the Neutral Iroquoians in the 16th century A.D. Longhouse and palisade reconstructions can be viewed at this museum, which is affiliated with the University of Western Ontario.

- 5. Aztalan State Park**
N 6200 County Highway Q
Lake Mills, Wisconsin 53551
920-648-8774

This state park and National Historic Landmark is the site of a Mississippian outpost that was inhabited between approximately AD 1000 and AD 1300. You can see platform mounds and a partially reconstructed wooden stockade and hike around this 172 acre site. The Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine has produced a "Guide At Your Side" audio tour that you can find online. There is also a video produced by Wisconsin Public Television.

CHAPTER 13

- 1. City of St. Augustine**
Heritage Tourism Department
48 King Street
Government House Museum
St. Augustine, FL 32085-0210
904-825-5033

First settled in 1565, St. Augustine is the oldest continually inhabited, European-founded city in the United States. Heritage tourism is important to this city, which has a visitor information center that will help you get oriented. Don't miss the living history exhibits in the city's Colonial Spanish Quarter, or the Government House Museum, which displays artifacts from the early days of St. Augustine.

- 2. APVA Jamestown Rediscovery Program**
1367 Colonial Parkway
Jamestown, VA 23081
737-229-4997

A patchwork of groups currently interprets this first permanent English settlement in North America, which celebrated its 400th anniversary in 2007. On Jamestown Island itself you can visit facilities administered by the National Park Service as part of the Colonial National Historical Park and others administered by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), which include an archaeological laboratory. A loop drive around the island exposes you to the natural environment in which the colonists found themselves. The Jamestown Settlement on the mainland is a reconstruction, with costumed interpreters as well as replicas of the original fort and the ships used by the colonists. (Also see the Colonial National Historical Park online at <http://www.nps.gov/colo/home.htm>.)

3. **Point-à-Callière, Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History**
350 Place Royale
Corner of de la Commune
Old Montréal, QC H2Y 3Y5
514-872-9150

This museum is a “must” if you are in Montreal. Particularly worthwhile are the multimedia show about the history of the city and the exhibit entitled *Where Montreal Was Born*, which takes you beneath the old city and spotlights the archaeology. You’ll see interesting artifacts at this museum, which also presents state-of-the-art displays about one of North America’s oldest cities.

4. **L’Anse aux Meadows National Historic Site**
P.O. Box 70 (on Viking Trail or Route 430, 20 km before St. Anthony)
St-Lunaire-Griquet, NL A0K 2X0
709-623-2608

Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1978, this Parks Canada site features three reconstructed Norse buildings. See evidence for the early European settlement in the New World with exhibits that focus on the artifacts and lifestyles of the Vikings. There are also opportunities to hike to nearby bays and lakes, providing insight into the environment of the area.

5. **York Factory National Historic Site**
P.O. Box 127
Churchill, MB R0B 0E0
204-675-8863

Staffed by Parks Canada personnel from approximately early June to mid-September, this remote park is accessible by air or by water. The visitor center in Churchill has displays that introduce the fort, a center of Hudson’s Bay Company fur trading from the 1600s to the 1800s.

6. **Plymouth Plantation**
137 Warren Avenue
P.O. Box 1620
Plymouth, MA 02362
508-746-1622

This site is a living history museum. Besides the interpretation of the Pilgrim experience, there is a Wampanoag homesite that explores the Native side of the story. Archaeology has been an important part of the research done at this site. For example, archaeology has confirmed that Wampanoag and their ancestors lived at this spot over many thousands of years before the Pilgrims arrived.

7. **Grand Village of the Natchez Indians**
400 Jefferson Davis Boulevard
Natchez, MS 39120
601-446-6502

During the early Historic period, this site was the main ceremonial center for the Natchez Indians, visited also by French explorers of the Mississippi Valley. The Natchez cultural practices recorded by these visitors as well as the archaeological

record have been used to reconstruct the general nature of Mississippian lifestyles. At this site there is an excellent museum, several excavated and reconstructed mounds, and a reconstructed Natchez house. There also is a nature trail, and the site presents a hands-on activity for children.

- 8. Fort St. Joseph National Historic Site of Canada**
Box 220
100 Saint-Louis Street
Richards Landing, ON P0R 1J0
705-246-2664

Located near Sault Ste. Marie, where the St. Mary's River connects Lake Huron and Lake Superior, this frontier outpost was a British fort and trading center between the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Both geophysical investigations and archaeology have been done here, and it is a good place to learn about Native as well as British culture on the frontier.

- 9. Presidio, Golden Gate National Recreation Area**
Building 201, Fort Mason
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-561-4323

Located in the city of San Francisco, this park has over 500 historic buildings, as well as archaeological deposits from the Ohlone, who lived in the area before the presidio was founded in 1776. The history of the presidio is interpreted in the William Penn Mott Jr. Visitor Center. Part of the original walls of the Commandant's House survives in the Officers' Club. The presidio has an active program of archaeological research, and excavations in progress can often be visited.

- 10. Whitman Mission National Historic Site**
328 Whitman Mission Road
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-522-6360

Excavations at the site of the Whitman Mission have exposed foundations of buildings that can be viewed while walking the grounds of this National Historic Site. Exhibits in the visitor center will show you aspects of the Whitmans' lives, the local Cayuse Indians, and the Oregon Trail. We recommended a visit to the website for this site listed under Chapter 13 in Section G.1.

CHAPTER 14

With the exception of the first recommendation, the places to visit listed for Chapter 14 are simply other places we think you should know about and visit if you can.

- 1. Dickson Mounds Museum, Illinois State Museum**
10956 North Dickson Mounds Road
Lewistown, IL 61542
309-547-3721

As mentioned in Chapter 14, this museum was established around a partially excavated burial mound in the late 1920s. In recent years it has been transformed into a first-class place to learn about Native people and their perspectives, the cultural past of the area, and the natural environment along the Illinois River. Plan to spend a good block of time looking at the exhibits and reflecting on the perspectives they present.

2. **The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation**
P.O. Box 1776
Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776
757-229-1000

The premier site for exploring the American colonial experience, Williamsburg is a large and impressive living history and heritage tourism destination. Archaeology has been a central part of the reconstructions done at Colonial Williamsburg, and archaeological research is an ongoing part of what is happening there. In the summer you are likely to be able to view excavations in progress, and on Tuesdays you may be able to a tour the archaeological laboratories. Besides, Williamsburg is a well-known place to have fun while learning about the past.

3. **Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center**
Route 2, Box 339AA
Spiro, OK 74959-9625
918-962-2062

This site located in eastern Oklahoma is famous because it was looted in the 1930s, and many elaborate Mississippian artifacts and trade goods from the burials there were sold and dispersed. Subsequent professional excavation has clarified the nature of this center. Many Southeastern ceremonial complex items were recovered at Spiro. Today you can visit this site, which contained 12 platform and burial mounds, and learn about these western Mississippians at the interpretive center.

4. **Newark Earthworks**
99 Cooper Avenue
Newark, OH 43055
740-344-1919 or 800-600-7178

The Newark Earthworks may be the largest set of geometric enclosures and earthworks in the world. Three portions of these earthworks are partially preserved today, including the Great Circle Earthworks, which is nearly 1200 feet (365 m) in diameter, a small segment of another rectangular enclosure known as the Wright Earthworks, and the Octagon Earthworks, which today are the location of the Moundbuilders Country Club's golf course. You can visit the first two parts of this complex, but except for special days each year, the earthworks now comprising the golf course can be seen only from a viewing platform. There is a small museum at the Great Circle Earthworks where you can see Hopewell artifacts.

- 5. Montezuma's Castle**
2800 Montezuma Castle Hwy.
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
928-567-3322

Despite its name, this is a five-story Sinagua cliff dwelling located in the Verde Valley in Arizona; the site is truly impressive, but it has no connection to the Aztecs or Montezuma. Efforts to protect this ruin began before the end of the nineteenth century. The visitors center contains exhibits about the Sinagua, and you can follow a short trail to view the ruins.

STUDENT CD SECTIONS

The first two recommendations relate directly to case studies on this CD; the other recommendations are simply places we think you might profitably visit, but did not list in the preceding section because we had restricted ourselves to five places to visit for each chapter.

- 1. Colonial Michilimackinac**
Mackinac State Historic Parks
P.O. Box 873
Mackinaw City, MI 49701
231-436-4100

This reconstruction of an eighteenth-century military outpost and fur-trading center is another living history exhibit you will want to visit, especially after reading the case study in Section D.8. Archaeological research has been going on at this location for several decades, and it informs the reconstruction and the interpretation. Reenactments are a regular feature at the site as well. This is only one of several Mackinac Parks that interpret the fascinating history of this area, and you may want to explore others while you are in the area.

- 2. Anasazi Heritage Center**
27501 Highway 184
Dolores, CO 81323
970-882-5600

This museum houses the artifacts from the Dolores Anasazi Program, which is the focus of Section D.5. It is located at the site of Escalante Pueblo, which overlooks the section of the Dolores Valley now under the waters of the McPhee Reservoir. There are good-quality exhibits concerning Ancestral Pueblo people at this museum and much information about other archaeological places to visit in the area. In addition, this center is the official starting point for visiting the Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. We included the website for the center in Section G.1 (see listing for Chapter 9).

- 3. Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site**
813 Indian Mounds Road
Southwest Cartersville, GA 30120
770-387-3747

This site, which contains six mounds, a plaza, a defensive ditch, and other remains of the town that once stood here, gives a sense of what Mississippian centers were like. A Prehistoric fish weir once was located in the river at this spot. There also is a good museum with exhibits about the area's Indian past that displays important artifacts, including two well-known male and female stone effigy figures.

4. **Pawnee Indian Village State Historic Site**
480 Pawnee Trail
Republic, KS 66964-9618
785-361-2255

This site was a Pawnee earthlodge village in the 1820s. The museum houses a partially excavated lodge, and there are remains of other lodges on the grounds. You can learn about the Pawnee and their material culture as well as take a nature hike along the site's nature trail.

5. **Royal Alberta Museum**
12845-102nd Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6
780-453-9100

This is another excellent museum with good cultural and natural history collections and interesting exhibits. The Syncrude Gallery of Aboriginal Culture treats 11,000 years of First Peoples' history in an exciting and interactive way, while natural history exhibitions help you understand the environmental diversity of Alberta. This museum has large archaeological collections including many artifacts of the fur trade era.

6. **Annadel State Park**
6201 Channel Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95409
707-539-3911

In Annadel State Park is an important obsidian quarry. Park trails pass through areas littered with obsidian flakes, remnants of material collected and traded throughout northern California.

7. **Fort Ancient State Memorial**
6123 State Route 350
Oregonia, OH 45054
513-932-4421 or 1-800-283-8904

This site has 18,000 feet (5590 m) of earthworks, most of which were constructed by Hopewell people, although there are later Fort Ancient culture remains in the vicinity as well. The museum at this site provides a particularly good review of human history in the Ohio area, but you certainly should walk through the park and follow some of the trails to see the earthworks.