



Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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President's Corner

One of the things I planned to do during my term as president was concentrate on "raising the profile" of SHA on both the national and international scene. This, of course, should not be considered a self-serving exercise, but one that fulfills the mission of the society on many levels. This task is not simply the work of the society's officers and board of directors, but is carried out by committees, coordinators, and individual members. Below I highlight some of the things that indicate to me that SHA's role on the archaeological scene is increasing, as a result of all of our efforts.

I have been fortunate this year to sit on the society's UNESCO Committee, which is chaired by President-elect Susan Henry Renaud. Renaud worked with SHA's UNESCO Representative Toni L. Carrell and other members of the committee to draft the society's position statement regarding the UNESCO Draft Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Toni traveled to Paris in April and attended UNESCO's meeting of governmental experts as SHA's "observer." Meanwhile, the SHA continues to seek official status with UNESCO. SHA input has repeatedly been sought by the U.S. State Department on issues regarding the draft UNESCO convention, and we were even asked to recommend potential "professional" members for the U.S. Delegation to the UNESCO meeting.

ACUA Chair Toni Carrell devised a plan for distributing SHA's recently published brochure on underwater archaeology. A letter jointly signed by Toni and myself accompanied the brochures, which were sent to interested parties around the world. The response was overwhelmingly

positive. Representatives of numerous organizations contacted us right away to express their gratitude for receiving the brochures and commented on the quality and usefulness of the materials we are producing. One group immediately wanted to incorporate the brochure materials in one of their publications.

The Inter-Society Relations Committee continues to work hard to establish connections between the SHA and other related organizations, and the committee sponsors sessions at relevant meetings to further awareness of historical archaeology and its contributions to other disciplines. On a related note, the Membership Committee has organized a session at the upcoming American Anthropological Association (AAA) meetings in Chicago this fall. The SHA has also signed on as a co-sponsor of an upcoming symposium on U.S. Civil War battlefields entitled "Commemoration, Conflict, and the American Landscape", to be held this fall at the University of Maryland.

The SHA should also be proud of the role it has taken in supporting the implementation of the Registry of Professional Archaeologists (the Register). Many of the key participants in the organization of the Register have also had leadership roles in SHA. I urge all of you who have yet to submit their application to the Register to do so right away (yes, I have finally submitted mine).

The SHA president is now a regular participant in meetings of the presidents of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Archaeological Institute of

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President's Corner

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America (AIA), the AAA and other groups that take place on at least an annual basis. I invited the group to meet in conjunction with our 2001 meeting in Los Angeles.

Late this spring, the society was invited to participate with the SAA and six other partners (including the National Park Service, the AIA, the Archaeological Conservancy, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management) in helping to

develop a survey to gauge public perceptions and attitudes about archaeology. All of the partners would submit potential questions to be used for a telephone questionnaire that would be administered by a professional polling firm, and would review drafts of the questionnaire as it was being developed. With board support, I committed a portion of my presidential discretionary funds to help fund the project, and as this issue goes to press, the pi-

lot interviews for the survey have taken place (SHA's "listener" on the pilot interviews was Vergil Noble). What is learned from the pilot interviews will be used to further refine the survey instrument. Preliminary results of the survey will be available within the next couple of months, and should provide important information on a variety of topics of crucial interest to all of the groups that participated. Thanks to all who provided input within the tight time frames required.

On the international scene, SHA Editor Ronald Michael continues to work with Geoff Egan of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology to ensure that the proceedings of the two joint meetings held in 1997 (one in Williamsburg, and the other in London) are published very soon.

Finally, the society's Governmental Affairs Committee continues to monitor the U.S. legislative scene to identify areas of concern for historical archaeology. Plans are in the works to establish a more timely way to contact SHA members with legislative "alerts."

These are just a few of the SHA's recent activities that are raising awareness of the society and its programs. We can no longer complain, as has been done in the past, that SHA is not invited to sit down at the bargaining table when it comes to discussing national and international archaeological issues. We are not only participating, but we are among the first who are called. I applaud each and every contribution of time and energy that has helped to bring us to this point, but maintaining our position will require continuous effort. I invite you all to participate.

Teresita Majewski

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SHA Quebec 2000

The 33rd Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in Quebec City, Canada, from **January 4-9, 2000**. The Organizing Committee wishes to inform the membership that a grand meeting will celebrate the turn of the century.

As described in previous issues of the *SHA Newsletter* (Winter 1998, Spring 1999) and on the Conference web site (www.SHA.org/meet20.htm), the theme of the **SHA Quebec 2000** conference is Waterways and Landscapes though sessions need not be limited to this subject. For information contact: William Moss, Conference Co-chair, Design et Patrimoine, Ville de Quebec, CP 700 Haute-Ville, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada G1R 4V7 [email: wmoss@riq.qc.ca;

qc.ca; fax 418691-7853; phone 418/691-6869] or Pierre Beaudet, Conference Co-chair, Heritage Resources Management, Parks Canada, 3 Passage due Chiend'Or, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada G1R 4V7 [email: pierre_beaudet@pch.gc.ca; fax 418/649-8225; phone 418/648-7723].

Workshops At Quebec Meeting

• **Continuing Education Opportunities set for the SHA 33rd Annual Conference in Quebec City:** Seven workshops are planned for Wednesday, January 5, 2000,

just prior to the beginning of the 2000 conference in Quebec City. There should be something of interest for everyone. The three full-day workshops include "Coping with Saturated Artifacts: Conservation Workshop for the Nonspecialist" (organized by the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology), "Archaeological Illustration," and "Cultural Landscapes." The four half-day workshops include "Practical Forensic Bioarchaeology for the Historical Archaeologist," "Identification and Analysis of Military Artifacts," "Introduction to the National Register of Historic Places," and "Dating Glass Tableware 1800-1940." For more information, or to sign up for one or more of the workshops, access the SHA web site at <http://www.SHA.org> or use the form included in your meeting preregistration packet. Act quickly before all of the spaces are filled! Check out the new, lower prices for student members of the SHA.

SHA Student Paper Prize

• **Student Paper Prize Submission Deadline Approaching:** Students should keep in mind that the SHA Student Paper Prize will be awarded for the first time at the Quebec 2000 meeting. The prize will be awarded to a student whose written version of a single-authored conference paper is judged superior in the areas of originality, research merit, clarity of presentation, and professionalism. The paper must also be of potential interest to an international audience. The winning author will receive free registration for the annual meeting and a ticket to the banquet, a one-year student membership, and a letter of recognition from the president. The author will be encouraged to submit his or her paper to be reviewed for possible publication in *Historical Archaeology*. The submitter must be a student member of SHA, and the paper must be presented at the 2000 conference. Three copies of the complete paper must be prepared according to current *Historical Archaeology* style guidelines (see the SHA web site) and be submitted by November 1, 1999, to Teresita Majewski, 1999 chair of the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee, at Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865 USA. If you have questions, contact Majewski at 520/721-4309 or at terrym@theriver.com.

Images Of The Past

Historical Archaeology Also Has A History In Europe

1984 One of the earliest urban Post-Medieval excavations in Northern Ireland. Nicholas Brannon, as Senior Inspector of Historic Monuments, excavating on the northern arch of the Belfast city defenses. Earthwork bank and ditch built in the mid-17th century but brickwork is a later foundation. Church of Ireland St. Anne's Cathedral in the background. Today Brannon serves Northern Ireland as the Director of Built Heritage under its Environment and Heritage Service.



Inside The SHA: Review's Editor

It can often make for a difficult transition anytime one takes over a position from another who has held it with distinction for many years. Imagine my initial feelings of trepidation, then, when SHA Editor Ronn Michael suggested two years ago that I fill in behind Rick Sprague, who was retiring after 20 years of editing the Reviews section for *Historical Archaeology*. Nevertheless, I took the plunge, and to my relief Rick made the transition easy. Even so, I was hardly prepared for the complex and time-consuming demands of my new journal assignment.

I became your review's editor at about the same time major publishers seemed to discover a market for historical and underwater archaeology. Not long ago we could consider ourselves fortunate to see a dozen new titles a year in our discipline, with the balance of our journal reviews concerning books on general archaeological method, regional history, and other ancillary subjects. Today, however, I receive some 40-50 books a year directly related to historical archaeology and many more that are potentially of interest to SHA members. In addition, I occasionally acquire CD-ROMs, videotapes, films, analytical or data inventory software, and various other media to consider for review. Those titles I add to a running list submitted quarterly to the newsletter as my Current Publications column.

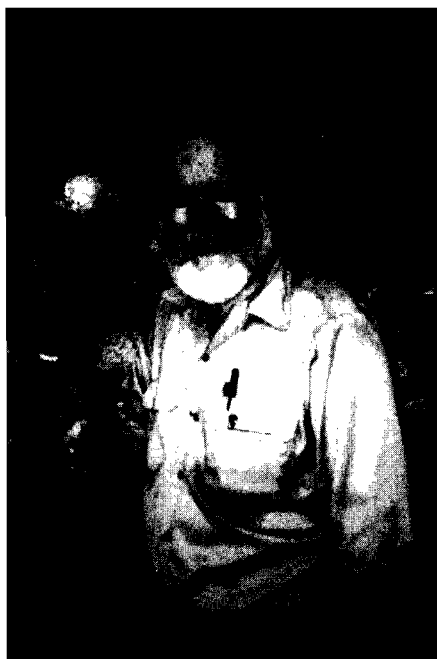
Indeed, it is a rare week when the postal carrier fails to deliver one or two new books to my office, and at times I have received as many as five in a single day. Much of the material is sent unsolicited, and for that reason a good deal of it is not germane to our journal's mission; marketing representatives seem to combine the words "historical" and "archaeology" and assume that we are interested in the classical sites of Egypt and the Mediterranean. I also receive the occasional book on North American or European prehistory that I do not assign. Those books I offer to local libraries as donations from the society.

Of course, I do not rely solely on the publishers to send me new titles from their standard mailing lists. Rather, I find many new books for review by examining the various catalogues I receive and by making systematic searches of the exhibit halls at conferences. Many colleagues are also kind enough to send me information about new works that they have encountered.

The review process begins when I make initial inquiries leading to assignment of

the publication, which can at times be a difficult task. Since 1997, I have sought out potential reviewers at each annual SHA conference and by posting occasional solicitations on the HISTARCH list server. Indeed, the Internet has allowed me to cast a wide net in my quest to identify potential reviewers. This new development has helped me to bolster international participation in the journal while gaining valuable new perspectives on published works. I also am able to learn of books published by non-U.S. presses through those same international contacts.

As I work my way through the new publications that crowd my shelves, I make frequent reference to the database of about 200 colleagues I have assembled over the past two years. In my attempt to



match expertise with subject matter, I consider regional, temporal, and topical interests. I also take into account one's demonstrated authority in the field and try to achieve a reasonable mix of senior and junior scholars when making review assignments. Occasionally, if I am having difficulty with an assignment, I will ask the book's author to recommend a few persons knowledgeable in the subject matter. Another important consideration is one's track record in review preparation. Again, I try to maintain a balance between those who have proven themselves capable as reviewers in the past and others who are

eager to try their hands for the first time, making a conscious effort to spread assignments around sufficiently to ensure that opportunities to review books for the journal are equitable.

With a few prospects in mind, I contact likely candidates for each assignment. I will allow up to three months for return of a 1,000-word review, but the due date will vary depending upon the length and complexity of a particular publication. Once I identify a willing party, I write a transmittal letter, prepare a copyright release form, and package the book for mailing. I generally mail out 3-5 books every week, so that there is a near-constant flow of reviews returning to me throughout the year. Mass mailings also reduce the number of trips I must make to the post office (thanks to the Unabomber, U.S. postal regulations now require personal contact at the counter when mailing packages exceeding 16 oz). Then, as each is returned, I edit the electronic document on screen and continuously compile a set of completed reviews—establishing consistency of format among the varied contributions. Accordingly, I am usually able to submit my section for the journal within a week of receiving the call for new copy from Ronn Michael. I now typically have 25-30 reviews ready for each journal issue that takes them (lately only two per year, owing to the publication of thematic issues). Unfortunately, we are now fast approaching capacity levels that may place further limits on the length of reviews and the variety of publications examined in our journal pages.

As you might well imagine, this editorial position can be a source of occasional frustration, as I struggle to extricate long-overdue reviews from our colleagues. Those annoying difficulties, however, pale in comparison with the many stimulating rewards that derive from my position. Not only has it enabled me to keep abreast of the most current literature in our field and facilitate the presentation of scholarly opinions on those works to our readership, it also has allowed me the great privilege of working with scores of old and new friends around the world. Therefore, I hope to continue serving the society in this capacity for some years to come (but not for 20 years, Rick; your impressive record of service is secure).

Vergil E. Noble

SHA Public Education And Information Committee

Reported by
James G. Gibb

The Archeological Society of Maryland republished *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland: Examples from The Lost Towns Project* (Gibb 1999). Readers might remember my discussing this public outreach and education publication in the Fall 1998 issue of the SHA Newsletter. The Archeological Society of Maryland offers the slightly revised publication at the following rates: Single copies: \$7.95 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling; Maryland

residents add 5% sales tax. Forty-percent discount for five or more copies. All profits support the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. Send order with payments or purchase order to: ASM, Inc., c/o Nancy Geasey, 4302 Crow Rock Road, Myersville, MD 21773-8826. Questions? ngeasey@kis.net. Also, view the ASM Website: <http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/asm/publ.htm>.

The Lost Towns Project does not limit its outreach and education efforts to publication and school group programs, as Lisa Plumley demonstrates in this column

(see below). The project offers a wide variety of educational experiences and uses different strategies to reach different audiences. Lisa's essay describes programs that she has developed to promote continuing education among the project's volunteers and to promote public participation in archaeology. You will find that her workshop strategy can be adopted by any archaeology project for the mutual benefit of staff and volunteers. The program Lisa describes continues as of this writing (August 1999), with the biweekly workshops scheduled through January 2000.

Adult Education And Outreach

Lisa E. Plumley

Visitors to archaeological sites ask a variety of questions ranging from the predictable to the obscure. The observant archaeologist, however, can learn about their visitors from these questions. When I started paying attention, I noticed a pattern: the most thought provoking, knowledgeable questions came from the children, not from the adults as one might expect. The reason for this is clear: the children receive clear definitions of archaeology and are taught archaeological method through educational programs. The adults watch television, witnessing the opening of tombs in expectation of treasure under the sand and in the buckets carried by linen-wrapped Egyptians.

Often when archaeology organizations develop public education activities, the assumption is made that the programs should be for children. Archaeology programs use "dig days" and week-long camps to teach *children* that archaeology is not digging for gold or dinosaurs. But what are we teaching adults? How do adults interpret archaeology based on what they see on television and read in the newspapers? If there are no means for discounting stereotypes among adults, as there are for children, how can we ever expect to triumph over "pothunters" and the Indiana Jones cliché?

Adult volunteers at *The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project* in Annapolis, Maryland know how to speak their minds. Adept at screening plowzone and washing, labeling, and sorting artifacts, they asserted that they were growing tired of these activities. Working with a few volunteers at the screens, however, I began

to realize the root of the problem. Yes, the men and women screened, scoured, and pasted with vigor, and they enjoyed the convivial atmosphere in which they worked. They did not know, however, what they held in their hands, nor did they understand the significance of these objects to the project. When I started to ask seemingly simple questions—is the ceramic they just put in the bag stoneware, earthenware, or porcelain—they could not answer. No wonder these folks were getting bored; screening and washing became meaningless rituals. Giving meaning to their diligence became my new goal.

With an objective in sight, I surveyed our staff of 13—a lucky number in this case, I hope—for ideas and suggestions. I compiled a list of the staff's interests and projects and created a calendar of two "workshops" each month, held during the day, until the end of the year. These workshops, intended for adults, include subjects ranging from "An Introduction to Historic Ceramics" and "Historical Document Research" to "Archaeological Preservation Laws" and "Writing Historical Narratives Using Documents." A variety of subjects seem to appeal to a large number of people from various backgrounds and interests.

With only three workshops under our belts, the turn out and the feedback have encouraged me for future talks. Approximately 20 people attended project director Al Luckenbach's workshop, "Seventeenth Century Diagnostics." Another 20 attended my "Introduction to Historic Ceramics," while 14 turned out for Jane Cox's "Archaeological Preservation Law."

Each participant received a recommended reading list based on the work-

shop topic. I will compile the lists at the end of the year for a much-needed volunteer handout. The first workshop consisted of a 45-minute slide presentation and 15 minutes of artifact handling; the second consisted of nearly two hours of artifact examination, sorting, and identifying. Jane discussed archaeological preservation law with the aid of an LCD projector and text slides, followed with a 'test' that asked participants to identify the law or laws that came into play in each of three hypothetical, and not so hypothetical, situations. The presentation lasted about an hour. At the close of the talks, attendees stated how much they learned, appreciated the instruction, and were looking forward to the next sessions (gulp!). We can only hope future presentations will go as well and with as much enthusiasm.

The staff will "upgrade" its main summer public outreach activity along similar lines. Titled "Saturday Dig Days," a herd of excited families and individuals come to London Town Park, the location of a colonial tobacco port established in 1684. From 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. one Saturday each month from April to October, this large group screens plowzone for artifacts under the close supervision of staff and experienced volunteers. In the past, participants toured the site with a member of the staff and then screened soil for the remainder of their stay. This summer, we offered workshops in the field, similar to the biweekly workshops in the laboratory. Much shorter and more hands-on, the "mini-workshops" discuss site reporting, artifact identification, and archival re-

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Urban Archaeology Forum

Reported by
Terry H. Klein

After a long hiatus, the Urban Archaeology Forum is back, and we have some news that will be of interest to many. First, Meta Janowitz of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. has organized a session at the annual meeting in Quebec City, that will present a 20-year retrospective on the urban archaeology of New York City. The first major urban archaeological project in the City, the seventeenth-century Stadt Huys (City Hall), site started in the fall of 1979. Since that time, there have been many excavations in New York, some encompassing entire blocks, others involving isolated sites in the City's outer boroughs. The changing field, analytical methods, and research efforts of archaeologists working in New York City reflect, and often served as the foundation for, the changes that have occurred within the practice of urban archaeology across the United States. The presenters at this session will include Joel Grossman, Nan Rothschild, Joan Geismar, Meta Janowitz, Diana Wall, and Diane Dallal.

In contrast to New York City, there have been relatively few urban archaeological

investigations of Southern cities during the past 20 years. This has changed dramatically within the last few years. Amy Young of the University of Southern Mississippi organized a symposium at the 1996 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference that reported on the increasing number of urban archaeological projects in Southern cities. The papers presented at this session will soon be included in a volume edited by Amy, and published by the University of Alabama Press next year. The title of the volume will be *Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes*. The cities that will be examined in this volume include Charleston, South Carolina; New Orleans; Mobile and Birmingham, Alabama; Covington, Kentucky; Knoxville and other cities in Tennessee; and Augusta, Georgia, in addition to the no longer extant communities of Jamestown, Virginia, and Cahawba, Alabama. Topics to be covered include changes in urban settlement from the colonial through the antebellum period, the character of Southern urbanism, the economic functions of cities in the South and their connections to Northern cities, the urban African-American and Creole experience, changes in the southern urban landscape, and the changing

attitudes of Southerners living in these urban settings. This volume will be an important contribution to the field of urban archaeology, and to historical archaeology in general. The volume will examine what makes a Southern city "Southern", and how archaeological evidence can serve as a tool to examine the history of Southern urban society.

Adult Education

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search. This is an effort to take the archaeological experience one step beyond "sifting dirt" and establish some meaning for artifacts and soil.

The workshops were developed to involve our adult volunteers in the next step: archaeological interpretation. We hope that, with the increased knowledge of artifacts, history, method, and theory, their experiences with the project will be more fulfilling. Perhaps this enthusiasm will penetrate and dissipate stereotypes and clichés, and public archaeology will develop along exciting new dimensions.

Past Conference

• **18th International Congress for Caribbean Archaeology**, held at St. George's University, Grenada, West Indies, July 11-17, 1999. The following 17 papers of interest to historical archaeologists were presented in the sessions devoted to African-Caribbean Archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, and General Historical Archaeology:

E. Kofi Agorsah—The State of Maaron Archaeological Research in the Caribbean and the Americas.

E. Kofi Agorsah, Warren Perry, and Michael Blakey—Archaeology, Bioanthropology and African identity in the African Diaspora.

Archibald Chauharjasingh—Archaeological research in Trinidad and Tobago.

Catherine Christensen—Digging for Sugar: Betty's Hope, Antigua.

Patricia Elie—Survival and Change in a Caribbean Indigenous Com-

munity: The Santa Rosa Caribs of Trinidad.

Dorrick Gray and Selvenious Walters—Archaeology and CRM in Jamaica: The NCHIP and the dynamics of what to preserve.

Marc Guillame—Prospections archéologiques sous-marines en Martinique.

Edward Harris—Early Fortifications of Bermuda, 1612-1622.

Jay Haviser—An Ethno-Archaeological study of wood and other organic materials used by African-Curaçao peoples during the post-Emancipation period.

Jay Haviser, M. Rakieb Khudadux, and Els Langenfeld—History, Archaeology and Physical Anthropology of Dutch Protestant skeletal remains from the "De Tempel" site, Curaçao.

L. Daniel Mouer and Frederick Smith—Revisiting Mapps Cave: Amerindian and probable Slave occupations of a sinkhole and cavern, St. Philip Parish, Barbados.

Desmond Nicholson—Scratch and Tell: Sailors' graffiti from Nelson's Dockyard, Antigua.

Raymond D. Pasquariello—"Ain't no duppies around here": An archaeological perspective on death and ideology in Barbados during the era of slavery.

Judith Patterson and Walter Klippel—African Slave Subsistence: The fauna remains from Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts.

Paola Schiappacasse—A Nineteenth-century quarantine facility in Puerto Rico.

Lesley Suttty—Legal aspects and destruction of cultural properties in the Caribbean.

Tamara Varney and Desmond Nicholson—Digging the "Grave of the Englishman": A report on excavations at a former British Navy Hospital cemetery, English Harbour, Antigua.

[Submitted by David R. Watters]

Future Conferences

• October 22-24, 1999: CNEHA '99

Plans are being finalized for what promises to be a very rewarding 1999 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) conference. Mark your calendar for October 22-24 when Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's College of Maryland, and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum will host CNEHA '99 in St. Mary's City, Maryland. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA), founded in 1967, is a non-profit organization dedicated to archaeological scholarship in the American Northeast, including the Canadian provinces and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. Its purpose is to encourage and advance the collection, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge derived from the practice of archaeology on historic sites. CNEHA is concerned with the entire historic time period from the beginnings of European exploration in the New World to the recent past. CNEHA meets annually in October at venues throughout the Northeast.

St. Mary's City was the first capital of Maryland, established in 1634. The city was essentially abandoned after the capital was moved to Annapolis in 1695 and has been studied archaeologically since the 1930s. In 1968, the Historic St. Mary's City Commission was established to preserve and research the site to interpret it to the public. St. Mary's City is also the home of St. Mary's College of Maryland, established in 1840. The setting is rural and unspoiled along the banks of the St. Mary's River. There are no commercial shops and the nearest fast food is 15 minutes away. We will be providing a box lunch service for conference attendees.

Conference Schedule

Friday will feature a variety of workshops and tours. A special workshop on architectural artifacts will be offered at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The presenter will be Orlando Ridout V, Chief

of the Office of Research, Survey and Registration of the Maryland Historical Trust. Mr. Ridout is extremely knowledgeable of historical architecture and serves as a consultant to diverse organizations including Mount Vernon and Colonial Williamsburg. A second material culture workshop will be held at the Archaeology Laboratory of Historic St. Mary's City focusing on 17th-century ceramics. Henry Miller and Silas Hurry will lead this hands-on workshop utilizing the archaeological collections of Historic St. Mary's City.

Tours being offered include a day-long field trip by bus up the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay with stops at Mount Calvert, a 17th-century county seat, Londontown, an 18th century port town, and finally, Annapolis. While in Annapolis, a tour and discussion of the Paca Gardens is scheduled. A second tour will focus on the architecture of St. Mary's County and will include many of the premier historic homes. This tour will be led by Kirk Ranzetta who serves as the architectural history specialist for St. Mary's County. The final scheduled tour is a walking tour of the St. Mary's City Townlands with Henry Miller. He will discuss the development of the town, its demise and subsequent use, and our plans for interpreting this archaeological landscape. All of these tours and workshops will require pre-registration.

Friday will conclude with a free reception and tour of the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. This brand new archaeological research, conservation, and curation facility has state of the art systems and equipment to preserve Maryland's archaeological heritage. The evening reception is being sponsored by the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Saturday begins the Conference in earnest with all of the papers presented on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland. Concurrent sessions will be scheduled in the newly renovated Social Science building, Kent Hall, and an adjacent auditorium, St. Mary's Hall. A book room and refreshment center will be set up in Kent Hall. Paper sessions will continue in the afternoon followed by a reception in Farthings, a recreated 17th-century ordinary, and finally the CNEHA banquet featuring a Southern Maryland Church dinner with 17th century entertainment.

Sunday begins with the annual business meeting which is followed by additional paper sessions. Current plans call for a special free Sunday afternoon post-conference public symposium featuring invited speakers in history and archaeology discussing the role of the Calvert family in North American colonization with a special focus on Newfoundland and Maryland. This special public session is contingent on the receipt of a grant to help support travel by the speakers.

The conference hotel will be the Holiday Inn in Solomon's Island. Solomon's Island is a beautiful seaside village with strong maritime roots. Numerous shops and restaurants are within easy walking distance of the hotel. Also with walking distance is the Calvert Marine Museum with extensive exhibits and children's activities. A special reduced admission fee has been arranged with the Museum for CNEHA attendees and their families. We have also arranged free admission to Historic St. Mary's City for all conference participants and their families. The hotel rate is \$89.00 per room as a flat rate regardless of the number in the room. An additional 5% tax will be added to the room rate.

The greatest challenge with this conference will be the distance from the conference hotel and the various venues. Public transportation is virtually non-existent in Southern Maryland. Bus transportation will be provided from the hotel to the Friday night reception at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory at Patterson Park. Some van service will be provided from the hotel to St. Mary's City on both Saturday and Sunday. St. Mary's City is about 20 minutes by car from the conference hotel. We will be asking in our registration packages concerning your transportation needs and the number of family members for museum admission.

Join us in Southern Maryland for a most pleasant and rewarding CNEHA conference in the Land of Pleasant Living. For more information and to receive a conference registration package, please call 301-862-0974, or via email: sdhurry@osprey.smcm.edu, or by post: CNEHA '99, Research Department, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City, MD 20686. The conference material will also be posted on the CNEHA web site at <http://www.smcm.edu/cneha>.

• **November 12, 1999:**
*Commemoration, Conflict and
the American Landscape*

A symposium will be held at the University of Maryland, University College. This symposium will explore the complex nature of the meanings, uses, and treatments of battlefield and military landscape. Speakers will include scholars and managers who are involved in the caring of and the policy making for battlefield landscapes. For more information, consult our web page at www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/arch/conference.htm; phone 301/405-1418 or email gbrown@anth.umd.edu.

• **December 14-16, 1999:**
*Theoretical Archaeology Group
Annual Conference, Cardiff.*

The session organizers invite contributions on themes relating to the interpretation and structure of ritual space. Over the past few decades an increasing body of work has focused on the nature of ritual sites in the archaeological record, and the session proposes to explore the above aspects within a broad chronological and geographical context. The following specific themes will be pursued:

- Session Abstract: The Interpretation and Structure of Ritual Space.
- Session Organizers: Alexander Smith and Alison Brookes, University of Wales College, Newport.
- How did the differentiation of ritual space reflect culturally specific cosmological concepts, and was it therefore used to communicate or reinforce information?
- Is there a correlation between the differentiation of sacred and profane space and the concepts able to be detected in the archaeological record? Level of affinity between religious and secular life? For example, is the concept of the boundary in sacred space more firmly emphasized in those cultures where religious and secular spheres were more disparate?
- Are the criteria that have been used in the archaeological interpretation of ritual space satisfactory? For instance, do they take into account the fact that there is often no distinction between ritual and secular space, or the fact that

inherent cosmological principles can sometimes significantly affect the spatial organization of the domestic built environment?

- What issues and difficulties are raised by defining ritual space? Indigenous populations all over the world are concerned by threats and intrusions into sacred sites. A site that is sacred or holds special significance to one person or group may not be recognized by another and can cause controversy over ownership and protection of the site.
- Death evokes a variety of responses from the living and is associated with complicated ritual behavior. Is this demonstrated

through the use of space on mortuary or burial sites?

Papers relating to any aspects of the above themes will be welcomed. Please send any abstracts to: SCARAB Research Centre, University of Wales College, Newport, Caerleon Campus, PO Box 179, Newport, NP6 1YG. Email a.t.smith@newport.ac.uk or alison.brookes@newport.ac.uk.

• **March 17-18, 2000: The 18th Annual
Symposium on Ohio Valley
Urban and Historical Archaeology**

The symposium will be held on March 17-18, 2000, at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky. Contact Kit W. Wesler, Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, P.O. Box 15, Wickliffe KY 42087. 270/335-3681. Email: kit.wesler@murraystate.edu

Current Publications

Reported by
Vergil E. Noble

The following publications were received for journal review during the previous quarter. Publishers and authors are encouraged to send new titles of potential interest to Vergil E. Noble, SHA Reviews Editor, Midwest Archeological Center, National Park Service, Federal Building, Room 474, Lincoln, NE 68508. Please be sure to include price and ordering information.

Allen, Rebecca

1999—*Native Americans at Mission Santa Cruz, 1791-1834: Interpreting the Archaeological Record*. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, *Perspectives in California Archaeology*, Vol. 5, Los Angeles. vii + 119 pp., 29 figs., 24 tables. Order: 1-800-306-1941 or http://www.upenn.edu/museum_pubs/Museum_Pubs.html; \$25.00 paper.

Arnold, J. Barto, III, Jennifer L. Goloboy, Andrew W. Hall, Rebecca A. Hall, and J. Dale Shively

1998—*Texas' Liberty Ships: From World War II Working-class Heroes to Artificial Reefs*. Texas Parks and Wildlife, *Bulletin No. 99-1*, Austin. vii + 136 pp., 63 figs., 3 tables. Order: Texas Parks and Wildlife, Coastal Fisheries Division, Artificial Reef Program, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, TX 78744; no price given, paper.

Banks, Fay

1997—*Wine Drinking in Oxford, 1640-1850: A Story Revealed by Tavern, Inn, College and*

Other Bottles. BAR British Series 257, Archaeopress, Oxford, England. iii + 211 pp., 117 figs., 6 tables. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K., or www.warchaeopress.demon.co.uk; £35.00.

Bense, Judith A., editor

1999—*Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xviii + 294 pp., 37 figs., 24 tables, 4 apps. Order: 800-226-3822 or <http://www.upf.com>; \$49.95.

Boyd, Mark F., Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin

1999—*Here They Once Stood: The Tragic End of the Apalachee Missions*. Reprint of 1951 edition. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xiv + 189 pp., 5 figs., 12 pls., 1 app. Order: 800-226-3822 or <http://www.upf.com>; \$29.95 paper.

Capelotti, P. J.

1999—*By Airship to the North Pole: An Archaeology of Human Exploration*. Rutgers University Press, Piscataway, NJ. xxi + 209 pp., 31 figs. Order: 800-466-9323 or <http://rutgerspress.rutgers.edu>; \$26.00.

Dobres, Marcia-Anne, and Christopher R. Hoffman, editors

1999—*The Social Dynamics of Technology: Practice, Politics, and World Views*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. xvi + 240 pp., 26 figs., 1 table. Order: 800-782-4612; \$45.00.

Foster, William C., editor

1998—*The La Salle Expedition to Texas: The Journal of Henri Joutel, 1684-1687*. Texas State Historical Association, Austin. x + 350 pp., 22 figs. Order: TCHS, 2.306 Sid Richardson

Hall, University Station, Austin, TX 78712 or
1-800-687-8132; \$39.95.

Funari, Pedro Paulo A., editor

1998—*Cultura Material e Arqueologia Histórica. Coleção Ideias 1*. Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas Brazil. 317 pp., 73 figs. Order: Setor de Publicações, IFCH/UNICAMP, C. Postal 6110, Campinas, SP 13081-970, Brazil; R\$ 8,00 (\$10.00 US) paper.

Goodwin, Lorinda B. R.

1999—*An Archaeology of Manner: The Polite World of the Merchant Elite of Colonial Massachusetts*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xx + 223 pp., 25 figs. Order: KA/PP, 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, phone 781-871-6600, or <http://www.plenum.com>; \$75.00.

Heath, Barbara J.

1999—*Hidden Lives: The Archaeology of Slave Life at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville. x + 81 pp., 39 figs. Order: University Press of Virginia, PO Box 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, VA 22903-0608; \$12.50 paper.

Himmel, Kelly F.

1999—*The Conquest of the Karankawas and the Tonkawas, 1821-1859*. Texas A&M University,

College Station. xvii + 192 pp. Order: 800-826-8911; \$32.95.

Kardulias, P. Nick

1999—*World-Systems Theory in Practice: Leadership, Production, and Exchange*. Rowman & Littlefield Pubs., Lanham, MD. xix + 326 pp., 18 figs., 13 tables. Order: 800-462-6420; \$55.00, \$26.95 paper.

Karskens, Grace

1999—*Inside the Rocks: The Archaeology of a Neighbourhood*. Hale & Iremonger, Alexandria, NSW, Australia. 240 pp., ca. 125 figs. Order: Hale & Iremonger Pty, 19-21 Eve St. Erskineville NSW, phone 61 2 9565 1955 or <haleire@ozemail.com.au>; \$34.95 (AUS) paper.

Leone, Mark P., and Parker B. Potter, Jr., editors

1999—*Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Pubs., New York, NY. xiv + 248 pp., 6 tables. Order: KA/PP, 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, phone 781-871-6600 or <http://www.plenum.com>; \$85.00, \$37.50 paper.

McGrail, Seán

1997—*Studies in Maritime Archaeology*. BAR British Series 256, John and Erica Hedges, Oxford, England. 374 pp., 172 figs., 40 tables. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K.; £53.00.

McNiven, Ian J., Lynette Russell, and Kay Schaffer, editors

1999—*Constructions of Colonialism: Perspectives on Eliza Fraser's Shipwreck*. Cassell & Continuum, New York, NY. xvi + 192 pp., 11 figs. Order: 212-953-5858 or <http://www.continuum-books.com>; \$24.95 paper.

Mullins, Paul R.

1999—*Race and Affluence: An Archaeology of African American and Consumer Culture*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Pubs., New York, NY. xi + 217 pp., 18 figs. Order: 781-871-6600 or <http://www.plenum.com>; \$59.95.

Pattison, Paul, editor

1998—*There by Design: Field Archaeology in Parks and Gardens*. BAR British Series 267, Archaeopress, Oxford, England. viii + 82 pp., 44 figs. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K., or <www.archaeopress.demon.co.uk>; £24.00.

Penna, Maria-Teresa

1999—*L'archéologie historique aux États-Unis. Ministère de l'Éducation nationale de la Recherche et de la Technologie, Comité des travaux historiques et scientifiques (CTHS), Format 32*. Paris. 442 pp., 24 figs. Order: Éditions du CTHS, 1 rue Descartes 75321 Paris cedex 05 or <ventes.cths@mesr.fr>; 90 F (13.72).

Schaefer, Richard G.

1998—*A Typology of Seventeenth-Century Dutch Ceramics and its Implications for American Historical Archaeology*. BAR International Series

702, John and Erica Hedges, Oxford, England. vi + 159 pp., 44 figs. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K.; £35.00.

Starbuck, David R.

1999—*The Great Warpath: British Military Sites from Albany to Crown Point*. University Press of New England, Hanover, NH. xv + 205 pp., 50 figs. Order: 23 South Main St., Hanover, NH 03755-2048; \$22.95 paper.

Tarlow, Sarah, and Susie West, editors

1999—*The Familiar Past? Archaeologies of Later Historical Britain*. Routledge, New York, NY. xiv + 294 pp., 77 figs., 3 tables. Order: 800-634-7064 or <http://www.routledge-ny.com>; \$100.00 (\$150.00 CND), \$32.99 (\$44.99 CND) paper.

Tomlan, Michael A., editor

1998—*Preservation: Of What, For Whom? A Critical Look at Historical Significance*. National Council for Preservation Education, Ithaca, NY. ii + 234 pp., 87 figs. Order: National Council for Preservation Education, PO Box 291, Ithaca, NY 14851; \$29.00 paper, plus 8% sales tax (NY residents).

Weiseman, Brent Richards

1999—*Florida's Seminole and Miccosukee Indians*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. x + 170 pp., 61 figs. Order: 800-226-3822 or <http://www.upf.com>; \$39.95.

Werz, Bruno E. J. S.

1999—*Diving up the Human Past: Perspectives on Maritime Archaeology, with Specific Reference to Developments in South Africa until 1996*. BAR International Series 749, John and Erica Hedges, Oxford, England. xvi + 214 pp., 14 figs., 10 tables, 15 apps. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K.; £40.00.

Wickman, Patricia Riles

1999—*The Tree that Bends: Discourse, Power, and the Survival of the Maskoki People*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. xviii + 296 pp., 6 figs., 2 maps, 2 tables. Order: 800-621-8476 or <http://www.uapress.ua.edu>; \$29.95 paper.

White, Nancy Marie, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Rochelle A. Marrinan, editors

1999—*Grit-Tempered: Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeastern United States*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xviii + 392 pps., 80 figs. Order: 800-226-3822 or <http://www.upf.com>; \$49.95.

Williamson, Tom

1998—*The Archaeology of the Landscape Park: Garden Design in Norfolk, England, c. 1680-1840*. BAR British Series 268, Archaeopress, Oxford, England. iii + 330 pp., 81 figs., 52 pls. Order: Hadrian Books, 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP, England, U.K., or <www.archaeopress.demon.co.uk>; £36.00.

Underwater Archaeology—1998

Edited by Lawrence Babits, Catherine Fach, and Ryan Harris

A Selection of Maritime History & Nautical Archaeology Papers from the 1998 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Atlanta Georgia, USA

**\$25.00 plus shipping and handling
Please use order form on inside back cover**

Other underwater archaeology titles from the SHA:

Underwater Proceedings from the SHA Conference

1994 - [Vancouver] edited by Robyn P. Woodward and Charles D. Moore (1994). \$17.50.

1995 - [Washington] edited by Paul Forsythe Johnston (1995). \$20.00

Underwater Archaeology

1997 - Edited by Denise C. Lakey. \$25.00.

1996 - Edited by Stephen R. James and Camille Stanley (1996). \$20.00.

Announcements

• **Call for Papers:** The Military and Naval History Journal is soliciting contributions from all persons interested in writing 15-30 pages, including endnotes, on any topic pertaining to the field of military and/or naval history.

The Military and Naval History Journal sponsors a conference each April in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The papers presented at the conference are published in the April issue. For those persons not wishing to participate in the conference but still wishing to publish in the journal, contributions on any topic in military history are welcome for the July issue. Deadline for the April 2000 issue is 1 November 1999. Deadline for the July 2000 is 1 April 2000.

Additional details are available from the editor: Victoria Erhart, Editor, Military and Naval History Journal, P.O. Box 2666, Washington Grove, Maryland 20880-0266; email 21erhart@cua.edu.

• **SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and National Science Foundation (NSF) Scholarships (Call for Applications and Nominations):** The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is pleased to announce the SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and National Science Foundation (NSF) Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians for the year 2000. Together, these scholarship programs will provide four awards of \$3000 each to support training in archaeological methods, including fieldwork, analytical techniques, and curation. These scholarships are intended for current students—high school seniors, college undergraduates, and graduate students—and personnel of Tribal or other Native cultural preservation programs. Native Americans and Pacific Islanders from the U.S., including U.S. Trust Territories, and Indigenous peoples from Canada are eligible for these scholarships. Individuals may apply for these scholarships themselves, or they may be nominated by a current professor, high school teacher, or cultural preservation program supervisor. The SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship is named in honor of the first president of the SAA, who served from 1935 to 1936. Parker was of Seneca ancestry through his father's family, and he spent his youth on the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York. The NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians are made possible by a grant

from the National Science Foundation to the SAA. Application or nomination materials for these scholarships must be postmarked no later than February 15, 2000. To learn more about the application or nomination procedures, please contact the Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557, telephone 202/789-8200, fax 202/789-0284, email info@saa.org.

• **2000-2001 Scholars in Residence Program:** The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission invites applications for its 2000-2001 Scholars in Residence Program. The Scholars in Residence program provides support for full-time research and study in the manuscript and artifact collections at any Commission facility, including the State Archives, The State Museum, and 26 historic sites and museums around the Commonwealth. The Collaborative Residence Program will fund original research that relates to the interpretive mission of PHMC sites and museums and advances a specific programmatic goal of the host site or museum. Proposals for a Collaborative Residency are to be filed jointly by the interested scholar and host institution. Both programs are open to all who are conducting research on Pennsylvania history, including academic scholars, public sector history professionals, independent scholars, graduate students, educators, writers, filmmakers, and others. Residencies are available for four to twelve weeks between May 1, 2000, and April 30, 2001, at the rate of \$1,200 per month. Deadline for application is January 17, 2000. For further information and application materials, contact: Division of History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17109; 717/787-3034; lshopes@phmc.state.pa.us; or at the PHMC web site at www.phmc.state.pa.us.

• **National Park Service's Applied Archeology Center Closed:** The National Park Service's Applied Archeology Center in Silver Spring, Maryland closed on June 20. As a result of our searching efforts within the agency, archeological programs conducted by the center now will be performed by private contractors. The center's files, furniture, equipment, and collections have been transferred to parks and regional repositories. The majority of the staff have left government employment.

The center's origins date back to 1976 when a small group of archeologists was assembled along with other professionals and tradesmen to form the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Restoration Group in the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes. Under the overall supervision of Richard Huber, the group built upon the National Park Service's heritage of integrating basic archeological, architectural, historical, and structural research into the process of rehabilitating and restoring historic structures. In subsequent years, the archeology component expanded its area of operations to include parks within the national capital, mid-Atlantic, and northeast regions.

Under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Comer, the center staff provided services to nearly 100 parks, as well as assisted other federal agencies such as the National Security Agency, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the White House. In addition to the late 1970s restoration of the C&O Canal, notable restoration projects included work at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Ellis Island Emigration Station in New York, the White House in Washington, D.C., Skyline Drive in Virginia, and Ft. McHenry in Baltimore. Support was provided to local agencies such as Montgomery County and the Maryland National Capital Parks and Planning Commission. In recent years, international consultation on cultural resource issues was supplied to nations in South-east Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

Although devoted primarily to archeology associated with site-development-based programs, the center engaged in innovative efforts in computerized artifact taxonomies and databases, geographic information (GIS) and global positioning (GPS) systems, computer aided design (CAD), remote sensing, historical landscape visualization, and knowledge management (electronic document scanning and retrieval). From its inception, the center played an important role in the training of archeological conservators, initially in conjunction with the former conservation program at George Washington University and more recently through independent conservation contractors. Nearly 1,000 reports, papers, technical articles, and other documents were produced as a result of center activities.

Employment Opportunities

*Reported by
Sara F. Mascia*

Please send all correspondence for the Clearinghouse for Employment Opportunities to: Sara F. Mascia, Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 442, Tarrytown, NY 10591-0442. Telephone/FAX: 914/762-0773. DO NOT SEND Clearinghouse mail to the SHA offices.

• **Employment Seekers:** Please send one copy of your resume along with a cover letter including a daytime phone number, and any preferences such as the region, duration of job, and type of position you are seeking to the above address. All resumes are placed on file for two years. Please resubmit your resume if you would like to remain on file. Any job announcements received fitting your qualifications and requirements will be sent to you. It is up to you to respond to the notice, following normal or specified application procedures.

• **Employers:** Please send a description of the position available noting any relevant requirements (e.g., regional experience, specialized skills). Copies of the description will be sent to qualified candidates on file with the Clearinghouse. An application deadline or notification once a job has been filled would be appreciated. If for any reason you do not want the position advertised in the *Newsletter* please note that at the top of the announcement. If a position must be filled immediately, please call and qualified prospects can be notified without delay.

Job Announcements

Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Charleston, West Virginia, seeks a qualified individual for immediate employment as a cultural resources professional at the Archaeological Field Supervisor level. Michael Baker Jr., Inc. is a full-service consulting company providing cultural resource, geophysical, GIS, environmental, and related services

throughout the United States and abroad, with regional offices in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Illinois.

• **Qualifications:** MA in Anthropology (preferred), or equivalent field experience. Applicant must have a minimum of three years experience in field and laboratory work, formal training (i.e. field school) and practical work experience a must. Experience with prehistoric site survey and evaluation in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions preferred. Demonstrated ability to manage crews under the supervision of a Principal Investigator and Project Manager and to work effectively with, field, lab, and support staff. Good writing and computer skills required. Salary is competitive and based on experience. Position open immediately. Complete benefit package available. Please send vita, references along with availability information to: Jonathan Danz, Michael Baker Jr., Inc., 319 Washington St. West, Charleston, WV 24302; fax 304/346-0822; email jdanz@mbakercorp.com.

Current Research

Mid-Atlantic

*Reported by
Ben Resnick*

Virginia

• **Mount Vernon Archaeology:** During the summer of 1999 Mount Vernon's archaeologists, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leeson, began excavations at the site of George Washington's distillery. This is the first season of a multi-year project designed to study the distillery, as well as Washington's gristmill complex where the distillery was located. Thane Harpole, Betsy Alexander and Courtney Summy served as field crew.

Built in 1771, Washington's merchant mill operated as a highly profitable venture for the next 30 years, shipping flour to Europe and the West Indies. In 1797 his farm manager, James Anderson, a Scot, convinced Washington the production of corn and rye whiskey would complement the milling operation. Anderson supervised the construction of a 75 x 30 foot building housing five stills near the mill.

His son John, the distiller, assisted by six slaves, produced 11,000 gallons of whiskey in 1799, which sold for \$7,674, the third highest revenue producer on the plantation (after the fishery and gristmill).

During the 1999 field season, a 20-foot section across the building was excavated to assess the preservation of the site, as well as the potential for archaeological remains. Preservation appears to be excellent and numerous features related to the 18th-century industry were discovered. The west wall is intact although the east wall of the building was robbed, probably during the early 19th-century when the distillery ceased operation. The foundation consists of massive river-rocks from Great Falls, MD. The walls above the foundation were constructed of sandstone, quarried at Mount Vernon. A 10-foot-square brick paving was also uncovered possibly the foundation of a stair leading to the building's loft.

Other features consisted of an elaborate system of buried wooden troughs, and earthen, and brick drains that channeled water into, throughout, and out of the building. Documentary evidence suggests

that water was taken to and from five worm tubs that cooled the distillate, condensing it into liquid alcohol. The drainage system discovered archaeologically appears to be the remnants of this system. A wooden trough set into the ground served to drain water along the exterior of the building away from the structure. Outside this feature, a fence surrounded the building.

By 1850 the site was in ruins and the buildings were dismantled. In 1933 the Commonwealth of Virginia reconstructed the gristmill and miller's cottage operating the property as a state park. Archaeological excavations conducted at that time uncovered the distillery's foundation but a proposed reconstruction did not materialize. The site was marked with a brick outline and sign.

Future excavation seasons will continue to uncover the building's footprint and surrounding yard, examining the physical remains of the distillery. The work is part of a larger program to restore and interpret Washington's gristmill complex, which also contained a cooperage, slave quarters, miller's house, malt kiln, and

animal enclosures. Through an agreement with the Commonwealth, Mount Vernon is restoring the mill to working order and studying the property. The restored, operating mill will reopen to the public in April 2000. In the next few years Mount Vernon will gain control of the park and a reconstruction of the distillery is anticipated at that time.

• **Castlewood Excavation:** Virginia Commonwealth University's 1999 field school has been focused on locating and beginning excavation of the kitchen and slave quarters at Castlewood in Chesterfield, Virginia. The site is only 1/4 mile from Magnolia Grange, where I conducted similar studies between 1989 and 1991. While the house at Castlewood appears to date from about 1817, the kitchen/quarters building, which is being uncovered as this is written, appears to have stood from ca. 1780-1865. It is a very rich site with minimal disturbance. Castlewood, like Magnolia Grange, is owned by the Chesterfield County and is operated by the Chesterfield Historical Society. The project has been undertaken partly as a public service in order to draw attention to the need for more research and preservation in this rapidly growing Richmond suburban community, and to assist the Historical Society in interpreting its historic sites. Eighteen VCU students, five teachers from the Virginia Historical Society's summer teacher's institute, and a corps of volunteers are doing the work in the blistering heat at Castlewood. I am being assisted in teaching and site-direction duties by Marty Flanigan, a graduating senior who has also worked on my Curles Plantation and Mapps Cave (Barbados) projects. Chesterfield citizens and the students' friends and families are following the progress of the excavation on "DIG-WEB." You can too: http://saturn.vcu.edu/~dmouer/digweb/digweb_home.html. Submitted by L. Daniel Mouer.

Southeast

*Reported by
Alfred Woods*

Carolinas

Field research by East Carolina University under the direction of Dr. Charles Ewen (Dept. of Anthropology). Field supervision by Patricia Samford (Tryon Palace archaeologist) and assisted by Eric Giles and John Mark Joseph (ECU anthropology graduate students)

• **Tryon Palace:** Tryon Palace was completed in 1770 to serve as the residence for Royal Governor William Tryon and the meeting place for the colonial assembly. As the focal point for government in the colony, Tryon Palace may have had impressive formal gardens. But just where were these gardens? Little was recorded about them and until 1991 two maps of New Bern prepared by the Frenchman C. J. Sauthier in 1769 were the only sources of information on the location and structure of the formal gardens. Both maps showed two parterres, one flanking each side of the main allée from Pollock Street to the Palace. Recently, Tryon Palace acquired a copy of a map presented to a Venezuelan traveler, Francisco de Miranda, in 1783. This map showed the formal gardens on the opposite side of the Palace, between it and the Trent River. Which map, if any of them is correct?

During the first week of the ECU summer field school, students participated in a remote sensing survey of the area using magnetometry and resistivity (under the direction of Tom Hargrove UNC-Chapel Hill). After which students excavated block units, looking for features and artifacts associated with the gardens. Even with all the disturbance that has taken place since the Palace burned in 1798 (a road was put through and a residential neighborhood established), there did appear to be an intact 18th century stratum. However no features (i.e. walkways, planting beds) associated with a formal garden were detected. Future work will focus on the area south of the Palace depicted on the Miranda map.

• **Barbour Boat Works:** This property has recently been acquired by Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens and will serve as the site of their visitor information center and interpretive museum. Previously, it was the site of the Barbour Boat Works (established ca. 1932), which was a significant presence in the maritime industry of coastal North Carolina. Prior to the establishment of the boat works, the property served a variety of purposes. During the late 19th century, Sanborn fire insurance maps show a wood yard, a shipyard, a fish and tackle shop, and several other buildings in the area. It was at about this time that a considerable amount of fill was added extending the shoreline by some 300 feet. A 100 x 250 channel may have existed at this time to service these businesses (it was later filled with scrap lumber by the Barbour Boat Works).

The ECU summer field school conducted a reconnaissance of the property to precede the development of the property by Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Property. Mr. John Clauser, historic archaeologist with the state's Office of State Archaeology, was on hand to excavate four backhoe trench on the property. The purpose of this work was to gain a detailed model of the stratigraphy of the property so that the site's potential for intact subsurface remains could be assessed. Students assisted by recovering artifacts contained in the trenches (mostly 20th century debris) and by assisting with the preparation of profile maps of the trenches. The areas tested proved to consist completely of modern fill indicating the original shoreline was located under what is now Tryon Palace Drive.

Current research being conducted by the Chicora Foundation

• **Maple Grove Cemetery:** Chicora Foundation is continuing conservation treatments at the Maple Grove Cemetery in Haywood County, North Carolina. Work is currently being conducted on the repair and recasting of several concrete monuments, as well as the repair of several marble stones.

• **Settlers' Cemetery:** A penetrometer study of Settlers' Cemetery in uptown Charlotte, North Carolina has also been completed for the City of Charlotte and the Mecklenburg Historical Association. The study identified 608 unmarked graves in the cemetery nearly twice as many graves as are currently known from stones. The study was thwarted in some areas by previous land use activities which resulted in significant compaction C 225 PSI and above. This is far beyond what is normal even for subsoil readings in the North Carolina Piedmont. When areas of presumed graves (areas associated with standing monuments) were examined we found that soil compaction ranged from about 50 to 150 PSI, while non-grave areas (such as between grave shafts) tended to exhibit compaction between 175 and 225 PSI. Conservation treatments are also being conducted on a variety of stones in Settlers' Cemetery. Already completed are repairs of several box tomb ledgers and obelisks. Still undergoing treatment is one very large obelisk and a complex table tomb which required replacement of legs.

• **Loris, South Carolina:** Chicora is also working with Loris, South Carolina to re-

store their cemetery which was severely vandalized earlier this year. Conservation treatments have been completed on a series of 10 marble markers which comprise the oldest section of the cemetery.

- **Roupelmond Plantation:** Report production is nearing completion for excavations at Roupelmond Plantation on Whale Branch in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The work focused on the slave settlement, which dates from about 1730 through the Civil War. The 18th century occupation was characterized by wall trench structures and large concentrations of European ceramics cast off from the main plantation settlement. One of the more unusual features of this slave settlement is a privy, also enclosed by trench and post walls. The privy measured about 4 feet square and 4.5 feet in depth, and was lined with 2x12 pine planks. At the base, which had rotted out, bricks were used as a replacement floor. The privy was abandoned and filled about 1800. It was also about this time that the wall trench structures were replaced with more conventional earthfast post and beam construction. This study should be available about October 1999.

- **Petersburg, Virginia:** Report production has been completed on a study of the African American cemeteries in Petersburg, Virginia, conducted for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Petersburg. Although the work focused on People's Memorial Cemetery, the study also includes research at two private African-American cemeteries, Little Church and East View, as well as in the black section of Petersburg's historically white cemetery, Blandford. The report includes documentation of the various cemeteries, oral history, and a draft multiple property documentation form for the cemeteries.

For additional information on these projects, or on pricing and availability of reports, contact Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202, 803/787-6910 or chicora@bellsouth.net.

- **Charles Pinckney National Historic Site:** Results of very limited excavations conducted during 1991, 1997, and 1998 indicated there were greatly disturbed 18th century building debris present under the extant 19th century structure that serves as the park's visitor center. Recovered materials date to the mid-late 18th century, a time when Gov. Charles Pinckney owned the farm. Previous investigations by the Southeastern Archaeological

Center identified remains of an 18th century kitchen from which Pinckney bottle seals were recovered (Structure 13), a well and several outbuildings. As of 1997, however, the main house had not been positively identified. Because there was sufficient evidence to believe that the architectural remains under the extant structure were possibly those of the main house, the Friends of Snee Farm, Inc., generously provided funds for additional investigations during the spring of 1999.

Bennie C. Keel assisted by Lynn Shreve and a crew from SEAC conducted further excavations under the current structure. The rubble filled trench present in the southern excavation units in the 98 investigations was defined in north, east and western portions of the excavation area. Upon further investigation it became apparent that this feature defines the wall trench of a structure measuring 30.5 ft x 22 ft. Keel believed that this wall once enclosed the cellar of an 18th century structure. A fallen 5 feet long section of a brick wall consisting of 7 courses uncovered in the northern portion of the trench supports Keel's hypothesis. Several 18th century piers were also identified and their configuration suggests a structure of 32 ft x 36 ft (dimensions of a typical Georgian cottage).

Construction debris included painted plaster of four different colors indicating that like most country cottages of the 18th century this one consisted of at least four rooms separated by a central hall. Excavations revealed a fireplace existed on the east side of the cellar and another is presumed to be located in a greatly disturbed area on the west side. Delftware tiles of differing patterns were recovered from the east and west sides of this structure.

Materials recovered from under the house date most closely to the mid-18th century. Provence Yellow on White faience, lead crystal stemware and Chinese export porcelain indicates that this residence belonged to a person of considerable financial status. In addition to defining the dimensions and probable function associated with these archaeological materials a relationship to the kitchen and 18th century well has been established by cross mending sherds of a delftware apothecary jar. Cross mending sherds of a large delftware charger were recovered from the well and from the cellar. The 1999 investigation defined the main house of Gov. Charles Pinckney, a prominent figure in the formation of the United States Constitution and the republic. An exhibit us-

ing archaeological investigations and recovered materials to present a picture of Gov. Pinckney's country home is currently being prepared and will be delivered to the Park in late August in time for South Carolina Archeology Week.

Florida

- **Beehive Hill:** The Beehive Hill site (8OS1726) is an aboriginal burial mound in Osceola County, Florida. The mound was the subject of Phase II testing by Janus Research (Kenneth W. Hardin, Principal Investigator) under contract with the Florida Department of Transportation. Analysis of 178 glass beads from disturbed contexts by Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey) revealed few diagnostic types, but the assemblage was similar to a larger (n=923) assemblage from the Southport Mound (8OS21), another aboriginal burial mound salvaged by Janus Research (in 1996). When viewed together, along with additional European artifacts from the Southport Mound, both assemblages appear to have come from Spanish sources in the late 17th century. Although Spanish and French contact in the region began as early as the 1560s, the most intensive and sustained contact was with Spaniards once missions were established in the second half of the 1600s. The fact that the bead types from both sites are common in the Apalachee missions (especially Mission San Luis) strengthens this interpretation.

Louisiana

- **Cane River Creole National Historical Park, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana:** In 1994 Congress created the Cane River Creole National Historical Park in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana to preserve and interpret Cane River's history and cultural heritage. Magnolia Plantation was added to the park in 1996 followed by Oakland Plantation in 1997. Dr. Bennie C. Keel, of the Southeast Archeological Center, directed comprehensive auger testing programs at both plantations in the summer of 1996 (Magnolia) and 1997 (Oakland). The surveys identified artifact concentrations and features associated with standing structures and identified the locations of structures no longer standing. The recovered information is a foundation on which to base future archeological decisions, interpretation, maintenance and other cultural resource management decisions.

- **Magnolia Plantation:** Formal excavations have been conducted at Magnolia

each year since 1996. Information has been gathered from the blacksmith shop, overseer's house/slave hospital, the antebellum plantation store agency, and the slave/tenant cabins. The most recent excavations, in May-June 1999, uncovered the remains of two cabins that were dismantled following the Civil War. Investigations within two of the eight standing cabins were conducted to gather additional information before wooden floors were reinstalled. An artifact filled pit was discovered in one cabin. The presence of a neatly dug pit may be indicative of space allocation or of hiding confiscated materials within the slave community. Slaves are known to have dug pits in the dirt floors of their cabins and beneath the floorboards of their houses to hide personal items or goods surreptitiously taken from the big house.

- **Oakland:** The Oakland unit includes the main house and twenty-six ancillary structures. Formal testing has been conducted around every building targeted for immediate stabilization and/or restoration. In 1998 and 1999 excavations were conducted to answer questions concerning two structures no longer standing: the blacksmith shop and a structure traditionally referred to as a post-in-the ground, bousillage cabin. In 1998 a distribution map for charcoal, slag and bar iron was created using the auger testing data. The area of the highest concentration was tested and a brick foundation uncovered. Our theory that the foundation is that of the blacksmith shop does not concur with family tradition. Subsequent excavations in and around the foundation yielded a tremendous amount of agricultural implements,

blacksmith tools and layers of slag, charcoal and coal. Either family tradition is incorrect or the foundation is the remains of an earlier blacksmith shop.

The site of the reputed post-in-the ground, bousillage cabin was excavated in the summer of 1998. Instead of post molds and/or trenches, we uncovered brick piers, a brick fireplace and evidence of bousillage construction. The location of the piers and fireplace compared with the site's elevation clearly indicate the cabin's position. The cabin's dimensions exactly matched one other structure on the plantation and provided us with an idea of how the cabin once looked. Subsequently, photographs of the cabin surfaced and proved our supposition correct.

Kentucky

- **Daniel Boone's Station:** The University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology conducted an archaeological field school for undergraduate students at the site of Daniel Boone's Station, located in southeastern Fayette County, Kentucky. Daniel Boone initially settled here with members of his immediate and extended family as well as other settlers in the winter of 1779. He intended this locale to be his permanent home but failed to gain clear title to the land. He and most of his family moved away from the site in 1783-1784, but other settlers continued to occupy the station into the 1790s. In 1795, Robert Frank gained possession of the site and built a large stone house. The Frank family owned the site until about 1807 when it was sold to John Cockrell who lived there until his death

in 1809. The site then passed into the hands of John Hundley who lived there until about 1814 when financial and legal troubles forced him to sell. Thereafter, the site was owned by various absentee landowners who probably rented it out to tenants. The Barker family acquired the site and surrounding land in 1849 and built a frame house near the station site in the late 19th century. The station site appears to have been abandoned prior to 1849. The last Barker descendant to own the site was Robert Channing Strader who willed the property, including the station site, to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for development as an historical park.

In 1995, the Kentucky Department of Parks contracted with the University of Kentucky to conduct an assessment of the property and the station site; Nancy O'Malley conducted this preliminary investigation. She determined that the site contained preserved subsurface cultural features and artifacts that dated from the late 18th to the early 19th century. She also gathered evidence on the ownership history of the site that identified the construction of the Frank house and subsequent land use. Included within the bequest was an area identified as a cemetery. Mr. Strader claimed that Daniel Boone's brothers, Edward and Samuel, his son Israel, his nephew, Thomas, and his sister-in-law, Sarah Day Boone, had been buried at the station cemetery. Ms. O'Malley's historic research revealed no credible evidence to support the burial of these individuals at the site; rather, she documented the deaths of Robert Frank, his wife Elizabeth Frank, John Cockrell, at the site and gathered other evidence that strongly supported the burial of the Boone individuals in other locations.

The eight-week 1999 field school was co-taught by Dr. Donald Linebaugh, faculty member and director of the Program for Archaeological Research, and Nancy O'Malley, Senior Staff Archaeologist for the Program. The students established a grid across the site, produced a topographic map, and conducted systematic shovel testing. Dr. R. Berle Clay of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., conducted a geophysical survey that recorded magnetic and soil conductivity anomalies across the main site area. The shovel test and geophysical data were used to identify areas of excavations with emphasis being placed on the exposure of architectural features that dated to the construction of the station and the later Frank house. Excavations conducted by the thirteen field school students exposed a section of the Frank house

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which had a massive stone foundation that enclosed a full cellar, two structures with shallow stone foundations, a cellar marking another structure, and a linear feature that was tentatively identified as a stockade segment. All of the architectural features were aligned along the cardinal directions and formed two parallel alignments that strongly suggest that the Frank family continued to use and improve the station cabins, and maintained the quadrilateral spatial plan of the original station by building their stone house in line with the earlier station features.

The artifact assemblage included abundant late 18th- and early 19th-century artifacts and virtually no evidence that the site was occupied beyond approximately 1840. Locally made redware, English export ceramics, small quantities of empon-tilled bottle glass, wrought and early cut nails, abundant animal bone, metal tools, windowpane and mirror glass, buttons, beads, coinage (including a drilled 1740s English penny depicting King George II), marbles, and faceted jewelry stones all were recovered from the site.

Although excavations have been conducted by O'Malley and others at several other late 18th-century station and fort sites in Kentucky, the Boone Station excavations are the most extensive to date and are the first to uncover linear structural alignments that appear to represent the quadrilateral stockaded enclosures that are unique to station architecture.

• **Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc:** Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. is compiling archeological data on a variety of historic site types along the historic thoroughfares of the Maysville-Lexington turnpike and Harrodsburg road (US 68). The work is being conducted for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, in association with improvements to these roads. These roads once linked Maysville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River with Lexington, Kentucky, and continued south through Nashville, Tennessee. Investigations in 1998 along the Maysville to Lexington segment identified the residences and industries of the 19th century hamlet of Monterey and the late 18th through mid-19th century station of William McConnell. The continuing investigations of sites along this route will provide information on a variety of site types and their evolution through time. Cultural Resource Analysts' archeological investigations along this historic transportation artery include a phase I survey and a phase III mitigation.

In the spring of 1999, Alexandra Bybee led a phase I survey of a portion of US 68, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. The survey resulted in the documentation of four previously unrecorded historic archaeological sites that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Two of these sites consist of early-mid 19th century farms. A slave quarters is believed to be associated with one of the farms. The remains of Hezekiah Russell's mid-19th-century tavern and scales were also identified.

The phase III excavation of John Higbee's Tavern complex, located along the same historic thoroughfare in Fayette County, Kentucky, was conducted from May through mid-July of this year for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The excavation, under the direction of Dr. Henry McKelway identified foundations of the tavern, a smoke house, worker's domiciles and a slave quarter. These excavations will provide insights into the ongoing activities within the tavern and the lifeways of those who serviced the tavern.

Tennessee

• **Hilderbrand House, Memphis:** Over a period of twelve weeks between April 1998 and April 1999, investigations were conducted by Weaver & Associates, L.L.C., at the Benjamin Hilderbrand House (40SY615). This 19th-century plantation complex is located on a 4-acre tract adjacent to the Memphis International Airport. After local efforts to save the Hilderbrand/McTighe House failed, the structure was demolished as part of the airport's noise abatement program. The investigations were supervised by Guy Weaver, and included archival research, archaeological data recovery, and HAPS/HAER documentation of the Hilderbrand/McTighe House. The research design focused on a number of issues pertaining to plantation archaeology, including spatial organization through time, consumer behavior, subsistence patterns, material correlates of ethnicity, and the evolution of social relations between Hilderbrand and his slaves.

The property was first acquired by Benjamin Hilderbrand in 1836. According to family tradition, Benjamin Hilderbrand and his older brother Daniel traveled seasonally to the general area as early as 1819, trading with the region's Native Americans from their base at Natchez, Mississippi. The Hilderbrand family lived on the property until Benjamin's death in 1879. The property was occupied continuously un-

til 1987, when it was acquired by the airport authority.

The archaeological excavations at the Hilderbrand site focused in and around the main house and in the back yard area, where two large cellar deposits, Features 20 and 33, were uncovered. These cellars are believed to be associated with two of the five slave quarters recorded at the site. The suite of artifacts recovered from the north cellar, Feature 20, is in many ways typical of assemblages from other slave cabins excavated in the southeast. This suite includes beads, drilled coin pendants, gizzard gravel, lead balls and shot, and gun flints.

Of the 13 beads from the north cellar, two are hexagonal blue glass beads, two are green hexagonal, and one is a clear hexagonal glass bead. Also included are two tubular shell beads and a drilled pink coral pendant. Drilled coin pendants include one 1834 half dime which is nearly identical to a half dime pendant found in a slave context at the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's plantation in Nashville, Tennessee. The second coin pendant is a badly eroded trade token with two partially drilled holes. The fact that the pendant is unfinished suggests the production of coin pendants within the Hilderbrand slave households.

One of the most interesting artifacts from the north cellar is a well-preserved antler handled dagger, measuring about 25.5 centimeters in length. The hilt is decorative, with elaborate scrollwork. A large 'X' was carved into the pommel or base of the antler handle. The use of 'X's, crosses and semi-swastikas on artifacts from slave assemblages are usually attributed to West African cosmograms or signs of ownership. These markings were incised on Colono-ware pottery, and have been found on European ceramics from slave contexts. Incised X's have also been recovered on clay and limestone marbles from slave quarters at the Hermitage, and at the Gowen Farmstead, a middle-class plantation site in Nashville.

Probably the most significant artifact found during the investigations at Hilderbrand is a small hand charm, recovered from a flotation sample in the north cellar. The Hilderbrand charm measures ten millimeters by seven millimeters, and appears to be stamped copper or brass alloy. This is the fifth known example of a hand charm to be found. Three were recovered at the Hermitage by Samuel Smith and Larry McKee. The fourth known example is from excavations reported by Anne Elizabeth Yentsch at the Calvert House in Annapolis, Maryland. The Hilderbrand charm appears to be identical to the hand

charm recovered at the Hermitage's south cabin in 1976. All five hand charms consist of a fist clutching a ring or wire loops, and were most likely attached to clothing or used as jewelry. Ethnographic accounts link hand charms to similar amulets, often referred to as "jacks" or "mojo hands," which were reported to have been able to ward off the evil eye, sickness and curses. The charms are small and inconspicuous enough that they would not have attracted the attention of the plantation owners. Their diminutive size would also have made them nearly impossible to recover if dropped.

It is highly unlikely that the slaves at the Hilderbrand or the Hermitage plantations possessed the metallurgical equipment to manufacture these items. Instead, there is a strong probability that they were gained through an underground trade network. Hand charms may have been common throughout southern plantations, but their small size and fragile composition make them difficult to recover archaeologically.

Weaver & Associates is currently in the process of completing the final analysis of the materials recovered from the Hilderbrand House. A report is scheduled to be released in the winter of 1999.

- **Cowan Site:** In the fall of 1998, Dr. Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, was informed by the University Space and Management Office that a 19th-century brick structure on campus was scheduled to be razed. Since this was one of the few 19th century buildings remaining on campus, plans were made to conduct an architectural and archaeological study of the site as a project in Dr. Faulkner's 1999 spring semester urban archaeology class.

An archival study during the spring semester by graduate student Paul Avery revealed that the structure had been an out-building on the 19th-century Cowan Estate, located along Kingston Pike on the outskirts of Knoxville. In 1879, James Dickson Cowan, a prominent businessman in Knoxville, purchased a tract of land west of town on which he built a large three-story brick home in the Second Empire style. Two panoramic photographs made ca. 1886 show the house and grounds including the small two-story brick building that still stands on the corner of 16th Street and White Avenue. Daniel Briscoe, Jr. purchased the property in 1899 and it remained in his estate until 1920 when the expanding University of Tennessee acquired it. The stately Cowan house stood until 1954 when it was torn down to ex-

pand the Sophronia Strong girls dormitory. The brick building on the corner of 16th and White, however, was used by the university to house faculty and staff until the 1980s and is now vacant. An architectural study of this building by Dr. Faulkner and Paul Avery indicated it was originally built as a small house. Before planning the archaeological phase of the project, 19th- and 20th-century photographs, Sanborn maps, and other documents were carefully studied. The photographs are especially important because they illustrate what appears to be a limestone retaining wall still extant around the small house in the rear and on the east side of the lot was actually a free standing wall in the 19th century. These photographs also reveal a downspout system on the small house that apparently fed a cistern buried behind the stone wall. Large greenhouses can also be seen nearby. A newspaper article relates that James Cowan raised prize-winning flowers and employed a professional gardener. It is now believed the small brick house was the home of Cowan's gardener.

Archaeological field work began on the site April 20, 1999 with 13 undergraduate and four graduate students participating in Dr. Faulkner's urban archaeology course. Work was limited to a 64 x 48 foot area around the building due to sidewalks, streets, and the dormitory. Eighteen posthole tests sampled later 20th century deposits and nine soil auger tests were dug to determine the depth of the original 19th century ground surface and nature of the overlying fill behind the wall. Testing was done on grid on six foot centers. The buried A horizon was encountered approximately four feet under the present surface.

After the testing data was analyzed, two areas were further excavated with 3 x 3 foot units. This phase of the work was done by graduate students Paul Avery, Tonya Barron, Ginny Ellenburg, and Delores Orich. Two units were placed in the area where the buried cistern was believed to be located and two were placed near the rear door of the building to sample recent discard and to determine what activities occurred around this building during the later 20th century.

Based on documentary evidence and data from the auger tests, it was believed that the fill around the building was probably from a single episode when the Cowan house was razed and the dormitory was constructed. Evidence from the two deep 3 x 3 foot units indicates a much more complex stratigraphy with several episodes of yard filling and leveling. Seven features were recorded, the most important being the top

of a corner of the cistern and the iron conduit pipe leading to it from the gardener's house. Sampling in the top half foot of the cistern fill produced late 19th- to early 20th-century artifacts. Features near the rear door include a pathway and brick edging leading from this entrance.

Our study of the history of this property, the architecture of the Cowan gardener's house, and the undisturbed archaeological remains surrounding this building will hopefully cause a moratorium to be placed on the destruction of this building.

Gulf States

*Reported by
Kathy Cande*

Arkansas

- **Woodruff Print Shop:** Mary Kwas and Randall Guendling completed a project for the Arkansas Territorial Restoration in Little Rock, researching the history, architecture, and surrounding site of the 1824-1827 print shop of the Arkansas Gazette, Arkansas's first newspaper. The original brick building had been mistakenly destroyed during the 1940s development of the Territorial Restoration, and current research attempted to determine the configuration of the building and provide a description of its use during those years.

- **African-American Cemeteries:** Kathleen Cande, Michael Evans and Jared Pebworth of the Arkansas Archeological Survey documented and mapped three late 19th-early 20th century African-American cemeteries in Helena, Arkansas. With funding from the Delta Cultural Center (a division of the Department of Arkansas Heritage), over 400 grave markers were measured, photographed and recorded. Detailed maps were prepared for each cemetery, and brochure produced for distribution to the general public. Many of the individuals buried in the cemeteries belonged to fraternal societies that provided burial services at reasonable cost. One of these groups, the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, was organized in Helena in 1909. The most famous individual buried in the cemeteries is the Reverend Elijah Camp Morris, the second pastor of Centennial Baptist Church in Helena (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), founder of Arkansas Baptist College, and president of the National Baptist Convention for 28 years. Morris died in 1922.

Southwest

New Mexico

• **University of New Mexico:** Ann Ramenofsky and a small group of researchers from University of New Mexico are investigating a Spanish settlement, Comanche Springs (LA14904), located south of Albuquerque in the foothills of the Manzano Mountains. The National Register settlement is owned by the Valley Improvement Association, a not-for-profit corporation, which is supporting this work. The settlement straddles a permanent spring and is identified by thin accumulations of trash and three rectangular building foundations. The foundations are double coursed and made of local river cobbles.

Two questions are driving this research: the age of the settlement, and the nature of Spanish metallurgy. Frank Hibben investigated this settlement in the 1970s. Based on excavation of one of the buildings, he believed that the settlement was an Oñate period (1600-1610) campsite and that a small group from the Oñate settlement (Yuque-Yungue) were conducting silver assays at this location.

The possibility that Comanche Springs was an early seventeenth-century Spanish assaying station is intriguing and important. We have little information about Spanish daily life prior to Pueblo Revolt, and there has been very little archaeological research on Spanish metallurgy in New Mexico. Therefore, we began examining the Hibben collection and notes housed in the Maxwell Museum at UNM. Our preliminary examination revealed several interpretative inconsistencies that required additional fieldwork. Thus far, we have excavated small portions within the two surviving structures, have cored to define extra-mural features, and have excavated three of these features.

Research is on-going, but preliminary results suggest a slightly different interpretation. Age first: Although Majolica and olive jar sherds are present, they are a very rare part of the assemblage. Two Majolica types dominate: Abo Polychrome, and Pueblo Polychrome. Neither type is older than the mid-17th century. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage is native, dominated by Salinas Red Spanish and Native forms. This dominance makes sense given the proximity of the settlement to the Saline missions. Like the Majolica forms, the Salinas wares likely date to the latter half of the 17th century. The terminal date of these wares is the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Several sherds have been submitted for lu-

minescence analysis by Dr. James Feathers at the University of Washington Luminescence Laboratory to establish the manufacturing dates of these ceramics. Other temporal analyses are underway, including radiocarbon and obsidian hydration.

In addition, we have uncovered evidence of small-scale smelting, including fired pits and smelting debris (slag and prills, burned adobe), and small pieces of low-grade ore. We are undertaking compositional analysis of the slags and other smelting debris (scanning electron microscopy, and microprobe) and are documenting the presence of copper, and trace amounts of noble metals. We are also learning something about the fluxes and temperatures of the reduction process.

Our best guess, at this point, is that Comanche Springs is a pre-Revolt Spanish settlement, dating to the 30 years or so before the Pueblo-Spanish conflict. Part of that occupation was directly related to testing/evaluating ores for their metal content.

Pacific Northwest

Idaho

• **Cove Creek CCC Dump:** Under contract to the Salmon-Challis National Forest, Renewable Technologies, Inc. (RTI) of Butte, Montana recently completed a report of archaeological investigations at the Cove Creek CCC Dump in central Idaho. The report documents the excavation of about 40 1X1 meter units and four backhoe trenches, and the recovery of over 44,000 artifacts. Historical research and artifact analysis revealed that two Civilian Conservation Corps lead camps used the dump between 1936 and about 1938. The camps discarded trash in one of three relatively shallow trenches.

Bottle and ceramic marks strongly suggest that the oldest of the three trenches was abandoned in 1936, the second trench in 1937, and the third probably in 1938. The large collection of dinnerware recovered from the Cove Creek Dump also provided information about suppliers to the U.S. Quartermaster Corps. RTI's analysis suggests that the Quartermaster Corps changed its major supplier of utilitarian ware in 1936-1937 from the Syracuse China Company to the Mayer China Company. (Minor suppliers, including Shengango Pottery and D.E. McNicol Pottery, continued to ship selected items, such as serving pieces.)

The recovered faunal remains constitute another noteworthy component of the Cove Creek collection. Meat-including beef,

pork, and lamb-was delivered by truck to the CCC lead camps every day. Beef was supplied as quarters, and unskilled CCC enrollees cut the beef into smaller meat units at the camps. This resulted in numerous unusual butcher marks. Other meats consumed at the camps included poultry, salmon, and even halibut.

RTI's work is the first known large-scale excavation of a CCC dump. Many of the findings were decidedly predictable, given the amount of written and oral historical information available about CCC camps in general. Future excavations at CCC dumps might focus on those sites with good metal preservation, because few metal artifacts were identifiable in the Cove Creek collection.

Alaska

*Reported by
Karlene Leeper*

(Please note the following: Karlene left the National Park Service as of May 10 and will have a new phone and email. She will be working at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage. Please continue to send SHA news to Karlene at 907/552-7193; email at work: karlene.leeper@elmendorf.af.mil; email at home (NEW) kbleeper@mci.net

Canada-Western

*Reported by
Rod Heitzmann*

• **Fort Steele Heritage Town:** Fort Steele Heritage Town, a provincially owned heritage site located in southeastern British Columbia, is hosting an historical archaeology project this summer in conjunction with the Friends of Fort Steele. Fort Steele is a restored boomtown that presents life in the 1890s. Located in between the Rocky Mountains and the Purcell Range, the Kootenay Valley in southeastern BC was somewhat isolated in the past. Fort Steele was originally founded during the Wild Horse gold rush as a ferry crossing on the Kootenay River and remained a small settlement from 1864 until the late 1890s. It grew to a relatively large center for a short time at the turn of the century and then declined into obscurity before the province of BC bought it in the 1960s. Fort Steele has the archaeological potential to shed light on many aspects of frontier life in the period between 1864 and the 1920s. In particular, researchers hope to look at the influence of the United States on this isolated community because although it

was firmly in Canadian territory, all practical trade routes led from the U.S. A second objective is to document the presence of a distinct Chinese community within the perimeters of the overall site. The historic record indicates their presence but reveals little about this ethnic group.

The primary goal of the project is to assemble through historical archaeology techniques, a large enough collection of post-contact items that an analysis of product type and origin of supply can be conducted. Dates for deposits range between 1864 and the 1950s. This information would be used to corroborate (or disprove) paradigms derived from the historic record. As well, the project is designed to educate the public about Fort Steele's history and the archaeological method of inquiry.

The public education program has many aspects. The primary focus of the work is talking to groups of people at the dig site. The current dig is located in the middle of the historic site and is open to anyone at any time. There are only three of us working on the project, and sometimes we are talking to over 600 people per day. A school program was conducted throughout May and June with close to 300 students participating. This was received very well as a new addition to an already established school program. A display will provide more details on what archaeology is and what it does, and will display some of the recovered artifacts. Scheduled public lectures were also conducted throughout the summer at the site, and lectures were provided to community groups upon request.

Findings to date include a pre-1898 cellar and an outhouse (date unknown). The cellar was later used as a dump, and the majority of the materials excavated appear to be from the 1940s and 50s. Historical records indicate that a business stood above the cellar after 1898 and that the business burned down in 1906. It is unclear how this feature was used between 1906 and the 1940s. Under the dump deposits there is a wooden cribbing or lining paralleling the stone walls of the cellar. Within this wood is a very wet clay. It is uncertain at this time what this part of the feature indicates as findings to date are very preliminary.

The outhouse or privy being excavated is over a meter wide and exceeds 1.3m in depth. Artifacts are scarce (one piece of amber-colored glass three centimeters long is the best so far) and nothing has been found that will give even a preliminary date on the feature. Additional areas will also be excavated other areas over the summer.

Analysis and report preparation will proceed over the fall and winter and regular updates can be found on the Fort Steele web page (www.fortsteele.bc.ca).

The project is directed by Sandra Sauer and funded by Human Resources Development Canada (H.R.D.C.) as part of their "Job Creation Program". The Friends of Fort Steele and Fort Steele Heritage Town are providing a huge amount of in-kind support, and several community organizations have made monetary and labor donations.

Work continues until the end of February 2000, and collections will be housed at Fort Steele. For further information please contact the project coordinator, Sandra Sauer at (250) 417-6007. 9851 HWY 93/95, Fort Steele, BC, CANADA V0B 1N0.

Underwater News

Reported by
Toni Carrell

(Please note Toni Carrell's new area code and email address: *Ships of Discovery*, Corpus Christi Museum 1900 N. Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, TX 78401. Email tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org. Visit us at: www.shipsofdiscovery.org; phone 361/883-2863; fax 361/850-9713.

Cayman Islands

In May 1999 the Cayman Islands National Museum and Department of Environment collaborated in a brief but intensive field project to verify locations of shipwrecks in Little Cayman that were first documented in 1979 by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), and other sites discovered since that date.

Original members of the INA survey team provided invaluable assistance in the assessment of 13 shipwrecks. A program to patrol these historical sites is being incorporated into the Little Cayman Marine Parks Officer's regular schedule. Among the wrecks are at least five early and archaeologically sensitive sites where public access should be controlled or limited. Little Cayman, however, is an ideal location to initiate a program for wider knowledge and awareness of less sensitive sites that can be interpreted for the education and enjoyment of the public. Thus, steps are being taken to involve the Little Cayman Community in stewardship of the island's shipwrecks.

For more information on this and other underwater archaeology projects in the Cayman Islands contact Dr. Margaret

Leshikar-Denton, Archaeologist, Cayman Islands National Museum, PO Box 2189 GT, Grand Cayman, B.W.I.

Ireland

• **Center for Maritime Archaeology (CMA):** The big development of the year has been the opening of the *Centre for Maritime Archaeology* (CMA) within an existing Coastal Research Department in the University of Ulster. The CMA is a joint initiative between Environment and Heritage Service and the University of Ulster. It will provide a program of recording, protecting, research and teaching of maritime archaeology. More information on the CMA is available at <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>.

The Spanish Armada shipwreck *Girona* has been the subject of diver survey over the last three seasons. Sports diver Frank Madden has recovered a gold-mounted, lapis lazuli cameo of what may represent a Roman emperor. During excavation of the wreck in the 1960s Robert Stenuit recovered 11 similar cameos and this recent find completes the set.

Archaeological investigation of the French Armada vessel *La Surveillante* was led by Colin Breen of the *Centre for Maritime Archaeology*. The French Revolutionary vessel was attempting to bring support to the United Irishmen and was scuttled in 1796 in Bantry Bay off Ireland's south coast. Detailed geophysical survey by Dr Rory Quinn together with on site survey and limited excavation recovered much information from the wreck.

Excavation at the early monastic site at Nendrum was carried out as part of the ongoing survey of the inter-tidal zone in Strangford Lough. Excavation director Tom McErlean has found a tidal mill beside the famous island monastery. A stone-built dam 150 yards in length was filled on each tide with sea water. This was then released through a stone flume to drive a wooden horizontal paddle wheel. Evidence has been found for virtually all of the structure, the dam, the flume, the wheel, granite millstones, oak beams and wattle panels. A dendrochronological sample from an oak beam has provided a date of AD 788.

Mexico

• **OMOS: *The Wise Use of Heritage*** is the theme of the World Congress of Conservation and Monumental Heritage that will be held in Mexico from October 17-23 within the XII ICOMOS General Assembly. This main theme will be divided into four sub-

themes that will be discussed through topic lectures, general sessions, workshops and round table discussions in the Congress which will be held simultaneously from Monday 18 to Thursday 21 of October in four different cities in Mexico.

In Mexico City, four scientific committees will meet under the theme Heritage and Conservation. The committees are: Archaeology, Underwater Archaeology, Structures, and Risk Preparedness. In Guajuato, five scientific committees will meet under the theme Heritage and Society. The committees are: Economy of the Conservation, Training, Legislation, Conservation of Industrial Heritage, and Cultural Routes.

In Morelia, five scientific committees will meet under the theme Heritage and Territory. The committees are: Historic Towns and Villages, Vernacular Architecture, Wood, Earthen Structures, and Stone. In Guadalajara, five scientific committees will meet under the theme Heritage and Development. The committees are: Mural Painting, Cultural Tourism, Historic Sites and Gardens, Photogrammetry, and XXth Century Architecture.

This will be the first time in which ICOMOS will bring together all its scientific committees during the World Congress. There will be simultaneous translation: French-English-Spanish in the general sessions of the Scientific Congress. Workshops for each topic will be held in the three languages, with no translation.

Registration deadline for the Scientific Congress and General Assembly is September 22. Those who will attend only the General Assembly to be held in Guadalajara, on October 22-23, may register up to October 10, 1999.

If you need more information, please consult www.icomosmexico99.com or email to icomosmex99@compuserve.com.mx the Organization Committee coordinator is Architect Carlos Flores Marini, Mazatlan No. 190, Colonia Condesa, Mexico, D.F. CP06140, tel/fax: (52 5) 277.3166 and 272.4128. For specific underwater archaeology information, please contact Archaeologist Pilar Luna Erreguerena, email: acuatica@df1.telmex.net.mx—tel/fax (52 5) 553.7553.

Virginia

• **NOAA, Monitor Marine Sanctuary:** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducted a second expedition to the Monitor National Marine

Notice of Correction

Addendum and Errata: *British Museum Encyclopaedia of Maritime and Underwater Archaeology*. Perceptive readers and reviewers have noticed some of the inadvertent errors that crept into the recently published *British Museum Encyclopaedia of Maritime and Underwater Archaeology* (published in North America by Yale University Press as the *Encyclopedia of Maritime and Underwater Archaeology* for which I served as General Editor.

The names of some contributors were unfortunately left out of the encyclopaedia as it went to press. As professional credit and citation is so important in our profession, I would like to take this opportunity to note that the entries on The Brown's Ferry Vessel, and H.L. Hunley, attributed to Frederick M. Hocker and Christopher F. Amer, were also co-authored by Jonathan M. Leader and Steven D. Smith (H.L. Hunley), both with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

An entry prepared by Beat Arnold of L'archeologue cantonal adjoint Department of L'Instruction Publique on "Late Bronze Age Lake-Dwellings in Switzerland," and another entry on Omani Dhows, prepared by Thomas Vosmer of the Western Australian Maritime Museum, also were inadvertently left out of the published version.

I regret the omissions, which a second edition will correct.

A second edition is planned, although the date of publication is not yet fixed. Potential contributors are invited to send inquiries to me.

[Submitted by James Delgado, Executive Director, Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden Ave., Vancouver, British Columbia V6J 1A3. Email jdelgado@vmm.bc.ca]

Sanctuary during August 1-28, 1999. The first week involved workup dives and equipment preparation. As soon as the weather improves (always a problem at Hatteras!) dives on the Monitor will begin. The primary goal is collection of data for use in developing a detailed engineering stabilization and recovery plan.

Please visit our Web site at <http://monitor.nos.noaa.gov> for more details. Daily updates of the project were posted in cooperation with The Mariners' Museum at: <http://www.mariner.org/newexcite.html>

For more information on this project you can also contact Dr. John D. Broadwater, Manager, MONITOR National Marine Sanctuary, c/o The Mariners' Museum, 100 Museum Drive, Newport News, VA 23606-3759, 757-599-3122 (fax 591-7353), John.Broadwater@noaa.gov.

Other News

• **Underwater Archaeology, the Internet, and the World Wide Web (WWW):** The Internet is rapidly becoming a forum for the exchange of information on underwater archaeology and related maritime resources. The location of new sites that focus on maritime or related fields will be included as a regular feature. Share the news with your colleagues by forwarding new listings or sites to tlcarrell@shipsofdiscovery.org for future inclusion in the SHA Newsletter.

Two Irish maritime archaeology-related web-sites:

NUA—Network for Underwater Archaeology can be found at: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/nua/nua.htm>

The Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine can be found at: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>

Nautical Archaeology Society has a new web page address at: www.NAS@nasportsmouth.org.uk

Pandora Expedition project website can be found at: www.amol.org.au/pandora/ or go to www.qmuesum.qld.gov.au/culture/pandorawelcome.html

ACUA Photo Competition

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the fourth annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by December 1, 1999. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by January 31, 2000. Selected images will be displayed at the SHA conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Quebec, January 4 through 9, 2000. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings.

Maritime Archaeological and Preservation Activities in NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries

NOAA's Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), in cooperation with the Florida Division of Historic Resources, opened the Florida Keys Shipwreck Trail in July 1999. The trail is composed of nine historic shipwrecks that range from an 18th century Spanish ballast pile to several World War II-era freighters and naval ships. The goal of the Shipwreck Trail is to educate both the local Florida Keys community as well as tourists about the regional maritime heritage. In addition to a strong preservation message, the trail seeks to relieve the stressed coral reefs of diver traffic.

In 1998 the National Marine Sanctuary Program completed a four-year survey to locate historic shipwreck remains in the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary off Washington State's western coast. The survey of the Cape Flattery region at the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca located the fragmented remains of the WWII-era troopship *M.C. Meigs* as well as the scattered remains of two late 19th century sailing vessels. The 19th century vessels were in extremely fragmented condition due to the harsh regional environment.

The National Marine Sanctuary Program is presently working in partnership with the State of Michigan to develop the sanctuary program's second all-cultural resource based sanctuary. The Thunder Bay Proposed National Marine Sanctuary off Alpena, Michigan, in Lake Huron, will encompass the existing Michigan Bottomland Preserve at Thunder Bay and includes 160 known historic shipwrecks that span more than a century of Great Lakes maritime history. The program has been assisted by the Center for Maritime and Underwater Resource Protection among many other partners. The proposed sanctuary is scheduled for designation sometime in 2000.

If you have any questions about the above noted subjects, please contact National Marine Sanctuary Archaeologist Bruce Terrell at <bruce.terrell@noaa.gov> or Bruce Terrell, Archaeologist, NOAA/Marine Sanctuary Division, 1305 East West Hwy, Silver Spring, MD 20910, 301/713-3145 x 155.

SHA Meeting Minutes

Board Of Directors Meeting Of The Society For Historical Archaeology

May 1-2, 1999

President Teresita Majewski called the meeting to order at 8:50 a.m. at Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), Tucson, Arizona. Present: Norman Barka, Toni Carrell, Pamela Cressey, Christopher DeCorse, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Marlesa Gray, Julia King, Larry McKee, Ronald Michael, Susan Henry Renaud, Michael Rodeffer, and Stephanie Rodeffer.

• **President's Report (Majewski):** She welcomed the board to Tucson and thanked Jeff and Debbie Altschul of SRI for providing meeting space and guest accommodations. Majewski expressed appreciation for the hard work of the society's volunteers, particularly the UNESCO Committee. Renaud suggested that the success of small UNESCO working groups may serve as a model for other activities.

Majewski attended the president's breakfast hosted by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) at their 1999 annual meeting. Representatives of the anthropological societies view SHA as the lead for the UNESCO effort. The American Institute of Archaeology (AIA) representative asked SHA to represent them also; the UNESCO Committee will determine how this can be accomplished. The SHA will host a meeting of society presidents in 2001. Majewski asked De Cunzo to assist the American Anthropological Association (AAA) to improve the visibility of archaeology in their organization. Participants discussed problems with endorsing the World Archaeological Congress. Majewski suggested that the SHA take the lead in supporting the Register of Professional Archaeologists (the Register), as other societies are not as well organized.

• **Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Rodeffer):** S. Rodeffer distributed travel cost estimates for all board members to attend the annual conference. Discussion covered the concept and expectations of voluntarism, effect on potential candidates for the board, fairness and equity in support, and the work of board members at the annual conference. Cressey moved that each newly elected officer and board member, beginning in 2000, have the opportunity to receive lodging and transportation to the annual meeting, if requested (seconded Renaud; carried with one dissenting vote). The ACUA Chair also is included. Necessary funding will be taken from conference revenues.

S. Rodeffer circulated Attorney David West's review of the Register's By-laws and SHA Constitution and By-laws. He recommended providing specific liability coverage for the SHA's Register representative in order to limit the society's exposure. Cressey moved that we add the RPA (the Register) representative to the liability coverage for the society (seconded De Cunzo; carried).

S. Rodeffer circulated a proposed procedure for electronic voting by the board. These will

be used only for urgent critical issues that must be resolved before the next board meeting or issues that the board has agreed previously would be handled by electronic ballot. McKee moved to accept the proposal for voting by electronic ballot as outlined in Tef's handout (seconded DeCorse; carried).

S. Rodeffer distributed three requests for additional funding: \$500 for attorney fees for copyright issues, \$500 to support travel to complete the report of the curation workshop, and \$152 to increase printing of *Historical Archaeology* to cover the cost of current year offprints purchased last year. Michael stated that increased emphasis on copyright issues in the United States has necessitated additional legal research. Gray moved to accept the supplemental funding requests (seconded Cressey; carried).

Gray said she appreciated the fund status information and the link to the responsible individual that S. Rodeffer recently made available to board members and committee chairs on the secretary-treasurer's web page. Majewski thanked S. Rodeffer for her effort to make this information available.

S. Rodeffer noted that compiling the volunteer hours required for the income tax submission has been difficult. Following discussion, Renaud and S. Rodeffer agreed to develop a simple recording form with appropriate definitions in an email format by the end of June. Gray will assess whether collecting information on other in-kind services would be beneficial. Cressey suggested that this form be included in an introductory packet provided to new board members and committee chairs. She also suggested establishing a volunteer coordinator position.

S. Rodeffer reported that funds had been received from the National Park Service (NPS) to complete the battlefield brochure and the contractor has begun final design. Majewski thanked S. Rodeffer for her work on this project.

S. Rodeffer distributed costs estimates for each society award based on current policy. The board deleted all presenter support from the Harrington Award except registration and a banquet ticket. Other support may be considered in hardship cases. Cressey moved to approve all SHA award costs in the current document as amended (seconded Gray; carried). Award costs will appear in the procedures and conference manuals.

Michael stated that he has received a draft of the Cotter Award that looks very much like the Award of Merit. The board determined that the Cotter Award should be distinguishable in material and form from the other three awards. Majewski will request that chair Robert Schuyler involve the Awards Committee in proposing a format. That committee is responsible for quality control and scheduling of awards production. Majewski will cover the cost of replacing Michael's flawed Ruppé Award from presi-

dential discretionary funds. Cressey reminded board members to encourage Cotter Award submissions.

S. Rodeffer had circulated two issue papers on the distribution of resources and the budget cycle for board review prior to the meeting. The following discussions were based on the information provided in the issue papers and comments from Budget Committee members.

The first resource distribution issue relates to providing computer equipment and software for individuals who perform volunteer work for the society. The society has not furnished equipment in the past, but within the past year the editor and reviews editor have been supplied with society-purchased equipment, some of which has been funded through a donation. No policies exist about who should receive equipment, what type of equipment, and under what conditions it should be provided. The society has a number of continuous activity positions (responsible for work regularly throughout the year), including the president, editor, reviews editor, newsletter editor, secretary-treasurer, webmaster, and employment opportunities coordinator for whom equipment potentially could be justified. Equipment may include a computer, printer, fax machine, photocopier, and any necessary software programs. The board discussed the work levels of these positions, cost effectiveness of leases, equipment requirements, equipment availability relative to an individual's willingness to accept a nomination for an office, and the need for an equipment contingency line item in the budget.

The board agreed that the editor, reviews editor, newsletter editor, secretary-treasurer, and webmaster are eligible to receive equipment as needed from the above list. Individuals currently in these positions will provide the secretary-treasurer with a list of equipment currently used for society business and a statement of current ownership of each item. Upon request, the society will purchase new equipment to replace any item on the list from a contingency fund designated for that purpose. Personal equipment consumed during society work will be considered a donation. All equipment purchased by the SHA will be owned by the society. New software packages will be purchased by SHA as the license will facilitate less costly upgrades. Other individuals performing work for the society may submit a hardship request for equipment through the regular budget cycle. Gray moved to create a permanent equipment contingency line item this year in the amount of \$4,000 (seconded Renaud; carried).

S. Rodeffer presented the same issue with regard to the society paying for internet access for members performing services for the society. The board discussed the increasing use of email for communications and options. The board agreed to fund internet access upon request for the continuous activity positions listed above. Hardship requests from other individuals will go through the regular budget process. S. Rodeffer requested that the board plan to reexamine the issue in another year or so.

In her issue paper, S. Rodeffer had raised the concern that some potential volunteers may have declined to offer their services to the society because they were unaware of reimbursement or

equipment possibilities. The president and Nominations and Elections Committee will discuss this issue with those interested in serving the society.

S. Rodeffer introduced the next issue of cost overruns and responsibilities for adequate budgeting and management to avoid overspending. Since cost overruns primarily had occurred in entitled publications and associated editorial expenses, she now provides the editor with monthly statements regarding account status. An advance approval should be necessary before cost overruns can be incurred. Michael agreed with the notification, but cited previous problems with understanding necessary and regular charges and long-term commitments. Michael stated that whenever the board adds a new task to the editor's responsibilities, the costs will increase. This needs to be understood in advance. Much of this new work is broadly defined as "editorial" and often does not relate to producing publications.

The board agreed that the packet for incoming officers and committee chairs would include a quarterly review of expenses on the secretary-treasurer's page in their responsibilities. Accountability for all individuals authorized to spend funds will be stressed.

S. Rodeffer proposed that the secretary-treasurer will contact each individual in control of society funds quarterly to determine whether he/she intends to use the allocated funds and if work has been completed so the remaining dollars can be released. The board will prioritize unfunded projects and as funds become available, the secretary-treasurer will notify the individual responsible for next approved activity. The board agreed that this approach should help the society more fully use annually available funds to achieve its goals.

S. Rodeffer presented the final issue concerning the lack of an approved budget in early January and the need to incur costs before the new budget is passed. Several alternatives were identified in the issue paper. The board discussed the feasibility of changing the budget cycle, including the necessity for a constitutional amendment. DeCorse stated that respondents to the 1998 membership survey rated the timing of the annual conference as its least successful feature. The board believes that changing the time of the conference, perhaps to the fall, is more important than altering the budget cycle.

The board agreed that multiyear budgeting is feasible and necessary for long-term planning. Gray moved that we operate on a one-year final budget and the second year provisional budget with the same cycle as now but voting on the final budget at the mid-year meeting (seconded Michael; carried). The board agreed to an electronic vote on the provisional budget around July 1.

• **Development Committee (Gray):** Gray stated that Development Committee responsibilities need to be defined in the procedures manual. She believes that committees should seek funds for their own projects and the Development Committee should serve as a clearinghouse to avoid duplication.

Gray stated that she cannot begin to raise funds for the proposed material culture series before a proposal has been developed. Michael

said that the proposal will not be prepared until after January 2000, so that the results of the conference forum can be included.

Benefactor rates on the membership form will be broadened and targeted donation categories identified. Conference registration forms should include similar donation opportunities. The board discussed several options, but concluded that donation request lines should appear selectively.

• **Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer):** The business office is functioning normally. M. Rodeffer circulated a chart illustrating membership growth—approximately 2% growth in the last decade. Rodeffer received the names of archaeologists who cited membership in SHA from the Register. Crosschecking indicated initial problems with 75 names; M. Rodeffer is working with the Register to conduct further research on the issue.

• **Editor's Report (Michael):** Michael moved that the board approve the continuation of the material culture series proposal as outlined within the web site version of the proposal and read by the board (seconded Barka). A brainstorming session will be held in Quebec. Michael stated that there are no budgetary implications for this year; if costs are expected for next year, they will be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer to be included in the budget process. The motion was carried.

Michael moved that the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) Committee take over fundraising for *Underwater Archaeology* (seconded Gray). Michael presented information on declining sales, advertising efforts that largely produced no sales, and the results of the recent poll conducted by Denise Lakey that indicated people want the publication to continue. Michael will propose that the society not publish *Underwater Archaeology* unless funds are available to do so. He believes fundraising should be the responsibility of SHA, not the annual editors, and that request letters should come from the president.

Carrell stated that the purpose of *Underwater Archaeology* is to share information with colleagues; the format is less important than the information. The current format is greatly improved. M. Rodeffer observed that when the society stopped selling the back issues at bargain prices, sales plummeted. Michael stated that the Editorial Advisory Committee considered putting the information up on the web, but did not believe that potential editors would be interested in this format.

Carrell stated that this "proceedings-type" publication is a remnant of the old separation of the Conference on Underwater Archaeology and the SHA. Underwater archaeology has experienced slow growth as a subdiscipline, and information is difficult to distribute to the membership. DeCorse believes this is not a good format for information. Although Renaud encouraged submitting the papers to the journal, Michael indicated that few would survive review. An annual thematic issue is not possible. The society is now receiving more acceptable manuscripts than we can publish. The board agreed that there was not sufficient time to com-

Available SHA Publications

Please use order form on inside back cover

Historical Archaeology

CD-ROM: Volume 1-23:2 (1969-1989) Issue Price: \$99.00 (Complete ... searchable; PC-compatible—Minimum: 486 with 8 Mb RAM)

Paper: Volume 24:1-32:4 (1990-1998) Issue Price: \$12.50 (Four issues per volume)

Thematic Issues

Volume 16:1-2—"The East Liverpool, Ohio, Pottery District: Identification of Manufacturers and Marks," by William C. Gates, Jr. and Dana E. Ormond. Published as single issue. \$25.00.

Volume 24:4—"Historical Archaeology on Southern Plantations and Farms," edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr.

Volume 25:4—"Gender in Historical Archaeology," edited by Donna J. Seifert.

Volume 26:1—"The Archaeology of the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Republican Periods," edited by Paul Farnsworth and Jack S. Williams.

Volume 26:3—"Meanings and Uses of Material Culture," edited by Barbara J. Little and Paul A. Shackel.

Volume 26:4—"Advances in Underwater Archaeology," edited by J. Barto Arnold III.

Volume 27:2—"Health, Sanitation, and Foodways in Historical Archaeology," edited by Joan H. Geismar and Meta F. Janowitz.

Volume 28:2—"Washboards, Pigtoes, and Muckets: Historic Musseling in the Mississippi Watershed," edited by Cheryl Claassen.

Volume 28:4—"An Archaeology of Harpers Ferry's Commercial and Residential District," edited by Paul A. Shackel and Susan E. Winter.

Volume 29:3—"Reform, Respite, Ritual: An Archaeology of Institutions: The Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, 1800-1850," by Lu Ann De Cunzio.

Volume 30:1—"Feeding Colonial Boston: A Zooarchaeological Study," by David B. Landon.

Volume 31:1—"Diversity and Social Identity in Colonial Spanish America: Native American, African, and Hispanic Communities during the Middle Period," edited by Donna L. Ruhl and Kathleen Hoffman.

Volume 31:3—"In the Realm of Politics, Prospects for Public Participation in African-American and Plantation Archaeology," edited by Carol McDavid and David W. Babson.

Volume 32:1—"Archaeologists as Storytellers," edited by Adrian Praetzelis and Mary Praetzelis.

Volume 32:3—"Perspectives on the Archaeology of Colonial Boston: The Archaeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts," edited by Charles D. Cheek.

Index: Volume 1-20 (1967-1968) \$7.50

Special Publications Series

No. 1—"A Descriptive Dictionary for 500 Years of Spanish Tradition Ceramics [13th Through 18th Centuries]," by Florence C. Lister and Robert H. Lister (1976). \$7.50.

No. 2—"Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things," by Leland Ferguson (1977). \$7.50.

No. 3—"Reconstructing Historic Subsistence with an Example from Sixteenth-Century Spanish Florida," by Elizabeth J. Reitz and C. Margaret Scarry (1985). \$10.00.

No. 7—"The Hoff Store Site and Gold Rush Merchandise from San Francisco, California," edited by Allen G. Pastron and Eugene M. Hattori (1990). \$10.00.

Readers in Historical Archaeology

"Approaches to Material Culture Research for Historical Archaeologists," compiled by George L. Miller, Olive R. Jones, Lester A. Ross, and Teresita Majewski (1991). \$20.00

Guides to Historical Archaeological Literature

No. 1—"The Archaeology of Spanish Colonialism in the Southeastern United States and the Caribbean: A Critical Bibliography," compiled by Charles R. Ewen (1990). \$6.00.

No. 2—"The Archaeology of the African Diaspora in the Americas," compiled by Theresa A. Singleton and Mark D. Bograd (1995). \$10.00.

No. 3—"The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Colonialism in the American Southwest," compiled by James E. Ayres (1995). \$15.00.

No. 4—"The Archaeology of Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century British Colonization in the Caribbean, United States, and Canada," edited by Henry M. Miller, D. L. Hamilton, Nicholas Honerkamp, Steven R. Pendery, Peter E. Pope, and James A. Tuck (1996). \$15.00.

No. 5—"The Archaeology of French Colonial North America English-French Edition," compiled by Gregory A. Waselkov (1997). \$20.00.

plete discussion on this issue. Cressey moved to table the motion (seconded Gray; carried).

(The meeting recessed at 2:45 p.m. for a tour of San Xavier Mission conducted by Bernard L. "Bunny" Fontana, and reconvened at 8:45 a.m. on May 2.)

• **2001 Conference:** The board discussed the proposal submitted by Sheli Smith with comments by Conference Committee Co-Chair Patrick Garrow, and identified the following concerns: no site visit was completed, the hotel proposal needs serious negotiation, the high price of rooms will encourage off-site lodging that may adversely affect the room block, the proposed revenue does not meet SHA requirements, the theme is too restrictive, the nonrefundable \$1,000 deposit is unacceptable, the required nonrefundable one night lodging deposit coupled with the early room block release date may jeopardize the room block, a 24-hour hold is required for all space, defining what options will be available if renovations prevent the Queen Mary from meeting space obligations, the high requirements for waiving the meeting room charge, and the unattractive comp rate.

The board briefly discussed the possibility of the business office handling conference registrations so credit cards could be used. An expansion of business office staff for the peak period would be necessary.

The board stressed the necessity for checking registration rates with the current membership list. The Conference Coordinator's responsibility is to ensure that the local committee is performing as required. Majewski commented that Smith may be asked to do things that are not in the current manual.

S. Rodeffer attempted to clarify the process for accepting or rejecting the proposal. Discussion included the problems with finalizing the previous Queen Mary proposal, expectations for similar difficulties, and minimal requirements. Gray moved to accept Pat's recommendations for the Long Beach Queen Mary with the following stipulations: that he negotiate a renovation clause to our advantage, include a 24-hour hold on all needed space, and that he attempt to get us a 1:30 comp rate (seconded Michael; carried). S. Rodeffer moved that in the event that the \$1,000 nonrefundable deposit cannot be negotiated out, that a line item is added to the current budget (seconded Gray; carried). Majewski communicated the board's direction to Garrow by telephone during a brief meeting recess. She requested that he try to eliminate the nonrefundable room deposit and secure a release of the room block as late as possible.

Majewski stated that the board's questions regarding the Mobile proposal have never been addressed. The board agreed that Garrow should continue to work with the University of York to develop a conference proposal, provided that the transportation issue is affirmatively addressed.

• **Editor's Report (Continued):** Michael moved to untable the motion that the ACUA Committee take over fundraising for *Underwater Archaeology* (seconded Renaud). He stated that if this motion is accepted, a second motion, linking

the publishing of *Underwater Archaeology* to available funds, will be offered. The burden would be placed on the ACUA Committee to raise these funds.

Carrell suggested that the profession may have outgrown the need for proceedings, as reflected in the sales, but several options exist. DeCorse stated that the society has given this publication a long run, but the market is no longer interested. He suggested initiating a special series in underwater archaeology or concentrating on developing a thematic issue. Carrell said she would like a recommendation from the board that the scope and direction of *Underwater Archaeology* be changed from a proceedings to an as-funded issue every several years with juried papers. Funds would be raised by the ACUA Committee to cover the cost of publication. The issue would be handled like all other thematic issues, and underwater archaeology program chairs would still be able to participate. The number of issues depends directly on available funding. The motion was defeated.

Cressey moved that *Underwater Archaeology*, as presently constituted, be abandoned after the 1999 issue, and that the ACUA and Editorial Advisory Committee take on the development of a new non-entitlement publication. Fundraising will be the responsibility of the ACUA. Volumes will not be composed or printed until funding is secured (seconded McKee). Discussion centered around missing opportunities to broaden awareness by not providing the publication as an entitlement and integrating good papers into the journal. Michael stated that the motion does not preclude the possibility of providing the volume to all members if sufficient funds are raised. The motion was carried with one dissenting vote.

Michael stated that he wants direction from the board about posting society documents on the website. This includes such documents as the constitution and by-laws, articles of incorporation, incorporation decree, historical archaeology standards, the 501(c)(3) letter, publications, and a list of committees. S. Rodeffer volunteered to coordinate assembly of the information, because the secretary-treasurer maintains official copies. Renaud suggested deleting the articles of incorporation and the incorporation decree.

Majewski stated that an editorial policy for the website is needed and distributed one that Michael had prepared. She stated that linking sites needs to be consistently addressed in the policy. S. Rodeffer stated her concern about vesting all of this coordination and approval in a single person, as many of the issues relate to responsibilities of multiple individuals. Just in this meeting, a number of possibilities have been raised for using the website for activities and information that are well outside the jurisdiction of the editor and the expertise of Editorial Advisory Committee. The concept and policy for the website needs to be addressed by a wide spectrum of individuals representing these different interests.

Michael agreed that in a year or two the website editor should be a completely separate position; the Editorial Advisory Committee also agrees. Renaud said that anyone should be able to recommend material for the website. More

guidelines should be developed for preparing materials, including specific recommendations about what must be copy edited. Majewski stated that the society paid a lot for a corporate image that must be maintained.

DeCorse stated that this is an extremely complicated task, an order of magnitude equal to the journal and newsletter. This task requires clear goal identification. At DeCorse's request, Michael and M. Rodeffer described how the webmaster position was advertised and the selection made. Michael stated that past president Elizabeth Reitz had envisioned the position as an independent editor.

Concerns were expressed about the recent, inadvertent closure of the website to the business office that interrupted access to the society's email and other business functions. Michael stated this was a security issue.

Michael stated that he needed to bring the secretary-treasurer's page to the board for discussion. He said that in an effort to protect the society from exposure, he consulted others with experience in this field about the distribution of records. He received advice from an unnamed internet attorney to not attach individual names to financial documentation.

DeCorse returned to the discussion about the overall concept and policy of the website. He stated this is an important growth area and not best located solely with the Editorial Advisory Committee. He recommended developing a special committee for the task. Cressey expressed concern that the Editorial Advisory Committee has a long record of successful task completion; a new committee does not.

DeCorse moved to constitute an ad-hoc committee chaired by the editor, which will develop a mission statement, guidelines, and procedures for the web site. In addition to the editor, the committee would include the secretary-treasurer, representatives from the Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee, Editorial Advisory Committee, webmaster, president, and other individuals with relevant experience. The committee will present draft findings in January 2000 (seconded Barka; carried).

The board reviewed the draft website policy and made a number of changes, resulting in the text below:

- **Interim Policy:** All society website activities are managed by the editor. The editor will either directly oversee daily website activities, appoint an associate editor to manage those activities, or appoint another party who will act as assistant to the editor in managing a website. These persons may be given the title of webmaster of a particular website but will report to and be supervised by the editor.

Material submitted for posting or linking to a society website, regardless of content, must be submitted to the editor. Following review, approval, and copy editing of the material as appropriate, the editor will direct that it be posted on a society website. Postings must be consistent with all society policies, including the long-range plan and ethics statements, and comply with society publication and style guidelines. For those considering posting material for the website, consult the editor during development.

All society members may recommend material for posting to websites, and members may be contacted by the editor, a website associate editor, or other persons to help the society develop material for website posting.

Michael moved adoption of the website policy as amended by Majewski (seconded DeCorse; carried with one dissenting vote). McKee stated that the immediacy of the website would preclude copy editing everything. S. Rodeffer asked about appeals to the approval language; the board agreed to referee appeals. S. Rodeffer stated this should be regarded as an interim policy until the committee report is received.

S. Rodeffer expressed concern that neither Michael nor Majewski had communicated these specific issues regarding the secretary-treasurer's page to her before this meeting so they could be discussed and resolved. Michael stated that he had no input into the page and it was submitted to him as a finished document. Renaud stated that if there are questions or problems with material submitted for the website, the generator of the information should be contacted directly.

Michael stated that the linking of an individual's name with control of certain funds on the secretary-treasurer's page constitutes a privacy issue. Based on recommendations from several unnamed internet attorneys, he requested deletion of the responsible individual column. Gray stated that the exposure to the SHA is limited. S. Rodeffer said that the intent of the information was to facilitate connection of the responsible individual with appropriate line items to monitor expenditures and improve accountability. Michael moved that individual responsible column be removed from the financial status report (seconded DeCorse; carried with one no vote). The board agreed that location of funds would be removed from the assets page and the statement compressed to the level of a balance sheet.

Michael stated that he has received a request to consider a fold-out brochure containing ethics statements of the society. Cressey and Renaud spoke to the need for such a document and will discuss the possibility of including it in the Standards and Ethics Committee work plan with Henry Miller.

Majewski observed that letters addressing society concerns have been sent out on ACUA stationery. Carrell stated that the ACUA is an independent 501(c)(3) corporation with its own by-laws. Requests for information to ACUA are answered by ACUA. Majewski requested that a companion letter on SHA stationery should be prepared when the issue relates to society business. Carrell suggested that perhaps the integration of the ACUA is a long-range planning issue.

The board discussed Jerome Handler's request to reprint an altered version of an article that appeared in *Historical Archaeology*. Michael stated that the society's policy is to give permission to reprint material as originally printed. The decision was based on this policy. Reviewing changes to material would be very time consuming. DeCorse stated that this policy is an unnecessary hindrance to authors and a disadvantage in publishing in *Historical Archaeol-*

ogy. Michael said that he had requested further guidance from the Editorial Advisory Committee about the matter. Renaud stated that this is essentially an appeal, and all policies are open for review at any time by the board. The board had received no background information on this issue because it was still being discussed by the committee. Renaud moved to defer the question of this policy, and to ask the Editorial Advisory Committee to discuss ways of accommodating similar situations in the future and present that information to the board in January (second Gray; carried).

• **Newsletter Editor's Report (Barka):** Barka apologized for the dark photographs in the spring newsletter. The 84-page summer issue was sent to the printer last Friday. Majewski asked Barka to secure estimates for copy editing the newsletter.

• **Nominations and Elections Committee Report (Cressey):** Douglas Armstrong has accepted the nomination for President; William Moss and Robert Sonderman have agreed to run for the Director positions. S. Rodeffer has been asked to run for secretary-treasurer, but has not yet accepted the nomination. Names for the Register representative are being compiled. The following individuals have agreed to run for the ACUA: John Broadwater, Pilar Luna Erreguerena, Anne Giesecke, Jerome Lynn Hall, Steve Hoyt, and Matthew Russell. King commented that the upcoming Governmental Affairs Committee chair must be a board member. Potential candidates are refusing to run because of heavy time demands and lack of financial support. The board agreed to approve the slate electronically and help the committee seek candidates.

• **Business Office Oversight Committee (McKee):** Insufficient information is available about business office requirements and direction of potential growth to complete the request for proposals. A draft, based on the current model, will be prepared for discussion in January.

Majewski thanked M. Rodeffer for permitting the Backcountry Archaeological Services' manual to be used in these deliberations. M. Rodeffer asked about the implications for his services for next year; the board requested that he submit a proposal for a full year. Majewski will conduct the annual on-site review.

• **Register Report:** The Implementation Committee has been dissolved. In response to questions raised by Vergil Noble, current Register representative, the board requested that he develop an approach for working jointly with other societies on Register issues. Cressey stressed the need for board members to be leaders in joining the Register; Majewski will work toward increasing Register membership.

• **Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC) (Gray):** The committee is running. Health and Safety Coordinator Jim Garman will organize a symposium for the conference. Procedures need to be written. The Student Subcommittee is proceeding with assigned tasks. Workshop organization is proceeding

well. S. Rodeffer and Majewski drafted administrative procedures for the workshops; these are being reviewed. The ACUA has proposed a workshop; the board agreed that excess revenues from this workshop will be returned to the ACUA. Cressey represents the SHA on SAA's Teaching for the 21st Century Committee.

• **Awards Committee:** Majewski will inform chair Robert Schuyler of the board's decisions about awards. Renaud moved that the president of the society send the letter to the awardees congratulating them on receiving the award and inviting them to attend the meeting (seconded McKee; carried). Committee term limits and appointments to fill unexpired terms were discussed briefly.

• **Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee:** King asked why the committee was requesting additional funds for some workshop participants to convene to finalize the report. S. Rodeffer stated that chair Robert Sonderman had determined that the work could be completed most efficiently by a small group of the original authors.

• **Gender and Minority Affairs Committee:** Majewski stated that the committee is still organizing after a change in leadership. DeCunzo questioned the committee's definition of "lost archaeologists" (Ph.Ds who never were hired in teaching positions, those not tenured because of downsizing, and field technicians who are poorly treated as professionals). Gray stated that the issue is inappropriate for this committee and should be addressed by the APTC. Renaud moved that Majewski contact the co-chairs of the committee to clarify the relationship of this issue to the committee (seconded McKee; carried).

• **Governmental Affairs Committee (King):** After the January meeting, CEHP, Incorporated, who provides the on-line newsletter the society purchases, changed ownership. Despite paying for several focused services, the newsletter the SHA receives is the same as the one the Register and the American Cultural Resources Association receive. Archaeological issues are not as well represented as they used to be. The board discussed whether the service is still worth the cost and accepted King's recommendation to continue the newsletter.

King stated that SHA needs to begin considering non-tidal wetland permits issued by the Corps of Engineers. The Corps believes that the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) applies only to the project footprint, not the entire area of potential effect. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has been unresponsive to letters. King suggested contacting the membership for letters asking the Corps to follow their own guidelines. SHA members will attend the public meeting on the Corps regulations. One board member recommended contacting a congressman regarding an Inspector General audit. All expressed concern about the problem.

Renaud stated that new federal regulations (36 CFR Part 61) no longer require historical archaeologists on state historic preservation

review boards. Professional qualifications standards will be released for review this summer, and board and member input is needed. S. Rodeffer suggested that members be emailed about issues like these.

• **History Committee:** Majewski stated that chair Dan Roberts has not yet developed procedures for the committee. She suggested that Bunny Fontana be added to the list of potential interviewees and progress with each individual on the list be shown in the committee report.

• **Inter-society Relations Committee (DeCunzo):** Five new members have been appointed as representatives to six organizations. The board supported funds to send the large exhibit to the AAA meetings, but costs may be prohibitive, and the membership and sales returns minimal. Robert Clouse, Majewski, and M. Rodeffer will work to develop the small exhibit by November.

Paul Shackel and Barbara Little received several grants for a symposium on civil war battlefields, which will become the core of a publication to be submitted for SHA review. Other sponsors include the University of Maryland, the Archaeological Society of Maryland, and the NPS. Shackel and Little have asked for SHA sponsorship. The board agreed. Cressey moved that we provide our mailing list for the symposium entitled "Commemoration, Conflict, and the American Landscape" at the University of Maryland and ask for at least one complementary registration for an official SHA representative (seconded King; carried).

• **Long Range Planning Committee:** Doug Scott estimated costs for the 2000 planning retreat at \$20,000 without the facilitator fee. The board discussed the feasibility of committee chairs participating. Renaud commented that the project plan originally included a session at the 2000 conference to secure member input on future society directions. Each committee should be preparing a list of long-range goals. Board members expressed concern that a two-day meeting would be long enough for normal business, particularly since this is the first mid-year meeting that will include budget adoption. S. Rodeffer encouraged board members to send ideas for expediting budget approval. Renaud will work with Scott to include a full day for ordinary business.

Michael expressed concern about how the budget can accommodate such a large expense. Gray suggested that some expenditures could come out of assets until a capital campaign is developed. S. Rodeffer proposed dedicating the revenues from the Atlanta conference to this activity. Discussion about appropriate costs and facilities ensued.

• **Membership Committee:** M. Rodeffer asked if the small exhibit being designed by the Membership Committee must meet the society's corporate image requirements. He suggested that the original contractor, Synergy Design Group, be involved to ensure that design meets current guidelines. M. Rodeffer and Majewski will evaluate and measure the large exhibit for potential applicability to the smaller exhibit. Gray

questioned the allocated budget for the display, because she recently purchased a display with similar requirements at a significantly higher cost. There are no plans to involve the designer at this time.

DeCorse distributed the draft membership survey report, which he believes has wide applicability for committee work. The response rate was much higher than for SAA's survey. The structure of the report and data is standard for surveys of this type. DeCorse asked for guidance in releasing information and posed several possibilities. Comments are requested by May 14. The board agreed that survey results should appear in the newsletter and on the website, with the raw data kept by the secretary treasurer. DeCorse will produce a limited number of printed copies. Gray moved to accept the 1998 membership survey, which will be distributed in its entirety on the web and newsletter after technical corrections (seconded Carrell; carried). Majewski will inform all committee chairs of its availability, and ask them to use it in their planning. DeCorse will help the board use the information in goal setting; the survey will serve as one of the major supporting documents for the planning retreat.

- **Public Education and Information Committee (PEIC) (DeCunzo):** The feasibility study for producing "Unlocking the Past" was completed. Using the website for primary distribution was recommended, followed by a book or CD. The proposed budget includes \$1,000 for producing about 100 copyrighted images for the website. John Jameson would design the structure of the website, which would be hosted, housed, and maintained on the SHA server by the SHA. The project could proceed using the currently available \$300. Cressey moved acceptance of the proposal (seconded Renaud; carried with congratulations). Carrell suggested that this approach has potential for other issues the society is advocating. DeCunzo stated that the committee will begin looking for publishers.

- **Standards and Ethics Committee:** Majewski received a standards draft that is still being reviewed by committee. Copy should be available for board evaluation this fall. Henry Miller will arrange a standards session for the 2000 conference.

- **ACUA (Carrell):** A newspaper article in the *Arizona Daily Star* on 1 May announced the award of the ship *Juno* to Spain under sovereign immunity by the same judge, who had previously awarded the *Titanic* to salvors. As a result, this ship has been removed from admiralty court and salvage. The NPS, Spain, and the State of Virginia must develop protection agreements. The implication is that any other ship, which can be proven to be part of an armada, can be claimed by Spain and the letting of salvage contracts stopped. The decision has broad-reaching implications throughout the world and sets important precedents.

Carrell completed the brochure mailing list to avocational societies, sport diving organizations, and international organizations, but still needs to add all UNESCO delegates. Carrell stated that the May *National Geographic* article, "Pirates

of the Wydah," contains many factual errors, and as a result graphically illustrates the difference between profit and research. The board discussed the National Geographic Society's lack of responsiveness to previous letters of concern, and suggested options for resolution. Renaud and Cressey will make an appointment to discuss the issue in person with the director.

Carrell briefly reported the results of the recent UNESCO conference. The issues of jurisdiction and sovereign immunity will be resolved between state parties and diplomats; SHA will have little ability to affect the results on these issues. However, Carrell believes SHA is in a unique position to help resolve issues about the definition of underwater cultural heritage. Northern European countries are particularly concerned about the application of "significance." The definition of commercial activity also was contested, and SHA may be able to assist with developing non-biased language. A follow-up meeting will be held in 2000. If SHA receives status as an affiliated group, an official representative must attend the meeting to speak for the society.

The US delegation appreciates and wants the society's continued input. A large number of personal letters from members to the US delegation are needed. The use of email and an action alert section of the website were discussed as methods of contacting members. The board requested M. Rodeffer to match the email list with congressional district. The business office may be used to distribute email communication to the membership.

Majewski thanked Renaud, Carrell, and others for developing the position statement, and expressed appreciation to Peggy Leshikar-Denton for facilitating SHA's participation in the UNESCO conference. Renaud stated that the sale and dispersal of collections remains a critical ethical issue for archaeology. She suggested that the society work toward a unified response with the Register, SAA, and AIA. Articulate statements about why collections must be kept together are urgently needed. Renaud volunteered to begin discussions with the other organizations.

Carrell thanked the board for providing a rare opportunity to represent SHA in the international arena, and for supporting underwater cultural heritage.

- **Conference Committee:** Following discussion, DeCorse moved that the president sign the hotel contract (seconded Barka; carried).

- **Procedures Manual Committee (McKee):** A separate policy section probably will be developed for the manual; concordance with other documents is necessary. By mid-May, McKee and Majewski will produce suggestions for reorganizing the manual for review by the committee. Between June 1 and July 15, McKee and Majewski will assemble text and identify missing sections. Appropriate individuals will be contacted and materials produced by September 1. The committee will receive a complete draft for review by October 1. The board should receive a review draft by November 15; the final draft should be available in January.

DeCorse moved that the manual be renamed the Policies and Procedures Manual (seconded Barka; carried).

- **The Register:** Vergil Noble requested guidance about how the Register representative communicates with the board. The board agreed that the representative will attend Register board meetings, consult with the president to identify information to be transmitted from the board to the Register, and report on the results of Register meetings. The representative will develop work plans, budget requests, and reports on the same schedule as committee chairs. The board agreed to pay for the representative's travel to a board meeting, if deemed necessary to respond to a critical issue.

New Business

- **Packet for New Board/Committee Members:** Cressey will assemble a list of items to be circulated.

- **Draft Agreement/Contracting Policy:** S. Rodeffer circulated the draft to committee members and requested comments by the end of May.

- **Presidential Reception:** S. Rodeffer circulated draft procedures for organizing and arranging the reception. The board agreed to continue the informal gathering of SHA and ACUA boards, but to eliminate the food function.

- **Contributions to SHA:** Gray requested that board members contribute what they can when flexible benefactor opportunities are established.

- **Committee Reports:** Majewski will contact committee chairs about missing reports.

- **Public Session:** Cressey expressed concern that the public session is not fabricated in a professional manner. This is the only non-juried component of the conference. Cressey believes that the public session should have educational goals and objectives. She will discuss the issue with the chair of the PEIC. The honorarium paid in 1998 is a concern.

- **Workshop Costs:** Majewski stated that the Continuing Education Co-Coordinator may need support to be on-site to manage the workshops, and expressed concern about how those costs would be covered.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:55 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer Secretary-Treasurer.

Learning Historical Archaeology

Searching for a Graduate Program in Historical Archaeology

Nicole Branton

Student Subcommittee, SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee

In concurrence with the annual update of the SHA's Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology, I am presenting some suggestions for finding and applying for graduate programs in historical archaeology. The process can be daunting and more than a little tedious, but you should not let it intimidate you. What follows is a plan of attack based on my own experience.

Investigating the Universities

By the time you decide to suffer another several years of ramen-noodle dinners and roommates in the name of education, you probably already have some ideas about where you would like to get your education. If you have specific research interests, you can quickly identify professionals with whom you might want to work by reviewing the literature on your chosen topic. You should not, however, assume that the name of a university below an author's name means that she or he actually teaches courses there. Faculty members may hold only part-time or emeritus positions in a department or have left the university by the time their journal article or book was published. The Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology is updated yearly and appears on the SHA Website and in the Fall issue of the *Newsletter*, and can help you confirm that the people whose work interests you are still on the faculty of a given department. The SHA Guide lists a contact person and phone number for each department, which you should use to get details about the department.

If you are jumping into historical archaeology from another field or do not want to commit to specific research interests just yet, the guide is the best place to start. Remember that your research interests do not have to conform exactly to those of particular faculty members in a department, but it is convenient to have people nearby with expertise in your chosen area of interest. If you are unsure which topics might interest you, look for a university with historical archaeologists on the fac-

ulty. This will allow you to be exposed to a variety of study areas and periods.

Consider what kind of degree you want. Do you want a program with a terminal master's degree (required for most permanent professional work in cultural resource management or with government agencies), or one with a combined master's degree and Ph.D. (more appropriate for those who want to work in academia)? Do you want a program that focuses strictly on historical archaeology, or one that is more broadly anthropological? If you are planning on a career in private-sector archaeology or government heritage resource management, should you look for a program that specializes in cultural resource management?

Once you have identified programs and people with whom you are interested in working, call them. Find out if any of the faculty in historical archaeology are planning a sabbatical in the near future, how many graduate students they are currently advising, how many classes they teach, how flexible they are about graduate students conducting their own research versus working on university-sponsored projects, what field projects they have planned, and how much funding is available for graduate students in the department. Talking to the faculty will serve two purposes. First, they will be able to answer questions that are not addressed by the SHA Guide. Second, having spoken to you once, the faculty are more likely to recognize your application when it arrives.

Another consideration when choosing a graduate school is the laboratory and library facilities available. The SHA Guide lists these for each university. If the research you want to do involves specialized analyses, then you might consider the cost and inconvenience of sending samples for testing elsewhere. Laboratories also mean more opportunities to get involved in research, as well as more research assistantships. The value of a good library simply cannot be overstated. Special collections and document repositories are especially useful to the historical archaeology graduate student.

The application packets from each university will include a list of minimum qualifications that each program requires of its entering graduate students. These are usu-

ally a combination of undergraduate grade point average, Graduate Record Exam (GRE) scores, and other requirements. Most graduate students I know did not meet all of these minimum requirements. It is my personal opinion that such things are included in the application packets to "weed out" people who are not confident in their scholastic abilities. Certainly an extremely low GPA may cause your application to be dismissed. However, if personal reasons caused you to have a difficult semester or if you had an unfortunate year or two in the wrong major, you should explain the circumstances in your personal statement. Furthermore, your experience may outweigh both your GRE scores and GPA. Do not give up applying to your first-choice program just because you think you may not meet their competitive requirements. The thought processes of graduate selection committees remain one of the great mysteries of life.

The Application Process

Organization is the key to getting your applications submitted on time with minimal stress. Each application will have its own rules, deadlines, and other requirements. If you only apply to one or two schools you can probably keep track of these like any other academic project. If you apply to more or are not particularly detail oriented, the easiest way to control everything is to create a database of addresses, deadlines, contacts, letters of recommendation, etc., for each school. In any case, note all deadlines where you will see them in advance, and remember that for each program there may be multiple deadlines for applications to the university and to the graduate department. Order transcripts and letters of recommendation as early as possible, so that all your work on the application will not be wasted because one piece was missing. Universities are serious about their deadlines and requirements. If they send forms for letters of recommendation, use them. Trim your personal statement to fit the length each program requires. Verify whether deadlines are dates for the application to be received or postmarked.

• **Personal Statement:** Your personal statement is your opportunity to tell the selection committee about yourself and to emphasize experiences and skills that may not appear in your letters of recommendation and application. You can also use this as an opportunity to explain any weak points in the rest of your application. Some universities may ask you to address particular questions in the statement, but most want you to discuss your experience, interests, and reasons for wanting to attend their particular graduate program. A general format for the personal statement may be:

Section 1: Why you want a graduate degree in historical archaeology, archaeology, or anthropology, and your educational and field experience in anthropology and historical archaeology (the two topics are probably related);

Section 2: Your specific research interests and professional goals; and

Section 3: How the particular graduate program and degree will help you pursue those goals. You may also mention specific faculty with whom you would like to work and may have already corresponded.

Essentially the same statement can be used for all your applications, with the final section tailored to each university. Remember that, for most schools, a single faculty member must choose to work with you, so you may want to orient the personal statement to reflect your interest in those aspects of historical archaeology on which you hope to work once accepted. However, even if you plan to study historical archaeology, you will most likely be entering a program in anthropology, and the full faculty will consider your application. You should demonstrate how your research interests are grounded in anthropology rather than simply historical archaeology.

The personal statement is difficult to write, even if you do enjoy flattering yourself. My best advice is to not let the nastiness of this task bog you down in the process of completing your applications. Plan to write a few drafts, some of which you will surely hate, and to solicit feedback on it from several people. You should write it as early as possible so that you can provide a copy to the people who are writing your recommendations.

• **Letters of Recommendation:** Choose references who can make positive and compelling statements about your aca-

demical and professional abilities. Obviously you are not going to ask the professor who failed you in Introductory Zoology your freshman year. But a letter that comments on your cheerfulness and willingness to work with others does not make a good impression either. Women should be wary of letters that cast their accomplishments as "good for a girl," even subtly. Letters should address your skills and accomplishments, not your personality or ability to overcome personal obstacles.

Your recommendations should represent your range of skills and experience. Most programs require three letters, which allows you to represent yourself diversely. Solicit a recommendation from a cultural anthropologist, linguist, or physical anthropologist as well as an archaeologist who has worked with you in a research capacity.

Ask for letters early. Even if you have not chosen the schools to which you will apply, your chosen references can prepare their letters and wait for your instructions as to where to send them. The longer they have to write the letters, the better your chance of getting them. On the other hand, you may need to remind them that they are writing a letter for you (you will probably not be the only person in your department soliciting recommendation letters). As soon as you have decided where you will apply, give your references a list of deadlines for submission of letters along with instructions on whether to send the letters directly to the school or to return them to you. Remember that it is your responsibility to supply stamped and addressed envelopes as well as all of the appropriate forms. Your application may be rejected if your letters do not appear in the correct format on time, so be sure that your references understand what is required by each school.

Selecting a Graduate Program

The hardest part of the application process may be choosing a graduate program once you have been admitted to a few. You will have to prioritize what is important to you in a graduate program. Obviously, funding is important to everybody, but can you afford to go to graduate school with partial or no funding? Even if you are not guaranteed support in your first year, you may be eligible again each semester. Are some programs more flexible than others about allowing you to conduct your own fieldwork? Are there fieldwork opportunities at some universities that are better

than others? Is geographic location important? Some other considerations are:

How many people at the university share your interests? It may be tempting to go to the school where the most prolific person in your subfield is teaching, but consider what might happen to you if that person decided to leave. Who else might you work with?

What research and employment opportunities are available outside the university? This question may require more investigation on your part. Most cities have a few private archaeological consulting firms. Larger cities are likely to have more museums and perhaps may house the state's department of transportation or other state government agencies that conduct archaeological investigations. On the other hand, rural universities may have better access to public lands administered by agencies such as the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. Other research and employment resources you might investigate include local, state, and national historic sites and museums, the State Historic Preservation Office, and state and local historical societies.

If you can afford it, the best way to make your final decision may be to visit the campus. This will allow you to evaluate cost and quality of living in your potential home town, view laboratories and libraries, meet current graduate students, and form impressions of the faculty. Graduate school will provide plenty of opportunities for whining, but if you make an informed choice, at least you won't wonder how much better the opportunities might have been at another university.

1999-2000 Guide To Higher Education In Historical & Underwater Archaeology

Selecting a graduate school is an important step toward becoming a professional archaeologist. This is also a difficult step, and students who wish to pursue graduate studies in historical and underwater archaeology are at a particular disadvantage because there are few graduate programs in these areas. Faculty find it difficult to advise students inquiring about graduate opportunities, particularly if the student's interests are in areas quite different from their own. Students should realize that even though historical archaeology is a growing field, there are few departments with established programs devoted to its study. To more accurately portray this situation, this guide has been renamed to eliminate use of the term "program."

The guide is designed to help students in their search for graduate training in historical and underwater archaeology. Students are urged to use the information provided as a starting point. Once they have identified institutions that appear to meet their needs, students should write to specific faculty members whose research most closely matches their own interests, inquiring about current and future research and educational opportunities. Contacting faculty directly is the single most important step students can take as they develop plans for graduate studies. Students should also

discuss their choices with faculty advisors, instructors, and students who are currently in graduate school. (See related story, this issue.)

Students should find a program where they can obtain the skills necessary to "do" historical archaeology, including training in field and laboratory methods as well as how to conduct research successfully. Learning to write and talk about archaeology is an integral part of a student's education, as is obtaining a solid theoretical foundation. Languages are also often an important part of a student's training. Each student interested in pursuing historical archaeology as a career should begin obtaining these skills as an undergraduate and then continue to refine them throughout his or her training.

The "guide" is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA website (<http://www.SHA.org/>). A distinction continues to be made between faculty who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical archaeology and those who teach and conduct research in related areas. If you would like to have your program listed, please contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; Ph: 520/721-4309; Fax: 520/298-7044; Email: terrym@theriver.com

University Of Arkansas

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Mainfort, Jr., Robert C. (PhD Michigan S 1977; Asst Prof) Contact period, 19th century, eastern US
Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (PhD U Florida 1988; Asst Prof) Contact period, eastern US
Sabo III, George (PhD Michigan S 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, eastern US
Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (PhD Brown 1981; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, material culture studies
4. General Statement: The faculty have interests that encompass the historic period of Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes a DeSoto contact site, Arkansas Post (a 16th-19th-century settlement), 19th-century urban farmsteads, and the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state. The department has recently moved to a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the University Museum and with the Arkansas Archeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Peter Ungar, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA; Ph: 501/575-2508; Fax: 501/575-6595; Email: pungar@comp.uark.edu; Web page: <http://www.uark.edu/depts/gradinfo/>.

University Of Arizona

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Fish, Paul R. (PhD Arizona S 1976; Curator Archaeology Az St Mus) Protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management
Gumerman, George J. (PhD U Arizona 1969; Director Az St Mus) American Southwest, computer modeling
Killick, David (PhD Yale 1990; Asst Prof; jt appt with Materials Sci and Eng) Archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa
Majewski, Teresita (PhD U Missouri 1987; Assoc Res Prof) Historical archaeology, material culture (esp ceramics), settlement of the frontier Trans-Mississippi West, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, US Midwest, American Southwest, Mesoamerica
Mills, Barbara J. (PhD U New Mexico 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, cultural resource management, ethnoarchaeology
Rathje, William L. (PhD Harvard 1971; Prof; Anthropologist, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) Modern material culture studies, garbology
Reid, J. Jefferson (PhD U Arizona 1973; Prof) Prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest

Schiffer, Michael B. (PhD U Arizona 1973; Prof) Modern material culture, technology and society, history of electrical and electronic technologies, ceramics, experimental archaeology

Olsen, John W. (PhD UCB 1980; Prof) Asian-American material culture

Other Related Faculty/Staff: E. Charles Adams (PhD U Colorado 1975; Curator Archaeology Az St Mus) Contact period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest; Jeffrey S. Dean (PhD U Arizona, 1967; Prof; Lab of Tree Ring Res) historical-period Native Americans, chronometric methods; Alan C. Ferg (MA U Arizona 1980; Curatorial Spec Az St Mus) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest; Timothy W. Jones (PhD U Arizona 1995; Res Assoc, BARA) industrial and urban archaeology; W. David Kingery (PhD MIT 1949; Prof; jt appt with Materials Sci and Eng) ceramic science and technology; history of technology; Nancy J. Parezo (PhD U Arizona 1981; Curator Ethnology Az St Mus) art and material culture Southwest US; Thomas E. Sheridan (PhD U Arizona 1983; Assoc Curator Ethnohistory Az St Mus) ethnohistory, Southwest US, northwestern Mexico.

4. General Statement: The graduate program offers students interested in historical archaeology a wide range of opportunities for field research in Native American, Spanish colonial, Mexican-American, and western American subjects. Extensive laboratory, library, and documentary resources include: the Arizona State Museum's library, exten-

sive collections and Documentary Relations of the Southwest section (an extensive microfilm collection of Spanish colonial documents); Laboratory of Traditional Technology; BARA; and on-site computer center. Also available near the university are the library, collections, and staff expertise of the Arizona Historical Society and the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service. Local archaeological societies and private cultural resource management firms participate actively in historical-archaeological research, providing opportunities for student involvement.

5. For More Information Contact: J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; Ph: 520/621-8546; Fax: 520/621-2088; Email: jreid@anthro.arizona.edu; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

Armstrong Atlantic State University

1. Institution Name: Armstrong Atlantic State University
2. Department Title: Department of History
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Fertig, Barbara C. (PhD George Washington 1993; Asst Prof) Museum studies, folklife, Mexican-American ethnohistory, American art history (fertigba@mail.armstrong.edu)
Hendricks, Christopher (PhD William and Mary 1991; Asst Prof) Historic preservation, vernacular architecture, colonial and early national US and southern history
Kratzer, Judson M. (MA Armstrong State College 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, cultural resource management (kratzaju@mail.armstrong.edu)
Yentsch, Anne (PhD Brown 1980; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology and anthropological history, American material culture
4. General Statement: Faculty in the Department of History have interests that encompass landscape studies, African-American, colonial, and southern studies, and the department works collaboratively with the National Park Service at Fort Frederica. Work is integrated with studies in American folklore and public history. The MA degree is offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Christopher Hendricks (hendrich@mail.armstrong.edu) or Anne Yentsch (yentscan@mail.armstrong.edu), History Department, Armstrong Atlantic State University, 11935 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA 31419-1997 USA; Fax: 912/921-5581; Web page: <http://www.armstrong.edu>.

Boston University

1. Institution Name: Boston University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Beaudry, Mary C. (PhD Brown 1980; Assoc Prof, Archaeology and Anthropology) Historical and industrial archaeology of the Americas, comparative colonialism, material culture studies, anthropology of food and foodways, archaeological theory, documentary analysis, historical anthropology
Calcagno, Claire (PhD Oxford U 1998; Adjunct Asst Prof) Roman archaeology, underwater archaeology, maritime trade
Elia, Ricardo J. (PhD Boston U 1982; Assoc Prof) New England historical and prehistoric archaeology, cultural resource management, ethics in archaeology

McCann, Anna M. (PhD U Indiana 1965; Adjunct Professor) Greek and Roman art and archaeology, Roman sculpture, and underwater archaeology

Goodwin, Lorinda B. R. (PhD U Pennsylvania 1994; Research Associate) New England historical archaeology, medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, gender in archaeology, museum studies
Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth (PhD Brown 1980; Research Associate) Historical Archaeology, historical anthropology, archaeology of gardens and landscapes, method and theory in archaeology, public history

4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research in soils, pollen, ethnobotany, and petrology, plus computer facilities, including GIS, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America, extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, geology, and geography. The editorial office of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, is located in the department. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America, Archaeology of Post-Colonial America, Industrial Archaeology, Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology, statistical and spatial analysis, conservation, survey and graphics, remote sensing, paleoethnobotany, approaches to artifact analysis in historical archaeology, Rediscovery of the New World: Archaeology of the Age of Exploration, geoarchaeology, geographical information systems in archaeology. There is also an MA program in Archaeological Heritage Management, and a program in underwater archaeology emphasizing deep-sea exploration in its initial stages of planning. Related departments and programs include American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, and the Center for Remote Sensing. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, the Flora MacDonald Project in The Hebrides, Scotland, and graduate student projects at sites in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and the Caribbean. Topics are as varied

as rural and urban domestic sites, logwood cutters' camps, religious sites (e.g., synagogues and meeting houses), working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, farm tenancy, ethnicity, and gender studies. Degrees offered are BA, MA, and PhD.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul E. Zimansky, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 USA; Ph: 617/353-3415 or 617/353-3417; Fax: 617/353-6800; Email: pez@bu.edu; Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/ARCHAEOLOGY/>.

Brown University

1. Institution Name: Brown University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Anderson, Richard A. (PhD U Pennsylvania 1967; Prof) Circumpolar prehistory and history, environmental management, hunter-gatherers, North America, Southeast Asia
Gould, Richard A. (PhD UCB 1965; Prof) Maritime archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and economic anthropology, material culture, California Indians, Australia and the South Pacific, Florida/Bermuda
Rubertone, Patricia (PhD SUNY Binghamton 1979; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, archaeological theory, cultural landscape studies, New England
Simmons, William S. (PhD Harvard 1967; Prof) Social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore, religion, North American colonization, Native Americans, New England
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Martha S. Joukowsky (PhD U Paris I—Sorbonne 1982; Prof) classical archaeology, field methods, agricultural and urban development, Near East; Shepard Krech III (PhD Harvard 1974; Prof and Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, material culture and museums, fur trade studies, ecological anthropology, North American Indians, Subarctic; Patrick Malone (PhD Brown 1971; Assoc Prof, American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, colonial and military history, New England.
4. General Statement: The MA/PhD program in anthropology at Brown has a long-standing tradition of excellence in historical archaeology, and more recently, maritime archaeology. Students entering the program with training in terrestrial and/or underwater archaeology are given the opportunity to apply their skills to research questions framed within a holistic anthropological framework and also, to gain familiarity with advanced methods of archaeological analysis and interpretation. Although the faculty's area specialties are New England and Alaska for historical archaeology, and Bermuda and

the Dry Tortugas, Florida, for underwater archaeology, graduate students have conducted field projects throughout the world (e.g., Brazil, Indonesia, and Canada) and in other parts of North America. The program's theoretical and methodological strengths include contract and colonialism, ethnohistory, ethnic identity and interethnic relations, landscape and settlement history, trade and cultural ecology, and material culture. Faculty links with extradepartmental units at Bprwn such as the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Laboratory for Circumpolar Studies, John Carter Brown Library, Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America, and Center for Old World Art and Archaeology provide resources for interdisciplinary research and enrichment.

5. For More Information Contact: Patrica E. Rubertone, Graduate Advisor, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; Ph: 401/863-7053/3251; Fax: 401/863-7588; Email: Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu. For general information on the graduate program and applications, contact the Graduate Advisor at the above address; Ph 401/863-3251; Email: Anthropology_@Brown.edu; Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/>.

University Of California–Berkeley

1. Institution Name: University of California–Berkeley
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Habu, Junko (PhD McGill; Asst Prof) Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement, prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian Archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan
Lightfoot, Kent G. (PhD ASU; Prof) Native American–Russian contact and Colonial period archaeology, culture change, multiethnic communities, coastal hunter-gatherers, California, southwestern and northeastern archaeology and ethnography, theoretical issues of coastal hunter-gatherers
Wilkie, Laurie A. (PhD UCLA; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, oral history, material culture and ethnic identity, family and gender relations, North America and Caribbean, African diaspora, 18th–20th centuries
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Margaret W. Conkey (PhD U Chicago; Prof) prehistoric archaeology, hunter-gatherers, prehistoric art and symbolism, gender studies in archaeology, Old World; Alan Dundes (PhD Indiana; Prof) folklore, structural analysis, symbolism, cultural anthropology, psychoanalysis; Paul Groth (PhD U California; Assoc Prof Architecture) history of the environment, historical landscapes; Christine Hastorf (PhD UCLA; Assoc Prof) food and archaeology,

paleoethnobotany, political complexity, gender; Patrick V. Kirch (PhD Yale; Prof) prehistory and ethnography of Oceania, ethnoarchaeology and settlement archaeology, prehistoric agricultural systems, cultural ecology and paleoenvironments; Rosemary Joyce (PhD U Illinois–Urbana; Assoc Prof) settlement patterns, symbolism, complex societies, ceramics, gender, Central America; Ruth Tringham (PhD U Edinburgh; Prof) European archaeology, household archaeology, gender, prehistoric architecture; Dell Upton (PhD Brown; Prof Architecture) architectural history, vernacular architecture, material culture.

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture contact and change, ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and Diasporic communities, household archaeology, and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley are very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historical-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around 50 and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly "bag lunch" archaeological lecture series and several night-time lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the PhD, the MA is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisors. Student have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild fauna) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet-lab that is available to graduate students for processing materi-

als, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world-renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West.

5. For More Information Contact: Laurie Wilkie, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; Ph: 510/643-0677; Fax: 510/643-8557; Email: wilkie@qal.berkeley.edu; Web page: <http://www.berkeley.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Graduate Administrator, Department of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA.

Columbia University

1. Institution Name: Columbia University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: D'Altroy, Terence N. (PhD UCLA 1981; Assoc Prof) Complex politics and economics, Andean South America
Meskell, Lynn (PhD Cambridge 1997; Asst Prof) New Kingdom Egypt, mortuary analysis, gender, the body
Rothschild, Nan A. (PhD NYU 1975; Prof) Urban archaeology, Colonial and Contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern US
4. General Statement: The Columbia graduate archaeology program, while not specifically focused on historical archaeology, is quite appropriate for this subdiscipline. All of the archaeologists on the faculty work with documentary sources and complex societies. Archaeology is seen as an interdisciplinary field, drawing on fields such as art history, history, classics, the physical and biological sciences, as well as anthropology faculty and a range of specialized institutes. Students also have the opportunity to take courses, through the Consortium, in other anthropology departments in New York City. They also have access to three excellent history departments at Columbia, NYU, and CUNY. Library resources are particularly outstanding, including the New York Historical Society and the research branch of the New York Public Library. The William Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia contains the archaeological collections from the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square Block sites. Students have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the National Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the South St. Sea-

port Museum, and many others. Both MA and PhDs are awarded. PhD study is fully funded for many graduate students by the Mellon Foundation; there is also a department fund to help archaeology students with fieldwork.

- For More Information Contact: Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; Ph: 212/854-4315; Fax: 212/854-7347; Email: nrothschild@barnard.edu or roth@columbia.edu; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

University Of Durham

- Institution Name: University of Durham
- Department Title: Department of Archaeology
- Faculty in Post-Medieval Archaeology: Graves, Pam C. (PhD Glasgow; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory Johnson, Matthew H. (PhD Cambridge; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dr. Ian Bailiff, Dr. John Bintliff, Mr. John Casey, Dr. Chris Caple, Dr. Margarita Diaz Andreu, Mr. Phil Howard, Prof. Anthony Harding, Prof. Colin Haselgrove, Dr. Sam Lucy, Dr. Andrew Millard, Prof. Martin Millett, Dr. Graham Philip, Dr. Peter Rowley-Conwy

- General Statement: The Department offers and MA in Post-Medieval Archaeology as one strand in its MA in Archaeology. MA students have the opportunity to study all aspects of the archaeology of the period AD 1500–1800, both in Britain and across the world. Particular emphasis is placed on world historical archaeology, on the social and cultural context of material culture, and on new theoretical approaches to the past. Ongoing research projects include: castles after the Middle Ages, post-medieval Newcastle, and thermoluminescence dating of bricks. Graduate students have access to excellent technical and laboratory facilities in a building newly refitted in 1996. Library facilities include large collections of early modern printed books, and paleographic training in 17th- and 18th-century documents. We also offer MAs, MPhils, and PhDs by research in a range of subject areas. Students are encouraged to contact relevant members of staff to discuss possible topics.
- For More Information Contact: Martin Millett, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor; Matthew Johnson, Convenor; or Pam Graves, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK. Ph: 0191 374-4755; Fax: 0191 374-3619; Emails: m.j.millett@durham.ac.uk; m.h.johnson@durham.ac.uk; or c.p.graves@durham.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

East Carolina University

- Institution Name: East Carolina University
- Department Title: Department of Anthropology
- Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Ewen, Charles R. (PhD U Florida 1987; Assoc Prof) Contact period, cultural resource management, method and theory, southeastern US
- General Statement: The MA program in Anthropology was started in 1995 and offers thesis and fieldwork opportunities in historical archaeology. ongoing projects include archaeological investigations at Tryon Palace, Fort Raleigh, Hope Plantation, Neoheroke Fort, and other historical-period sites in eastern North Carolina.
- For More Information Contact: Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Ph: 252/328-6766; Fax: 252/328-6759; Department web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School web page: <http://www.research.ecu.edu/grad/>.

East Carolina University

- Institution Name: East Carolina University
- Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies
- Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Babits, Lawrence E. (PhD Brown 1981; Prof) Material culture, underwater archaeology, American history Cantelas, Frank J. (MA East Carolina 1995; Lecturer) Underwater archaeology Palmer, Michael A. (PhD Temple 1981; Prof) Naval and military history, American diplomatic history Papalas, Anthony J. (PhD U Chicago 1969; Prof) Greek and Roman maritime history Rodgers, Bradley A. (PhD Union Institute 1993; Assoc Prof) Conservation, underwater archaeology Runyan, Timothy J. (PhD U Maryland 1972; Prof and Director) European maritime history, cultural resource management Swanson, Carl E. (PhD U Western Ontario 1979; Assoc Prof) Colonial history, American history Tilley, John A. (PhD Ohio State 1980; Assoc Prof) British naval history, museum studies Watts, Gordon P., Jr. (PhD St Andrews 1997; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology
- General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an MA degree. A doctorate in Maritime Studies is offered in the interdisciplinary Coastal Resources Management Program. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, cultural resource management, and museology. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for US Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include the study of 16th–20th-century shipwrecks in

Bermuda, surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, WW II aircraft in Hawaii, Caribbean sites, various Great Lakes sites, and the 1812 fleet in Chesapeake Bay. Resources include a conservation laboratory, remote-sensing equipment and training, and a university diving-safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Fall field school in Bermuda; summer field-school location varies.

- For More Information Contact: Timothy Runyan, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Enrest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Ph: 252/328-6097; Fax: 252/328-6754; Email: underwoodk@mail.ecu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/>.

Flinders University Of South Australia

- Institution Name: Flinders University of South Australia
- Department Title: Department of Archaeology
- Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime Archaeology: Staniforth, Mark (MA Sydney 1994; Lecturer) Museology, material culture studies, cultural heritage management, historical and maritime archaeology primarily of the 18th–20th centuries, Australia and South Pacific Other Related Faculty/Staff: William Hampton Adams (PhD Washington S 1976; Lecturer) historical archaeology, cultural heritage management, cultural preservation, museology, oral history, computer applications, plantation archaeology, ethnicity, US, Micronesia, Australia; J.V.S. Megaw (Prof) Celtic art and archaeology, museology; Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology
- General Statement: Archaeology of the 18th–20th centuries, with a concentration on Australia and the South Pacific. Historical archaeology emphasis on shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies of Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of flasks and containers. Maritime archaeology emphasis on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian built ships, and ships graveyards. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Additional emphasis on underwater cultural heritage management. Research facilities include a research laboratory with links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater CRM agencies in Australia. An ongoing project deals with the Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ). Degrees offered include an MA (by research and thesis) as well as a PhD (by research and thesis).

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia. Ph: +618 8201 519; Fax: +618 8201 3845; Email: Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

University Of Florida

1. Institution Name: University of Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Deagan, Kathleen (PhD U Florida 1974; Prof; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) Spanish colonial archaeology, ethnohistory, eastern US, Circum-Caribbean basin
Milanich, Jerald T. (PhD U Florida 1971; Prof; Fl Mus Ntl Hist) North American archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern US, mission archaeology
Schmidt, Peter (PhD Northwestern 1974; Assoc Prof, Center for African Studies) Ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon
4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology. Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; PK Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various languages. Both the MA and PhD are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Steve Brandt, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, PO Box 117305, Gainesville FL 32611 USA; Ph: 352/846-1382; Fax: 352/392-6929; Email: kjones@anthro.ufl.edu; Web page: <http://web.anthro.ufl.edu/gradprogram.html>.

Florida State University

1. Institution Name: Florida State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Doran, Glen H. (PhD UCD 1980; Assoc Prof) Plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography
Faught, Michael K. (PhD U Arizona 1996; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology, geoarchaeology, public archaeology
5. For More Information Contact: Rochelle A. Marrinan, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2150 USA; Ph: 850/644-8615; Email: rmarrina@garnet.acns.fsu.edu; Department web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu>; Underwater archaeology program web page: <http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html>.

Fischer, George R. (BA Stanford 1962; Courtesy Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology
Keel, Bennie C. (PhD Washington State 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) Cultural resource management, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology
McEwan, Bonnie G. (PhD U Florida 1988; Courtesy Asst Prof) Spanish historical archaeology, New World colonial archaeology, Hispanic tradition ceramics, zooarchaeology
Marrinan, Rochelle A. (PhD U Florida 1975; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology of the southeastern US and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology
Smith, Roger (PhD Texas A&M 1989; Courtesy Asst Prof) Nautical and underwater archaeology, public archaeology, post-medieval maritime archaeology, Circum-Caribbean shipwrecks
Other Related Faculty/Staff: J. Anthony Paredes (PhD U New Mexico 1969; Prof) cultural anthropology, contemporary Native Americans, applied anthropology.

4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based MA and MSc degrees are offered. Faculty are involved in long-term archaeological projects at Spanish mission sites, plantations, and on shipwrecks. The departmental terrestrial field school is held each year at a Spanish mission site during the spring semester. Formal courses in underwater archaeology were introduced in the early 1970s. Basic scuba certification is available. Underwater techniques training is offered during the spring semester in conjunction with the university's Academic Diving Program. The underwater field school is offered every summer and usually focuses on both submerged prehistoric sites as well as historical-period shipwreck excavations. Active field projects are potentially available year-round. The presence of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service on campus provides many opportunities for terrestrial-project participation and collections-management experience. Employment and internship opportunities are also available at the San Luis Mission Site, Museum of Florida History, and the Department of State Conservation Laboratory and Site File offices, all located in Tallahassee. The department participates in the interdisciplinary program in museum studies, which requires approximately one additional year of course work and internship experience for certification.

University Of Georgia

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Garrison, Ervan (PhD U Missouri 1979; Prof) Archaeometry, geophysical prospection, preindustrial and industrial North America and Europe, underwater archaeology
Reitz, Elizabeth J. (PhD U Florida 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, late prehistoric and historic periods, southeastern North America, Latin America
4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological anthropology. Students have access to Zooarchaeology and Geoarchaeology Laboratories, HRAF microfiles, and a close association with the Institute of Ecology. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North America or Europe. However, the department does not maintain specific course offerings in historical/underwater topics, nor does it provide specialized field training in these specialties. The PhD degree is awarded.
5. For More Information Contact: Ervan Garrison, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619 USA; Ph: 706/542-1097; Fax: 706/542-2425; Email: egarrison@uga.edu; Web page and links: <http://quat.dac.uga.edu>; <http://www.gly.edu/archaeo.html>; <http://museum.nhm.uga.edu/>.

University Of Haifa

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa
2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Artzy, Michal (PhD Brandeis 1972; Assoc Prof) Coastal archaeology
Mart, Yossi (PhD Texas A&M 1984; Assoc Prof) Marine geology, coastal geomorphology
Raban, Avner (PhD Hebrew U Jerusalem 1981; Assoc Prof) Underwater archaeology
Spanier, Ehud (PhD U Miami 1975; Assoc Prof) Oceanography, marine biology
4. General Statement: The Department of Maritime Civilizations offers an MA degree combining coastal and underwater archaeology, maritime history, oceanography, and coastal and underwater geomorphology. It is fundamental to the orientation of the department that specialized work in any field of maritime studies relate to work in the other fields. Students are expected to supplement classwork through participation in archaeological excavation, geological surveys, and Zodiac trips along the coast of Israel. Students should earn scuba diving licenses before their registration or during the first year of

study. Courses in small boat handling are also available. Individuals from abroad who do not know Hebrew may apply for admission; however, during their first year they will be expected to enroll in the university's accelerated Hebrew course and take directed reading courses with members of the faculty in order to join the regular program during their second year. The MA degree may be earned with or without a thesis; in the latter case, students must register for a minor in another department as well as in the Department of Maritime Civilizations. Related departments in the university include Archaeology, Land of Israel Studies, History, Geography (including a special program in shipping), Biblical History, and Art History. The department has a research arm, the Haifa University Center for Maritime Studies, through which excavations are currently being conducted in the ancient port of Caesarea, or Phoenician ship remains on the coast of Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, on Tel Nami, and at Tel Akko; the center also supports oceanographic research on artificial reefs in Haifa Bay. In addition to the center, the department maintains ties with the National Maritime Museum and the National Center for Oceanographic and Limnological Research.

5. For More Information Contact: University of Haifa, Degree in Maritime Civilizations, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; Ph: 04-240941; Fax: 04-240493; Web page: <http://www.haifa.ac.il>.

University Of Hawaii At Manoa

1. Institution Name: University of Hawaii at Manoa
2. Department Title: Marine Option Program
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Bayman, James (PhD Arizona S 1994; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology, archaeology, Hawaii, North America, political economy, chiefdoms, craft production, artifact geochemistry

Chapman, William (PhD U Oxford 1982; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation Program) Anthropology, historic preservation, Caribbean

Graves, Michael (PhD U Arizona 1981; Prof Anthropology) Oceania, American Southwest, ethnoarchaeology, archaeological method and theory

Griffin, P. Bion (PhD U Arizona 1969; Prof and Chair Anthropology) Anthropology and archaeology, hunter-gatherers, Indonesia, Philippines, Hawaii

Hommon, Robert T. (PhD U Arizona 1976; Adj Researcher SOEST) Archaeology, Hawaii

Hunt, Terry (PhD U Washington 1989; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Prehistory of Oceania, evolutionary theory, geoarchaeology and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, ceramics

Kelly, Marion (MA U Hawaii 1956; Assoc Prof Ethnic Studies Program) Hawaiian culture and history, anthropology, fishponds

Kikuchi, William K. (PhD U Arizona 1973; Prof Anthropology) Anthropology, archaeology, Hawaiian fishponds, American Samoa

McCoy, Floyd W. Jr. (PhD Harvard 1974; Prof Oceanography) Hawaii, geology, oceanography, paleo-oceanography, sedimentation of island arcs, geoarchaeology, marine pollutants

Mills, Peter R. (PhD UCB 1996; Asst Prof Anthropology) Polynesia, North Pacific, American Southwest, New England, Contact period, public archaeology, ethnohistory, lithic technology

Severance, Craig (PhD U Oregon 1976; Prof Anthropology) Sociocultural change, anthropological theory, applied anthropology, Oceania (esp Micronesia), maritime cultures and fisheries

Still, William N., Jr. (PhD U Alabama 1964; Adj Researcher SOEST) Civil War and nautical history, maritime history and archaeology

Van Tilburg, Hans (MA East Carolina 1995; Instructor SOEST) Maritime archaeology, nautical history, diving, ships, Asia, Pacific, Hawaiian maritime history

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jerry Bentley (Prof History) world history, Renaissance, early modern Europe; David Chappell (Assoc Prof History) Asia-Pacific history, Pacific islands, Africa; John P. Craven (Instructor SOEST) ocean engineering, sea and society, law of the sea; Ben Finney (Prof Anthropology) polynesian voyaging and navigation, New Guinea, space travel; Judith Hughes (Dean Arts & Science; Prof American Studies) political Science, museology, Hawaii, historic preservation, women's status; M. Casey Jarman (Prof Law) environmental law, ocean and coastal law, administrative law; Robert Kiste (Director and Prof, Center for Pacific Island Studies) anthropology, history, contemporary affairs of Pacific Islands, social and cultural change, applied anthropology; Nancy Davis Lewis (Assoc Dean Social Sciences) geography of health and disease, Island Pacific, human ecology, island environments, marine resource utilization and management, women in development and in science; Lorenz Magaard (Assoc Dean School of Ocean & Earth Science & Technology; Graduate Chair Maritime Archaeology and History Certificate Program) physical oceanography; Alexander Malahoff (Prof Oceanography) geology, geophysics, manned and unmanned research submersibles; Sherwood Maynard (Spec Faculty & Director Marine Option Program) biological oceanography, aquaculture, scientific diving, marine education, maritime archaeology and history; Joe Morgan (Assoc Prof Geography) naval strategy, maritime jurisdictions, shipping, US & International ocean management; Philip Rehbock (Prof History) history of Science (esp Oceanography).

4. General Statement: The university offers a Graduate Maritime Archaeology and History Certificate, a 20-credit program tailored to a student's individual learning objectives. The certificate may be earned while completing

an advanced degree in traditional disciplines such as history, anthropology, American studies, law, or the sciences. Alternately it can be earned as a stand-alone credential. All students are required to complete World Maritime History and either Archaeology Underwater or Maritime Archaeology Techniques (a summer field course). Electives plus a major paper/project round out course requirements. The program's content emphasis is on Hawaii, Asia, and the Pacific, encompassing such subjects as Polynesian voyaging, the Spanish galleon trade, whaling, maritime commerce, naval history, lighthouses, fisheries and sea-food-processing facilities, lifesaving stations, waterfront preservation, traditional fishponds, cultural resource management, explorations by Pacific Islanders-Asians-Europeans, and museums and public-education programs. Cooperating faculty from throughout the region represent a wide variety of academic institutions, government agencies, and nongovernmental organizations (a complete list is available through the department). On the university campus students have access to the School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology's deep-sea research fleet, diving and surveying equipment, Hamilton Library with one of the finest collections on the maritime Pacific, and researchers active in Asia-Pacific projects from throughout the campus and from the East-West center. Off campus, the program works with the National Park Service, US Navy, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii Maritime Center, USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum, Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division, and others. The annual Symposium on Maritime Archaeology and History of Hawaii and the Pacific is held in February.

5. For More Information Contact: Sherwood Maynard, Director, Marine Option Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, 2525 Correa Road, HIG 215, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; Ph: 808/956-8433; Fax: 808/956-2417; Email: mop@hawaii.edu; Web page: http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHCP.html.

University Of Idaho

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/ Anthropology/Justice Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Sappington, Robert (PhD Washington S 1994; Assoc Prof) Protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th-19th centuries, Plateau

Sprague, Roderick (PhD U Arizona 1967; Prof Emeritus) Artifact function, glass beads, funerary artifacts, 19th-20th centuries, Pacific Northwest

Warner, Mark (PhD U Virginia 1998; Asst Prof) 19th century, Chesapeake Bay, Plains, zooarchaeology, African-American archaeology, archaeological theory

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dixie Ehrenreich (PhD U Idaho 1977; Res Scientist Lab of Anthropology) Immigration, western farming, women in cultural resources, 19th–20th centuries, Pacific Northwest; Leah Evans-Janke (MA Idaho 1998; Collections Mgr Lab of Anthropology) Lab methods, American West, women's studies, folk art, lithics; Kenneth Faunce (MA New Mexico S 1992, Conservator) 19th and 20th centuries, American Southwest, military sites, settlement patterns, metals; Priscilla Wegars (PhD U Idaho 1991; Res Assoc Lab of Anthropology) Overseas Asian culture, 19th–20th centuries, American West, New Zealand

4. General Statement: The department offers an MA in anthropology with a firm foundation in all four areas of anthropology expected. Also available is a Ph.D. in history with a concentration in historical archaeology. Over the past 25 years, approximately half of the degrees awarded have been in historical archaeology. Faculty at the University of Idaho are currently engaged in numerous prehistoric and historical-period projects in the region as well as an ongoing research project in Oklahoma (in conjunction with the Miami Tribe). A major part of the department is the Laboratory of Anthropology. The lab is the focus of archaeological work conducted at the university, providing research space, curation facilities, equipment, and technical support for archaeological investigations. Special facilities include a large metal-cleaning facility, GIS capabilities, comparative collections of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, a major collection of Overseas Asian comparative artifacts, and an extensive archaeology library. The laboratory is also the Northern Repository of the Idaho Archaeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; Ph: 208/885-2032 (PST); Fax: 208/885-2034 (PST); Email: mwarner@uidaho.edu; Web page: http://www.uidaho.edu/LS/Soc_Anthro.

La Trobe University

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University
 2. Department Title: School of Archaeological and Historical Studies
 3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Lawrence, Susan (PhD La Trobe 1995; Senior Lecturer) Historical archaeology, gender, material culture, heritage management; Murray, Tim (PhD Sydney 1987; Professor) Historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology
- Other Related Faculty/Staff: Richard Cosgrove (PhD La Trobe 1992; Lecturer) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology; Phillip Edwards (PhD Sydney 1988; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; David Frankel (PhD Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies,

ceramics; Li Liu (PhD Harvard 1994; Lecturer) Archaeology of complex societies; Nicola Stern (PhD Harvard 1992; Senior Lecturer) taphonomic issues

4. General Statement: La Trobe University offers MA and PhD specializations in historical archaeology, in addition to a one-year Graduate Diploma in historical archaeology. Research and fieldwork in historical archaeology are primarily focused on Australia and the Pacific, although members of the department are also involved in Cyprus, Jordan, France, Kenya, and China. Facilities include four laboratories, a computer laboratory, a GIS laboratory, a darkroom, a microscope room, and three 4-wheel-drive vehicles for staff and postgraduate research. The school has in-place agreements with the Museum of Victoria, the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, and Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania, which facilitate ongoing access to collections and research projects. Through a cooperative agreement with the leading heritage management firm of Godden Mackay Logan, one postgraduate student each year is able to undertake a funded internship in historical archaeology. La Trobe University makes available a limited number of full research scholarships for PhD candidates.
5. For More Information Contact: Susan Lawrence, School of Archaeological and Historical Studies, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3084; Ph: 3 9479 2385; Fax: 3 9479 1881; Email: s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/>

Louisiana State University

1. Institution Name: Louisiana State University
2. Department Title: Department of Geography and Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Davidson, William V. (PhD Wisconsin Milwaukee 1972; Assoc Prof & Chair Geography) Historical, cultural geography, Central America, 15th century to present; DeLyser, Dydia (PhD Syracuse 1998; Asst Prof Geography) Historical geography, cultural landscapes and social memory, authenticity and reconstructing the past, US Southwest, 19th–20th centuries; Earle, Carville (PhD Chicago 1973; Prof Geography) Regional economic development, historical geography, southern US, 17th–20th centuries; Edwards, Jay D. (PhD Tulane 1970; Prof Anthropology) Vernacular architecture, material culture, Creole culture, US South and Caribbean 17th–20th centuries; Farnsworth, Paul (PhD UCLA 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Historical archaeology, African-American studies, plantation, culture change, ethnicity, economic systems, British, Spanish, and French colonial and Federal, Caribbean, US South & Southwest, 18th–20th centuries

Hoelscher, Steven D. (PhD Wisconsin Madison 1995; Asst Prof Geography) Historical geography, ethnicity, tourism, North America, 19th–20th centuries

- McKillop, Heather (PhD UCSB 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Classic and Postclassic Maya, 19th-century Euroamerican/Canadian cemeteries, Caribbean fish faunal analysis
- Saunders, Rebecca (PhD Florida 1992; Adj Asst Prof Anthropology) Contact and Spanish colonial archaeology, missions, US South, 16th–18th centuries
4. General Statement: The department awards an MA in Anthropology and both the MA and PhD in Geography. Students in historical archaeology can follow a degree program on either side of the department. We especially encourage applications from students whose interests combine topics, approaches, ideas, methods, and techniques from both disciplines. Major foci include the American South, the Caribbean, and Central America, with strong topical interests in African-American, Hispanic-American, and Native American cultures. Laboratory/research facilities include an up-to-date archaeology laboratory, the largest university map library in the country, and biogeography, palynology, forensics, physical anthropology, computer mapping, GIS, remote sensing, and geomorphology laboratories, as well as the Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory. LSU's Hill Memorial Library contains over 7 million archival and manuscript items focused on the lower Mississippi Valley, the South, the American Civil War, and Reconstruction. The US Civil War Center deals with all aspects of the Civil War, and the History Department is well known for southern history. The T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History provides training and support for oral history research, and the Museum of Natural Science holds archaeological collections from over 1,800 sites in the South and the Caribbean.
5. For More Information Contact: Paul Farnsworth, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA; Ph: 225/388-6102; Fax: 225/388-4420; Email: gafarn@unix1.sncc.lsu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ga.lsu.edu/ga/>.

University Of Maine

1. Institution Name: University of Maine
2. Department Title: Department of History and Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Anthropology: Faulkner, Alaric (PhD Washington S 1972; Prof; Program Coordinator) Historical archaeology, archaeology of French Acadia and New England; Ives, Edward ("Sandy") (PhD Indiana 1962; Prof; Director of the Maine Folklife Center) Folklore and oral history of Maine and the Maritimes

Sandweiss, Daniel (PhD Cornell 1989; Asst Prof) Effects of El Niño climatic events on historic sites in the desert coast of northern Peru

Sanger, David (PhD Washington 1967; Prof) Prehistoric, Contact, northeastern US

Sobolik, Kristin (PhD Texas A&M 1991; Asst Prof) Faunal analysis, paleonutrition

Faculty in History:

Battick, Jack (PhD Boston 1967; Prof; Retiring Spring 1997, Replacement Faculty Pending) Maritime history

Ferland, Jacques (PhD McGill 1986; Assoc Prof) Colonial French Canada

Judd, Richard (PhD California-Irvine 1979; Assoc Prof) Environmental history

MacNamara, Martha (PhD Boston U 1994; Assist Prof) Vernacular architecture

Riess, Warren (PhD New Hampshire 1987; Research Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, New England

Segal, Howard (PhD Princeton 1975; Prof) History of science and technology

TeBrake, William (PhD Texas 1975; Prof) Western European medieval history, environment

Faculty in Geography:

Hornsby, Stephen (PhD U British Columbia 1986; Assoc Prof) Historical geography, Canada, New England

4. General Statement: In cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, the History Department offers an MA with an emphasis in historical archaeology. It is a relatively small, selective program, generally with no more than eight students enrolled at one time in various stages of degree completion. This interdisciplinary option focuses on the history and archaeology of New England and neighboring provinces of Canada as well as the mutual effects of contact between Europeans and indigenous peoples in this region. The Historical Archaeology Option is normally a two-year program, designed to prepare the student for a variety of careers in historical archaeology in areas such as public archaeology, resource management, museology, and academia. Application is to be made through history, which is the degree-granting department, although admission to the option requires the consent of both departments. Resources within the university are numerous, and include the Maine Folklife Center, which houses the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History, directed by a member of the Anthropology Department. A number of faculty work closely with the Canadian-American Center, the Institute for Quaternary Studies, and the Hudson Museum of Anthropology. Special collections in Fogler Library maintains a number of unique manuscripts and other original documents and records germane to Maine historical archaeology. Several archaeological laboratories are located in Stevens Hall. The Historical Archaeology Laboratory offers workspace and access to a major study collection from

the Northeast. These collections include some of the most important English and French sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in Maine. Faunal collections are accessible in the laboratory next door. The Prehistoric Laboratory offers help in photography and other specialized services. A metals-conservation laboratory is also maintained in the building. Nearly every year there are several field opportunities available in historical archaeology in Maine.

5. For More Information Contact: Professor Alaric Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, South Stevens 5773, Orono, ME 04469-0001 USA; Ph: 207/581-1900; Fax: 207/581-1823; Email: faulkner@maine.edu; Web page: <http://www.ume.maine.edu/~anthrop/HistArchOption.html>.

University Of Manitoba

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Greenfield, Haskel J. (PhD CUNY 1985; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern US
Monks, Gregory G. (PhD U British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) Fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada
4. General Statement: G. Monks is completing a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has recently completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Laboratory projects and thesis materials are available on other topics within the program. The Hudson Bay Company's archives, along with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and The Manitoba Museum are significant research facilities. A field school, sometimes involving historical archaeology, is offered. The MA and PhD degrees are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5 Canada; Ph: 204/474-6332; Fax: 204/474-7600; Email: monks@cc.umanitoba.ca; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

University Of Maryland–College Park

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland–College Park
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Leone, Mark P. (PhD U Arizona 1968; Prof) Archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums
Potter, Stephen (PhD U North Carolina–Chapel Hill 1982; Adj Prof) Prehistoric and

historical archaeology of the eastern US, Contact period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare

Shackel, Paul A. (PhD SUNY–Buffalo 1987; Asst Prof) Complex societies, historical archaeology, class and ethnicity, ethnohistory, industrial archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Brooke Blades (PhD New York U 1997; Res Assoc) Paleolithic Europe, hunter-gatherers, lithic analysis, symbolic behavior, quantitative analysis, historical archaeology, rural settlement patterns; Matthew Reeves (PhD Syracuse 1997, Res Assoc) archaeology of the African Diaspora, 19th-century rural communities, landscape archaeology, quantitative methods, GIS

4. General Statement: The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology degree. This two-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology can pursue interests in historical, urban archaeology, public interpretation in museums, archaeology and tourism, oral history, cultural resource management, and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Research projects have been conducted in cooperation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains two labs oriented toward MA and PhD research. These facilities provide training in excavation, laboratory analysis, project management, and public interpretation, as well as access to a wide range of original historical materials. The department also maintains a lab devoted to AutoCAD, ArcCAD, graphics packages, and photogrammetry software. The department participates in a graduate Certificate Program in Historic Preservation at College Park.
5. For More Information Contact: Paul A. Shackel, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; Ph: 301/405-1422; Fax: 301/314-8305; Email: anthgrad@deans.umd.edu; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

University Of Massachusetts–Amherst

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts–Amherst
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Dincauze, Dena F. (PhD Harvard U 1967; Prof) New England prehistory and ethnohistory, cultural resource management
Keene, Arthur S. (PhD U Michigan 1979; Prof) Contact period, New England prehistory, egalitarian societies

Paynter, Robert (PhD U Massachusetts 1980; Prof) Race, class, and gender issues of global capitalism, cultural landscape studies, spatial analysis, New England

4. General Statement: The program situates studies of historical- and contact-period societies within the framework of four-field, historical anthropology. Though our areal specialties concentrate on New England, we encourage people to work in other parts of the world, as well as New England, in a manner informed by political, economic, and cultural-ecological theories. Ongoing field and laboratory projects include the archaeology of various sites throughout western Massachusetts, including studies of Deerfield Village and its environs, and analyses of the W. E. B. DuBois site in Great Barrington. The department's European Studies Program financially supports student research conducted in Europe. Citizens of third-world countries and Native American students may apply for financial support from the Sylvia Forman Third World Scholarship Fund. The MA and PhD are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; Ph: 413/545-2221; Fax: 413/545-9494; Email: rpaynter@anthro.umass.edu; Web page: <http://www.umass.edu>.

University Of Massachusetts–Boston

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts–Boston
2. Department Title: Anthropology; Joint Program with History
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Mrozowski, Stephen A. (PhD Brown 1987; Assoc Professor; Program Director Historical Archaeology) Complex Societies, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, eastern US, Alaska, Northern Britain
Luedtke, Barbara (PhD U Michigan 1976; Prof) Native American History, New England Prehistory, lithic analysis, New World hunters and gatherers, North America, Australia
Zeitlin, Judith (PhD Yale 1978; Asst Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology, ethnohistory, complex societies, historical anthropology, New World colonialism, Mesoamerica, Andean South America
4. General Statement: This joint MA program is offered by the departments of anthropology and history. Its primary emphasis is historical archaeology and the comparative study of colonialism with areal concentrations on New England, the Chesapeake and Mesoamerica. Subareas include Andean South America and Britain. Students are required to take six required courses, three in anthropology and three in history, and two electives. Internships are available with several area museums including Plimoth Plantation,

Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. The program is designed for students interested in pursuing careers in historical archaeology, either through cultural resource management, museum work, or by continuing their education at the doctoral level. Excellent opportunities exist for training in environmental archaeology either through the newly established Center for Cultural and Environmental History, or through courses offered by the Boston Area Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

5. For More Information Contact: Stephen A. Mrozowski, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393 USA; Email: mrozowski@umb.edu; Web page: <http://www.umb.edu>.

Michigan State University

1. Institution Name: Michigan State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Cleland, Charles E. (PhD U Michigan 1966; Prof; Curator of Great Lakes Archaeology and Ethnology MSU Mus; retiring May 2000, replacement faculty pending) Archaeology and ethnohistory of Indian/Euroamerican contact; 18th–19th-century military sites; Great Lakes Region
Lewis, Kenneth (PhD U Oklahoma 1975; Assoc Prof) Methods in historical archaeology, archaeology of frontiers and colonization, southeastern Michigan
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joseph L. Chertkoff (PhD UCLA 1974; Prof) archaeology, cultural ecology, cultural evolution, research methods, western US, California; Lynne Goldstein (PhD Northwestern 1976; Prof) North American archaeology, mortuary analysis, settlement studies, quantitative methods, archaeological method and theory; William A. Lovis (PhD Michigan S 1973; Prof) paleoecology, foraging/collecting adaptations, archaeological settlement systems, analytical methods
4. General Statement: The department offers MA and PhD degrees in anthropology. Graduate students may concentrate on archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system develop a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Graduate students are required to take several foundation courses in anthropology as well as to meet theory and method requirements. Those who specialize in historical archaeology are expected to develop skills in documentary research and in the analysis of historical-period material culture. Ongoing field programs provide experience

in conducting all phases of research including training in contract research. Michigan State University has a long commitment to graduate work and field research in historical archaeology. University laboratory collections, computer access, and library facilities appropriate to training in historical archaeology are available. The department offers a cooperative program in the history of technology with Michigan Technological University. Student support is available from time to time in the form of research and teaching assistantships.

5. For More Information Contact: Lynne Goldstein, Chairperson, Department of Anthropology, Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 USA; Ph: 517/353-2950; Fax: 517/432-2363; Email: lynneg@pilot.msu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~anp/>.

Michigan Technological University

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University
2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Blair, Carl (PhD U Minnesota; Visiting Prof) Experimental archaeology, Iron Age Europe
Heyman, Josiah (PhD CUNY 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology of work
Hoagland, Alison (MA George Washington U 1979; Asst Prof Historic Preservation) Architectural history, historic preservation
Landon, David (PhD Boston U 1991; Assoc Prof Archaeology) Historical archaeology, zooarchaeology
Lankton, Larry (PhD U Pennsylvania 1977; Prof History) History of technology
MacLennan, Carol (PhD UCB 1979; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology of industry
Martin, Patrick (PhD Michigan State 1984; Assoc Prof Archaeology) Historical/industrial archaeology, archaeological science
Martin, Susan (PhD Michigan State 1985; Assoc Prof Archaeology) Heritage management, prehistoric archaeology
Reynolds, Terry (PhD U Kansas 1973; Prof History) History of technology
Seely, Bruce (PhD U Delaware 1982; Prof History) History of science and technology
4. General Statement: In 1992, the department initiated an MS degree program in Industrial Archaeology (IA). MTU's unique program emphasizes a truly interdisciplinary approach to IA, and fuses the academic perspectives of archaeology, history of technology, architectural history, and anthropology. Students take courses in the history of technology, historical and industrial archaeology, cultural resource management, and other areas in the social sciences or approved electives from other departments, such as geophysics,

metallurgy, or forestry. The university is surrounded by industrial sites, creating a man-made laboratory for the study of IA. Two National Parks—Isle Royale and the new Keweenaw National Historical Park—contain industrial sites to be studied and interpreted for the public. The university library, in addition to its extensive holdings related to industrial history, maintains the Copper Country Archives, an important collection of original materials concerning regional history and the records of many mining companies. The Department of Social Sciences maintains an Archaeology Laboratory that is actively involved in local and regional archaeological projects. Financial support is available through project funding and assistantships. Internship options are also available. The program has close ties with the Michigan Historical Center, National Park Service, and the US Forest Service.

5. For More Information Contact: David B. Landon, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; Ph: 906/487-2113; Fax: 906/487-2468; Email: dbland@mtu.edu; Web page: <http://www.mtu.edu/iahm.html/>.

University Of Nebraska–Lincoln

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska–Lincoln
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Athanassopoulos, Effie (PhD U Pennsylvania 1993) Archaeology, Old World Civilizations, Greece, historical-archaeological method and theory
Bleed, Peter (PhD U Wisconsin 1973; Prof) Archaeology, historical archaeology, technology, material culture, museum studies, Great Plains, Japan
4. General Statement: Training in historical Archaeology is offered within the context of general anthropological and archaeological research. Excavation and collections-management experience is offered through contract research projects. The department has close contacts with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (historical archaeologists on staff include William Hunt, Douglas Scott, and Vergil E. Noble) and the Nebraska Historical Society. We offer an MA in Anthropology and have a close affiliation with the MA program in Museum Studies.
5. For More Information Contact: Peter Bleed or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology, 126 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA; Ph: 402/472-2411; Emails: pbleed1@unl.edu or efa@unlinfo.unl.edu; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/anthro/Homepage/html>.

University Of Nevada–Reno

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada–Reno
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Fliess, Kenneth (PhD U Texas 1986; Assoc Prof) Historical demography
Fowler, Don (PhD U Pittsburg 1965; Prof) Historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology
Hardesty, Donald L. (PhD U Oregon 1972; Prof) Historical archaeology, ecological anthropology
Hattori, Eugene (PhD Washington State 1982; Adjunct Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, paleoecology
4. General Statement: The university offers both MA and PhD programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early-20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology and 19th-century western American emigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleo-environmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute. Faculty in the Desert Research Institute have specialties in zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, palynology, and geoarchaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; Ph: 775/784-6049; Fax: 775/327-2226; Email: hardesty@scs.unr.edu; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/artsci/anthro/>.

City University Of New York

1. Institution Name: City University of New York
2. Department Title: PhD Program in Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: McGovern, Thomas (PhD Columbia 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoeconomy, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic
Wall, Diana diZerega (PhD NYU 1987; Assoc.Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender
4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New

York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The PhD is offered.

5. For more information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; Ph: 212/650-7361; Email: DDIZW@aol.com; Web page: <http://spanky.osc.cuny.edu>.

State University Of New York–Binghamton

1. Institution Name: State University of New York–Binghamton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Cobb, Charles R. (PhD S Illinois 1988; Assoc Prof) Political economy, Contact period, eastern US, quantitative methods
Dekin, Jr., Albert A. (PhD Michigan S 1975; Assoc Prof) Cultural resource management, Arctic
McGuire, Randall H. (PhD U Arizona 1982; Assoc Prof) Political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast US, northern Mexico, 19th–20th century, Contact period, landscapes
Stahl, Ann B. (PhD UCB 1985; Assoc Prof) Ethnohistory, political economy, West Africa, diet and food processing
4. General Statement: The department awards MA and PhD degrees in anthropology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Ghana, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the non-profit contract archaeology arm of the department directed by Nina Versaggi (PhD SUNY Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience, as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (PhD U Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with IBM compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 1998–1999 year the department awarded a total of 24 assistantships, four of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waiver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center directed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies directed by Ami Bar On.
5. For More Information Contact: Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology,

State University of New York, Binghamton,
NY 13902-6000 USA; Ph: 607/777-2906; Fax:
607/777-2477; Email: rmcguire@binghamton.edu;
Web page: <http://gradschool.binghamton.edu>.

University Of Pennsylvania

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Schuyler, Robert L. (PhD UCSB 1974; Assoc Prof/Assoc Curator) Historical archaeology, history and theory of archaeology and anthropology, North America
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in Historical Archaeology was established. Historical archaeology draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in Historical Archaeology may specialize in any time period (16th–20th centuries) or geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the PhD program.
5. For More Information Contact: Robert L. Schuyler, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Ph: 215/898-6965; Fax: 215/8998-0657; Web page: <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/anthro/grad/main.html>.

University Of St. Andrews

1. Institution Name: University of St. Andrews
2. Department Title: Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Dean, Martin L. (BSc London; Director, Archaeological Diving Unit) Development of ships and boats from prehistoric periods to AD 1600, submerged cultural resource management, early diving history
Dobson, Neil (MLitt St Andrews; Res Assoc) Diving logistics, techniques of underwater archaeology, maritime heritage management
Groom, Deanna (MLitt St Andrews; Res Assoc) Heritage management, historic ship preservation, sites and monuments records
Lawrence, Mark (MLitt St Andrews; Field Officer, Archaeological Diving Unit) Underwater archaeological techniques, applications of technology and computing to maritime studies
Liscoe, Steve (MLitt St Andrews; Operation Officer, Archaeological Diving Unit) Development of diving technology and archaeological techniques underwater, recording and conservation procedures
4. General Statement: The institute was established in 1973 to further interdisciplinary research and teaching at graduate level on humankind's historic relationship with the sea. It is active in the fields of historical archaeology (above and below the water), cultural resource management, historical research, maritime ethnology, and museum studies. Since 1986 it has operated an Archaeological Diving Unit to advise the UK government on historic shipwrecks in British waters. The institute is currently conducting a major historic shipwreck investigation off the Isle of Mull. It is also engaged in a nationwide survey of Britain's preserved historic ships, and is undertaking a pilot study of the local coastal region. The diploma, MLitt, MPhil, and PhD programs offered by the institute are intended for graduates with suitable backgrounds in the arts or sciences. The taught diploma introduces students to the concepts and methods used for studying the maritime past within a multidisciplinary framework, and provides instruction in documentary research, survey, drawing, photography, and academic writing. Opportunities for practical training in underwater archaeology are available on a subsidized extracurricular basis through the Nautical Archaeology Society's training scheme.
5. For More Information Contact: Colin Martin, Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ Scotland UK; Ph: 0334 62884 or 0334 62916; Fax: 01334 462914; Email: cjmm1@st-andrews.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.st-and.ac.uk/institutes/sims/courses.HTM>.

Simon Fraser University

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology
Burley, David V. (PhD Simon Fraser 1979; Prof) Ethnicity, oral traditions, northwestern North America, 18th–20th centuries
D'Andrea, Catherine (PhD U Toronto 1992; Assoc Prof) Archaeobotany, New and Old World domesticates
Driver, Jonathan C. (PhD U Calgary 1978; Prof) Zooarchaeology, domesticated faunas
Hayden, Brian D. (PhD U Toronto 1976; Prof) European/Native contact, ethnoarchaeology, theory, northwestern North America
Hobler, Philip M. (MA U Arizona 1964; Assoc Prof) European/Native contact, Overseas Chinese, material culture, northwestern North America, 18th–20th centuries
Nance, Jack D. (PhD U Toronto 1976; Prof) Statistical and computer applications, theory
Nelson, Eric (PhD McMaster 1972; Prof) Applied archaeometry, stable-isotope analysis
Skinner, Mark M. (PhD Cambridge 1978; Assoc Prof) Osteology, forensics, historic cemeteries
4. General Statement: The department offers MA and PhD degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has 12 faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the PhD program must have completed the MA degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of Ethnology and Archaeology and has a close working relationship with other museums and historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships may also be applied for.
5. For More Information Contact: Robyn Banerjee, Graduate Secretary, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6 Canada. Faculty contact for historical archaeology is David V. Burley. Ph: 604/291-4727; Fax: 604/291-5666; Email: burley@sfu.ca; Web page: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology>.

Sonoma State University

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Praetzelis, Adrian (PhD UCB 1991; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, cultural re-

source management, local history, urban archaeology

Purser, Margaret (PhD UCB 1987; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, gender and archaeology, vernacular studies, 19th-century West

4. General Statement: The department offers an MA in Cultural Resources Management. However, courses are offered in historical archaeology and students may specialize in this area. The Anthropological Studies Center, an adjunct organization, regularly carries out research in historical archaeology and local history, so students may get practical experience in these areas.
5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzelis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; Ph: 707/604-2312; Fax: 707/664-3920; Emails: margaret.purser@sonoma.edu or adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu; Web page: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Antropology>.

University Of South Carolina

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Ferguson, Leland (PhD U N Carolina-Chapel Hill 1971; Prof) Historical archaeology, African and Native Americans, complex societies
4. General Statement: Students have recently completed theses on African American archaeology, Native American archaeology, and ethnoarchaeology. The MA degree is offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Leland Ferguson, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; Ph: 803/777-6500; Fax: 803/777-0259; Emails: fergusonl@garnet.cla.sc.edu or kenneth.kelly@sc.edu; Web page: <http://www.sc.edu/>.

University Of Southampton

1. Institution Name: University of Southampton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime Archaeology: Adams, Jonathan (BA Dunelm; MIFA; Dir, Centre for Maritime Archaeology; Lecturer Maritime Archaeology; Postgrad Res Coord) Design, construction, and use of wooden ships in northern Europe; theory and practice of underwater archaeological excavation and recording; experimental archaeology (reconstructions and modeling) Blue, Lucy (PhD Oxford; Res Fellow and Lecturer) Theory and practice of ethnographic research, paleogeography and the

archaeology of harbors, pre-Classical seafaring in the Near East

Dix, Justin (PhD St Andrews; Lecturer in Marine Archaeological Geophysics) Geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology
McGrail, Seán (DPhil; Prof) Ancient seafaring, experimental archaeology, ethnography
Other Related Faculty/Staff: David Peacock (PhD; Prof) ceramic and lithic analyses; Timothy Champion (Dphil; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) Medieval archaeology; David Wheatley (PhD) archaeological computing; Elaine Morris (PhD) ceramics, historical archaeology; John Bull (PhD; Southampton Oceanography Centre) marine seismology; Philip Wilson/Philip Bailey (PhD; Dept of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology. Associated academic staff from collaborating institutions include Anthony Firth (PhD; Wessex Archaeology; archaeological management), Mark Jones (PhD; Mary Rose Trust, conservation), J.D. Hill (PhD; British Museum; maritime landscapes, iron age and Romano-British maritime archaeology); Gustav Milne (MSc; U College London; waterfront and intertidal archaeology); and Garry Momber (MSc; Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology). Other research-associated bodies include the Institute for Exploration (deep-water archaeology), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (imaging in underwater archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), and University College of South Stockholm (ships and society).

4. General Statement: The Department of Archaeology at the University of Southampton is one of the largest in Europe and was awarded a Grade 5 (highest evaluation) in the last Research Assessment Exercise. The department regards maritime archaeology as one of its six principal research themes and has embedded the subject into all levels of its teaching syllabus. All students are introduced to the subject in their first year. Course units in years two and three mean a maritime component can be followed throughout the undergraduate degree. The dissertation topic can also be maritime, and students can participate in a number of maritime field projects, many involving underwater work. For those who wish to specialize at the graduate level, the department runs a taught master's course in Maritime Archaeology (MA or MSc) with the opportunity to continue for doctoral research. The master's course includes substantial practical components and provides the opportunity for participation in ongoing research projects. Some of these projects include research into the historical context of the *Mary Rose* and analysis of its performance using ship science software; the St. Peter Port medieval wreck project, the *Sea Venture* project in Bermuda, the *Krogen* project, the *Kravel* project, the Beaulieu River project, the boats

of South Asia project, the Nevis Heritage project, and a marine geoarchaeology project. The waterfront location of the university, the department's academic strength, and the collaboration among relevant departments mean that Southampton's maritime archaeology syllabus is the broadest available. In 1997, the university launched the Centre for Maritime Archaeology to act as a focus for teaching and research within the university. The centre has its own building, including teaching laboratories, study space for postgraduate students, and an offprint library. The university library is extensive, and its maritime collection has recently been expanded. Locally, the department has close links with the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, Southampton City Archaeological Unit, the Mary Rose Trust, and English Heritage.

5. For More Information Contact: Jonathan Adams, Director, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ UK; Ph (departmental office): +44 1703 592247; Fax: +44 1703 593032; Email: jjra@soton.ac.uk; Web pages: (department) <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/>; (centre) <http://cma.soton.ac.uk/>.

University Of Southern Mississippi

1. Institution Name: The University of Southern Mississippi
2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Young, Amy L. (PhD U Tennessee, Knoxville 1995; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, southeastern archaeology, African-American, plantations
Faculty in Related Fields: Marie Danforth (Assoc Prof); Ed Jackson (Prof); Misty Jaffe (Asst Prof); Shana Walton (Res Assoc)
4. General Statement: The program focuses on southeastern historical archaeology with an emphasis on 19th-century urban and African-American archaeology. The anthropology program has an archaeology laboratory and a physical anthropology laboratory. A partnership with the US Forest Service has provided internships for practical experience. Stipend and fee waiver is included. The university has a special collections and archives for historical research. The program offers an MA in anthropology.
5. For More Information Contact: Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074 USA; Ph: 601/266-4306; Fax: 601/266-6373; Email: ayoung@whale.st.usm.edu; Web page: <http://www.usm.edu/>.

University Of Stockholm

1. Institution Name: University of Stockholm
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Cederlund, Carl Olof (PhD U Stockholm 1984; Assoc Prof) Marine archaeology
4. General Statement: Since 1975 education in marine archaeology has been offered by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm. The theoretical aspects of the subject are taught at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm, which specializes in marine archaeology, Nordic archaeology, osteology, and Medieval archaeology. The Department of Archaeology of the University of Stockholm is responsible for the educational syllabus, and the Swedish National Maritime Museums in Stockholm are responsible for a program focusing on the care and preservation of submerged cultural resources. Diving experience is seen as a valuable asset for the studies, but is not obligatory. The Sports Diving Organization is responsible for diver training and safety. The program is recognized by the Nautical Archaeology Society International Training Scheme. MA and PhD degrees are offered. In 1991, a Marine Archaeological Education Centre was established in the town of Nynashamn, just south of Stockholm. Courses at the Centre are offered in underwater archaeological documentation technique, the care of submerged cultural resources, and also other subjects of marine archaeology, either independently or in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Gertrud Nordbert, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden; Ph: 00946-8-163418; Fax: 00946-8-6128375.

Syracuse University

1. Institution Name: Syracuse University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Armstrong, Douglas V. (PhD UCLA 1983; Assoc Prof and Chair) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS/GIA/GPS; Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)
DeCorse, Christopher (PhD UCLA 1989; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, African prehistory and historical archaeology, culture change, material culture, West Africa, North America (Northeast)
Singleton, Theresa (PhD Florida 1980; Assoc Prof; Syracuse/Smithsonian) Historical archaeology, African-American archaeology, the African Diaspora, ethnohistory, museum studies and collections management, North America (Southeast) and West Africa

- Other Related Faculty/Staff: M.E. Bickford (PhD U Illinois 1960; Prof Emeritus Earth Sciences) analytical chemistry, isotopic and X-ray analysis; John Burdick (PhD CUNY 1990; Assoc Prof Anthropology) religion and politics, African Diaspora, social movement theory, Latin America, Brazil; A.H. Peter Castro (PhD UCSB 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) applied anthropology, development, resource management, Africa; Mark Fleishman (PhD UCLA 1974; Asst Prof Anthropology) human osteology, faunal analysis, general physical anthropology; Anne E. Mosher (PhD Penn S 1989; Assoc Prof Geography) historical, urban, and social geography; US; James L. Newman (PhD U Minnesota 1968; Prof Geography) historical geography, population, diet and nutrition, Africa; Deborah Pellow (PhD Northwestern 1974; Prof Anthropology) anthropology of space, gender studies, West Africa; David J. Robinson (PhD U London 1967; Prof Geography) historical geography, Latin American colonial populations, development; Stephen Webb (PhD Wisconsin 1965; Prof History) Colonial American history, the Iroquois
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that utilize the university's multidisciplinary strengths. Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by *U.S. News and World Report* in 1996 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in Anthropology as well as History, Geography, and Earth Sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the Maxwell School, Women's Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95% of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the PEW Charitable Trusts and the US Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both MA and PhD degrees are awarded.
 5. For More Information Contact: Douglas V. Armstrong, Chair, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; Ph: 315/

443-2200; Fax: 315/443-4860; Email: darmstrong@maxwell.syr.edu; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/antindex/htm>.

University Of Tennessee, Knoxville

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee, Knoxville
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Faulkner, Charles H. (PhD Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern US, historical architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology
Klippel, Walter E. (PhD U Missouri 1971; Prof) Zooarchaeology of historical-period sites
Schroedl, Gerald F. (PhD Washington State 1972; Assoc Prof) Historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western US
Simek, Jan F. (PhD SUNY Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historic sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology
4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The MA and PhD degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include a historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.
5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; Ph: 423/974-4408; Fax: 423/974-2686; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>.

Texas A&M University

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University
2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Bass, George F. (PhD U Pennsylvania 1964; Distinguished Prof) Nautical archaeology, pre-classical and classical archaeology, Mediterranean
Crisman, Kevin J. (PhD U Pennsylvania 1989; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, historical archaeology, ship construction, Western Hemisphere
Hamilton, Donny L. (PhD U Texas 1975; Assoc Prof and Program Head) Historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, North America, Caribbean
Pulak, Cemal M. (PhD Texas A&M 1997; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, Bronze Age seafaring, maritime trade, Mediterranean

Smith, C. Wayne (PhD Texas A&M; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, Caribbean

Wachsmann, Shelley (PhD Hebrew U 1990; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, Biblical archaeology, pre-classical archaeology, Near East, Mediterranean

4. General Statement: Nautical Archaeology is a program within the Department of Anthropology that offers both MA and PhD degrees. The emphasis of the program is academic rather than technical. Candidates for admission are evaluated on their research and communication abilities rather than their diving records. A BA degree in a relevant field is required for admission to the MA program; a thesis-option MA degree is required for admission to the PhD program. Students can choose from a wide range of specializations, from the pre-classical Mediterranean to medieval northern Europe to the colonial New World, among others. Students also have the opportunity to study the history of ship construction and conservation. The Nautical Archaeology Program benefits from its affiliation with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), which provides field and research opportunities in the Mediterranean (where INA has headquarters in Turkey and Egypt), Europe (where the program is affiliated with the Center for Ship Archaeology in the Netherlands), and the Americas.

5. For More Information Contact: The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; Ph: 409/845-6398; Fax: 409/845-6399; Email: nautarch@tamu.edu; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu>.

Washington University

1. Institution Name: Washington University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Browman, David L. (PhD Harvard 1970; Prof) Historical archaeology, Andean and central Mississippi Valley
Marshall, Fiona (PhD UCB 1986; Asst Prof) Historical zooarchaeology
Watson, Patty Jo (PhD Chicago 1959; Prof) Cave-related historical archaeology
4. General Statement: Current research includes rural settlers in Missouri (1800–1860), midwestern historical zooarchaeology, and relations between historic Native American tribes and early Western colonists. Interested students must utilize the other strengths of the faculty (such as paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, ceramic analysis, and agricultural productivity). This is a small program with only an occasional graduate student at the MA level.
5. For More Information Contact: David L. Browman, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington University,

St. Louis, MO 63130 USA; Ph: 314/935-5231; Fax: 314/935-8535; Email: dlbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu; Web page: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~archae/archpage.htm>.

University Of West Florida

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida
2. Department Title: Department of History (in cooperation with Archaeology Institute, Department of Sociology and Anthropology)
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Bense, Judith A. (PhD Washington State 1972; Prof Anthropology; Director, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods, especially Spanish colonial, British colonial, Victorian, and Industrial, cultural resource management
Benchley, Elizabeth D. (PhD U Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1974; Assoc Director, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods including French colonial; 19th-century rural, urban, and industrial; Midwest; Southeast; cultural resource management
Bratten, John R. (PhD Texas A&M 1997; Faculty Res Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, artifact conservation, colonial and American ships
Clune, John J. (PhD LSU 1997; Asst Prof History) Spanish colonial history, public history
Cozzi, J. COZ (ABD Texas A&M; Faculty Res Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, colonial and American ships
Dysart, Jane E. (PhD Texas Christian 1972; Prof History) History of the South, public history, especially of the Colonial period, Indian history
Phillips, John C. (MA U Mississippi 1983; Faculty Research Assoc, Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods, particularly industrial mills, Spanish colonial, British colonial, GIS applications
Smith, Roger C. (PhD Texas A&M 1991; Adj Prof Anthropology) Maritime archaeology, especially colonial ships
4. General Statement: The MA degree in historical archaeology is offered through the History Department in cooperation with the Archaeology Institute. Students take both graduate history and archaeology courses. The program stresses method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation labs, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the Colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a profes-

sional career or move on to a PhD program. Research opportunities include ongoing terrestrial and underwater research in the Pensacola area, especially in the Colonial and Early American periods.

5. For More Information Contact: Judy Bense, Director, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola FL 32514; Ph: 850/474-3015/2474; Email: jbense@uwf.edu; or James Miklovich, Chair, Department of History, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514; Ph: 850/474-2680; Email: jmiklovi@uwf.edu; Web page: <http://www.uwf.edu/~archaeol/>.

Western Michigan University

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology/Department of History
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Borish, Linda (PhD U Maryland 1990; Assoc Prof History) Early American studies, women's history, material culture
Chiarappa, Michael (PhD U Pennsylvania 1992; Asst Prof History) American maritime history, preservation and restoration, material culture
Cremin, William M. (PhD S Illinois U 1978; Prof Anthropology) Environmental archaeology, ethnohistory, western Great Lakes
Deliyannis, Deborah (PhD U Pennsylvania 1994; Asst Prof History) Medieval archaeology, art and architecture
Nassaney, Michael S. (PhD U Massachusetts 1992; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Social archaeology, political economy, material analysis, culture contact, industrial archaeology, eastern North America
Szylyvian, Kristin (PhD Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc Prof History) Public history, museum studies, housing policy, and urban planning
Zagaarell, Allen (PhD Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof Anthropology) Ethnohistory, critical archaeology, web-based instruction, South Asia
4. General Statement: Students are encouraged to pursue the MA degree in Anthropology with a focus in Historical Archaeology or in History with a focus in Public History. Faculty are willing to direct graduate student research that contributes to anthropological theory, method, and data by combining documentary and material analysis. Areas of emphasis include political economy and the ways in which material objects and the built environment express social relations in colonial, pioneer, and industrial America. The Department of Anthropology supports two archaeology laboratories and a wide range of computer hardware and software for student use. Other university resources of potential interest include geophysical equipment to conduct site evaluations (Geology), a GIS laboratory for spatial analysis (Geography), a particle-induced X-ray

emission facility for characterization studies (Physics), and Archives and Regional History Collections with extensive holdings for southwest Michigan. An annual archaeological field school, directed by Cremin and Nassaney, explores the historic period in alternate years. The recent discovery (1998) of Fort St. Joseph will lead to site evaluation and possibly large-scale data recovery. Nassaney also directs the Southwest Michigan Historic Landscape Project, a regional initiative that explores 19th- and early-20th-century transformations in the built environment and their cultural meanings. Chiarrappa and Szylvian direct a field school in public history in conjunction with the Great Lakes Center for Maritime Studies. The Department of History, Medieval Institute, and Institute of Cistercian Studies sponsor a field school at Grosbot Abbey and Rauzet Priory in southern France. Faculty research in Michigan, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Delaware, and New England also provides further opportunities for student involvement.

5. For More Information Contact: Michael S. Nassaney, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5032 USA; Ph: 616/387-3981; Fax: 616/387-3999; Email: nassaney@wmich.edu; Web page: <http://www.wmich.edu/anthropology/>.

College Of William And Mary

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Barka, Norman F. (PhD Harvard 1965; Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, West Indies/Bermuda, Europe
Blanton, Dennis B. (MA Brown 1980; Inst) Cultural resource management, North America
Bowen, Joanne (PhD Brown 1990; Adj Asst Prof) Zooarchaeology, North America
Bragdon, Kathleen J. (PhD Brown 1981; Asst Prof) Ethnohistory, North America
Brown, Marley R. III (PhD Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda
Harris, Edward C. (PhD U London 1979; Visiting Prof) Archaeological stratigraphy
Moyer, Curtis (MA George Washington 1981; Conservator) Conservation
Reinhart, Theodore R. (PhD U New Mexico 1968; Prof) Archaeology, New World
Voigt, Mary (PhD U Pennsylvania 1976; Assoc Prof) Archaeology, Middle East
4. General Statement: William and Mary offers a comprehensive program in Historical Archaeology with emphasis on theory and method, the interpretation of documents and artifacts, and management of archaeo-

logical resources. Field schools are offered, and research is conducted in the Dutch West Indies and Bermuda, as well as in the historic district of Colonial Williamsburg and the surrounding region. The department operates the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological survey and excavations for a variety of government and private organizations, and the Archaeological Conservation Center, with complete facilities for the treatment of metals, glass, ceramics, wood, and other materials. The program has strong ties through teaching and research with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, which operates the largest permanent research unit in historical archaeology in the US. An MA degree has been offered since 1979. Financial aid is available.

5. For More Information Contact: Norman F. Barka, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; Ph: 757/221-1059; Fax: 757/221-1066; Email: nfbark@mail.wm.edu; Web page: <http://www.wm.wsu/CAS/anthropology>.

University Of York

1. Institution Name: University of York, UK
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime Archaeology:
Brothwell, Don (PhD Stockholm Hon Caus, FSA) Environmental archaeology, bioarchaeology, especially zooarchaeology and human paleobiology, including historic populations
Burman, Peter (MBE, MA Cantab, FSA) Conservation of historic buildings, Arts and Crafts movement
Butler, Lawrence (PhD Nottingham, FSA, MIFA) Later medieval and historical archaeology, especially monastic and military, specialist in cathedral, abbey, and castle architecture
Currie, Elizabeth (BA, PhD London) Contact-period South America, especially Ecuador
Goodchild, Peter (Bsc, Dip Land Des, Dip Con Studies) Landscape architecture, conservation of historic parks and gardens
Finch, Jonathan (PhD East Anglia) Churches, church monuments and rural landscapes
Grenville, Jane (MA Cantab, MIFA) Archaeological study of historic buildings, archaeological input into the conservation process, archaeological heritage management
Mytum, Harold (DPhil Oxon, FSA) Historical archaeology, application of anthropological theory to archaeology, particularly graveyards and cemeteries of Europe
O'Connor, T. P. (PhD U London, FRZooS; Prof) Zooarchaeology
4. General Statement: The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric,

Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997 the heritage conservation and historic buildings and landscapes elements of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies became part of the department, greatly adding to the range of expertise in heritage management, conservation, and historical archaeology. Research in various aspects of environmental archaeology is undertaken through the Centre for Palaeoecology, which also includes staff from the Department of Biology and offers research expertise in pollen, seeds, soils, insects, and animal and human remains. The department has computer facilities, including CAD and GIS, dedicated MA workspace, and a special research student block. The university's JB Morrell Library, the York Minster Library, the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, and the King's Manor Library adjacent to the department house extensive collections pertaining to archaeology, history, architecture, and art history. Important collections of medieval and historic artifacts are housed at the York Castle Museum and the National Railway Museum. Besides the MA in Historical Archaeology, there are MA programs in Medieval Archaeology, Field Archaeology, Archaeological Heritage Management, the Archaeology of Buildings, Conservation of Historic Buildings and Landscapes, and MSc programs in MSc program in Palaeoecology. Undergraduate courses offered are Historical and Industrial Archaeology in the fall, and Death and Burial in the spring; all are open to visiting students. Ongoing staff projects in historical archaeology include graveyard and cemetery survey and analysis in Yorkshire, Wales, and Ireland; 18th-century churches, gardens, and landscapes of the Enlightenment; late-19th- to early 20th-century buildings; and industrial archaeology (particularly of railways and 20th-century factories). The Castell Henllys Field School, based in Wales and Ireland and designed for non-British students, is run each year for credit. It lasts 6 weeks beginning early July and incorporates a historical-archaeology option. Current graduate student projects include 19th-century ceramics, cemeteries and memorials, and religious, public, and domestic buildings. Staff and research students espouse a wide range of theoretical positions including culture-historical, processualist, Marxist, and contextualist and other postprocessualist paradigms. Degrees offered are BA, BSc, MA, MSc, MPhil, and DPhil. Students may register for a whole degree program or attend a whole or part of a year as a visiting student.

5. For more information contact: Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 3EP; Phone: +44 01904 443929; Fax: +44 01904 433902; Email: hcm1@york.ac.uk; web page: <http://www.york.ac.uk/>.

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All memberships in The Society for Historical Archaeology are for the calendar year (January-December). *Historical Archaeology* and the *SHA Newsletter* are issued quarterly—in March, June, October, and December. All current journals and in-print newsletters distributed prior to receipt of an application will be provided. Applications postmarked after 30 September will be assigned to the forthcoming calendar year unless otherwise requested.

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Please note the upcoming **deadline** for submission of news
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ISSUE

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Winter 1999

11 October 1999

Members are urged to send any news relating to historical archaeology
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