

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

For this assignment, you will be creating an annotated bibliography based on books and articles that explore the theoretical foundation and methodological application of microarchaeology in general, and micro-debris analysis in particular. The sources listed below are to provide you with a starting point. You should read through these articles (found either in the library or online) and use their bibliographies to branch out your research. Your assignment is to add FOUR (4) more citations to this list, complete with annotated bibliographic entries. At least one of these four should be a book. See directions below for what constitutes an annotation (Hint: it is *not* the same as an abstract!)

References (Add 4 to this list!)

- Cessford, C. 2003. "Microartifactual Floor Patterning: The Case at Çatalhöyük," in *Assemblage, issue 7* (<http://www.assemblage.group.shef.ac.uk/issue7/cessford.html>)
- Dunnell, R. C., and J. K. Stein. 1989. Theoretical Issues in the Interpretation of Microartifacts. *Geoarchaeology* 4:31-42.
- Rosen, A. M. 1989. Ancient Town and City Sites: A View from the Microscope. *American Antiquity* 54:564-578.

What is an annotated bibliography?

An annotated bibliography is a list of citations to books, articles, and other documents. Each citation is followed by a brief annotation or descriptive/evaluative paragraph that is around 150 words in length. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited.

Annotations versus Abstracts

Abstracts are the descriptive summaries often found at the beginning of scholarly journal articles or in periodical indexes. Annotations are descriptive *and* critical; they expose the author's point of view, clarity and appropriateness of expression, and authority.

The Process

1. First, locate and record citations to books, periodicals, and documents that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic. Briefly examine and review the actual items. Then choose those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.
2. Cite the book, article, or document using the appropriate style. This can follow any anthropological or archaeological journal. The "gold standards" are the journal *Current Anthropology* and the American Anthropological Association (AAA; based on the Chicago

Manual of Style). You can also use the formats from MLA (Modern Language Association) or APA (American Psychological Association). Which ever style you choose, it is important that you remain consistent!

3. Write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article. Include one or more sentences that (a) evaluate the authority or background of the author, (b) comment on the intended audience, (c) compare or contrast this work with another you have cited, or (d) explain how this work illuminates your bibliography topic.

Examples

Current Anthropology style:

Waite, L. J., Goldschneider, F. K., & Witsberger, C. 1986. Nonfamily living and the erosion of traditional family orientations among young adults. *American Sociological Review* 51:541—554.

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women and Young Men to test their hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, moving them away from their belief in traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.

AAA style:

Waite, L. J., Goldschneider, F. K., & Witsberger, C.
1986 Nonfamily Living and the Erosion of Traditional Family Orientations among Young Adults. *American Sociological Review* 51:541—554.

The authors, researchers at the Rand Corporation and Brown University, use data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women and Young Men to test their hypothesis that nonfamily living by young adults alters their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, moving them away from their belief in traditional sex roles. They find their hypothesis strongly supported in young females, while the effects were fewer in studies of young males. Increasing the time away from parents before marrying increased individualism, self-sufficiency, and changes in attitudes about families. In contrast, an earlier study by Williams cited below shows no significant gender differences in sex role attitudes as a result of nonfamily living.