

Recognized Forms of Scholarship and Products: Biological Anthropology in the Anthropology Department at SUNY Buffalo State

We recognize and encourage scholarly work in its various forms. We recognize the swiftly transforming nature of scholarly output venues and leave open the possibility for more forms of production in the future, but we have a list of currently imaginable options below.

Articles: Peer-reviewed journal articles published regionally, nationally, and internationally in print form and/or online, single-authored, or with collaborators. Non-peer-reviewed articles are regarded as scholarly but are not as highly valued as peer-reviewed articles.

Book Chapters, Books, and Edited Volumes: Books may constitute single-authored monographs and collective volumes edited by one or more collaborators. Book chapters may be single-authored or written by collaborators. Publishing scale may be regional, national, or international, in any language, for scholarly audiences. Recognized presses include peer-reviewed academic or scholarly presses but exclude self-published works unless peer-reviewed.

Field/Research Reports: We recognize the scholarly contribution of detailed field/research reports that may contain much more detail about a research project than can be subsequently published as a journal article or may contain material of scientific importance and validity even if not otherwise deemed "significant" to the field. We also recognize the scholarship involved in invited research reports that may be written for management authorities.

Published Conference Abstracts: Peer-reviewed published conference abstracts are viewed as published scholarship in our field, though not as highly regarded as peer-reviewed journal articles.

We recognize journal articles, book chapters and books, etc. at various stages of completion (i.e., invitation, submitted, in revision, accepted, and published).

In addition to the scholarship detailed above, we recognize the following as scholarship:

Scholarly Posters and Presentations: Any poster or podium presentation at a regional, national, or international conference is recognized as scholarship even if there is not a peer-reviewed abstract.

Grant/Permit/Research Proposals: We recognize that research and writing is required for applying for grants, research permits, research/museum permissions, or other types of research proposals. These proposals or other types of applications must often explain the benefits of the research to funding bodies and government or organizations that curate research materials, and the importance of the project to anthropology and science broadly.

Book/Media Reviews: Print and/or online book or other media reviews, particularly if published in print and/or online by a journal or other publisher of academic book reviews.

Books for a Public Audience: This includes books directed at non-specialists or the general public, presented in a popular press format rather than a scholarly format (such as not including references).

Community Partnership/Applied Activities: Working relationships with the local, national, or international community, i.e. community groups, agencies, museums, zoos. This might include offering expertise as it pertains to physical anthropology (knowledge of primates for consultation, knowledge of osteology for determining forensic significance, or other applied activities).

Serving as Project Director or Co-Director of a Field School: This can include any field school related to physical anthropology, such as a primatology field school, paleoanthropology field school, forensic anthropology field school, etc.

Scholarly Work with Regard to Publication/Evaluation of Others' Materials: Aspects of editing a journal, such as manuscript selection and reviewing material on the basis of merit, as well as invited requests to referee unpublished manuscripts, grant applications, and/or reports are considered scholarly work. (Copy editing aspects of journal editing or newsletter production are considered service to the profession.)

Published Comments/Responses to Journal Articles: We recognized the background research and writing required to write a detailed comment and/or evaluation for publication as a response to a journal article. If the comment is peer-reviewed and provides additional data and/or analysis, such a contribution may be considered a peer-reviewed journal article.

Invited Lectures: Invited lectures for scholarly, public, and/or popular venues.

Public Scholarship/Journalism: Public scholarship or journalism involves public discussion of scholarly work and/or topics, such as through blogging, outside the venue of publication.

Organization of Workshops, Conference Panels and/or Conferences: These are considered scholarship whether done alone or in collaboration with others.

Attendance at Conferences/Workshops Related to Scholarly Pursuits: Attendance at conferences and/or workshops for continuing growth in scholarship. Workshops could be related to additional training in research methods, teaching methods, or other professional skills or scholarly development. This category also includes teaching and learning of undergraduate students and the general public in workshops or similar venues.

Recognized Forms of Scholarship and Products: Archaeology in the Anthropology Department at SUNY, Buffalo State

We recognize and encourage scholarly work in its various forms. We recognize the swiftly transforming nature of scholarly output venues and leave open the possibility for more forms of production in the future, but we have a list of currently imaginable options below.

Articles: peer-reviewed journal articles published regionally, nationally, and internationally in print form and/or online, single-authored or with collaborators. Non-peer-reviewed articles are regarded as scholarly but are not as highly valued as peer-reviewed articles.

Book Chapters and Books: Books may constitute single-authored monographs, collective volumes edited by one or with collaborators, exhibit catalogs, books published at different scales (regionally/nationally/internationally), in any language, for scholarly audiences and/or public ones. Recognized presses include scholarly, public and/or online presses but exclude self-published works unless peer-reviewed.

Site, Collections, and Consulting Reports: Due to the destructive nature inherent in archaeology, scholarly sites, collections, and/or consulting reports are pivotal but often undervalued contributions to the academy. This type of “gray literature,” however, is often the most detailed and descriptive account of the actual excavations and/or recovered artifacts of a site or of more detailed explorations of artifacts and, as such, form an important resource within archaeology. We recognize site, collections, and consulting reports on file at government institutions and historic sites, museums, and academic institutions, whether peer-reviewed formally or not, as the scholarly contributions that they are in this subfield.

We recognize journal articles, book chapters, books, etc., at various stages of completion (invitation, submitted, and published).

We also recognize as scholarship:

Scholarly posters and presentations: These might be given at regional, national, and/or international meetings. They may be invited or contributed posters/presentations.

Creation of Scholarly Databases/Analysis of Artifacts: It is not uncommon for archaeologists to recover thousands of artifacts in each field season. Identifying, cataloging, and analyzing artifacts is a necessary part of our work before the first presentation or article about any given group of artifacts can be given.

Exhibits: curating museum, gallery, and/or online exhibits of material culture or other aspects of archaeology.

Book Reviews: particularly those invited by journals and/or online venues.

Community Partnerships: These include close working relationships between historic sites, museums, historical societies, and/or community groups. This might include offering our

expertise in material culture and/or engaging in necessary research at these sites in various guises.

Serving as Project Director or Co-Director of an Archaeological Field School

Consulting Reports completed under confidentiality agreements: It is becoming increasingly common in the modern era for interested clients, such as Indigenous communities, to request a confidentiality agreement for consulting work conducted upon sensitive archaeological remains such as burial artifacts and/or human remains. As evidence of these projects, we expect a copy of the confidentiality agreement and a redacted executive summary of the final report.

Grant Writing Activity: whether successful or unsuccessful, submitted to an appropriate agency for the project in question.

Permit/Research Proposals: We recognize that in the state of New York, any archaeological work conducted on state land must be approved by the State Archaeologist of New York and other committee members in the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Typically, this involves creating a series of permit/research proposals (one for each field season). Each proposal entails comprehensive background research, a detailed research plan, and an explanation of how the research will benefit the state, the research site, and our students.

Scholarly work with regard to publication of others' materials: Aspects of editing a journal such as manuscript selection and reviewing material on the basis of merit, as well as invited requests to referee unpublished manuscripts, grant applications and/or reports are considered scholarly work. (Copyediting aspects of journal editing or newsletter production are considered service to the profession).

Organization of workshops, conference panels and/ or conferences: whether alone or in collaboration with others are considered to be examples of scholarship

Attendance at conferences/workshops related to scholarly pursuits, such as teaching and learning of undergraduate students and/or learning of new archaeologically related skills such as GIS software are considered to be examples of continuing growth in scholarship.

Recognized Forms of Scholarship and Products: Social-Cultural and Linguistic Anthropology in the Anthropology Department at Buffalo State University

We recognize and encourage scholarly work in its various academic, public, and creative outputs. We recognize the swiftly transforming nature of scholarly output venues and leave open the possibility for more forms of production in the future, but we have a list of currently imaginable options below.

Books: published by a press and at various stages of output (under review, under contract, in press)

Books may constitute single-authored monographs, collective volumes edited by one or a team, exhibit catalogs, books published nationally or internationally, in English or other languages, for scholarly audiences and/or public ones. Due to the rapidly transforming nature of publishing, many publications will take the form of ebooks, but these should be issued by a press.

Articles: peer-reviewed journals published regionally, nationally, and internationally in print form and online, in edited volumes, single-authored, or with a team. Non-peer-reviewed articles are not regarded as scholarly as peer-reviewed articles.

Lectures: invited lectures for scholarly or popular and community venues

Presentations: conference presentations for scholarly or popular and community venues

Exhibits: curating museum or gallery exhibits of material culture, visual material, video, audio, or other forms of creative output for scholarly and public view

Films, video, other moving visual media: whether under distribution or not, for scholarly and/or public viewing

Photography: as disseminated through some medium, exhibits, books, in online galleries as created through some recognized medium (not only a personal web site) and situated or contextualized for scholarly purpose for scholarly/public viewing

Audio work: disseminated through recordings or other venues online (such as Podcasts)

Blogging: as it involves a public forum for discussion of scholarship outside the venue of publication

Grants: either won or under consideration for purposes of future scholarly or applied work

Applied activities: such as community collective involvement activism, but generally as defined by the individual in relationship to Anthropology as broadly understood and with ample records of activities

Scholarship on other's work, i.e. published reviews: of books or other media in reference to scholarship

Referee work: work refereeing unpublished manuscripts for potential publication

Professional organizations: holding an office, participation

Conference panels: as organized by the individual under question or in collaboration with others but regarded from viewpoint of organization and/or chairing of panels (not participation solely)

Conferences: organizing in collaboration with others

Public journalism: in relation to scholarly work