



Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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President's Corner

• **Joining the Register of Professional Archaeologists—An Overt Agenda Item:** The SHA has been involved from the beginning in discussions regarding the transformation of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) into the Register of Professional Archaeologists (the Register). The Register came into being in 1998 as the result of membership votes held late in 1997 by SOPA, SHA, and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). In early 1998, then President Pamela Cressey established the Register of Professional Archaeologists Implementation Committee primarily to devise a strategy for a recruitment campaign within the SHA. Just prior to the establishment of this committee, the SHA Board of Directors voted to appoint Vergil E. Noble as SHA's representative to the Register, a position he holds through the end of 1999. (Now that the Register is up and running, the implementation committee has been disestablished, and the SHA Board will work directly with Vergil on matters pertaining to the Register.)

Late in 1998, members of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) voted to join SHA and SAA in endorsing the Register, both in principal and by contributing to its support. The joining together of the three major archaeological societies based in the United States is in itself significant and perhaps signals a growing awareness of our responsibility as professionals to

endorse (and adhere to) a uniform code of conduct.

Perhaps the most pressing issue at hand in regard to the Register is getting qualified SHA members to apply for registration. As then President Pamela Cressey noted in her column in the Summer 1998 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*, by applying for registration we can establish a critical mass, so that all archaeologists are expected to be ROPA members and begin to tackle the problem of unethical behavior. We all can become more conscious daily of ethical behavior and being role models. During her term as president, Pam Cressey also established an SHA Standards and Ethics Committee (currently chaired by Henry M. Miller) to further SHA's role in promoting and developing ethical principles. One of the members of that committee is William B. Lees, who currently serves as the Register's interim president.

Continued on page 2.

**SHA President Pam Cressey (right),
passes the gavel to President Elect
Terry Majewski.**



President's Corner

Continued from page 1.

For years, many of us (including myself) made excuses as to why we didn't join SOPA. There is no longer any reason for a professional archaeologist to put off becoming a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Late in 1998, the Register introduced an Alternate Application for Registration, which takes only minutes to fill out and which can be used if the applicant can document that he/she has designed and executed an archaeological

study that has been reported in the form of a Master's thesis or Doctoral dissertation. (Otherwise the standard application form must be used.) In addition, the short form requires that the applicant demonstrate that he/she holds an advanced degree with a specialization in archaeology (Master's degree or above) and that he/she accepts the Code of Conduct, Standards of Research Performance, and Grievance Procedures of the Register. To further streamline the application process, the Register has extended the waiver of application fees through 1999. However, successful applicants (who are affiliated with one of the

sponsoring organizations) are required to submit an annual registration fee of \$45, which is a discount of \$80 from the annual fees assessed of unaffiliated applicants.

As of late 1998, approximately 850 archaeologists had qualified as RPAs. At the annual meeting in Salt Lake City, the Register staffed an information table, and over 100 application forms were distributed. This is in addition to approximately 100 distributed to SHA members in the last quarter of 1998 (resulting from requests that followed a newsletter announcement, a flier in the conference pre-registration packet, and a note on the annual SHA dues renewal form). If you were unable to attend the meeting and do not have access to the application form that you will need, please access the Register's website (www.rpanet.org), either directly or through the SHA website (www.sha.org). By the time you receive this issue of the newsletter, I hope to be an RPA. Will you join me in affirming SHA's commitment to the success of the Register? If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact Vergil Noble at 402/437-5392, ext. 108, or via email at vergil_noble@nps.gov.

In future issues of this year's SHA Newsletter I will tackle the issue of why some members feel the SHA operates with hidden agendas. Comments at the 1999 business meeting in Salt Lake City have prompted me to begin thinking about ways the Society's leadership can increase the quantity and quality of information that is communicated to the membership at large. Others are asking about various aspects of the organization's financial situation or about how one can join committees to become more active in Society governance. Rest assured that the SHA officers and board members are committed to answering your questions. I welcome your queries and comments about the SHA.

This year presents significant challenges for the Society's leadership. According to the SHA Long Range Plan, two of the guiding documents for the Society the Procedures Manual and the Conference Manual are scheduled for review and revision in 1999. The Long Range Plan itself will be updated in the year 2000. To accomplish these tasks the Board will have to tackle many of the larger questions engendered by the Society's mission and goals statements, and we will begin to do that at the Board's mid-year meeting, to be held this year in Tucson, Arizona. Look for more information on this process in the next issue.

Teresita Majewski

Published Quarterly in March, June, October and December

Subscription Rate: Individual: Adjunct (\$20), Student (\$40), Regular (\$75), Benefactor (\$200), Life (\$2,000); Organizational: Institution (\$105). All U.S. Funds

Newsletter Editor: Norman F. Barka

Desktop Publishing: Jean Belvin and Mary Ann Williamson

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Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795

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Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box
30446, Tucson, AZ 85751 (New
Subscriptions, Changes of Address,
Subscription Fulfillment Matters)

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1999

The Society for Historical Archaeology
3rd. Class Postage Paid at Ann Arbor, Michigan

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the
American National Standard for Information Sciences—Permanence of Paper for
Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1984.

SHA News

Call for Nominations

The annual SHA nominations and elections process is now under way. This year, the position of President and two Board of Directors are to be elected. The SHA nominations process is conducted by the Nominations and Elections Committee, which currently consists of the Immediate Past President, Pam Cressey and the two retiring Directors Charles Orser, Jr., and Susan Henry Renaud. While serving on the Nominations and Elections Committee, its members are not eligible for election. This committee develops a slate with suggestions from the SHA Board and Society members. A proposed slate is then discussed, approved by the Board of Directors and published in the Summer *Newsletter*.

SHA members also have the opportunity of making nominations to this slate. According to the Society By-Laws, such nominations must be supported by five (5) SHA members in good standing. To facilitate this process, a nominations form is now being employed. Nominations may be submitted to the Committee before 1 July each year. Members of the society are encouraged to participate in this process through either suggestions or a formal nomination. Society officers must be current members of the SHA and accept the Society code of ethics. They should have experience in and a solid understanding of the field of historical archaeology. Furthermore, these individuals must be willing to devote time and effort on behalf of the SHA. It is essential that the SHA have a slate of highly qualified persons who would actively and effectively serve in leadership positions.

In 1999, the Nominations and Election Committee is also assigned the task of reviewing the process by which SHA officers are nominated. We welcome your comments and suggestions about this important subject. Please send all nominations (on the accompanying form) and comments regarding the nomination and election process to: Pam Cressey, Alexandria Archaeology, 105 N. Union Street #327, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Royalty Check

The Society is pleased to announce the receipt of a royalty check for \$117.37 from sales of *The Buried Past* by Cotter et.al., University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Society for Historical Archaeology Nomination for 1999 Elections

Name of nominee: _____

Position being nominated for: ☐ PRESIDENT or ☐ DIRECTOR

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ EMail: _____

Qualifications of nominee for position (Use additional pages if necessary):

Name of Person Submitting Nomination: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ EMail: _____

Signatures and printed names of five (5) SHA members who have agreed to support this nomination:

1) Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

2) Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

3) Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

4) Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

5) Signature: _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Send the completed Nomination Form before **1 July 1999** to
Pam Cressey, Alexandria Archaeology, 105 N. Union ST, #327,
Alexandria, VA 22314; Phone: 703/838-4399.

SHA Newsletter Editor's Report for 1998

In 1998, four issues of the *SHA Newsletter* were published for a total of 200 pages. New or special columns included the following: People You Should Know [Spring issue]; Inside the SHA [Summer and Fall]; SHA Membership List [Summer]; ROPA News [started in Summer issue]; obituary of J.C.Harrington [Summer]; 25 Years of the Harris Matrix [Summer]; Images of the Past [begun in Fall issue]; 98-99 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology [Fall]; African Current Research [Winter]; SHA Financial Statement and Report [Winter]. New Current Research Coordinators in 1998 were Kenneth Kelly (Africa); Alfred Woods (Southeast), and Lester Ross (Pacific Northwest).

Guidelines for Current Research, *SHA Newsletter*

- A. Current research contributions should be related to a single specific subject, such as a site investigation, project investigation or a thematic research topic.
- B. Each contribution should contain as much of the following information as applicable: 1. Name and addresses of project directors and funding/administrative agencies; 2. a concise statement of the research problems being investigated, including goals and purposes for conducting the research; 3. geographical location of the research; 4. a concise statement of the major results of the research, including citation of manuscript and published reports completed and information as to the current and projected location of new artifact collections created from the research.
- C. Current research should be typed, double-spaced, and identified by state or country, site, and/or thematic topic. The name of the writer of the contribu-

tion(s) should also be included, if possible. Contributions should be brief, usually one or two double-spaced pages in length. Longer submissions will be accepted on a space-available basis. Submissions should be made via disc (WordPerfect) or email (as an attached file).

- D. Contributions should be sent to your appropriate *Newsletter* Area Coordinator and not to the *Newsletter* Editor. Names and addresses of Area Coordinators are published in the Spring issue of the *SHA Newsletter*.
- E. Line drawings appropriate to the research may be submitted, although they may not be used. Any line drawing submitted should measure between 3" x 5" and 4" x 6"

Photographs appropriate to the research or topic may be submitted, but they may not be used. Black/white and color prints will be accepted in sizes ranging from 3" x 5" to 4" x 6". Color slides may also be submitted.

Submitted photographs and line drawings will not be returned.

SHA 2000 Conference—Quebec City

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

Several proposals for sessions have already been received and we are still awaiting prospective session organizers. As described in detail in the previous *SHA Newsletter* (Winter 1998) and on the Conference Web site (www.sha.org/meet20.htm), the theme of the conference is Waterways and Landscapes, though sessions need not be limited to this subject. Nevertheless, we recognize that waterways and landscapes play a vital role in determining where people live and how they settle new territories.

The emphasis of archaeology no longer bears on individual sites in isolation, but on site systems and the transformation of resulting landscapes under human influence. In order to explain our built environment, we use the approach of contextual archaeology to understand former environments and, through an array of techniques, we assess key variables that might have influenced the operation of cultural systems.

A few suggested topics for the conference include, but are not limited to, the following: colonial French and Spanish archaeology in

the new world; public interpretation in archaeology; world historical archaeology; urban archaeology; waterways and the defense system; environmental archaeology; landscape archaeology; conservation of archaeological sites; archaeometallurgy; paleoanthropology; historical ceramics; ship modeling and replicas as tools for archaeology and history; recent research on rivercraft: flatboat building technology; small water craft: ship and boat building for ice conditions; the extension of European traditions in North American shipbuilding; ships of exploration and discovery; the wreck from Phips, 1690 military expedition against Quebec City; the multi-century search for the northwest passage and its legacy; the role of trained volunteers in underwater archaeology; shipbuilding treatises and underwater archaeology finds; strategic economic and technological perspectives of waterways as seen through archaeological sites; the transition from sail to motor-powered ships; legislation and underwater archaeology; recent trends in computer applications; major projects on the theme of waterways and landscapes.

The deadline for all submissions is **June 1, 1999**. Application forms to submit either a session or a paper can be found at either the SHA Web site (www.sha.org), in the Winter 1998 issue of the *SHA Newsletter*,

or by writing the Program Coordinator. Submissions for sessions must be sent to the Program Coordinator and must be accompanied by a pre-registration fee and abstract. Pre-registration fees for 1999 SHA members in good standing will be as follows: regular member \$70.00 US/\$105.00 Cnd; student member \$40.00 US/\$60.00 Cnd. Non-member: \$130.00 US/\$200.00 Cnd; student non-member: \$55.00 US/\$85.00 Cnd.

Should you be interested in organizing a session or presenting a paper, contact: Reginald Auger, Program Coordinator, CELAT, Faculte des Lettres, Universite Laval, Quebec, QC, G1K 7P4, Canada. phone 418/656-2952; fax 418/656-5727. email: reginald.auger@celat.ulaval.ca

For any other information concerning the conference, requests should be addressed to either: William Moss, conference co-chair, Centre de developpement economique et urbain, Ville de Quebec, C.P.700 Haute-ville, Quebec (Quebec), G1R 4S9, Canada. phone 418/691-6869, fax 418/691-7853, email: wmoss@riq.qc.ca OR Pierre Beaudet, conference co-chair, Patrimoine archeologique, Parcs Canada, 3, passage du Chien-d'or, Quebec (Quebec), G1R 4V7, Canada. phone 418/648-7790, fax 418/649-8225, email: pierre_beaudet@pch.gc.ca

SHA '99 Conference Summary—Salt Lake City

Prepared by
Michael R. Polk
(Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C.)
Conference Chair

The 32nd Annual Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology was held at the Salt Lake Hilton Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah, between January 6 and 10, 1999. The Conference was hosted by Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C. and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office. The conference theme was *Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transportation, Mining and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West*, though papers and sessions covered a much wider range of topics on historical and underwater archaeology.

As seems to be true with all SHA conferences, there were challenges for people getting to Salt Lake City. A large snowstorm, which covered the mid-west and eastern Canada, just before the conference began, slowed many travelers from those areas, but we could not have hoped for better weather at the conference site. An unusually warm, dry period ensued during the first week of January providing a good opportunity for conference attendees to sample fare at Salt Lake City's restaurants, and to view a variety of cultural and recreational attractions, such as the LDS Family History Library, Temple Square, Trolley Square, and local ski resorts. Though the good weather experienced

here was not likely the reason for the high attendance, the Salt Lake meeting had the second highest all time attendance for a western states SHA conference (highest total was in 1986 in Sacramento when 772 attended). This year, in Salt Lake City, there were a total of 682 registrants.

Pre-Conference activities were extensive this year with, not only tours, but a large slate of workshops on Wednesday, January 6. Workshops included: historic landscapes, industrial archaeology, Chinese and Japanese artifacts, archaeological illustration, glass beads, NEH grant proposal writing, the State Maritime Managers Workshop and UNESCO's Draft Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention and the Ethics of Commercial Salvage. The workshops were well attended and provided excellent continuing education opportunities.

The Plenary Session for this year's conference was chosen to accentuate the historic ties that Utah and other parts of the western US share with countries as far flung, as China, Australia and New Zealand. Neville Ritchie, Conservation Archaeologist from

At right, Don Hardesty teaches a workshop on industrial archaeology.

Below, Plenary speakers Neville Ritchie (left) from New Zealand and Jim Delgado from Canada



New Zealand, and James Delgado, Nautical Archaeologist from Canada, both spoke on the Crossroads theme and the historic international ties between countries of the Pacific Rim.

The conference included a total of 276 papers distributed among 44 sessions with 19 sessions having discussants. Of the 44 sessions, 16 were organized and 28 were contributed. There were also 11 poster sessions covering a range of terrestrial and underwater topics. A large number of paper topics focused on subjects including; 6 sessions on Social Issues and Behavior, 3 sessions on Ethnic and Gender Issues, 5 sessions on Urban Archaeology and Architecture, 4 sessions on Rural Archaeology consisting of papers on plantations, farms, ranches and historic landscapes, 3 sessions on Transportation, Trails and Expansion Era Roads, 3 sessions on the North American Contact period ranging from proto-historic to contact, the fur trade and Indian agencies, 2 sessions on the Klondike Gold Rushes, and 2 on Work Camps. Interest was also shown in Education, the History of Historic Archaeology, Mormon Influence in and out of the Great Basin,

Announcing the SHA Dissertation Prize

The SHA Board recently voted to establish the SHA Dissertation Prize. The prize will be awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is considered to be an outstanding contribution to historical archaeology. A \$1,000 cash prize and a pre-publication contract to have the dissertation co-published by the SHA and the University Press of Florida will be given to the individual with the winning dissertation.

Requirements:

- To be considered for the 2000 prize, to be awarded at the annual meeting in Quebec City, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. within three years prior to June 30, 1999. A copy of the dissertation must be provided to SHA Editor Ronald L. Michael by July 15, 1999.
- Nominations must be made by non-student SHA members and must consist of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations will not be accepted.
- Nominees must be SHA members.
- Deadline for receipt of nominations: June 30, 1999

For more information, access the SHA website at www.sha.org or contact Ronald L. Michael, Anthropology Section, California University of Pennsylvania, 250 University Avenue, California, PA 15419; 724/438-9348 (phone and fax).



SHA Officers and Directors in Salt Lake City

Front (l-r): Doug Scott, Teresita Majewski, Pam Cressey, Susan Henry Renaud, Marlesa Gray.

Rear: Larry McKee, Stephanie Rodeffer, Ronn Michael, Norm Barka, Julia King, Christopher De Corse, Lu Anne de Cunzo.

US Military, Mining, and Industrial Archaeology. In the Maritime Archaeology sessions the majority of topics, 5 sessions, centered on the cultural resources of the National Marine Sanctuaries and North America in general, and specific areas of Northern California, Florida, and Hawaii. The remaining 4 sessions consisted of topics on Legal and Management Issues, Conservation of Submerged Materials, the Wreck of the *Queen Anne*, and GIS in Underwater Archaeology.

There were a number of papers withdrawn prior to the meeting, but there were also many added in the last month to bring the final number close to 300. A most important part of the conference was the "Community Open House" (formerly known as the "Public Session"), held on Saturday afternoon for the local public at no charge. This has been a very successful event held every year since 1996. This year's program was entitled: "Historic Archaeology in Our Big Backyard: Salt Lake City and Beyond". More than 100 people attended the session, which included hands-on displays, as well as papers by archaeologists on such topics as Gold Rush Shipwrecks, Chinese Mining Communities and Donner Party Archaeology.

Following up on the highly successful introduction of a regional craftspeople program at the Atlanta meeting, the Salt Lake Conference put together a similar program of demonstrators highlighting local crafts by Traditional Craftspeople. These included Joseph Bennion, an Intermountain potter; Dale Peel, a maker of pine furniture; Jack Powers, a local tinsmith; and Kathleen Powers, a spinner and weaver. All of these people use traditional methods in their crafts. In addition to providing demonstra-

tions, the craftspeople had samples of their work on display and available for purchase.

The Salt Lake Conference also revived a long dormant program that once had quite a following: Film Sessions. Years ago there used to be sessions held for those who chose not to participate in some of the evening activities, as well as being a Saturday evening close out event. This year, a group of excellent films were chosen to show at three separate times, several with introductions by the film makers themselves. This forum provided a good way to introduce and promote videos produced in the field of history and historical archaeology, as well as provide an introduction to the region. Films shown included: "The Oregon Trail"; "Treasure House: The Utah Mining Story"; "Topaz" about a World War II Japanese Internment Camp in southern Utah; "Guardians of the Golden Gate" the history of the Presidio of San Francisco; "The Iron Road" about the driving of the

Golden Spike at Promontory, Utah; and "Recovering a Past: Historical Archaeology at Champoege State Park.

As noted earlier, this was the second largest conference ever held in the western U.S. There were a total of 682 registrants, of which 399 were regular members, 59 were non-members, 119 were student members, 30 were non-member students, 34 were avocationalists, and 41 were spouses/guests. The volunteer staff for the conference included archaeologists from a variety of institutions and companies including the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Army, Weber County, National Park Service, Brigham Young University, Utah SHPO, Dames and Moore, and drew heavily from the staff of Sagebrush Consultants. Also essential to the success of the conference was volunteer help from students from various universities and especially the help of avocational archaeologists from the Utah Statewide Archaeological Survey (USAS). Conference registrants came from nine countries. The largest group came from the U.S. including 46 states and the District of Columbia. Foreign attendance was led by 18 registrants from Canada, with four from Jamaica and three from Ireland.

There were six tours scheduled during the conference. These included a tour of a working Silver Mine in Park City, a tour of Fort Douglas and the Avenues of Salt Lake City, one of Hill Aerospace Museum adjacent to Hill Air Force Base and a tour of the Golden Spike National Historic Site, the site of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. One tour to the Park City Silver Mine was unavoidably canceled due to an unforeseen change at the beginning of the year in their hours of operation (closed on Sunday). Tours were well attended with a total of 89 individu-

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology in Salt Lake City

Front (l-r): Robyn Woodward, Anne Giesecke, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Toni Carrell, Betty Seifert, Pam Cressey (SHA past pres.), Teresita Majewski (SHA pres.).

Rear: John Broadwater, Brian Williams, Chris Amer, George Fischer, Larry Babits, Robert Neyland.





Traditional furniture making was only one of many crafts on display.

als participating. They included Golden Spike 35, Park City 20, Aerospace Museum (2 tours) 17, and Fort Douglas 17.

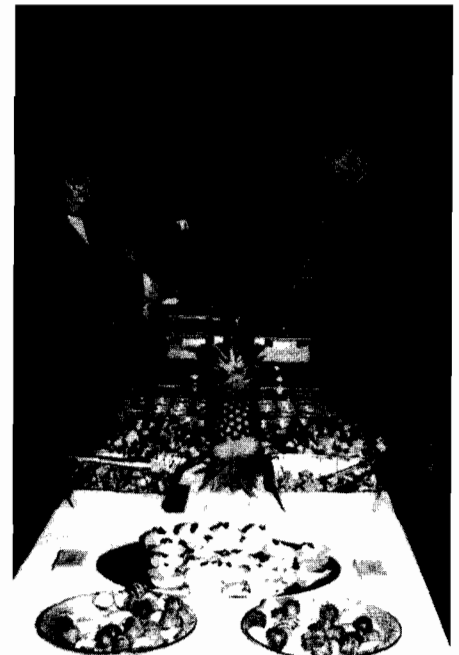
The Conference Reception, which was attended by 254 people, was held at the Ogden Union Station in Ogden, Utah about 35 miles north of Salt Lake City. This building, a historic railroad station built in 1924, is the official railroad museum of Utah. In addition to the architecture of the building itself and railroad displays about the history of Ogden as a rail center, reception attendees were also able to see the Brown- ing Arms museum, a vintage car museum and natural history gem exhibit. Excellent food was served by Val Cowley, a region- ally famous dutch oven cook. Rooster's, a local micro brewery, served a variety of their locally brewed beers.

The Conference Banquet on Friday evening, attended by 182 people, was high- lighted with a well-deserved tribute to George Bass, recipi- ent of the 1999 J.C. Harrington Award, as well as Awards of Merit to Wyoming's *Friends of Fort Bridger*, the U.S. Forest Service's *Passport in Time Pro- gram*, and to Virginia Harrington for her lifelong work in the field of historical archae- ology. The new *John Cotter Award* was also introduced during the ceremony. Follow- ing the awards ceremony, the remainder of the night was highlighted by music from the band "Gravity's Rim", who

were such a hit with SHA conference goers in Atlanta. The Salt Lake Conference Com- mittee took Pat Garrow's words that this band would "be hard to beat in Salt Lake City" to heart and decided to bring them here to play as well. They didn't disap- point the crowd with their familiar Brit- ish Invasion rock and roll music. So, what can we look forward to in Quebec?

The hotel staff of the Salt Lake Hilton was excellent and provided a very memo- rable experience for conference attendees.

The original room block was expanded by several hundred room nights to accommo- date the large group and last-minute changes in several functions and room needs were taken care of expeditiously and courteously. The one exception to this was the lack of a full service restaurant due to construction. Fortunately, this problem was alleviated by the hotel providing both breakfast and lunch food islands. Also helping was the excellent weather, which allowed people to walk to local restaurants.



Attendees enjoyed a nice feast at the reception in Ogden.

SHA 1999 Registration Figures—Registration by Geographic Origin

Section 1— By Country

Bermuda	2
Canada	18
Cayman Islands	1
Ireland	3
Jamaica	4
Netherlands Antilles	1
New Zealand	1
Scotland	1
United States	651
TOTAL	682

Section 2—US and Canadian Registrants by State and Province

US States		Hawaii		Missouri		Oregon		Canadian Provinces	
Alaska	9	Iowa	4	Mississippi	4	Pennsylvania	15	Alberta	2
Alabama	5	Idaho	13	Montana	5	Rhode Island	4	British Columbia	8
Arkansas	5	Illinois	9	North Carolina	18	South Carolina	9	Ontario	3
Arizona	21	Kansas	3	North Dakota	1	South Dakota	4	Quebec	5
California	108	Kentucky	3	Nebraska	1	Tennessee	7	TOTAL	18
Colorado	23	Louisiana	9	Nevada	25	Texas	26		
Connecticut	2	Massachusetts	10	New York	17	Utah	70		
Delaware	2	Maine	2	New Jersey	7	Virginia	49		
District of Columbia	7	Maryland	30	New Mexico	8	Washington	11		
Florida	27	Michigan	15	Ohio	4	Wisconsin	4		
Georgia	7	Minnesota	9	Oklahoma	4	Wyoming	13		
						TOTAL	651		

SHA '99 Awards

The 1999 Awards Ceremony was held on January 8, 1999, at the SHA Banquet on Friday evening, in Salt Lake City, Utah. The following awards were presented by Pamela J. Cressey, SHA President:

J. C. Harrington Medal

Presented to George F. Bass (Texas A & M University). Background information given by Kevin J. Crisman. [See *Historical Archaeology* for details.]



George Bass, recipient of the J.C. Harrington Award, is congratulated by President Pam Cressey, while Kevin Crisman looks on.

SHA Awards of Merit

1. *Friends of Fort Bridger for helping to preserve and archaeologically explore a key historic site of the American West*

The goal of the Friends of Fort Bridger is to preserve Fort Bridger. In the process of preserving this historical site, the Friends of Fort Bridger has aided in preserving the site's history, developed an aggressive historic preservation plan, and has undertaken the funding of historical archeological projects.

Located in southwestern Wyoming, the history of Fort Bridger parallels that of the American westward expansion. In 1843 Jim Bridger built his fabled trading post adjacent to the Oregon Trail. Starting in 1847 emigrants bound for Salt Lake and later in 1849 emigrants bound for California stopped to trade at this post along the banks of the Blacks Fork River. So valuable was the trade that Brigham Young, in 1853, ordered the purchase of the post on behalf of the Mormon church. In 1855, the Fort formally came under control of the

church. From 1853 to 1857, under the leadership of the church, extensive modifications to the fort resulted in the construction of stone palisade walls and new trading facilities. During the course of the Utah or Mormon War of 1857, the entire fort was destroyed when Brigham Young ordered the burning of the wooden buildings in and around the area. Young also ordered abandonment of the entire valley in the face of the U.S. Army's approach on the Blacks Fork Valley. Beginning in 1857, the U.S. Army took control of Fort Bridger. From 1857 until 1890, this fort served as a military post. Then in 1890, the post was abandoned and sold to local ranching interests. Fortunately, in 1929 portions of the fort were donated to the state of Wyoming. Unfortunately, not all of the original buildings became part of the historic site.

When Fort Bridger Historic Park was created, several original structures were left outside the park. To protect endangered structures built in the 1880s, the Friends purchased three stone buildings and one wooden homestead. The three stone structures were purchased using monies raised through a variety of means. Bake sales, personal donations, and hard work came together to help preserve the structures. Ultimately, they will be transferred to the state of Wyoming, but for now the maintenance and restoration of these structures falls to the Friends. Recently, the viewshed and original site have come under attack from a variety of sources. To buffer this encroachment, the Friends, again using proceeds from fund-raising events and personal donations, purchased land adjacent to the historic park and then gave the property to the state of Wyoming. This gift increased the size of the historic site and also protected historic structures from being demolished. The goals of the Friends have expanded to help protect and preserve original structures and properties left outside the historic parks boundaries and are also directed towards protecting the archaeological resources inside the park.

Beginning in 1990, the Friends of Fort Bridger began to fund archaeological excavations within the historic Bridger's Trading Post and Mormon compound. A series of factors led to the erosion of the archaeological base. Vandalism, benign neglect, and the elements slowly cut into cultural deposits at the site. The original stone foundations for the Mormon fort were badly deteriorating. The wooden remains of Bridger's Trading Post had reached a point that they had to be salvaged soon. Vandalism and neglect resulted in roughly 40 percent of the original deposits being

damaged or destroyed. It is against this backdrop that the Friends contracted Western Wyoming Community College to initiate data recovery within the confines of the two oldest features of the fort.

Using donations and a variety of grants, the state of Wyoming and the Friends joined together to excavate the archeological remains. Beginning in 1990 and continuing to the present, excavations have centered around the Trading Post and Mormon compound. The bulk of the undertaking has been funded by the Friends and private donations, but two federal grants and the state of Wyoming have pushed the project forward at critical junctures. Efforts initiated by Friends provided the bulk of the revenues and volunteers needed to undertake the efforts. These funds were combined with personal donations by two archaeologists who gave thousands of dollars and hundreds of hours of volunteer time to ensure the project continued. The state of Wyoming, which owns and administers Fort Bridger provided additional revenues and resources. Linda Byers, the site director, applied for and was awarded two competitive grants. One came from the National Park Service via the Oregon, California Trails Association and the second was awarded by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities. Both grants helped fund analysis and interpretation of the cultural resources at the site. Martin Lammers, Tisa Cheney, and Jeff Hauf working for the Friends and the Wyoming Division of Cultural Resources, helped administer the grants and coordinate the effort to preserve the remains of Bridger Trading Post and the Mormon fortress built in 1857.

The result of the excavations and effort of the Friends led to the reinterpretation of the historical record based on the archaeological investigations. As

a result of the excavations it has been determined that Native American women were heavily involved in the development and operation of Bridger's Trading Post. Moreover, it appears Native American women continued to contribute to the Mormon's effort at trading in the Blacks



Dudley Gardner, professor of social sciences at Western Wyoming College, accepted the Award of Merit on behalf of the Friends for Fort Bridger.

Fork Valley. In addition to adding much to our understanding of the trapping and trading era in the intermountain west, excavations at Fort Bridger have helped to better understand environmental change from 1843 to the present. Cycles of drought and moisture, cool and warming, have been more clearly delineated for the period spanning the historic occupation of the site.

The Friends of Fort Bridger has and continues to dedicate its effort and energy to preserving and protecting the Fort. Their devotion to a long-term preservation plan has born fruit because of personal sacrifice and the commitment to protect Fort Bridger's cultural heritage.

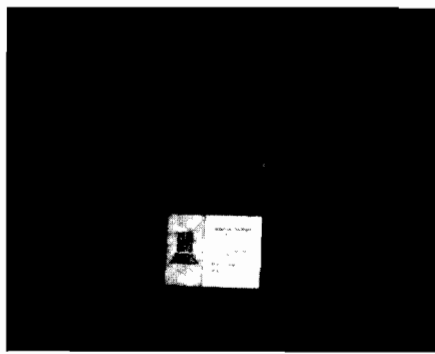
Award Accepted by A. Dudley Gardner
President, Friends of Fort Bridger

2. Passport in Time Program (USDA Forest Service) for introducing hundreds of citizens to the historic archaeological heritage of America's national forests:

This is the ten-year anniversary of the USDA Forest Service's Passport in Time (PIT) Program. PIT's longevity is proof of its popularity with the public and its relevance to archaeology and preservation in the federal government. The program invites people to share in the thrill and satisfaction of field research and preservation by working with professional archaeologists on National Forest projects.

PIT is a public program, inviting volunteers to help Forest Service archaeologists with all aspects of the heritage program, from field survey and exploration to restoration and interpretations. Volunteers have helped explore over 80 historic sites including standing structures. Homesteads in Florida have been excavated, mining towns in Michigan mapped, and portions of Custer's 1876 trail located in North Dakota. Many of these projects are held in the Intermountain West, where often neglected pieces of the archaeological record are being recorded, excavated, and interpreted through the participation of the public. The program has allowed long-term historical archaeological research programs to emerge, such as work at Army encampment sites in northern Utah, and at Chinese mining sites in Idaho and eastern Oregon.

PIT began in 1989 in the eastern region of the USDA Forest Service in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The next year, Michigan, Georgia and Utah joined for a grand total of six projects. In 1991, PIT became na-



The Award of Merit for the U. S. Forest Service Passport in Time Program is displayed by (l-r): Jill Osborne, PIT Program, USFS Boise, Idaho; Michael Kaczor, USFS Chief Preservation Office, Washington, D.C.; and Charmaine Thompson, archaeologist, USFS Provo, Utah.

tional and grew to 37 projects. The March 1998 program newsletter included 144 projects and Forest Service leaders expect the March 1999 newsletter to contain over 150 projects pushing the total number since 1989 to over 1000. Agency archaeologists in the national forests throughout the nation submit PIT projects to the Washington DC headquarters twice a year. The *Pit Traveler*, the program's semi-annual newsletter, announces the selected projects and is sent free to over 9,000 individuals, Historic Preservation Offices, universities and professional and avocational archaeological societies.

The Passport In Time Program has helped to elevate the importance of historical archaeology, both within the Forest Service and in the communities whose histories are reflected in sites on forest system lands. In has also provided a means by which considerable volunteer labor is channeled into the support of research projects. The result has been mutually beneficial. PIT has succeeded in helping agency archaeologists explore, preserve and restore many historic sites. More importantly, however, by involving the public and putting their interest and energy to work on historic sites, it has fostered an effective and vocal public advocacy for historic preservation. Finally, because the projects attract considerable media attention the Passport In Time Program has significantly increased the visibility of historic period sites, historical archaeology and preservation issues to the American public.

Award accepted by Michael Kaczor
Federal Preservation Officer for the USDA
Forest Service

3. Virginia S. Harrington for a half century of scholarly contributions to American historical archaeology.

Virginia Harrington was born and raised in the District of Columbia where her father was a lawyer in a firm that specialized in patent law. A high school teacher is credited with awakening her interest in archaeology. In 1930, she entered Swarthmore College and began majoring in classics. Back then, classical archaeology was far better known than anthropological archaeology. One of Virginia's professors was Frederick Manning who was interested in American culture of the Southwest. He convinced Virginia to switch her focus from classics to history.

By the time she graduated in 1934, she had moved on to anthropological archaeology. In 1934 she entered graduate school in anthropology at the University of Chicago, where her major advisor was Robert Redfield. There, she learned archaeology from Fay-Cooper Cole. Virginia received her master's degree in 1936. As fate would have it, one of Virginia's neighbors and friend of her family was Arthur Demaray, the Associate Director of the National Park Service. Mr. Demaray was instrumental in getting Virginia summer ranger positions at Mesa Verde, when she was a graduate student, where she worked on the excavated ceramics. Virginia has described Mr. Demaray as an early feminist who saw her developing a career in the Southwest with the Park Service. Her laboratory experience at Mesa Verde was augmented by volunteer work in the National Museum of History doing pottery restoration on Dale Stewart's ceramics from Panama.

After graduate school, Virginia was looking to broaden her experience. It was with reluctance that her friend Mr. Demaray mentioned Jamestown. He said that Jamestown had just hired an archaeologist from the University of Chicago named J.C. Harrington and that they were very happy to have him in charge of the excavations. Virginia knew Pinky from graduate school. In June of 1937, she joined the staff at Jamestown as a Ranger Historian. Working with Pinky, she undertook the interpretation of the excavations to the public. In November of 1938, Pinky and Virginia were married and became a family as well as an archaeological team. Jamestown excavations were part of a program to provide work for young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps, better known as the CCC. The excavations employed close to 100 CCC excavators who were managed by a staff that consisted of Pinky as the

archaeologist, an assistant, an architect, an historian, Virginia as an assistant historian, and a laboratory curator. Needless to say, the professional staff was kept very busy. Some of the young CCC men even had to be taught how to use a shovel. In hindsight, Virginia has said that it probably was a good thing that World War II put the brakes on that massive excavating machine.

Virginia was the first female Park Ranger hired by the National Park Service. She was instrumental in interpreting Jamestown to the public. One of her programs was a changing exhibit titled *This Week at the Excavations*. Prior to Pinky's arrival at Jamestown, the excavations were closed off from the public by a high board fence. The Harringtons changed that policy; the fences came down so that the public could follow the excavations and be given guided tours of the sites.

One of the limitations during this period at Jamestown and the smaller National Parks was the lack of a vehicle for publishing the results of their excavations and research. To overcome this, a group of NPS employees, including Virginia and Pinky, formed the Eastern National Park and Monument Association in 1948, which began publishing post cards and pamphlets on Jamestown and other parks. It became an important vehicle for publishing the history and archaeology of these parks. Virginia was the first treasurer of the organization, a position she held for several years. From a starting treasury of \$49.00 the organization has grown to where it now has a seven-figure budget. The Association has been a great source of well illustrated reasonably priced pamphlets that have done a great deal to make archaeology more accessible to the public. The Eastern National Park and Monument Association recognized Virginia with their

Distinguished Service Award. She was also active in the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which gave her a Special Historical Preservation Award in 1982. Virginia gave up her position at Jamestown in 1940 to raise a family. However, she did not drop out of archaeology. She took an active part in the development of Pinky's research as his sounding board and editor for his publications.

In 1965, Pinky retired from the National Park Service. Their children were grown, which freed Virginia to join Pinky in the excavation of several sites. Nauvoo Restoration Inc. in Illinois hired Pinky and Virginia as archaeologists from 1966 through 1969. They each excavated three sites. Virginia excavated the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo and was the senior author of the Temple report. After Nauvoo, the Harringtons took on excavations at West Point Military Academy and at the birth site of John D. Rockefeller. Virginia ran the excavations at West Point and the Rockefeller birth site with the assistance of Pinky. In addition to this post-retirement archaeology, Virginia and Pinky began to travel extensively. They visited more than 100 countries and many archaeological sites around the world.

Virginia was at Jamestown at the beginning of American historical archaeology, and has maintained a lifelong interest in the field. Her career was put on hold while raising a family, but as soon as those obligations had been fulfilled, she went back to excavation with determination.

**Award Accepted by Don Enders
(for Virginia Harrington)
LDS Museum of Church History and Art**

John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology

*Reported by
Robert L. Schuyler
Chair, SHA Awards Committee*

At the 31st Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology the SHA Board, at the suggestion of the Awards Committee, created the John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology. This new honor joins the J.C. Harrington Medal and Carol V. Ruppé Distinguished Service Award as the third named award granted by the society. Both the Awards Committee and the Board felt that, although the two current named awards, in combination with the SHA Awards of Merit, offer a very complete panoply of honors for the discipline, there was still one segment of the historical archaeology community which was not consistently recognized for its achievements and contributions. This segment is the cohort of researchers at the start of their professional careers.

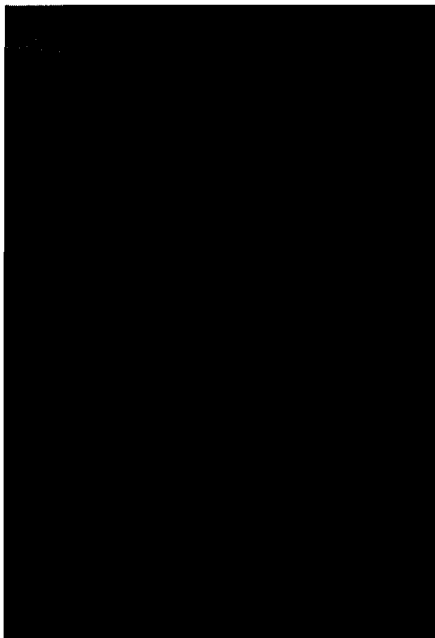
The new award, named in honor of John Lambert Cotter, an early educator and supporter of people newly entering the discipline, will be given for a single achievement which is truly outstanding in its respective category. It will recognize both historical archaeologists who are established professionals, but no more than five years beyond their respective academic degree (PhD, MA or BA), as well as students on both the graduate and undergraduate levels. As such people will not have long track records of work in the field, the John Cotter Award will be given for individual, specific contributions. Some suggested categories would include:

- A first major publication (book, monograph or report)
- A significant article
- An outstanding PhD dissertation or MA thesis
- A Senior Honors Thesis
- A major museum exhibit
- Significant work for a scholarly organization
- Major political work for historical archaeology
- Publicity for the discipline in the mass media

However, the range and variety of contributions and achievements is fully open and the above categories are only obvious suggestions.



**Don Enders (left)
accepts the Award
of Merit for
Virginia Harrington
from Pam Cressey.
Bob Schuyler, awards
chair, looks on at
center.**



April 1976—John Cotter at the Franklin Court in Philadelphia Explaining the Museum Storage of Study Collections in the National Park Service to a Cheltenham High School Student.

The John L. Cotter Award will take the form of a certificate under glass which will carry the SHA logo, the president's signature, the recipient's name and a precis of the achievement. The award will be presented at the annual Awards Ceremony and the brief background essay, along with a photograph of the recipient, will be published in *Historical Archaeology*. It will be granted as warranted with no more than one presentation each year.

Unlike the existing SHA Awards, which are wholly or partially dependent on the Awards Committee and a few concerned members, the John Cotter Award will be heavily dependent on the general membership for its success. The committee needs a steady flow of high caliber nominations from the membership, including suggestions for the first presentation which will take place in Quebec - SHA 2000. Accompanying this statement is an official nomination form which can be returned to the Chair of the Awards Committee. Filled-in forms will be treated as suggestions for nomination rather than final or complete nominations for two reasons. First, the committee is experimenting with this new award and it is not clear if it will receive a plethora or, more likely, a dearth of suggestions. Second, we want the membership to feel at ease in making

initial contact with the committee. A suggested nomination does not require a box-car of supporting evidence at this initial stage. You simply need to make contact and open discussions. The form will serve this purpose but so would a telephone call or an informal discussion at the annual meeting with the Chair or any member of the Awards Committee.

Members need to keep in mind that the nomination process is not a one-time event (SHA 2000 in Canada) but rather a continuous process. You may know of an up-coming student or researcher who would make

a fine nomination in, say, two to three years. Thinking a few years ahead will be vital to the process. It is also critical that the membership, as well as the committee, maintain standards. Not a dissertation but an outstanding dissertation, not a first article but an article that has a major impact, not just a museum exhibit but one that draws much praise - only unusual and fairly extraordinary achievements should be the basis for nomination.

The SHA Awards Committee looks forward to your suggestions for 2000 and for future annual meetings.

Nomination Form

John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology

Suggested Nomination:

Name (Nominee) _____

Full Address _____

Reason for Nomination (please type or attach typed statement):

Nominator Name _____

Full Address _____

Telephone _____

E-Mail _____

Return form to: Robert L. Schuyler, Chair, SHA Awards Committee, University of Pennsylvania Museum, 33rd & Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Tel: 215/898-6965; Email: schuyler@sas.upenn.edu

SHA Public Education and Information Committee

1998/99 Public Education and Information Committee Review

*Reported by
Mark Wilde-Ramsing*

While the attendance was down at the public session held in Salt Lake City, there were several successful components. A teacher workshop was held for the first time in conjunction with the public session and helped a dozen Utah area teachers develop ways they can use historical archaeology teaching materials in their schools. The addition of breakout stations during the intermission included a Confederate soldier demonstrating how a cannon was fired and an underwater archaeologist discussing SCUBA gear and shipwrecks. These stations allowed the audience to work closely with the presenters and ask questions one-on-one. Preparations are underway with next year's conference organizers to develop a public

session that will appeal specifically to the people of Quebec. The committee is currently exploring ways to fund the public session through corporate and/or organizational sponsorships.

The script for the SHA video, "Unlocking the Past", is nearly complete. The objective of the video is to demonstrate the importance of historical archaeological research and preservation. It will present primary concepts and themes of our profession by showing a variety of projects from Jamestown to World War II bomber sites. This video will be a useful tool for society members to introduce historical archaeology to audiences of all ages. Currently committee members are undertaking a feasibility study to determine the best way to produce and distribute "Unlocking the Past". The committee is considering placing some of the text and images on the SHA web site.

Committee members will intensify efforts to provide educators with classroom materials related to historical archaeology. Several very good lesson plans currently exist and others will be developed to cover the various aspects of historical archaeology. Contact with personnel at the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management, agencies that fund and develop curricula for teachers with programs like "The Intriguing Past", as well as with SAA education committee members, hopefully will result in ways to incorporate lessons plans specifically focusing on historic archaeology.

If you have ideas or comments concerning the activities of the SHA Public Education and Information Committee, please contact Mark Wilde-Ramsing, Chair, at 910/458-9042 or mrmsing@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us.

New Technologies, New Presentations, New Insights

*Reported by
James G. Gibb*

It's Wednesday night, you are in one of those restaurants that boasts a large separate dining area for special functions—meetings of the Lion's Club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, perhaps the Rotary Club. The staff has just cleaned away the dinner plates and is preparing to bring out the lemon meringue pie and coffee, decaffeinated, of course. Out of the black case you pull not a slide projector, but an LCD computer projector. In minutes the system is set up, the laptop booted, and the installed presentation set to run. Just a fancy way of showing the same old slides? Not necessarily: computer projections offer new possibilities for interpreting artifacts and features.

Most computer users have at least a passing familiarity with presentation packages such as Microsoft's PowerPoint. Users can produce polished presentations and have them turned into conventional 35mm slides, or project them from a computer through an LCD projector. Unlike standard slide projectors, however, LCD projectors allow integration of video clips and animated 3-D models into slide series.

Take, for instance, a presentation on excavations of an earthfast dwelling of the sort commonly encountered on Colonial Period sites in the Middle Atlantic states. A conventional public lecture might include a variety of slides including work shots, views of individual postholes in plan and in section, possibly an overview shot of the excavation illustrating the postholes, hearth, and cellar that comprised the building. In my experience, general audiences have been impressed with the skill and cleverness underlying the interpretation. Judging from the ensuing questions, however, many of those in attendance still can't quite visualize an earthfast building. To some extent, Carson, et al. (1981) solved the problem with their well-known rendering of an earthfast dwelling that relates postholes and molds to a conjectural framed superstructure. Digital photography and animation software, now affordable and relatively simple to learn, offer the possibility of strengthening the connection between data and interpretation.

In their presentation at the annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Moser, et al. (1999), demonstrated the feasibility of incorporating animated 3-D models into a

slide presentation. This electronic wizardry was made possible by a \$15,000 grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology & Training and the National Park Service to *The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project* and the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation. The goal of the grant was to determine whether archaeologists and historic preservationists could affordably use digital videography to collect, manipulate, preserve, and disseminate graphical information. The presentation discussed how the project team selected and used a commercially available digital videocamera, several mainstream software packages, and a computer to model posthole patterns and create walk-through models, virtual tours, of two earthfast buildings. The presentation also demonstrated the ability to create and rotate models of artifacts including a variety of 18th-century bottles and ceramics, both decorated and plain.

The use of animated 3-D modeling in archaeology is not new. Novitski (1998), for example, briefly describes computerized models of a pre-Columbian house excavated in El Salvador (Scott Simmons and Jennifer Lewin), the Great Kiva at Chetro Ketl (John Kanter), and the ceremonial

precinct at Tenochtitlan (Antonieta Rivera). Scholars have modeled these buildings and settings to test hypotheses and analyze architectural and other spatial data. Clearly, however, these models hold great interpretive potential, suitable for scholarly and public lectures, computerized museum exhibits, and television programs. Journalist B. J. Novitski provides his readers with one caveat:

Computer modeling has brought vanished buildings from the exclusive domain of archaeologists and architectural historians into the realm of the general public. These reconstructions should be viewed with a degree of skepticism, however. Although the images may look polished and convincing, they do not represent absolute truth. The modelers of destroyed buildings work with incomplete information and must make educated guesses to fill in the gaps. The viewer can't always tell what was documented and what was guesswork. But for the experience of exploring another culture or a lost building, nothing to date surpasses these digital re-creations (Novitski 1998: 30).

I will add that there is no greater tool, currently available, to show professional colleagues and the general public the progression from data collection to interpretation.

Carson, Cary, Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry W. Stone, and Dell Upton

1981—Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies. *Winterthur Portfolio* 16: 135–196.

Moser, Jason D., Tracy Corder, and James G. Gibb

1999—Digital Videographic Imaging: Digital Recording, Preservation, and Dissemination of Archaeological Data. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Salt Lake City, Utah, 09 January 1999.

Novitski, B. J.

1998—Reconstructing Lost Architecture: Archaeological and Demolished Buildings Rise Again through 3-D Modeling. *Computer Graphics World* 21(12): 24–30.

SHA Gender and Minority Committee

Reported by
Eugene Hattori

• Overseas Chinese Archaeology in Nevada: A cooperative project to investigate the overseas Chinese at the Island Mountain mining district is being organized by Fred Frampton (775/738-5171), Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forests in Elko, Nevada. Island Mountain, also known as Gold Creek, contained Chinese placer mining operations dating from the 1870s through the turn of the century. Dr. Donald Hardesty, University of Nevada, Reno, will conduct archaeological

investigations with Dr. Sue Fawn Chung, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, as the project historian. The Wing Luke Museum, Seattle, Washington, will participate in fieldwork, analysis, and write-up. Archaeological fieldwork will be listed as a "Passport in Time" project, and additional, skilled volunteers are encouraged to contact the Forest Service in Elko. Additional cooperating individuals and agencies include Pricilla Wegars, Asian comparative Collection, University of Idaho; Elko District, Bureau of Land Management; and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office.

SHA Governmental Affairs Committee

Reported by
Julia A. King

The year 1998 was a busy one for the SHA Governmental Affairs Committee. Highlights of this year included the passage of the new Transportation Reauthorization Bill (TEA-21), introduction of a bill to amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and SHA's active involvement with UNESCO's Draft Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention.

In addition, SHA began following an important court case involving the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with far reaching implications for archaeological preservation. And, as always, SHA testified and/or signed on to testimony supporting appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Historic Preservation Fund, the U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Land Management.

TEA-21 was signed by President Clinton in early June, 1998. Spending for the Enhancements portion of this new law is expected to average \$630 million per year. This includes archaeology, so you may want to learn more about TEA-21 by contacting your State's Department of Transportation. SHA was active in lobbying legislators for the passage of this important bill because so much archaeology was previously funded by the earlier ISTEA legislation.

In 1993, the UNESCO Executive Board requested the Director-General undertake a study into the feasibility of a new international instrument for the protection of underwater cultural heritage. In 1998,

UNESCO's draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage was prepared at a meeting held in Paris, France. SHA President Pamela J. Cressey devoted a great deal of time to this effort along with ACUA Chair Toni Carrell. Governmental Affairs committee member Susan Langley has also studied the issue. The need for such a Convention is obvious to the archaeological community and, although it may be several years before a final Convention is adopted, the discussion that is going on now is critical to the shape of that future final document. At the SHA annual meeting held in Salt Lake City, the National Park Service held a workshop on the draft Convention, and members of the United States representatives made a presentation to the SHA's Board of Directors in Salt Lake.

The importance of this effort cannot be overstated. SHA plans to apply for Non-Government Organization (NGO) status, which will allow SHA to have a voice (but not a vote) at upcoming meetings on the drafting of this instrument. Perhaps the most important issue in the United States is that virtually all states (and territories) recognize "multiple user interests" in submerged remains and this affects laws governing the recovery and ownership of artifacts. States vary in the kind of legislation each has concerning underwater artifacts; this in turn affects the UNESCO draft Convention because the implementation of international laws/conventions in a signatory state must be in conformity with federal and state legislation. The issues are very complex, but they are also very important in the protection of submerged cultural resources. For those of you who have a special interest in this topic, or would like

to learn more about the topic and SHA's involvement, send me an e-mail and I will connect you with the appropriate resource.

Finally, SHA began monitoring a court case involving the Army Corps of Engineers with important implications for archaeological preservation. Governmental Affairs Committee member John Sprinkle first brought this important case to the committee's attention in 1998, and SHA's focus will continue into 1999. In *Pye vs. Corps of Engineers*, the issue reduces to how an "affected property" is defined during a federal undertaking. For example, if a Corps permit for crossing a stream (a "non-tidal wetland") is necessary before a housing development is built, does the stream alone come under Section 106 or does the larger impacted property? The court case is in South Carolina and involves the construction of a landfill on a historic rice plantation property. Earlier in 1998, the case

was dismissed for a "lack of standing." The Pyes have appealed and SHA joined the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the American Cultural Resources Association in an amicus brief supporting the Pyes' position, that they have standing. The appeal has not been heard as of this writing.

Similar problems with the Corps of Engineers have arisen in Maryland, threatening a number of archaeological sites located on land slated for development. SHA Governmental Affairs is presently researching how to bring this problem to the fore.

The SHA Board of Directors has also asked Governmental Affairs to closely follow HR 1534, known as the Property Rights bill. Governmental Affairs committee member Anne Giesecke reports that "this bill is aimed at providing property owners and business developers with a new legal tool to get their way with local zoning and planning commissions." If a local zoning board is perceived as "unjustly" delaying building projects, builders/developers could seek a speedy hearing in court, bypassing the state court appeals process. HR 1534 passed the house, did not survive in the Senate, but will be revived in 1999.

Finally, SHA is studying what happened and what can be done to help the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Program. Governmental Affairs committee member Susan Langley has taken the lead on this issue and found that this program went from \$518,000 in 1991 to 4.2 million in '94 and 7 million in '95, then plummeted to \$210,000 in '97. If you have any information that might be useful, give Dr. Susan Langley a call (410-514-7662 or e-mail Langley@dhcd.state.md.us).

Finally, like all SHA committees, SHA Governmental Affairs is a volunteer committee, and following Congress can be, as everyone knows, a full-time job. SHA gets a lot of help from our friends, particularly: Donald Craib of the Society for American Archeology, Peggy Overbee of the American Anthropological Association, and Tamar Osterman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. We also have a hard-working committee consisting of Sarah Bridges, Shelly Davis-King, Anne Giesecke, Susan Langley, John McCarthy, Donna Seifert, Bob Sonderman, and John Sprinkle. Many thanks to all of these individuals for the hard work they invest in SHA Governmental Affairs! If you would like to become more involved, or if you seek information or know of something Governmental Affairs needs to know, give me a call at 410-586-8551 or e-mail King@dhcd.state.md.us.

Announcements

1999 Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin Available Now

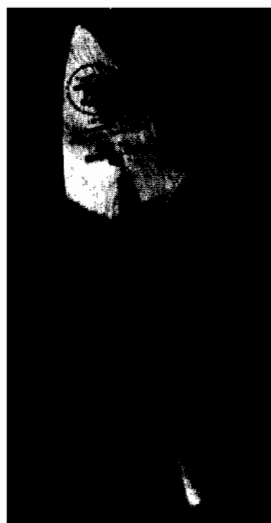
The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) is pleased to announce the publication of the 1999 edition of the Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB), a comprehensive guide to excavations, field schools, and special programs with openings for volunteers, students, and staff throughout the world. The 1999 AFOB has almost 300 opportunities listed. The listings are divided into major geographical regions, including the United States, Canada, Latin America, Continental Europe, United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Africa, Asia, and Australia and the Pacific. Each entry includes essential information about the site, age requirements, application deadlines, costs, and a person to contact for more information. The AFOB also includes a selected bibliography and lists of related organizations and state archaeologists and historic preservation officers.

Ordering Information: The price is \$10.00 for AIA members and \$12.00 for non-members. Please add \$4.00 for shipping and handling for the first copy and 50 cents for each additional copy.

All orders must be prepaid and made in U.S. dollars or by an international money order. To order by Visa or MasterCard, call: 800/228-0810 or 319/589-1000. Or send orders and make checks payable to: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Department, 4050 Westmark Drive, Dubuque, IA 52002.

The AIA is dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication and the protection of the world's cultural heritage. A non-profit cultural and educational organization founded in 1879 and chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1906, it is the oldest and largest archaeological organization in North America with more than 10,000 members throughout the world.

If you have any questions about the AFOB or the AIA, please contact Margo Muhl David, AIA Publication Manager, 617/353-8708, email: aiapub@bu.edu



Images of the Past

The Infamous Bicentennial Trowel: At the 9th SHA Annual Meeting, organized by John L. Cotter and Daniel G. Crozier and held between January 7-10, 1976 at the Hilton Hotel in Philadelphia, each attendee was given a Marshalltown trowel carrying the conference logo. One archaeologist put the trowel in his back pants pocket and left the hotel only to stopped by the Philadelphia police. He was warned he was carrying a potential "concealed weapon." This incident forced the Conference to warn all in attendance to put the trowels in their suitcases until they had left the City of Brotherly Love.

National Register

The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the last quarter of 1998. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "The Weekly List" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm>

California, Riverside County. *Corn Springs*. Listed 10/30/98

Louisiana, Concordia Parish. *DePrato Mounds*. Listed 10/22/98

Maine, Lincoln County. *Damariscotta Shell Midden Historic District*. Listed 10/08/98

Massachusetts, Middlesex County. *Prince Hall Mystic Cemetery*. Listed 11/25/98

Missouri, Dunklin County. *Little River Lake Discontiguous Archeological District*. Listed 12/16/98

Tennessee, Trousdale County. *Hartsville Battlefield* (Archeological Resources of the Civil War in Tennessee MPS). Listed 10/28/98

Vermont, Chittenden County. *General Butler* (Shipwreck). Listed 10/22/98

Vermont, Chittenden County. *O. J. Walker* (Shipwreck). Listed 10/22/98

(Reported by Barbara Little)

Request for Information

• Researcher Seeking Information: Data recovery excavation of a portion of a leather tannery site in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania was recently completed for the Pennsylvania

Department of Transportation by Skelly and Loy, Inc. Information on other excavated tannery sites in the United States and Canada is sought for comparative and interpretive purposes. If you have participated in, or have knowledge of other tannery sites which have been excavated or researched, and would like to share that knowledge, we'd like to hear from you. Please contact Tom Baker by mail: Skelly and Loy, Inc., 520 Seco Road, Monroeville, PA 15146; by phone 412/856-1676; by fax: 412/856-5730; or by email: mmonroe@skellyloy.com

Field Schools/ Programs 1999

Jamaica

• Excavation of Marshall's Pen, a 19th C. Coffee Plantation, directed by James Delle on **July 23-August 22**. Program fee of \$2800, \$150 books and equipment, \$700 estimated airfare. Application deadline is **April 15**. For more information contact: Prof. James Delle, Dept. of Anthropology, Franklin and Marshall College, PO Box 3003, Lancaster, PA 17604. 717/399-4542. email J_Delle@acad.fandm.edu

Maryland

• Summer School in Archaeological Conservation, Collections Management, and Curation, to begin **on the week after Memorial Day weekend**. The Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab and St. Mary's College will sponsor an intensive

8 week summer school in archaeological conservation, collections management, and curation. Eight credit hours. Contact: Dr. Julia A. King, Director, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab at 410/586-8551. email cannetti@mail.tqci.net

Michigan

• Fort Wilkins on **June 8-July 14**, directed by Drs. Patrick Martin and David Landon. The project will provide a full range of training in methods and techniques, including survey, excavation, photography, mapping and data recordation. The earliest parts of Fort Wilkins date to the 1840s. This summer's plans include excavation at the Quartermaster's Store House and at the Pittsburgh & Boston Company Mine. Tuition \$110 and \$235; housing subsidized. Contact: Patrick Martin, Dept. of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological Univ., Houghton, MI 49931. 906/487-2070. fax 906/487-2468. email pem-194@mtu.edu

New York

• The Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center will hold its summer field school at the Hendrick L. Lott House, a turn of the 19th c. Dutch-American farmhouse located in Brooklyn. There will be two sessions of the field school, **June 7-25** and **July 5-23**. Credit is available. Contact: Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn College, 2900 Bedrod Ave. and Ave. H, Brooklyn, NY 11210. 718/951-5507. email bcarc@brooklyn.cuny.edu

Tennessee

• Summer Internships in Historical Archaeology at the First Hermitage, the location of dwelling sites occupied originally by Andrew Jackson's family and later by enslaved African-American families. Two week terms in June and July and 5 and 10 week sessions: May 31-July 4; July 12-August 15. Participants receive room, board, and a stipend of \$250 per week. Two letters of recommendation and application by letter due **April 10**. Contact: Dr. Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076.

Virginia

• Historical archaeology in Loudoun Valley, taught by Christopher Fennell of the Dept. of Anthropology, University of Virginia, on **June 2-July 14, 1999**. This field school is described in detail at the following web site: <http://www.people.virginia.edu/~ccf4f/loudoun/loudoun.html>

Historical Archaeology on CD-ROM

New available only in electronic format—Out of print volumes 1 to 23 (1967-1989)
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Minimum System Requirements:

PC 386-25 (486-25 recommended) • 8 MB RAM • Windows 3.1 • 2X CD-ROM drive

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Available SHA Publications

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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.

• Gunston Hall, **June 21-July 16, 1999.** Gunston Hall Plantation and the University of Virginia Continuing Education are pleased to announce their first jointly-sponsored field school in historical archaeology. The intensive four-week course will provide a working knowledge of standard archaeological methods by stressing hands-on participation in field research at Gunston Hall, the former Potomac River estate of George Mason.

The focus of 1999 excavations at Gunston Hall will be the plantation's colonial-era boxwood garden, which contains the oldest dated boxwood plants in Virginia. In addition, the project showcases landscape archaeology, which constitutes one of the most dynamic research areas in historical archaeology today.

For an application contact: Dr. Andrew Veech, Archaeologist, Gunston Hall Plantation, 10709 Gunston Road, Mason Neck, VA 22079. Tel: 703/550-9220; FAX 703/550-9480; email aveech@gunstonhall.org

• **Seventh Annual Summer Field School in Historical Archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation, May 24 - July 2, 1999:** The Department of Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College, in cooperation with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, will offer a six-week program in historical archaeology at Stratford Hall Plantation. Field research focuses on the yards and gardens that surround the manor house, an area where many historic outbuildings survive. Conversely, little written information exists for other structures, formal and informal gardens, and yards utilized by members of the Lee family and the plantation's large African-American community. The application deadline is **April 30, 1999.**

For further information contact Dr. Sanford at the Department of Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, 1301 College Ave., Fredericksburg, VA. Phone: 540-654-1314; FAX: 540-654-1068; e-mail: dsanford@mwc.edu.

• **Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest, 11th Annual Field School, June 6-July 9, 1999.** Excavations will continue to explore Jefferson's ownership of the property and will highlight the study of his ornamental landscape. Academic credit is available from the Univ. of Virginia. Application deadline: **April 23.** Contact: Dr. Barbara Heath, Director of Archaeology, Po Box 419, Forest, VA 24551. phone 804/525-1806.

Future Conferences/ Workshops

- 17th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology and the 8th Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois, on **March 6-7, 1999**, in Springfield, Ill. This joint conference is being hosted by Fever River Research, the Illinois State Museum, and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Contact: Floyd Mansberger, Conference Chair, PO Box 5234, Springfield, Illinois 62705. 217/525-9002. email fmansberg@aol.com

- Computing and Archaeology, Making the Connections to the Past, to be held on **April 14-18, 1999**, Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland. Contact: CAA '99, c/o Edward Bourke, Archaeologist, National Monuments Division, Dúchas: The Heritage Service, 51 Saint Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland. Full details are available on the Net at <http://caa.soton.ac.uk/>

- Recent Advances in Archeological Prospection Techniques workshop, to be held on **May 10-14, 1999**, at Effigy Mounds National Monument, 151 Hwy 76, Harpers Ferry, IA 52146. This workshop is designed to provide a practical application of geophysical equipment and aerial photographic techniques available for the identification, evaluation, and ultimately, the conservation and protection of cultural resources. The major emphasis of the training will be on the field use of equipment. Tuition charge of \$475. Contact: National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, ATTN: Mark Lynott/Steven DeVore, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68508. 402/437-5392 (Lynott) or 303/969-2882 (De Vore).

- Society for Industrial Archaeology annual conference, **June 3-6, 1999**, in Savannah, Georgia. Contact: Jack R. Bergstresser, SIA Program Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, 338 Ullman Bldg., Univ. of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL phone 205/934-4690; email drblast@email.msn.com

- **Summer Institute in Early Southern History and Decorative Arts, July 20-July 16, 1999.** The 1999 institute will focus on the history and material culture of South Carolina and Georgia. Topics will include historical archaeology, artifact analysis, connoisseurship, research methods, conservation principals, and social and economic history. Contact: Sally Gant, Sum-

mer Institute, MESDA, PO Box 10310, Winston-Salem, NC 27108. phone 336/721-7360; fax 336/721-7367.

- **The Sixth Chinese-American Conference, July 9-11, 1999**, to be held at the Univ. of San Diego. Contact: Michael Yee, Conference Chair, at email myee@home.com and web site: www.csusm.edu/community/cac99

- **International Conference on Metal Forming and Finishing from the Earliest Times**, at St. Catherine College, Dept. of Materials, Oxford Univ., Oxford, UK on **September 20-24, 1999**. For additional information consult web site: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~salter/wwwconf.htm#Oxford>

Past Conference

National Archaeological Collections Management Conference San Diego, California— November 14-17, 1998

*From the Curation, Conservation, and
Collections Management Committee of the SHA*

In order to best exploit the existing national expertise at state and federal agencies, universities, and private museums and to ensure that the finite resources that currently exist are used efficiently, the SHA taking the lead in partnership with the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the American Institute for Conservation (AIC), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Interior Museum Program, and the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service, agreed to sponsor a national archaeological collections management conference. In addition, each of these groups pledged financial and in-kind support for the effort.

The conference goal was to develop standards, protocols, and management policies to enhance and augment the existing guidelines presented in 36 CFR Part 79 and other federal guidelines. In addition, the conference would address a host of related issues, specifically: deterioration of collections and associated records, sub-standard facilities for housing collections, inadequate professional staff and training to manage collections, lack of appropriate management policies, lack of access to collections and information, and a lack of a coordinated policy at the local, state, and national lev-

els. These persistent problems imperil the nation's archaeological collections.

With this partnership secured, five members of the SHA Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee submitted a successful grant proposal to the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training. The SHA and its partners proposed that a National Archaeological Collection Management Conference, inviting 30 leading experts in the field of archaeological collections management, conservation, and archives management, convene in San Diego to address a host of issues which are central to the long-term care and preservation of our archaeological heritage.

Working closely with staff of the National Center for Preservation, Technology, and Training, the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Army (Civil Works), and the San Diego Museum of Natural History, the committee successfully planned and hosted the National Archeological Collections Management Conference. The collection conference, held in San Diego, November 14-17, 1998 served as a pre-conference warm-up to the Second Conference on Partnership Opportunities for Federally-Associated Collections sponsored by the Department of the Interior.

Experts were drawn from across the United States and Canada representing private, local, state, national, and tribal interests. The model for this gathering of professionals was the 1974 Airlie House conference. That conference was convened to address the urgent need of the Department of the Interior and the archaeological profession to reassess their responsibilities and actions relative to archaeological investigations and to address a series of basic questions concerning the future direction of public archaeology. That conference identified the crisis in the curation of the nation's archaeological collections that exists today.

The National Archeological Collections Management Conference goal of this group of professionals was to develop an archaeological collections management plan which can be implemented on a national level by all federal, state, and private entities responsible for programs which have jurisdiction over archaeological collections. As with the Airlie House model, the discussion topics were divided among six working groups.

Using the reports generated by each of these six teams. The conference participants have now developed a feasible action plan for remedying existing deficiencies in the curation of publicly owned collections, and for ensuring that archaeological collections accessioned in the future will be properly curated. These professionals have created

by recommending a framework for the development of standards, protocols, and management policies for the long-term care of our country's archaeological collections—our nation's patrimony.

To implement this strategy we (the conference participants and our partners) will seek the support of as many professional allies as possible by approaching the proposal as possible, various professional societies with interests in archaeology, archeological collections management, and conservation. We will seek the support of other interested parties such as State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal communities. With as many allies backing the proposal as possible, it will be presented to the Secretary of the Interior, Departments of Defense and Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution (the largest collections holding agencies) in order to seek their support for congressional funding to implement the plan. The overall message to Congress will be that this is good for the country because it will:

- Enable federal and state agencies to comply fully with public law and regulation.
- Enhance educational opportunities to the public by making information about collections and documents available, both physically and through electronic media.
- Promote cooperative ventures among organizations with similar curatorial needs.
- Increase funding to repositories and increase access to collections and documents for local communities, teachers, cultural and ethnic descendent groups, and others. Assist the contract community by establishing uniform standards. It would establish a coordinated strategy for the management and use of the nation's archaeological collections, records, and reports, our nation's cultural heritage.

Based on a presentation by the committee chair, the SHA board has pledged to continue its support of this endeavor. A motion was passed approving, in principal, the working draft of this report. It is the committee's hope that the report will be published as a special publication of the SHA in the near future. This is an historic opportunity for the SHA to make a substantive contribution to the profession and for the American public to preserve and protect the nation's archaeological legacy.

Robert C. Sonderman, Chair, Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee

Register of Professional Archaeologists

*Reported by
Vergil E. Noble*

The Register's board of directors met in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America meetings in Washington, D.C., during the last week of December 1998. At that time it was learned that the AIA Board of Governor's unanimously approved sponsorship of the Register, joining the SHA and SAA. Not only does this represent a unique coalition of the three major archaeological societies based in the United States, it also widens the Register's potential sphere of influence to global proportions. It is a momentous development in the history of archaeology that promises great things for the profession.

Two other important developments from that board meeting are worth noting. First, the waiver of application fees has been extended from March 31, 1999, to January 1, 2000. Applicants who submit their materials by the end of this calendar year will not be assessed the standard \$35 processing fee. Second, an optional short form was approved for applicants hold-

ing an advanced degree that required a formal thesis or dissertation. Those individuals will be able to submit proof of such a document and a curriculum vita in lieu of completing certain sections of the standard application form. Applicants holding non-thesis advanced degrees will be required to use the standard form. Application materials can be obtained by contacting the Register of Professional Archaeologists at 5024 Campbell Blvd., Suite R, Baltimore, MD 21236 (phone: 410-933-3486 or e-mail: Regiser@erols.com). The forms are also posted on the Register's Web page <www.rpanet.org>.

The short application form had its debut at the SHA meetings held in January at Salt Lake City, and recruitment efforts there proved to be very successful. The Register hosted a coffee service for the opening plenary session and staffed an information table in the book room. Bob Clouse, Don Hardesty, Bill Lees, Vergil Noble, and Don Weir answered questions about the Register and handed out approximately 100 application forms. Many individuals also took several forms with

In the eight-month period from April 15 through December 15, 1998, the Register received 145 applications. As of mid-December, 119 had been approved and 7 rejected, with the remainder pending review. Eighty-four of those accepted applicants had paid their registration dues by December and are now Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs). The fifty-three RPAs added or reinstated since the Fall 1998 *SHA Newsletter* listing (vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 8-9) are identified below (names also appearing in the published 1998 SHA membership list are indicated with an asterisk).

Daniel Amick	Benjamin P. Ford*	Blane H. Nansel	Lynn Rusch *
David R. Abbott	Donna M.	William C. Poe	Shaune M.
Neal W. Ackerly	Glowaki	Dennis J. Pogue *	Skinner *
C. Michael	Bill Goldsmith	Daniel R. Pratt	Mark C. Slaughter
Anslinger	Susan T.	Rick R.	George S. Smith
Carla M.	Goodfellow	Richardson	William M.
Antonaccio	David Harder	Christina Rieth	Stanton *
Charles L.	Jeffrey Lee	Patrick R. Riley	Christopher
Armitage	Johnson *	Patrick P. Robblee*	Stevenson
Timothy E.	Frank J. Keel, Jr.	Kenneth W.	Tammy Stone *
Baumann *	Brett R. Lenz	Robinson	John R. Welch
Mark Baumler	Alyssa Loorya	David S.	Kirsten M.
David E. Bruner	Ludomir R.	Rotenstein *	Zschomler
Paul R. Cockler	Lozny	Richard M.	
Stefan Claesson	Allan D. Meyers *	Rothaus	Reinstatement:
Christopher Ohm	Robert W.	Deborah L.	
Clement *	McQueen *	Rotman *	
Glenna Dean	Elise H. Manning-	Samantha	Jane LeCompte
John F. Doershuk	Sterling *	Ruscavage-	Anderson *
Annette G.	Mickie Murin	Barz	
Erickson			

them for colleagues at home. SHA members requested a like number of applications in the months of November and December, following announcements in this newsletter, the conference pre-registration packet, and the SHA dues renewal notice. Accordingly, we anticipate a dramatic increase in SHA participation in the Register with the new year.

Fifty-eight percent of the ballots distributed were returned in the first election held by the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Newly elected to the board of directors are Donald L. Hardesty, president-elect; Charles M. Niquette, secretary-treasurer; and Elton R. Prewitt, grievance coordinator. They assumed their official duties on January 1, 1999. Hardesty's election fills a vacancy in the position of president-elect that existed since creation of the Register and brings the voting membership of the board to its full complement of five individuals. He will become President on January 1, 2000. Niquette succeeds Rochelle Marrinan, and Prewitt succeeds David Browman. Marrinan and Browman are to be thanked for their significant con-

tributions to the Register during its period of transition.

The current board of the Register is as follows:

President: William B. Lees

President-Elect: Donald L. Hardesty

Secretary-Treasurer: Charles M. Niquette

Director appointed by SAA: William D. Lipe

Director appointed by SHA: Vergil E. Noble

Registrar (ex officio): John P. Hart

Grievance Coordinator (ex officio): Elton R. Prewitt

The next election for the Register will be held in September of 1999. Elected for chair of the Nominations Committee for 1999 is Heather McKillop and, for Nominations Committee member at large, Claire Lyons. The president will appoint a third member of the committee.

The board is now working closely with Clemons & Associates, Inc., of Baltimore, Maryland, as they begin to establish a permanent business office for the Register.

Database conversion, development of an application processing function, and design of a Web site are the current focuses of effort. An Oklahoma City design firm recently completed work on a logo for the Register, which is expected to appear on all Register materials and at promotional booths staffed at meetings of the sponsors and other organizations.

The board will meet next at the March 1999 meetings of the SAA in Chicago. At those meetings, the board will begin to move beyond the work of the transition to the work of how to make the Register an effective mechanism for promoting and protecting standards of professionalism in archaeology.

Teaching Historical Archaeology

*Reported by
Teresita Majewski*

I'm pleased to report that as I was about to begin my duties as SHA president, Marcy Gray agreed to take over as chair of the Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC). She will be taking over the responsibility of writing for this column with the next issue.

When I attended the APTC committee meeting at this year's SHA/ACUA meeting in Salt Lake, I was struck by the enthusiasm of the people attending. The committee, with its Student Subcommittee and Continuing Education Co-Coordination, will continue with its annual standing duties, which include updating the Guide to Higher Education in Historical Archaeology, organizing a Student Forum to be held at the annual meeting, planning continuing-education workshops to be held prior to the annual meeting, and working with conference organizers to plan the Past Presidents Student Reception. One of the committee's new regular duties beginning this year is to implement the Student Paper Prize (see the Summer issue of the *Newsletter* for more details).

Marcy reported to me that numerous new ideas came up at the committee meet-

ing, and you'll learn more about the APTC's 1999 work plan throughout the year. I did want to mention several interesting developments, however. George S. Smith, who is active on the Society for American Archaeology's (SAA) Public Education Committee, attended the meeting and agreed to serve on the APTC. I see this as a tremendous opportunity for the SHA to collaborate with the SAA on educational projects that will be mutually beneficial to both organizations. The Student Subcommittee, now chaired by Tim Scarlett, met for over two hours in Salt Lake! A report of their activities is presented below. Be sure to acquaint yourself with the new and continuing members of the APTC by reviewing the committee listing in the People You Should Know listing elsewhere in this issue. Sometime in 1999 a Health and Safety Education Coordinator position will be added to the APTC, based on a recommendation by Immediate Past President Pamela J. Cressey. If you are interested in filling this position, contact Marcy Gray.

The workshops held at the annual meeting in Salt Lake were a great success, despite the amount of controversy (and much beneficial discussion) that was stirred up! At this year's business meeting,

I was asked to prepare an in-depth explanation of how the workshops were planned and implemented, particularly in regard to financial issues. Look for that explanation in the Summer issue of the *Newsletter*. I will be working closely with the new SHA Continuing Education Coordinators, Kim and Steve McBride, and with the Quebec City conference organizers to plan interesting workshop offerings for the annual meeting in 2000.

Before I move on to a report on this year's Student Forum and a report of the Student Subcommittees activities, I'd like to thank all who served with me on the APTC over the past several years. I'd particularly like to acknowledge Elizabeth J. Kellar for organizing the Student Subcommittee and helping with so many other tasks. Doug Pippin ably took over from Elizabeth to chair the Student Subcommittee, and I am grateful to him for all of his efforts, and in particular for organizing the Student Forum this year. Thanks also to the Department of Anthropology at Syracuse University for providing financial support for mailings, copying, etc. It's been a pleasure working with all of you, and I will still stay involved.

Highlights of the 1999 Student Career Forum

*Compiled by Douglas J. Pippin, with
Contributions by Donna J. Seifert, Marlesa
A. Gray, Roberta S. Greenwood, and Patrick
H. Garrow*

The 1999 SHA Student Career Forum at this year's annual meeting in Salt Lake City was titled Investigating Careers in Cultural Resource Management (CRM), A Regional Approach. This forum explored how students can best prepare for a career in CRM. One emphasis of the forum was to address different concerns that may arise in regard to the practice of CRM in different parts of the country. While federal laws have national applicability in CRM, different states and regions are subject to specific state- and local-level laws and ordinances as well as different regional emphases and priorities in resource management. This year's forum participants included: Marlesa A. Gray (Gray and Pape, Inc.); Roberta S. Greenwood (Greenwood and Associates); Patrick H. Garrow (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.), and Donna J. Seifert (John Milner and Associates, Inc.). A brief summary of the participants' remarks follows.

- Donna Seifert: Students today are probably being trained very differently than I was. My professors assumed they were preparing me for a career in the academy, and that became my understanding as well. Very little practical experience was imparted that would be useful to me in my current position. However, I enjoy working in CRM. There were certainly some things that I had to learn, but that is true of any job. There is a learning curve any time you begin a new position. There are some useful things that I learned in addition to my professional training that became very useful in my current job, but there are other areas of experience that were lacking. Many of my skills developed as I grew professionally, but there are three critical areas in which you should gain experience (and you can go about this in many different ways).

First, make sure that you are an effective communicator in both written and oral contexts. If I had to give you three things to work on, it would be writing, writing, and writing. This was very hard for me because I never enjoyed writing. I still don't like it, and I had to really learn how to do it. At some point I realized that there are professionals who actually know how to train you in this skill. I did something as a professional that was very helpful to me. I audited a technical writing class

that was being taught by a colleague. The class was very useful, and I learned many things that would have made a tremendous difference if I had been aware of them 20 years ago. The ability to write well is a transferable skill, whether you are in archaeology or another profession.

Second, learn how to work within a budget and according to a schedule. This skill is likely more important in the private and government sectors than in an academic setting. In CRM, if an excavation isn't completed during a summer field season, we can't just return to finish it with next year's field school. It is essential to be responsible to our clients. We are also responsible for all of our omissions, so the more reliable my employees are with respect to paying attention to budgets and deadlines, the better the job we can do for our clients. If this is experience that you are not getting, the easiest way to gain it is to work on CRM projects. Even in an entry-level position you can ask questions to get a better understanding of the process.

Third, it is very important for you to gain experience working on a team. This is a skill I learned from the years I spent as a Girl Scout. While having fun I gained valuable experience. Being a Girl Scout is obviously not the only way to learn about teamwork; look for places in your life where you can learn to improve your ability to work with others. When you work together you really can accomplish a lot.

With respect to working in the Mid-Atlantic region, there is one important rule that is also transferable to other areas: Read the directions. Clients in the East have pretty clear guidelines about what they want to see in a report. This also includes knowledge of city and local ordinances. Get to know the agency or client that you are working for and become familiar with the guidelines under which they will be evaluating your report.

Marlesa Gray: I am going to be talking about some of the things that you may need to think about if you are going to be working in the Midwest. I also agree with the comments made by Donna Seifert. All of the points she made are universal in our business, and just about in any business. I'd like to emphasize the importance of working closely with clients to understand their needs; this is especially important if the client is also an archaeologist who was trained in particular ways of approaching archaeological problems.

I'll give you some examples of what kinds of projects our company is currently

involved with in the Midwest. There are some types of projects that we do not do; some are either too large or too small to justify the expenditure of effort necessary to complete them. The number one way for you to prepare to work in the Midwest is to learn how to do linear surveys, which include pipeline and transportation projects and even Corps of Engineers undertakings, which frequently involve river surveys. You are dealing with certain limitations in that type of work as well as a number of freedoms. Sometimes the project area is immense. One of our current projects is a linear survey across the entire state of New York. When you are faced with this type of project, you may not have access to any part of a site that lies outside the project boundaries. You have to develop a research design tailored to collecting meaningful data from small portions of sites. I also agree with Donna Seifert that you need to work with local administrators. Federal historic preservation laws are interpreted by the states. We can work with one State Historic Preservation Officer who trusts us to develop a strong research design and a strong product for their review. In a neighboring state, for some reason, everything is dictated to us, including where to place units and how deep to make them, and how to write the report.

Traditional cultural properties (TCPs) are still probably more of a concern in the West, but they are becoming increasingly important in the East and in the Midwest. While TCPs very often have to do with Native American views of particular places or landscapes, other types of TCPs are now being recognized. In the Ohio Valley, where I come from, any site or project having to do with Appalachian heritage is considered very important. So if you are interested or have training in dealing with TCPs, you will be a more attractive as a potential employee.

We are being asked more and more often by our clients to have as much knowledge about state-of-the-art technology as they do. We frequently deal with engineering companies who expect us to know the latest equipment, software, and technological methods. This includes GPS, GIS, data collectors, AutoCAD, and a wide range of specialized analyses, including floral and faunal analysis, comparative osteology, and prehistoric and/or historical-period materials analysis. Any specialized skills that you can add to your overall package will be an asset to you.

• Roberta Greenwood: I have many of the same things to say, and in fact some of the same words, which only should emphasize to you that this information is probably pretty close to the core.

If you've browsed the net over the past few weeks, a couple of questions were raised for a very broad audience. The first was, What is the best training for entry into the field? I found that being a parent, scoutmaster, or camp counselor definitely helps. Another question was: Once you are in the field, what are the critical requirements for success? Someone posted a response that wasn't totally apocryphal that said, A dash of obsessive-compulsive disorder and the ability to work with the emotionally challenged.

Seriously, when you seek employment, pay careful attention to your resume, because each of the presenters receives plenty of them. I'll tell you a personal trait of mine: If I see anything come across my desk that has the word *Archy* on it, it gets discarded quickly. Don't put yourself or the profession down. Also check for misspellings on the materials you send to a potential employer. Don't spell an archaeologist's name or the project's name incorrectly, as most of us will recognize the errors. And be careful of what you are sending, I've even had a person send me a resume claiming to have worked on one of my projects. Do include the names and phone numbers of your references, preferably those who know your work.

When you cite your field experience, don't just list where you've worked, but describe exactly what your role was at that particular site. Don't just list XYZ Corporation, 1995. Was it a 12-week excavation or a 2-week survey? If it was a survey, how long or how extensive was it and under what kind of conditions was it conducted. Let us know who you are and what you are capable of doing. For example, do you want to be a field person, a lab person, or an office person? We do all of these things and more; we all have niches, and you may just fit one of them.

As far as what will bring you success, let's go back to writing skills. Courses are fine, but take good notes when you are working. Take better notes than you have to. Do your best to contribute. If you have a particular skill or observation that may be of use to the project, offer to write a section of the final report. Learn to be good at description. Can you describe a stone tool? A ceramic pot?

It has been said that a truly educated person knows everything about some-

thing, and something about everything. In addition to the broad background you will need, it is to your benefit to develop an advanced skill in some special interest. This might be in ceramics, glass, photography, drafting, soil science, statistics, faunal studies, or any of the others previously mentioned. Be sure to attend meetings and give papers. Attending a national conference is not always economically practical, but there are certainly numerous regional meetings that can help develop your professional skills in analyzing a research issue, as well as in oral communication. Read as many reports as possible, for both content and format.

As for practice in the West, be mindful how much of it is public land. At the federal level alone, this includes Forest Service lands, Bureau of Land Management holdings, military installations, National Parks, and federally assisted highways. Knowledge of federal regulations and guidelines is obviously helpful, and each of the states has its own laws and procedures. The up side is that we have work the year around and an infinite variety of environments, both natural and cultural.

• Pat Garrow: There has never been a better time to pursue CRM in the Southeast. Demand for professional services has gradually increased over the past decade, and continues to increase as the economy of the region remains strong. Wage determinations required by the federal Service Contract Act (SCA) on federal projects have had the effect of driving up salaries in CRM, although most of the work in the region is probably still generated by the private sector. More firms in the region appear to be offering real-world benefits than ever before, and fewer are attempting to treat staff as subcontractors to avoid paying benefits.

The increased amount of contracts available in the Southeast has spawned many new companies and programs. A negative aspect of the increased competition, however, is that more work than ever is being let on a low-bid basis. Federal agencies, despite what they might otherwise claim, are letting more and more contracts on a low-bid basis, although they may be spending more total dollars than ever because of SCA requirements. The long-term effect of low-bid contracting will probably be a decrease in the quality of fieldwork, analyses, and technical reports as companies are squeezed more and more by price competition. The unstated, but apparent federal view of CRM studies as com-

modities and not as professional services will have a deleterious effect on southeastern archaeology if not corrected.

A second disturbing development that has occurred recently in the Southeast is that at least one district of the Corps of Engineers is trying to greatly reduce the size of the area of investigation for CRM studies required under the 404 permitting process. The so-called Sanders Exception only requires work immediately within the area defined in a permit, and eliminates the what-for rule used by Corps Districts up to this time. The Sanders Exception will most likely fail if challenged in court, but is causing unacceptable losses of cultural resources in the single district where it is currently used.

An additional problem that has emerged with the Corps in the Southeast is that many permits for private development now come under nationwide 404 permits. Cultural resource compliance on nationwide permits is spotty at best, and some districts are not enforcing the requirement at all. That lack of enforcement has reduced the number of cultural resource studies undertaken.

The current problems with federal contracting have been more than offset by increased cultural resource compliance at the state level in some states. North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi have greatly improved cultural resource compliance within their departments of transportation. Other states have improved the environmental review process that occurs within the State Historic Preservation Office. Virtually every state in the Southeast now recognizes the importance of historical archaeology, and requires at least some level of work on sites dating up to the early 20th century. One recent trend in historical archaeology in this region is that professional archaeologists are becoming more and more involved with delineating and moving historic cemeteries.

In summary, the outlook for CRM studies in the Southeast is generally good. Jobs are available in the region at virtually all skill levels, although the best-paying jobs with the greatest job security are going to the people with the most education and best experience. CRM as a profession appears to be maturing in the Southeast, and barring an economic collapse should continue to offer good jobs with competitive pay and benefits over the next few years.

Learning Historical Archaeology: Views from the Student Subcommittee

The 1999 SHA Student Subcommittee Meeting Report

*Reported by
Douglas J. Pippin*

This column is the first of a regular series on student-related topics from the Student Subcommittee of the APTC. We are starting off the series with a summary of recent events relating to student participation in SHA, and well as a report on the annual Student Subcommittee meeting. I'm happy to say that we had the highest-ever attendance at the Past Presidents Student Reception at the 1999 annual meeting in Salt Lake City. It was a great way to meet not only the past presidents of the society but the current board members as well. This last year has also seen increased activity in the subcommittee, as we have several new members and a new chair. The 1999 student subcommittee members are listed below (also see the People You Should Know listing in this issue:

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In addition to new members of the subcommittee, we also have a new liaison to our parent committee, the APTC. We welcome Marlesa Gray as the new chair of the APTC and look forward to working with her in the future. The subcommittee would like to thank Terry Majewski for all her efforts with the student subcommittee over the past four years as she leaves the post of APTC chair. We wish her great success as the new SHA President for 1999.

The student subcommittee would also like to thank the SHA Board of Directors and the Awards Committee for the establishment of the new awards benefiting students and new professionals: the John L. Cotter Award, the Student Paper Prize, and the Dissertation Prize. These new awards represent a great step toward recognition of students at the annual meetings. The John L. Cotter Award, named for the noted professor from the University of Pennsylvania, is to be given to students or young professionals who have distinguished themselves in the field of historical archaeology. See this issue and later issues, as well as the SHA website, for more information on the dissertation and student paper prizes.

At this year's subcommittee meeting held in Salt Lake City at the annual meeting, we spent considerable time discussing the recruitment of more student members to the SHA. We hope that students reading this column will encourage their colleagues in historical archaeology to also join. In addition, we want to make an effort to recruit student members from the underwater archaeology community and from regions in the United States and Canada that may be underrepresented. We also debated ways the student subcommittee can help serve the needs of student members. Several of the points discussed at our meeting are listed below. If you have any questions about the subcommittee or have any ideas/concerns related to student involvement in SHA, feel free to contact any of the members.

The subcommittee conducted a survey when it was first established over four years ago. It was decided at the most recent meeting that Mechelle Kerns and Paul Nasca will undertake a new student survey to be used at the 2000 meetings in Quebec City. The purpose of the survey would be two-fold. The subcommittee would like

to get direct feedback from students on the activities/issues within the society and at the annual meetings that relate to the student membership. In addition, we believe that students will benefit from knowing more about the overall student population of the SHA.

The subcommittee agreed that student members of SHA would benefit from a standing newsletter column on topics directed to students. Columns scheduled for the coming year are:

Doug Pippin (Spring): 1999 Student Subcommittee Meeting Report

Tim Scarlett (Summer): Tips on Presenting a Conference Paper

Nicole Branton (Fall): How to Use the Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Mechelle Kerns (Winter): Taking Responsibility for Your Own Education

At the meeting, we set the topics for the Student Career Forum at the 2000 meeting in Quebec City. The forum will be dedicated to the job-search process. Topics will cover writing an effective curricula vitae, interviewing tips, teaching portfolios, and cover letters. We will attempt to get perspectives from employers in both Canada and the United States. Questions about the upcoming forum can also be directed to the subcommittee members.

The final discussion point of the meeting focused on student involvement in the fee-based conference workshops. The members agreed that the workshops are a valuable aid in professional development. We also agreed that steps should be taken to prevent the exclusion of students based on financial concerns. A number of subcommittee members expressed a desire to help find a solution to this problem. The subcommittee recognizes the already significant efforts of the professional members to hold down meeting and society costs to aid students.

Before the meeting was adjourned, I welcomed Tim Scarlett as the new chair of the subcommittee. I will remain on the subcommittee as liaison to the SAA Student Affairs Committee. We all appreciate Tim's enthusiasm and look forward to even greater student involvement in SHA.

Current Research

Northeast

*Reported by
David Starbuck*

New York

• **Clintonville:** A third season of research at the Clintonville, New York, iron forge site was conducted during the summer of 1998 through a field course directed by Dr. Gordon Pollard of SUNY Plattsburgh. Focus was on the remains of what had been one of the largest bloomery forge buildings in the world, and which contained a total of 16 forge fires for smelting high grade Adirondack iron ores. The forge operated from 1830 to 1890.

The 1998 excavations centered on two features. One was the 6' x 6' brick and stone foundation of one of the bloomery forges, which yielded exceptionally well preserved details of forge construction. Three of the heavy, cast-iron plates which formed part of the 2 1/2' x 2 1/2' firebox were still in place, including the bottom plate, back

plate, and forespar plate. Other firebox components were uncovered as well, including three sections of the cast-iron pipes that had been in the stack of the forge to pre-heat the air blast.

The second feature of interest was the foundation area of one of the six massive triphammers that had operated in the forge building to shape the masses of iron that were produced in the bloomery forges. Field work in 1994 and 1996 had determined the location and orientation of two of the hammers, and in 1998 the excavations were expanded to determine the configuration of the anvil-end foundation of one of them, along with details of the water wheel pit that lay parallel to the hammer. The water wheel served as the power source for operating the hammer. Excavations revealed a series of stacked and cross-layered heavy beams that served as the foundation of the hammer's anvil, and a wheel pit that would have held a breast wheel with 4' face. The floor of the wheel pit, lying 6' below the present ground surface, had been constructed of 5" wide planks which were perfectly preserved. Partially preserved 10" square beams which served as cribbing were found on the sides of the pit.

The archaeological data, combined with a wealth of historic documentation, are providing exceptional insight into the layout, organization, and operation of 19th century bloomery iron production sites.

[Reported by Gordon Pollard].

Mid-Atlantic

*Reported by
Benjamin Resnick*

Delaware

• **The Thomas Dawson Site, 1740-1780:** Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. is currently completing the analysis of finds recovered during the excavation of the Thomas Dawson Site near Dover, Delaware. The Thomas Dawson Site was occupied from before 1740 to 1756 by the family of Thomas Dawson, a rather ordinary farmer, and from 1756 until about 1780 by unknown tenants. The site had been heavily disturbed by highway and other construction. The site was excavated for the Delaware Department of Transportation in 1998 and contained a cellar hole, several large pits, and an apparent human burial. The cellar hole was probably filled in around 1760, perhaps at the end of the

Dawson family occupation. A deposit of mixed gray clay and brown loam lining the inside of the cellar hole was at first interpreted as a builder's trench, but it was later discovered to be the remains of the actual wall. The wall had been made of wooden beams, which decayed into brown loam, with gray clay nogging. Large, ground-laid beams that had held up the wall had left dark stains bordering the entire cellar, forming an 11.8 by 13.6-foot rectangle. The cellar contained more than 4,000 artifacts, including well-preserved faunal remains and parts of more than 300 ceramic vessels. Interesting finds included a number of fancy buttons, cufflinks, and buckles indicative of stylish dressing and at least two very fine teaware vessels suggesting stylish entertaining.

Virginia

• **Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County:** The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (Berger), Richmond, Virginia has completed data recovery fieldwork at the Pamplin 1 locus of Site 44DW201 on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation. The site is located on the grounds of the Pamplin Park Civil War Site in Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Based on the results of Phase I and II research, the site had the potential to contain intact subsurface features associated with an antebellum slave cabin and the semi-subterranean floors of soldiers' winter quarters huts erected by Confederate troops during the siege of Petersburg in 1864 and 1865. The plow zone, which had been intensively shovel tested during earlier phases of research, was mechanically stripped from an area totaling 12,225 square feet. A large number of soil anomalies were encountered and evaluated. However, the only significant features encountered were five concentrations of burned brick, carbon, ash, and burned soil. No artifacts or intact structural elements were encountered in these features. Three of these features probably represent the remains of open fire pits or hearths. The other two may be the remains of fireboxes or chimney bases associated with winter quarters huts, remnants of chimneys associated with more substantial structures, or even possibly the remnants of brick piers associated with structures that were destroyed by fire. Very few artifacts were recovered and none of these were necessarily associated with the military occupation in the area.

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

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Camille Stanley (1996). \$20.00.**

• **Alexandria Archaeology:** The fourth season of excavations at the Shuter's Hill site conducted in November. Foundations were identified of both a large brick mansion built in the 1850s and a laundry structure associated with a frame mansion that dated from 1781 to 1845. The 19th-century foundation feature is unusual in that almost all of the bricks for the footing are no longer in place. Apparently, after the house burned in 1905, the bricks of the foundation were robbed for use in another location, and the rubble from the demolished structure fell into the emptied footing trench. Dubbed "the rubble-filled trench," this feature yielded a preponderance of brick, mortar and nails, but also a brass kerosene ceiling lamp and opera glasses made in Paris.

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the 1998 season was the realization that a stone foundation and associated brick chimney base uncovered immediately to the west of the 1850s house probably represents the small laundry building insured by Ludwell Lee in 1797. The foundation consists of a single line of rough-cut schist stones, most less than one foot long, their outer edges set in a very straight line. A large, two-course-wide brick chimney base abuts the interior side of the stones at the center of one of the walls. While it was apparent that the mid-19th century construction cut through and destroyed part of the western portion of the earlier stone foundation, much of the feature was left undisturbed. As might be expected in a laundry, artifacts unearthed in association with the structure include an abundance of pins, buttons and a few thimbles. A brick floor adjacent to the laundry may represent an outside washing and work area. As one of only a very few known occupation sites of enslaved Africans in Alexandria, this work, and perhaps living, area offers a unique opportunity to gain a better understanding of these people so poorly represented in the documentary record.

In 1999, the plan is to reopen the units dug in the 1998 exploration of the laundry, and expand the excavations to expose the entire laundry area, including all that is left of the 16 by 16-foot structure foundation. Since it is known from insurance records that the laundry was located to the west of the main house, a series of narrow trenches will be dug in an effort to locate these foundations.

Volunteers, field school students from George Washington University, and middle school students in the Summer Camp, will again be working under the direction of Francine Bromberg and Steven Shephard.

West Virginia

• **Reed Farmstead, Hardy County:** The Reed Farmstead site (46HY287) is a ca. 1805-1850s rural farmstead located near the base of a mountain in eastern Hardy County, approximately 9 miles west of the Virginia state line. The site lies in a remote pasture and wooded area; other than pasturing of cattle and limited logging, the site area has remained virtually undisturbed since the period of occupation. The Reed Farmstead site appears to represent a single-family occupation associated with the entire adult life of William and Hannah Reed. Based on preliminary historic research, William Reed purchased the homeplace tract in 1803. After William married Hannah in 1807, the Reeds apparently lived on the farmstead until their deaths in the late 1840s and early 1850s. At that time, the Reeds daughter Sarah and her husband Daniel Link inherited the property. They sold the property to a neighbor, Andrew Garrett, in 1854. No archival or archaeological evidence has yet surfaced that indicated that the site was occupied after that time.

Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., under contract with the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, identified the Reed Farmstead site in June 1996, and conducted Phase II testing at the site in the spring of 1997. This testing identified the remains of four to six buildings within the site. The (formerly log) house remains consist of foundation stones and a collapsed stone chimney. Other building remains have tentatively been identified as a springhouse, smokehouse, shed, barn, and outbuilding. A garden/animal enclosure area, which is slightly terraced, is delineated from the remainder of the site by a low earthen berm; that area is the only portion of the site that has been plowed. Site integrity is high, with intact features and deposits occurring within 2 or 3 inches of the ground surface.

Based on the results of the Phase II testing, the Reed Farmstead site is considered a significant site. Data recovery excavations at this site began in October 1998 and are scheduled to continue until April or May 1999. Fieldwork began with the systematic excavation of 50 x 50 centimeter sampling units at 3-meter intervals across the site area; these sampling units are designed to provide statistically reliable information about the distribution of artifacts across the site area. In addition, soil samples have been taken from the sampling units at 6-meter intervals for soil chemistry analysis. The continuing excavations will include digging approximately 215-230 1 x 1 meter

units, along with an intensive, systematic metal detector survey. During the metal detector survey, excavators are plotting the locations of all identified metal artifacts, and using this information to guide in the placement of some of the units. After units in an area are completed, the non-iron artifacts and a sample of the iron artifacts are excavated. This metal detector survey is providing the archaeologists with additional information about activity areas within the site, along with an extensive assemblage of the site's metal artifacts.

Information about the Reed farmstead excavations has been placed into a World Wide Web site (www.reedfarmstead.com) that is designed to spread information about the excavations to the general public. In addition, Baker is working with local schools and other public groups to use the site excavations to teach the public about historic archaeology in West Virginia.

Southeast

*Reported by
Alfred Woods*

Florida

• **Shady Point, Nassau County, Florida:** Environmental Services Inc. (ESI) of Jacksonville recently conducted intensive testing and excavations at a somewhat enigmatic late 18th/early 19th century site in Fernandina Beach. Initial work within a 14 acre tract revealed historic and prehistoric material as well as evidence of features on a point of land adjacent to saltwater marsh and the Intracoastal Waterway. A silted, 50-meter long boat slip is also present in the middle of the site suggesting the location may have been used as a shipping point. Additional archaeological and historical research was conducted by ESI under the direction of Greg C. Smith to assess the National Register eligibility status of the site and to determine whether significant cultural deposits could be avoided in the planning of two residences.

Shovel testing revealed several areas within the site that merited formal excavation, and units placed in those locations all yielded features. Evidence of historic structures (tabby mortar, brick, post holes and posts) and pits were uncovered in three 1 by 2 meter units, and a fourth excavation contained an intact barrel well. Along the edge of the marsh, an area that is not proposed for impact, a dense prehistoric shell midden was sampled that contained small amounts of pottery, bone, and lithic artifacts below a historic lens.

Diagnostic historic artifacts are predominantly Pearlwares, with a fair amount of Creamware and only a couple sherds of Whiteware and Ironstone. A Mean Ceramic Date calculation yielded a date of 1802. Interestingly, historical research conducted thus far reveals that the property was assigned to no specific individual, but instead appears to have been owned by the government during the indicated time span. Because of the excellent view of navigation lanes, it may be that the site served a military function that documents and maps have not yet uncovered. Alternatively, the property was used illegally by adjacent landowners, who created the boat slip for transporting timber or other locally produced goods during the Second Spanish Period. Excavation of the barrel well, which contained a disappointing paucity of artifacts, suggests that the site was abandoned rather quickly. Additional documentary and archaeological work will occur if the site cannot be avoided.

• **Turnbull Colony:** Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) recently completed a Phase I reconnaissance survey to locate British Colonial archaeological resources related to the Andrew Turnbull Colony within Volusia County, Florida. Established in 1768, the colony was the largest and most significant attempt by Britain to colonize Florida. It contained commercial buildings, hundreds of residences, wharves, canals, agricultural fields, and a road linking the colony to St. Augustine. Although abandoned in 1777, the Turnbull Colony laid the foundation for the development of present-day New Smyrna Beach. The survey, which lasted 2 1/2 months, documented 55 sites, most of which date to the Turnbull period. These include coquina foundations, collapsed walls, and tabby floors from at least 20 structures, two possible lime kilns, a complex of mortar-lined, coquina vats possibly used in the processing of indigo, as well as scattered artifacts and coquina rubble which indicate the presence of other unidentified Turnbull-related sites. The SEARCH team, consisting of Project Co-Directors Anne V. Stokes and Robert J. Austin, Roger T. Grange, Jr., Dorothy Moore, James Pochurek, and Larry Payne, has been assisted in the field by many local volunteers. The survey was funded by a grant from the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources with matching grants from Volusia County and the cities of Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach. A final report on the survey is currently in preparation.

• **St. Augustine:** During 1998, the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program conducted 13 investigations in designated archaeological zones within the city limits prior to construction activities. Seven projects resulted in the documentation of significant historical deposits, dating from the 16th century to the early 20th century. In particular were the investigations at Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and an associated defensive line known as the Cubo Line, as well as investigations within the historical downtown area of St. Augustine. The projects were led by City Archaeologist Carl D. Halbirt with volunteer assistance provided by members of the St. Augustine Archaeological Association. For additional information on the City's archaeology program, please contact the Planning and Building Department at (904)825-1060 or fad@aug.com.

• **Castillo de San Marcos:** As part of an intergovernmental cooperative agreement between the City and the National Park Service (NPS), five test units were excavated on the terreplein (gun deck) of Castillo de San Marcos, a coquina stone fort built between 1672 and 1695. The casemates, or rooms, for the present terreplein were constructed between 1738 and 1756. The NPS plans to stabilize and resurface the gun deck at this historic site and needed to verify the composition of the various deposits that constituted the terreplein and how those deposits were situated atop the casemates. The only other documentation of these historical deposits was undertaken in 1939 by historian Albert Manucy prior to resurfacing efforts to halt water leakage within the casemates.

The current investigation revealed that the terreplein's composition is not uniform throughout the fort. Rather, there are marked differences in the types and quantities of materials used in construction, with between 10 to 30 different strata forming the terreplein surface. These distinctions correspond to the different building periods for the coquina stone casemates, as well as subsequent repair and resurfacing efforts in the 18th and 19th centuries, which were inconsistent along the course of the terreplein. The investigation also disclosed that for those casemates along the north, west and south sides of the fort the top was not rounded as previously thought, but contained a flat coquina stone platform that measured approximately 8 feet in width and extended from the interior courtyard wall to the exterior curtain of the fort. These plat-

forms were in between the embrasures, or gun portals, along the curtain walls. Those casemates along the east side of the fort did not have this type of configuration, but were rounded. The City is currently in progress of preparing a report of this investigation.

• **Cubo Line:** As part of its commitment to restoring St. Augustine's colonial town, the City of St. Augustine, with the cooperation of the National Park Service and the St. Johns County School Board, is planning to reconstruct the historic 1808 Santo Domingo Redoubt. The redoubt is one of three that existed along the Cubo Line, which extended from Castillo de San Marcos to the San Sebastian River—a distance of about one-half mile. The line was part of a comprehensive defensive system that protected the northern access into colonial capital during the 18th and 19th centuries. During 1808, the redoubt and Cubo Line was a palisade of palm logs supporting an earthen berm that was situated behind a 60 to 70 ft wide moat.

Archaeological investigations were undertaken to locate and define the limits and characteristics of the historic 1808 Santo Domingo Redoubt, as well as to clarify the findings of earlier archaeological efforts by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. The results of both investigations provide evidence of the size and shape of the 1808 redoubt, as well as later modifications to the redoubt and Cubo Line as a consequence of the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). The redoubt is rectangular, measuring 57 ft (north-south) by 72 ft (east-west). Its walls varied in composition. The north wall consisted of angled palm logs that secured an earthen berm and the flanking walls consisted of vertical palm logs. In addition to documenting the 1808 redoubt, vestiges of the Santo Domingo Redoubt dating during the 18th century (ca. 1738 to 1790) also were recorded. At that time the redoubt was in the shape of a lunette and had an accompanying moat. A report is presently being prepared.

• **Plaza de la Constitución:** As the nation's oldest extant European historical landmark, the Plaza de la Constitución represents one of St. Augustine's most cherished attractions. The plaza has been in existence since 1598 when it was established by Governor Gonzalo Mendez de Canzo, in accordance with Spanish Royal Cédulas of 1573 for town planning and development in the Americas. Since then, the plaza has

been a focal point of the community where the town's people conducted business, socialized, and where important community events and celebrations occurred; it also functioned as a military parade ground where troops were drilled.

In early 1996, the City undertook a project to upgrade and improve the appearance of the plaza for community events and fairs. Not only would the landscape be modernized, but a series of underground water and electrical lines would be installed for vendors. Archaeological investigations occurred on an intermittent basis over a three-year period, even after most of the landscape and construction activities had been completed. A post hole survey was initiated, which was followed by test excavations. Eventually 325 post holes and 26 test units were excavated and more than 50,000 artifacts were recovered. Analysis of the artifacts is still in progress.

Results of these investigations were startling. Instead of representing an "open" space, the plaza contained an abundance of archaeological features and artifacts. The most notable of these was an extensive array of 16th-century remains including wells, post holes, and trash deposits. Traditional assumptions held that the original 16th-century downtown settlement of St. Augustine was south of the plaza. This investigation showed that prior to the establishment of the plaza, the area was residential as suggested by the spacing of a series of wells. The wells were found at intervals of roughly 44 ft, which is the width of a Spanish *peonia* house lot. Several of the post holes documented contained charred deposits, suggesting that the area had been subjected to some calamity, such as Sir Francis Drake's raid on St. Augustine in 1586. Most of the 16th-century remains and artifacts were found concentrated along the crest of a low-lying dune ridge, which has a bearing on testing previous hypotheses related to the size of the initial downtown settlement of St. Augustine.

Subsequent to the establishment of the plaza the area became more of an open space, yet structures and other evidence of outdoor activities are still evident. Foundations to an 18th-century and early 19th-century guard/custom buildings were found at the east end of the plaza as were the remains of a 19th-century coquina stone well. The guard/custom building eventually became a public market, and trash deposits related to butchering activities were found nearby. Toward the center of the plaza, 18th-century archaeologi-

cal deposits related to marketing activities were recorded, including a large trash pit filled with hundreds of pig and cattle bones. At the west end of the plaza, the foundation to an unfinished 18th-century church was documented. Also toward the west end of the plaza, near the governor's residence, were the remains of 17th and 18th century frame or wattle-and-daub structures, daub pits, wells and trash deposits.

• **Art Association and Cathedral Parish School:** Except for the plaza area, where relatively well-preserved components of the 16th-century community remains intact, the rest of the 16th-century settlement has been severely disturbed by almost 400 years of development. Any evidence that still remains is generally fragmented and intact archaeological features are rare.

In 1998, two projects were completed in the area identified by Dr. Kathleen A. Deagan as part of the initial downtown settlement of St. Augustine, which was established ca. 1572. The projects were at the St. Augustine Art Association and the Cathedral Parish School (CPS), where additions to existing structures were to be built. At both projects a plethora of archaeological features and artifacts dating from the late 1500s to early 1900s were recovered, including undisturbed 16th-century deposits associated with the initial downtown settlement.

At the Art Association, the remains of a section to a burnt 16th-century structure with de facto refuse were found atop an earlier refuse pit. Although most of the 16th-century structure had been disturbed by 19th-century activities, including a privy that was subsequently converted into a trash pit that contained the remains of a disarticulated cow, a 5 ft by 4 ft section of the structure remained undisturbed. Numerous broken burnt ceramic vessels were recovered in this area, along with some animal bone and glass and metal artifacts. Adjacent to this burnt deposit were three post holes that appear to have formed the north wall of the building. A 5-inch long needle was recovered from one of the post holes. A thick deposit of oyster and clam shell was found along two sides of this deposit, suggesting that the walls may have been made of tabby. In all probability, the structure was one of the buildings destroyed during Sir Francis Drake's raid in 1586.

At CPS the remains of the 16th-century community were encountered only along the north side of the property, which supports previous contentions that the south

end of the settlement stopped near what is now Bridge Street. Documented were the post holes and trash pits over which were the remains of a 19th-century hotel. A variety of 16th-century artifacts were recovered, including the remains of an arquebus fork. Coupled with the results of the plaza and Art Association excavations, as well as other projects completed by the City within the last five years, a picture is emerging that speaks to the size and configuration of the 16th-century community of St. Augustine.

Georgia/Alabama

• **Industrial Archaeology at Four Historic Mill Sites, Georgia and Alabama:** In spring and summer 1998, Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. of Ellerslie, Georgia conducted Phase III data recovery at a historic mill site, as well as archaeological testing of three historic grist mill sites located on Fort Benning, Georgia. Sarah Cowie is the field director and Dean Wood is the principal investigator on these projects. Issues related to age, function, and technology of the sites were of particular interest. Though artifact analysis has not yet been completed, Southern Research will also compare the occurrence of artifacts usually associated with domestic activities at each of these industrial sites.

• **Site 9CK1043** is a rock dam and raceway complex located in Cherokee County, Georgia (north of Atlanta) on a small tributary of the Etowah River. Phase III excavation for this project was required to mitigate adverse effects to the site caused by a proposed road construction project. Historic maps and title search information indicate that the site was probably built in the 20th century. Prior to excavation, the site was extensively recorded with measured drawings and photographs. Then a backhoe was used to excavate four trenches to accomplish the following: to determine the construction techniques of the main rock dam; to locate any extant remnants of an associated mill; and to recover datable artifacts. Two trenches exposed the back face of the dam that was obscured with the pond sediments, and revealed the interior construction of the dam. The spillway and western part of the dam were constructed with large flat pieces of dry laid schist. The eastern part of the dam (the structurally less important part) was constructed primarily with a large amount of dirt, quartz cobbles, and scrap metal fill.

This fill was partially faced with schist on the front, and overlies a clay-rich core that helped prevent seepage from the millpond. Other trenches were excavated in an unsuccessful attempt to locate the remains of the mill. Very few artifacts were recovered from the site, with the exception of several pieces of 20th-century scrap metal found within the dirt and rock fill of the dam. These items include bundles of iron bands, pieces of a bicycle, parts of a car or tractor, and an iron bed frame. Extensive document research was conducted and local informant interviews were made in an effort to better understand the site's function. No evidence was found in the historical records or in the ground for a mill. One local informant said the dam was built to retain water for irrigation. Funding for the project was provided by the Fletcher Bright Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

- **Site 9CE1735 (Woodruff Mill)** is a small grist mill, raceway, and dam complex located in Chattahoochee County, Georgia on Fort Benning reservation. Artifacts at the site date primarily to the 20th century and include almost exclusively architectural and industrial materials. One outstanding feature of the site is the wooden overshot water wheel that remains *in situ* below the raceway. Other features include an earthen dam and raceway, brick pier foundations for a mill building, and a fragmentary griststone made of cherty material. Because of the site's excellent state of preservation, most archaeology took the form of surface recordation (e.g. drawings, photography, notes). Additionally, two test units were excavated near the mill building to retrieve datable artifacts.

- **Site 9CE1734 (the Eelbeck Mill Complex)** is a complicated mill, dam, and raceway complex, located in Chattahoochee County, Georgia on Fort Benning reservation. The Eelbeck area is a well known historic community that produced Eelbeck Corn Meal—a popular brand in the southeastern United States. This industrial site has historic documentation through US manufacturer's censuses, topographic and geological maps, and family photographs. However, the industrial buildings at Eelbeck are no longer standing and are not well-documented. One or more mills were present at this site as early as the 1830s. However, excavations focused on components of the site assumed to be associated with a mill that operated from approximately the 1850s until the early 1940s. A backhoe was used to excavate parts of a

dam that fed water to a large earthen raceway. A second area was then excavated at the end of the raceway, where the rear of the mill was thought to have been. Excavations there revealed a timber enclosure that served as a turbine pit, as well as remnants of a wooden flume that carried water from the raceway to the turbine.

- **Site 1RU424** is a small steam-powered grist mill site situated on an unnamed intermittent tributary of Uchee Creek in Russell County, Alabama on Fort Benning reservation. Artifacts at the site date to the late 19th and early- to mid-20th century, and include a set of granite millstones, industrial hardware, and architectural materials. Other features and structures at the site include a brick and sandstone foundation for a steam engine, and a low mound and foundation that probably served as a platform for a boiler, and a small well that supplied water for the boiler. Most archaeology took the form of surface recordation, though systematic shovel testing was also employed to retrieve datable artifacts. Funding for these three mill sites is provided by the U.S. Army, Fort Benning, Georgia.

- **Columbus, Georgia—2nd Avenue Revitalization Project.** In the Fall of 1996 Southern Research of Ellerslie, Georgia began a large-scale urban archaeology and historic structures documentation project in Columbus, Georgia. Rita Elliott served as the field director for the archaeology with Kay Wood and Dean Wood serving as co-principal investigators, and Kay Wood as the overall project manager on the project. Archaeological fieldwork was completed in early December 1998; laboratory analysis is ongoing. Funding for this large project was through the City of Columbus, Georgia.

The city of Columbus, founded in 1828, is located on the Chattahoochee River in Muscogee County. Numerous Native American sites dating from the contact period through every period of prehistory are located in the area. The Columbus 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project covers 46 acres, 11 city blocks, on the Chattahoochee River that is being developed into the corporate campus of Total System Services, Inc., a large credit card data processing company. The project area contained several National Register of Historic Places properties and one National Historic Landmark District, the Muscogee Mills complex.

Survey, testing, and data recovery phases were conducted sporadically as access allowed, starting in the fall of 1996, with the

survey finally completed in early July of 1998 and data recovery completed in early December 1998. All city blocks within the project area were surveyed using a backhoe and shovel testing; five original town lots were excavated completely, along with two Archaic aboriginal sites.

The Columbus project has yielded everything from a Paleo projectile point/knife to beer cans. Archaeologists mapped 3,264 posts and 728 non-post features and excavated virtually every non-modern feature encountered during data recovery, including 25 wells. Completion of artifact analysis will allow us to interpret the data in light of our research design. The research design focused on the period of time least understood and the least documented, which is the aboriginal occupation through the early settlement of Columbus up to about 1870. Numerous foci within this research design are of particular interest. Archaeologists excavated several features dating to about the time of settlement of the town, containing both pearlware and historic Creek burnished and Chattahoochee Brushed pottery. These features may hold tantalizing clues regarding historic Creek and Euro-American interaction at a time (circa 1828-1837) when historical documentation suggests little collaboration between the groups. Another research focus involves the excavation of mill worker tenements from the 1850s. Data recovered from this lot will allow researchers to study the culture of the 19th-century southern mill worker and to determine how it compares or contrasts to their northern counterparts at Boott Mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, and other mill tenements. The worker-status culture of Columbus mill operatives will also be analyzed in light of neighboring excavations at the home of one of the city's elite, Confederate General Henry Benning and namesake of the U.S. Army's Fort Benning Military Reservation. The Benning city lot is expected to provide information concerning how some of the antebellum elite adapted to postwar financial ruin. Another focus of the research design will study the use of the area by Native Americans in prehistory. The majority of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the project area date to the Archaic period. One aspect of archaeological investigations will involve geomorphological study of the alluvial terraces and river levees where these sites are located and how they affect prehistoric settlement. Archaeologists anticipate that this project will answer numerous other research questions of both broad and narrow scope.

Another aspect of the Columbus project involved incorporating public archaeology into various phases of the work. The location of the project in the downtown area offered the perfect venue for enhancing public awareness of the archaeological promise under their city. Excavation of the town lots were cordoned off due to safety factors, while still allowing the public to watch the excavations from the sidewalks. To encourage public visitation large banners proclaiming "Archaeology" were displayed during excavation hours. In an effort to offer some degree of site interpretation, two signs were posted at each excavation area. One sign was a permanent message answering the "Ten Most Frequently Asked Questions" (i.e., How do you know where to dig?; "Found any gold? Do you get paid for this? Are you students?, etc.). The other sign was changed weekly and provided specific facts on the current excavations visible to the visitors. Also on display were examples of typical artifacts found in the excavations that people could pick up and study. These artifacts all came from non-provenienced areas such as the back dirt of stripped fill zones.

Kentucky

• **Bourbon County, Kentucky:** During the spring and summer of 1998, Cultural Resource Analysts' personnel completed data recovery excavations at two sites, McConnell Station (15BB75) and Monterey (15BB112) located along Paris Pike in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Cultural Resource Analysts is also preparing to excavate the remains of a late 18th century tavern. These sites provide an opportunity to study several site types located along the same old thoroughfare, and provide a regional perspective on the lifeways of early Kentuckians.

• **McConnell Springs (15BB75):** The site of McConnell Station is situated approximately three miles west of Paris, Kentucky. The Phase III archeological excavation of this Frontier Station, directed by Grant Day, is the first in Kentucky. The excavations were conducted for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

The history of the McConnell Station site spans the early isolation of Kentucky's first pioneers and continues through the commercial growth of the nearby cities of Lexington and Paris in the mid-19th century. By the 1790s Lexington had emerged as a commercial center in the West, and the Limestone wagon road, better known

as the old Maysville Trace, was a main trade route. The Maysville Trace provided a link to Ohio River Commerce and the Wilderness Road, which extended southeast to Virginia and North Carolina.

William J. McConnell established his station near a spring along the Maysville Trace shortly after he acquired the land from James Buckhannon in 1788. The station served as a resting point for travelers and as a point of retreat if under attack.

Before excavation, the site was subjected to a remote sensing investigation conducted and interpreted by R. Berle Clay, of Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. Using a fluxgate gradiometer, an attempt was made to identify feature anomalies or midden deposits. Despite the presence of metal debris in the survey area, the geophysical survey, using suitable image processing, correctly indicated the footprint of the station foundation and surrounding features. The geophysical results were combined with the excavation grid using CAD technology. The results of the geophysical data, used at the Phase II level, provided a more adequate evaluation of the structure before excavation.

The Phase III excavation uncovered a large limestone foundation including portions that are believed to be part of the original station house. These features offered information concerning the function of the site and the utilization of space. Analysis of the artifacts should portray a transition from a small pioneer station to a large working farmstead. The excavation of this site also provides information useful for making comparisons between pioneer station sites that may be excavated in the future.

• **Monterey (15BB112):** Phase II and Phase III excavations, directed by Dr. Henry S. McKelway, were completed at the site of Monterey, a 19th century hamlet, located only 500 m northeast of McConnell Station, along the current route of Paris Pike.

A thorough archival review, conducted by Dr. Jeff Mauck, established the residents and businesses of this early 19th century community. A blacksmith shop and a wool carding shop were established in the site area prior to the construction of the turnpike. After the turnpike was built, several residents moved into the area including Franky Robison, an emancipated slave. Euro-Americans lived in the adjacent town lots. One of these, an individual by the name of Dorsey, owned three slaves. Archival documents indicate two of these slaves lived outside.

A toll house along the turnpike was in operation until 1850. In the latter part of the 19th century, African-Americans continued to dwell in the lot originally acquired by Franky Robison. In 1870, an African-American blacksmith, William Moore, acquired property within the hamlet. On Moore's subdivided lot, an African Methodist Episcopal church was established. The church was short lived, and by the early 20th century, the hamlet's population had drastically declined. Informants recollect that several "old cabins", the domiciles of the hamlet's early residents, were razed.

The archeological investigations at Monterey began with remote sensing surveys and an intensive shovel testing program. Dr. Berle Clay utilized a fluxgate gradiometer to locate soil anomalies. Concurrently a shovel testing program provided artifacts to use in graphically depicting artifact concentrations across the site area. Computer graphics programs provided overlays of site soil anomalies, artifact concentrations and property lot boundaries. Specific locations within the site area were targeted for more extensive subsurface investigations. The subsequent Phase III investigations demonstrated the utility of remote sensing in combination with shovel tests to predict the locations of structures and features.

Phase III investigations were successful in locating and sampling four residences dating from the early through late 19th century and numerous associated features. One of the residences was that of the African-American Franky Robison. In addition, the remains of the toll house, the wool carding shop, and the forge of William Moore, the African-American blacksmith, were sampled. A double pen cabin located behind the Dorsey house appears to have served as a detached kitchen and slave quarter.

Research questions to be addressed only begin with the material culture differences between slaves, freed African Americans, and their Euro-American neighbors. Monterey will provide a unique opportunity to view early lifeways in Kentucky from a variety of perspectives.

North Carolina

Field research by East Carolina University graduate students under the direction of Dr. Charles Ewen.

• **Hope Plantation:** The past summer was spent in Windsor, N.C., completing a survey of the property owned by Hope Plantation (18th and 19th c.) and re-investigat-

ing a detached kitchen ruin. Sabrina Buck supervised the fieldwork. The survey was undertaken to gain a better understanding of the plantation's layout since there is little documentation of this information. The archaeological evidence will be compared to existing contemporary plantations to aid in the restoration and interpretation of the plantation complex. The kitchen excavations were completed in advance of planned reconstruction activity.

- **New Bern, North Carolina:** Civil War fortifications surrounding New Bern, N.C., are the subject of an investigation by John Mark Joseph. He is concerned with the long-term impact on the landscape (the *longue durée*) of these short-term phenomena. As part of this investigation, this past summer was spent mapping and testing a Civil War period redoubt in the Croatan National Forest as part of the ECU field school under the direction of Drs. I. Randolph Daniel and John Byrd.

- **Tryon Palace:** Tom Beaman is reanalyzing the artifact collection recovered from excavations at Tryon Palace (18th c. governor's residence in New Bern, N.C.) during the 1950s. This extensive collection was a by-product of archaeological work done for the purpose of relocating the building's foundations for reconstruction purposes. These data will be used for comparative purposes with collections from Russellborough at Brunswick Town, N.C., and will test the applicability of the Carolina Artifact Pattern across economic boundaries.

- **Newbold-White House:** The Newbold-White house, in Hertford, N.C., is one of North Carolina's oldest structures and has the potential to aid in our understanding of the 17th century Albemarle region of northeastern North Carolina. Stephanie Bandy is in the process of compiling all the previous archaeological work conducted at the site. This will be synthesized with the historical data from the region to produce a comprehensive research design for the site with implications for the region as well.

Tennessee

- **Bell Cabin Site:** The 1998 Tennessee Department of Anthropology historic archaeology field school excavated at the late 18th century Bell Cabin site in Knoxville, Tennessee with a grant from the Tennessee Historical Commission. Named after William Bell who built a log house that stood on Kingston Pike from ca. 1793 to ca. 1834,

the archaeological remains of this house were discovered during construction of the new Unitarian church in the early spring of 1997. The site was tested by a crew of volunteers under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Faulkner from March through May (see *SHA Newsletter*, Vol. 31, No. 2, p.24). Discovery of intact architectural features of a central chimney saddlebag house and well-preserved late 18th-/early 19th-century artifacts resulted in funds being raised from public and private sources to move a church driveway planned through the heart of the site. The right-of-way was moved at the 11th hour and the site leased to the University of Tennessee for future archaeological research. Crisis struck again in late November 1997 when Dr. Faulkner, Todd Ahlman, and Tim Baumann and a crew of volunteer students went to the site to salvage data from a portion of a cellar under the west pen of the house threatened by the revised construction plans. Unfortunately, overzealous construction crews succeeded in destroying the remainder of the west pen and cellar of the structure. This left the central chimney pad and east pen which became the focus of the 1998 summer field school.

Fourteen students and two volunteers worked at the site from June 5 to July 8 in the field school under the direction of Charles Faulkner. Graduate students Sean Coughlin and Tommy Stinson served as field supervisors. In addition to the field school, elementary school students from the Blount Mansion archaeology camp assisted at the site and a crew of volunteers continued to work periodically at the site until the first week in September.

Since the large 8' x 8' dressed limestone chimney pad and a possible wall line had been exposed in the 1997 testing, the focus of the 1998 excavation was to find all four wall lines of the east pen and determine method of construction, location of doorways and windows, and other architectural details. Thirty-nine 3' x 3' units and two 1 1/2' x 3' units were opened to depths ranging from .50' to over one foot below surface. 17 features were excavated including footers for the northeast and southeast corners of the log pen; rock scatters and shallow trenches marking the north and east wall lines; postholes from recent fences and early construction posts, one of the latter possibly being a scaffolding post for construction of the chimney; small basins of unknown origin; and a large fire pit. The fire pit was one of the most interesting features found on the site. Believed to be from a smokehouse, its location under the southeast corner of the east pen and the late 18th

century artifacts in the fill indicate either the now completely destroyed west pen was built first with the east pen constructed later over the original smokehouse location, or there was an even earlier dwelling on the site.

The footers and shallow trenches/scattered rocks of the north and south walls indicate the west pen measured 18' x 18'. Based on artifact distribution and a thin lens of sandy clay believed to be dissolved chinking, a 10' x 10' addition had been added to the east end of the main log pen. Another interesting feature of this dwelling is evidence that the slope on which it was built was leveled off for seating the east pen, creating a considerable crawl space beneath it.

The several thousand artifacts recovered in 1998 have been washed, sorted, and catalogued, and the lithic construction material (brick, limestone, mortar) and window glass have been analyzed by a historical archaeology laboratory class taught by Charles Faulkner. Preliminary data have revealed that soaker bricks may have been used as part of the chinking and the windows and doors have been located. The remaining artifacts will be analyzed during the spring, 1999 semester.

Midwest

*Reported by
Dean L. Anderson*

Michigan

- **Felton Farmhouse:** In the fall of 1998, Wayne State University conducted a field school at the Felton Farmhouse site (20WN1052) in Westland, Michigan. In addition to the field school students, over 50 volunteers from Westland and the surrounding area assisted in excavations during special volunteer sessions. The project, directed by Jane Eva Baxter, a doctoral student at the University of Michigan, is a cooperative venture between Wayne State and the Westland Historical Commission.

The Felton Farmhouse was constructed in the late 1850s and operated as a fruit farm until the 1930s. The site is one of the few 19th century farms in Wayne County that has not been destroyed by urban development, and as such it provides a rare glimpse into the early rural history of the area. In the 1970s the parcel was purchased by the City of Westland and is today operated as a museum by the Westland Historical Commission.

Graduate and undergraduate students tested the remaining 3.5 acres of the farm-

stead which includes the original Felton house and much of the inner yard area. Surface survey and systematic shovel tests yielded ample evidence of fruit farming, particularly of cherries and peaches, as well as patterns of refuse disposal around the inner yard. Larger excavation units provided evidence for two previously unknown outbuildings on the property. A large garden bed, an animal pen and butchering area, and the original boundaries of the herb garden were also located.

Analysis of the artifacts is ongoing and the collection will be returned to the Westland Historical Commission for curation in the fall of 1999. Information gathered from these excavations will be part of a larger data set for Baxter's dissertation on children in 19th Century America. The Westland Historical Commission plans to incorporate the archaeological data into future interpretation at the Felton Farmhouse Museum. Anyone who would like additional information is free to contact Jane Eva Baxter, University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Room 4009, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109, email: jejb@umich.edu.

• **Gale Road Bridge (20IN113):** In the third week of July 1998, the historic steel truss Gale Road Bridge over the Grand River in southwestern Ingham County was removed and dismantled for transportation to the Calhoun County Bridge Park. As the construction crew began to clear the river bottom of obstructions on the south side prior to driving sheet piling for the new bridge, their dragline brought up large, hewn wooden timbers, some 1 ft by 1 ft by 30 ft. The mortices, tenons, scarf joints, and large metal connecting pins clearly stated that some kind of construction was being disturbed. Associated with the timbers were quantities of stone cobbles. Vern Mesler of the Historic Bridge Project was on site as this began to happen and notified the State Historic Preservation Office of the discovery. Consultation by staff members with bridge experts from Indiana and discovery of identical timbers on the north side of the river bed led to the conclusion that these timbers formed the foundation piers for an earlier wooden bridge at the site. Onondaga Township, the site of the bridge, was not organized until 1838; there was a bridge at this location by 1859, but we do not know of what material it was constructed. Continued bottom clearing brought more timbers, but we cannot be certain there was complete recovery. The timbers were measured, drawn, and photographed by Vern and students on site and then removed

to Calhoun County where they were put in wet storage.

These timbers, probably dating to around 1850, represent the first discovery of the foundations of what at one time was the most common bridge type in Michigan. Without Vern's sharp eye and willingness to get involved, we would have lost this rare survival of pioneer technology from our early statehood days.

Central Plains

*Reported by
William J. Hunt, Jr.*

Missouri

• **Joseph Rountree Farmstead:** The Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, conducted a field school in Historical Archaeology at the Rountree Historic Park in Springfield, MO, June 8-July 17. The site contains a portion of a farmstead once owned by Joseph Rountree, who settled the area in 1831 with his family and possibly one or two slaves.

No structures stand at the site today, although portions of a limestone foundation are visible at the surface. There is a cemetery on the site, enclosed by a stone wall (recently renovated), where members of the Rountree family and friends are buried. The earliest known interment dates to 1848. In addition to the foundation remains and cemetery, an early 20th-century cistern is located on the property.

Although the research goals included examining the antebellum occupation of the farmstead, few undisturbed deposits remain dating to this time period at the site. Most of the deposits and features date to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including a large secondary trash deposit some 15 m north of the former structure. Work also focused on a late 19th-century basement located beneath the former structure. These deposits are helping to provide a glimpse of the material life of turn-of-the-century Springfield.

Information from the project, which was directed by Brian Thomas, will assist the Rountree Historic Park Association in interpreting the site to the public. For more information, please contact Brian Thomas at bw734t@mail.smsu.edu or (417) 836-4889.

Northern Plains and Mountain States

*Reported by
Steven G. Baker*

Colorado

• **The Colorado Coal Field War Archaeology Project 1997-1998, Las Animas County:** The Archaeology of the Colorado Coal Field War Project concluded a second season of fieldwork at the site of the Ludlow Massacre (5LA1829) this summer and began fieldwork at the site of Berwind, a company coal town occupied from ca. 1890 to 1931. This project is a joint effort between Philip Duke (Fort Lewis College), Randall McGuire (Binghamton University) and Dean Saitta (University of Denver). Mark Walker was the Project Director, and Claire Horn, Kristen Jones, Paul Reckner, Beth Rudden, and Margaret Wood were the Crew Chiefs. Students at the University of Denver Field School and from Fort Lewis College comprised the field crew.

In this project we are investigating sites associated with the Colorado Coal Field War of 1913-1914, a seminal event in US labor history. This 14-month strike in the southern coal fields of Colorado was sparked by the United Mine Workers of America's (UMWA) attempt to organize the labor force. The strike climaxed in the Ludlow massacre of April 20, 1914, in which the Colorado National Guard opened fire on one of the tent colonies in which the striker families had been living after being evicted from the company towns. By the end of the day 25 people were dead, 11 of them women and children trapped in a pit dug beneath one of the tents when the tent above them was burned by the National Guard. After the massacre a series of pitched battles were fought over the next 10 days between the strikers and the National Guard and coal company mine guards. Numerous company towns and coal mines were burned by the strikers. The dispatching of Federal troops to the strike ultimately restored order. Although the UMWA ultimately lost the strike, the Ludlow Massacre shocked the country and sparked a dramatic series of public hearings that contributed to a general change in management strategy from confrontation to one of co-optation through means such as company unions and material improvements in living conditions. The southern Colorado miners did not win the right to organize until the 1930s. In spite of its impor-

tance in US labor history, the 1913-1914 strike is little-known today. Although Ludlow is largely erased from national histories, it is very much a living past in Southern Colorado. People's parents and grandparents lived through and participated in the strike; not just as strikers, but also as scabs, mine guards, and supervisors. The UMWA local commemorates Ludlow with a memorial service every year and hosts events such as Union Summer barbecues at the site.

As a result of the archaeological and historical fieldwork conducted during the 1998 season at Ludlow and Berwind we identified significant resources associated with the period of the strike. At Ludlow the field work included: collecting surface artifact counts to define the area of the tent colony; trenching and area excavations to identify and define tent platforms; the use of ground penetrating radar and a cesium magnetometer (courtesy of Larry Conyers of the University of Denver) in conjunction with auguring to identify deep features such as privies, trash pits, and tent cellars; and sampling the colony trash midden. Among other findings, we completely exposed a tent platform that is part of a tent row. Among other findings, we completely exposed a tent platform that is part of a tent row. We also identified a pit, which was probably one of the ones excavated beneath the tents before the massacre for protection from sporadic attacks by mine guards and private detectives. The pit was filled with debris, primarily tin cans and bottles, either cleanup from the burned colony or trash from when the tent colony was reoccupied by strikers after the massacre. At the top of the rubbish, and separated from it by a thin layer of sediment was the wire frame for a wreath.

A team under the direction of Margaret Wood surveyed and mapped the entire town of Berwind, one of the coal camps involved in the strike. We discovered twenty-one geographically distinct residential/use areas, including areas associated with different classes and ethnic groups, including African-Americans, Italians, and Hispanics. Test excavations were conducted in four areas of the town where we discovered intact deposits dating to the strike period. We completed oral history interviews with four informants who were able to tell us a great deal about the things we were finding and their everyday lives growing up in Berwind Canyon.

A key element of the Coal War project is public outreach and interpretation. We conceive of archaeology as a form of po-

litical action, engaging in not only the study of class and class consciousness in the past, but also as an activity situated with present-day class structures and interests. A large part of our program is raising consciousness of the Ludlow Massacre and the history of labor struggle in general, and through this increasing awareness of labor struggle in the present. As part of the public history goals of this project we are working with the women's auxiliary of the UMWA Trinidad local to prepare a permanent interpretive exhibit at the site, and are also preparing materials for K-12 classroom use. During the fieldwork, we put together a traveling exhibit consisting of artifacts, photos, and text explaining the history of Berwind and Ludlow and our archaeological project. An archaeologist was present when the exhibit was set up to answer questions and to talk to people about the coal mining history of the area and about Ludlow. We exhibited at venues such as the United Mine Workers Ludlow Massacre Memorial Service, the Trinidad Historical Society Picnic, and in the lobby of a theater during *An American Story*, a play on Ludlow being performed in Trinidad at the time. We found this exhibit to be very successful, not only as an educational venue, but also because it provided a comfortable and informal means to establish a dialogue with the local community. People shared their reminiscences, offered to serve as oral history informants, and also provided feedback on the project. We also interpreted the site through talks in both union and non-union venues, organized tours and dig days, and by engaging the visitors to the site. For more information please contact Philip Duke, Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, Durango, CO 81301 (duke_p@grumpy.fortlewis.edu), Randall McGuire, Anthropology, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 (rmcguire@binghamton.edu), or Dean Saitta, Anthropology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208 (dsaitta@du.edu).

Pacific Northwest

Reported By
Lester Ross

Oregon

• **Champoeg State Park:** In August 1997, a farmer accidentally plowed up an unauthorized area of Champoeg State Park, exposing artifacts dating to the mid-19th century. The artifacts appeared to be indicators of the historic Robert Newell farmstead

site. Newell was a pivotal figure in the development of the town of Champoeg. The townsite became famous as the site for the vote in May 1843 to have Oregon become a territory of the United States.

Newell was one of the first American citizens to settle in the Willamette Valley. He campaigned actively for Oregon's settlement and jurisdiction by the United States government. Because of its location on the banks of the Willamette River, Champoeg was pivotal in the early decades of Euro-American settlement of the Willamette Valley. Its importance declined with the development of better roads, and larger towns pushed it to the wayside of settlement. The fate of the community was sealed with the flood of 1861 that washed away the entire townsite.

Historical maps and previous archaeological surveys of the State Park and the townsite of Champoeg failed to establish the location of Newell's farmstead site. Historical archaeologist Delight Stone obtained a donation from a private contributor and organized a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the plow-disturbed area in 1998. In August 1998, interested parties gathered to volunteer their labor for the project. These individuals included: field school students (Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University); their supervisor, Dr. David Brauner (associate professor, Anthropology); James Bell (Pacific Geophysical Inc.); Robert Cromwell (Ph.D. candidate, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University); Dennis Wiley (manager, Champoeg State Park); Kendal McDonald (graduate student, Department of Anthropology, Portland State University); representatives of Portland State University's Geology Department, and visiting geologist from Australia. Oregon Public Broadcasting's *Oregon Field Guide* spent three days shooting footage and interviewing volunteers for a documentary on the project that was aired during its 1998 season.

Magnetometer, resistivity, and GPR readings all indicated corresponding anomalies. These anomalies also agreed with the location of the Newell farmstead as depicted on some historic maps. It is anticipated that public interest and the narrowing of site boundaries will help in acquiring funding to archaeologically test the anticipated site during the 1999 field season.

Additional information on the French Canadian Archaeological Project and the 1999 Field School may be obtained through the Oregon State University Anthropology Department, Corvallis, OR (submitted by Delight Stone).

Washington

• **Upper Kittitas County:** Since 1977, Archaeological Frontiers of Eugene, Oregon, has conducted archival research, oral interviews and an intensive 20-meter transect interval pedestrian survey for a 7,422-acre proposed Master Planned Resort (Mountain Star Resort) in central Washington. Located adjacent to one of the largest late 19th- to 20th-century coal producing areas in the Pacific Northwest, the Project has attempted to discover the role the landscape played in the development of the local communities of Roslyn, Ronald, and Cle Elum.

Presently, 92 historic resources have been identified documenting the development areal coal mining and logging ventures, the history of local community waterline construction and refuse disposal patterns, and the use of the project area in seasonal recreation activities (e.g., swimming, fishing and picnic areas, bocci ball courts, and winter ski jumps and slopes).

Over 75 area place names, within the project area, have been shared by local residents which offer a more intimate perspective of the land and the degree in which it was incorporated in every day activities by local residents. The separation of these activity areas by local neighborhoods provide insight into the development of and ethnic diversity within these historic communities.

A comprehensive report of the project has been completed: *A Land-Use History of the Proposed MountainStar Resort: The Results of a Cultural Resource Survey along the Lower Cle Elum River, Kittitas County, Washington*. Copies can be obtained at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Department of Commerce, Trade and Economic Development, P. O. Box 48343, Olympia, Washington 98504-8343.

If necessary, subsurface testing of identified significant sites endangered by resort development is planned in 1999. The project was directed by Dennis Griffin and Thomas E. Churchill. (Item submitted by Dennis Griffin)

• **Sauk River Lumber Company (SRLC) Railroad Logging Camps, Darrington:** During the summer of 1998, Dave Huelsbeck (Pacific Lutheran University [PLU]) and Jan Hollenbeck and Carol Hearne (Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest) conducted archaeological inventory at two logging camps occupied by the SRLC. The SRLC conducted steam railroad logging between 1922 and 1952 in forests near Darrington, WA. Logging is an important industry in Washington, and during this

period, dramatic changes occurred for the state and the timber industry. Goals of the project were:

1. To find out if the portable logging camps left anything behind for archaeologists to study.
2. To assess the research potential of the sites, particularly for evidence of change through time, and if goals 1 and 2 were positive.
3. To help the Forest Service decide how best to fulfill their cultural resource management commitment.

The project was a huge success. Twelve PLU students and more than 20 Passport in Time (PIT) volunteers helped demonstrate that substantial evidence remains. The research potential is very promising and will be evaluated further by the PLU archaeology laboratory class in the spring of 1999. Changes through time were perceived, but activity areas related to immigrants from North Carolina or the "Serbian" rail crew have yet to be identified. The logging camp sites appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and for federal protection. More work needs to be done before it is clear whether the best management approach will focus on individual sites, a district, or a historic landscape. We will continue the project in the summer of 1999. [Item submitted by Dr. David Huelsbeck]

• **Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area, Lincoln County:** BOAS, Incorporated of Seattle, recently completed a survey of the Swanson Lakes Wildlife Area for the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW). The area is located in the Scablands province of central Washington, about 20 miles west of Davenport. This 19,000-acre preserve was assembled by purchasing several farms and ranches, and the survey was undertaken to provide DFW with archaeological information for planning purposes.

Survey strategy was designed to provide a systematic sample of the area sufficient for planning purposes, but was not intended to "clear" the area for management activities. Pedestrian transects were spaced at 200-meter intervals over much of the gently rolling terrain. Where coulees were present, transects were altered to parallel the coulee walls. Field work was carried out during March, June, and November, thus allowing comparison of surface visibility during various seasons. No subsurface testing was conducted and no collections were made.

The survey resulted in the identification of more than 40 historic sites, many dating from the turn-of-the-century when the area was settled by immigrants attracted by inexpensive railroad land. Coupled with archival research and interviews with descendants of the pioneers, the sites reveal the effects of economic hardship, limited natural resources, and personal tenacity.

Two timber-frame horse barns survive with only minor modifications, a tribute to the craftsmanship evident in their mortise and tenon joinery. A large dairy barn also survives, but was moved by horse and tractor shortly after its completion (ca. 1910), and converted for use by horses. Large teams of draft horses worked the fields in this area until 1930-1940, when gasoline-powered equipment gradually took over. At about that same time, farmers converted their barns and some out-buildings to garages and mechanic shops.

Native American use of the area was documented as well, both from prehistoric sites and in the ethnographic record. Descendants of pioneers also recalled historic use of the area by Native Americans. Analysis of the historic properties may reveal a Native American component.

The relatively undevelopment character of the landscape, a well-documented history of adaptive reuse of buildings, and the presence of Native American and European descendants, combine to make the Swanson Lakes a preserve for more than wildlife.

Analysis of the survey findings is still underway, with a report anticipated by mid-1999. Prehistoric and ethnohistoric research is being conducted by Astrida R. Blukis Onat of BOAS, who is also the project director. Historic research is being carried out by Lee A. Bennett of Bennett Management Services. [Item submitted by Lee A. Bennett]

Pacific West

Reported by
Judy D. Tordoff

Editor's Note: Sannie Osborn replaces Judy Tordoff as Pacific West editor.

The Newsletter Editor thanks Judy for her many years of service.

California

• **Chinese Bunkhouse and later CA-SON-2263H,** is marked by a shallow deposit with horizontally discrete loci. Tools associated with the logging industry are present, and

some were modified for domestic reuse. For example, a discarded saw blade had been cut in half and appeared to have been used as a griddle or other form of cooking surface, perhaps over a fire pit. In another case, a bottle appeared to have been deliberately broken so that the shoulder and finish served as an omium lamp. Dietary remains include domestic animals such as pig and cattle, as well as native marine animals such as mussels and abalone. Plans call for completing additional archival research and analysis of the varied assemblage. A brief report of the investigation was recently presented as a product of a graduate course, and future reports will likely be given in other public forums, such as the Society for California Archaeology's annual meeting in April, 1999. (Item submitted by Tom Origer)

• **Santa Clara University:** The following is an extract from a press release that appeared on December 14, 1998:

Santa Clara University announced the creation of a partnership with the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education to jointly develop research and educational programs about California's rich Hispanic, Mexican American and Latino heritage.

The partnership's first project will conduct research on archaeological materials recovered from the Mission Santa Clara de Asis, according to Ronald L. Bishop, coordinator for research and senior research archaeologist for the Smithsonian center in Suitland, Md. The 221-year-old mission site is located on the Santa Clara University campus, 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara.

The partnership is the first collaboration of its kind between the Smithsonian center and a U.S. college or university, said Bishop. The center is a research institute of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

The research will be carried out in collaboration with Santa Clara University's Department of Anthropology and Sociology, with Associate Professor Russell Skowronek, Ph.D., who also is the university archaeologist.

The plan combines education and research programs, and could be expanded to include other California mission, Bishop said (submitted by Russell Skowronek).

• **La Purisima Mission:** Dr. Robert L. Hoover is currently conducting research under a permit with the California Department of Parks and Recreation on the nature and

purpose of a "mystery column" located in La Purisima State Historic Park, Santa Barbara County. He is assisted by the Prelado de los Tesouros, the park's docent council. Brush cleared from around the masonry and cement column revealed a structure 4.3 meters in height and over one meter square. Evidence of the base of a second similar column was discovered nearby. These features are believed to be part of the foundations for a wooden post-style windmill intended for fulling wool. Construction was begun in the early 1820s, but the windmill was probably never completed.

Joseph Chapman, a New England crew member in the Bouchard raid on the California coast, had been captured by local Spanish troops. In exchange for release from jail, he constructed a water-operated fulling mill at nearby Mission Santa Ines and may have been scheduled to build another at La Purisima. Alternately, Russian craftsmen from Fort Ross may have been enlisted for this purpose. In either case, Mexican independence, the death of the resident priest, and a revolt of local Chumash Indians, caused the plan to be dropped.

The post mill, a wooden structure that rotated 360 degrees, was a north European concept. However, the foundations built by Sr. Ruiz were constructed in the best style of Spanish stone and brickwork. The mill represents a structure supervised by the Spanish, built largely with Indian labor, and designed by a northern European. It was a failed attempt to bring La Purisima's wool production into the orbit of the Industrial Revolution by mechanically washing and pounding (fulling) the woolen textiles.

An associated ceramic pipeline brought water to the mill down to steep gradient in a siphon and directed it into the base of a block of stone and lime cement. The water passed upward under pressure to the mill and then passed back down into the block, to be carried away through another pipeline at a higher elevation than the intake line. Several holes punched into the tops of some of the horizontal pipes might have been used for cleaning pipeline, to release air pressure, or as safety valves for water pressure. Such features have been noted since Hellenistic times in the Mediterranean region. The Spanish brought a simplified technology, inherited from the ancient Romans, to California in the early modern period.

Research will continue until June, 1999. For additional information, contact Dr. Robert Hoover at 805/544-0176 (item submitted by Robert Hoover).

• **Sonoma County.** Investigations were recently initiated at a Sonoma County coast logging camp where Chinese workers lived in the mid-1870s. The investigation was conducted by Santa Rosa Junior College students in cooperation with the State Department of Parks and Recreation, with technical support from the firm of Tom Origer & Associates. The purposes of the investigation were multi-dimensional, but one included masters thesis research for Robert Douglass, a CRM graduate student at Sonoma State University. The site was occupied for a period of about three and one-half years, from 1872 to 1876. The short occupation span allows for study of a pure, single-component occupation.

Alaska

*Reported by
Karlene Leeper*

• **Nunivak Island: Land Use History of Nash Harbor Village:** A land-use history of Nash Harbor Village has been underway as part of an island-wide survey of historic sites and cemeteries, sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs ANCSA Project since 1986, and continued by Dennis Griffin since 1995 as a Ph.D. research project at the University of Oregon. Nunivak Island is located in the Bering Sea, off the coast of southwest Alaska. Nash Harbor Village was the second largest village on Nunivak Island at the time of Euro-American contact and is a known historic and prehistoric village site. It served as the site for the first island school and continued as a major year-round village until its abandonment in 1957. The village site continues to play an integral role in native resource procurement and economic activities. This project incorporates a multi-faceted approach to examine the interrelationship between the Cupiit Eskimo and their coastal environment during the historic period, as well as insights into earlier periods of occupation. By integrating oral testimony of island elders with the results of archaeological excavations, ethnohistoric documents and historic photographs, researchers seek a comprehensive view of the lifeways of this unique culture and the effects of acculturation since the time of historic contact.

Due to its relative isolation, Cupiit residents of Nunivak had little contact with Euro-Americans until the establishment of the first island trading post in 1920, the first

teacher in 1923 and first missionary in 1937. This community-supported archaeological project offers close cooperation between residents and archaeologists. With the assistance of local Cupiit students, excavations and research carried out at Nash Harbor Village during 1996 and 1997 attempt to reconstruct the history of village settlement.

Due to the late direct impact of Euro-Americans on Cupiit island culture, elders still retain memories of traditional lifeways and material culture extending back over 120 years. Since 1986, interviews with Nunivak elders, in their homes and on-site, elicited information on the history of Nash Harbor and traditional island lifeways. Elders also shared their memories and ideas about possible use, construction and Cu'pig names for many of the artifacts recovered from 1996 and 1997 excavations.

Three sources of previously undocumented historic photographs (over 200 in number) were discovered, which document life on Nunivak Island and the village of Nash Harbor during the early 20th century. Copies of all photographs were shared with Cupiit residents in order to elicit detailed information on earlier village inhabitants, site use and material culture.

A review of published ethnohistoric records has revealed extensive information regarding government projects on Nunivak (e.g. wildlife introduction and management programs, trapping records), the island's early private reindeer industry (introduced in 1920), and the ethnographic notes of early ethnographers and photographers. These records contain substantial information regarding the degree of Euro-American contact, education, local hunting and trapping practices, population change, disease, employment opportunities, and federally sponsored programs and new technologies affecting Nash Harbor since the 1920s. These records provide useful information for understanding both Euro-American motives and Cupiit responses to the changes affecting Nash Harbor in the 20th century.

In addition, an analysis of ethnographic collections of several influential Alaskan researchers who conducted fieldwork on or purchased material from Cupiit Eskimos between the years 1874 and 1927 has been completed. These include the ethnographic collections of William H. Dall (1874), Edward W. Nelson (1878-1881), George B. Gordon (1905), William Van Valin (1917), and Henry B. Collins (1927)—totaling over 2,000 objects. These collections span an important period of contact for island resi-

dents. Their analysis provides information useful in measuring the degree of incorporation of western material goods into the local economy and helps to document local changes in the Cupiit's material culture resulting from major impacts to their lifeways, including the extinction of island caribou after 1880, the introduction of reindeer, and the first island trading post in 1920.

This project employs a fully collaborative approach to community archaeology. Local students assisted with elder interviews and field excavations. Village elders provided first hand information of village life and traditional lifeways, in addition to providing insight regarding the identification of historic photographs and excavated material. Video recordings were made throughout the project to provide a visual history of community involvement and historical reconstruction. The results of this project will be summarized in my Ph.D. dissertation which I expect to complete in 1999. For more information, please contact Dennis Griffin at dennis@darkwing.uoregon.edu.

• **Castle Hill Archaeological Project: Progress Report:** The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology has completed a three-phase archaeological investigation in Sitka that has produced one of the largest and most diverse study collections of Russian-American materials from the first half of the 19th century. At Castle Hill, the former capitol of Russia's American settlements, state archaeologists assisted by volunteers and university students excavated more than 172 one-meter units during 1995, 1997, and 1998. Over two tons of artifacts, estimated to include up to a half-million pieces, were removed as part of a data recovery plan to mitigate damages from a federally funded park renovation project. The project was directed by OHA staff archaeologist Dave McMahan, with supervisory assistance from Ty Dilliplane, Margan Grover, Renee Petruzelli, and Daniel Thompson.

With its commanding view of Sitka Sound, in southeast Alaska, the rocky 60-foot high promontory known as Castle Hill has long been a defining landmark of the local landscape. Because events that shaped Alaska's history occurred here, Castle Hill is one of Alaska's most important historical sites. Prior to the 19th century, Castle Hill was the focal point of the Sitka Tlingit settlement of *Noow Tlein*. At that time, four clan houses of the Kiks.ádi Tlingit were located on top of the fortified hill. From 1804 to 1867, Castle Hill was the site of a series of buildings important to the management and supply of Russia's American settlements.

In 1867, this was the site of the formal ceremony which transferred Alaska from Russia to the United States. The last surviving Russian building on the hill, the "castle," burned in 1894. The site was designated a territorial park in 1955, and since 1959 has been managed as a component of the Alaska State Park system. In 1962, Castle Hill was designated a National Historic Landmark as the location of events which were important in our nation's history.

Each successive building episode in Castle Hill's long history has partially destroyed and obscured the archaeological record that resulted from previous events. It was no surprise when the 1995 excavations revealed numerous artifacts mostly in disturbed context. When OHA archaeologists returned to Castle Hill in 1997, armed with a research design, more intensive excavations near the base of the hill revealed a buried cultural layer that included a broad array of Russian period artifacts from the 1830s period. The significance of the deposit was enhanced by excellent preservation of organic-based items such as textiles, cordage, rope, hair, fur, feathers, leather, worked wood, and exotic botanical items.

In 1998, excavations were extended eastward to reveal the buried ruins of four Russian period buildings, along with a copper forge (constructed of brick) and other features. This locality is being interpreted as a "workshop area," where artisans and craftsmen manufactured and repaired items for the Russian-American Company. The recovery of traditional ivory carvings and an array of other Native Alaskan artifacts suggest that the work force included Natives from various regions of Alaska. One of the more interesting finds was a rare fragment of a Ravens Tail robe, one of 12 in existence and the only example remaining in Alaska. The design on the fragment is identical to that on the robe worn by Chief Katlian in an 1818 painting by the Russian artist Tikanov.

The Castle Hill artifacts have been shipped to a temporary laboratory in Anchorage, where they are being cataloged and studied. They will eventually be accessioned to the University of Alaska Museum, in Fairbanks. Conservators from the Alaska State Museum and Texas A & M's Archaeological Preservation Research Laboratory have helped the OHA archaeologists to develop strategies for cleaning and preserving organic-based artifacts (including shoes, cordage, textiles, basketry, hair, and feathers). The information obtained from the archaeological project and analysis of the collection will help us to better understand the

industries and day-to-day lives of the working class employees (primarily Natives and Creoles) of the Russian-American Company. Despite more than 100 years of Russian occupation in Alaska and a large body of archival literature, only a few Russian period sites have been studied archaeologically.

Along with basic cataloging and conservation, members of the Castle Hill team are preparing more detailed assessments of the textiles (Margan Grover), ceramics (Daniel Thompson), zooarchaeological materials (Renee Petruzelli), and various types of organic residues (Dave McMahan). Visitors and colleagues are invited to examine the Castle Hill web site (http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha_web/castle~1.htm) to review our progress. A second web site (<http://www.alaska.net/~oha/share/index.htm>) has been set up for informal scholarly exchange on ceramic types and other subjects. State investigators are soliciting cooperative relationships with other researchers to carry out specialized studies beyond the scope and funding of basic analysis. The project director may be contacted by phone (907-269-8723) or e-mail (davemc@dnr.state.ak).

• **20th Century Iñupiaq Eskimo Reindeer Herding on Northern Seward Peninsula, Alaska:** James Simon recently completed his dissertation at the Anthropology Department at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and submitted his abstract.

Domesticated reindeer were introduced to Alaska from the Russian Far East at the end of the 19th century as a project in social engineering designed to assist in the assimilation of Alaska Natives into Euroamerican society. Most previous discussions of Alaska Native reindeer herding have focused on reindeer introduction as an agent of culture change associated with culture contact and economic modernization. This diachronic study of more than a century of Bering Strait Iñupiaq reindeer herding, however, demonstrates that reindeer herding was incorporated into traditional Iñupiaq culture and society to the extent that it now helps to maintain and reproduce traditional Iñupiaq values and social relations.

Iñupiaq reindeer herding emerged as a result of the previous experience the Bering Strait Iñupiaq had with the intercontinental trade of Chukchi reindeer herding products prior to reindeer introduction. Bering Strait Iñupiat were already aware of the economic potential of reindeer herding, such that reindeer herding as incorporated into traditional Iñupiaq con-

ceptions of property, wealth, prestige, social organization, subsistence, and land use practices. This incorporation provided the opportunity for the Bering Strait Iñupiat to improve standards of life during a period of rapid social change associated with increasing Euroamerican influences. Furthermore, it also provided a means to maintain Iñupiaq cultural identity through the emergence of reindeer umialiks and through the importance of reindeer herding in maintaining traditional social relations. In effect, reindeer herding became part of Bering Strait Iñupiaq traditional culture through its importance to Iñupiaq cultural reproduction.

Canada-Atlantic

Reported by
Rob Ferguson

Newfoundland

• **Ferryland:** The Ferryland Archaeology Project, directed by Dr. James Tuck, Memorial University of Newfoundland, concluded its seventh season on October 23, 1998. Work concentrated on the eastern end of George Calvert's original Colony of Avalon (1621-1638), later occupied by Sir David Kirke and his family until the place was burned by French forces in the fall of 1696.

The defenses of at least the eastern portion of the colony are now becoming apparent. A ditch, about 20' wide and 3'-4' deep, partly faced with rock on its outer edge, formed the initial line of defense. A rampart of about the same dimensions, faced on the interior edge with rough stone, was also revealed during 1998. Documentary sources indicate that this was surmounted by a palisade comprised of posts, rails, and trees seven feet tall sharpened at the top.

A bridge spanned the ditch at the eastern end of the cobble street that ran through the settlement. Water-saturated conditions have preserved the bridge sills and several large post molds paralleling the bridge itself. No evidence suggests whether the bridge was a drawbridge and, in fact, no trace of the gate that must have existed at this location has been preserved.

Inside the defensive works a small portion of what appears to be a fireplace, a portion of a cobble-lined pit, perhaps a cellar, an exterior cobble walkway paralleling the north wall of a structure, and a slate-lined drain leading away from the structure were all discovered. We believe that these scant remains are evidence of a house which, judging by the objects from a deep midden adjacent to the house, was occupied by

members of the Newfoundland gentry during much of the 17th century.

Artifacts include two silver-plated spurs, tin-glazed earthenware, a wealth of Portuguese *terra sigillata* earthenware heretofore unreported from North American sites, window leads and glass, gilt glass beads, and other similar "up-scale" objects. In the uppermost layer were found two gold finger rings, both women's rings but of different sizes. They lay immediately below rocks from the house chimney collapse and it is tempting to associate them with the French destruction and looting of the place in 1696.

A few objects, particularly Cheseapeake tobacco pipes with a DK monogram impressed upon them, indicate that the family responsible for the midden was that of David Kirke. We know from historical records that the Kirke family moved into Lord Baltimore's "mansion house" in 1638. It is hard to escape the conclusion that we have discovered a small portion of the original principal residence of the Colony of Avalon. Unfortunately, most of the structure lies beneath an existing road, so unless the lower levels of the midden produce some "Calvert" artifacts, it will be some time before we can compare the dimensions of this structure with those reported in 1622 for the mansion house.

St. John's Waterfront Archaeology Project

• **Waldegrave Street Parking:** The Waterfront Archaeology Project operated again in conjunction with the Field School for Memorial University of Newfoundland archaeology students, under the direction of Dr. Peter Pope of the Archaeology Unit, assisted by graduate students Amanda Crompton and John Wicks. After consultation with the City Engineering Department we sought and obtained permission from City Council to test areas in and around the Waldegrave Street Parking lot (CjAe-33), now slated for re-development as a Convention Centre. The area is adjacent to the Kenny's site (CjAe-17), tested in 1993 and 1997, which we revisited for a surface collection and which again showed mid-18th- and 19th-century materials. The nearby Waldegrave Street Parking area is a shallow low-lying depression, at the west end of George Street, not far inland from the original harbourfront. Historic maps indicate that it was not developed as an urban streetscape until the 19th century. Earlier maps indicate that by the early 18th century the fringe of this formerly marshy area was covered in fish flakes.

We opened three excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking. The most productive was located between a 19th-century water line and a 19th-century sewage line and uncovered various fill strata containing a large quantity of 19th-century materials, particularly glass and refined earthenwares (REW). Underlying these fills we uncovered an earlier cultural deposit, itself overlying a thick, apparently undisturbed, peaty stratum. It was crudely paved with rocks to the eastward end and elsewhere pock-marked with small depressions, which appeared to be animal and human footprints. We also uncovered a large quantity of wooden artifacts, likely the remains of a fish flake. Ceramic evidence of North Devon coarse earthenwares (CEW) and Westerwald coarse stonewares (CSW) suggests a 17th century dating.

Backhoe testing in a grassed area north-east of the Waldegrave Street Parking pavement uncovered a thick deposit of recent fills over a series of 19th-century secondary deposits. The test exceeded 2 m in depth. Further excavation uncovered a thin peaty soil overlying a thick layer of gray clay. Both strata contained well-preserved wood and leather artifacts, including a very handsome late-18th century shoe, of a quality likely to have belonged to a merchant. A number of shoes were recovered, perhaps inadvertently lost on the fringes of this damp harbourside fen, while bottle glass and CSW sherds recovered are more likely to have been dumped deliberately. We also used a backhoe to open the southeast corner of the Waldegrave Street Parking Area. Excavation here indicated that early soils down to sterile gravel were removed during construction of the paved parking area, a few years ago. Development here will not require archaeological mitigation, although a "watching brief" might be appropriate.

• **327 Water Street:** Excavations were opened on a vacant gravel lot at 327 Water Street (CjAe-08), just west of the Murray Premises, with the enthusiastic co-operation of the owner, Wayne Kelly. Excavations here in 1993 had uncovered 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century materials, in disturbed contexts, as well as a stone-paved quayside of about 1830. A 1993 test within the foundations of the late 19th-century building formerly on the site, used as Lee's shoe store until it burned ca. 1990, indicated that the demolition which followed the fire had destroyed all cultural strata below the building. Our initial 3 m by 3 m backhoe test in 1998, on the harbour side of these foundations, indicated that back-

hoe work during demolition had seriously disturbed cultural strata outside the 19th-century structure. The mixture of wood and brick rubble with burned 20th-century shoes and early modern ceramics in the disturbed strata indicates that the demolition contractor buried at least part of the 20th-century fire rubble in this harbour-side lot. It also strongly suggests that, when he did so, he disturbed 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts.

An undisturbed context was encountered in one part of the original test. Trowel excavation uncovered a thick deposit of household debris including CEW, CSW, clay tobacco pipes and some bottle glass, dating between 1660 and about 1695. After the Field School was over, a smaller crew of Blair Temple and Mike Walsh, assisted by volunteers Rick Gaulton and Tammy Wheeler, used shovel and trowel to expand the excavation to the east, eventually uncovering a strip of undisturbed strata about 1.5 m wide and 3 m long. This deposit was almost entirely surrounded by the disturbance inflicted on the site a few years ago. The unusually high proportion of high status tin-glazed wares ("delft" or "faience") as well as the recovery of an early silver coin and a piece of gentleman's jewelry, in the form of a gold "point" or lace tip, suggests that this material probably related to a relatively well-off resident household, rather than to migratory crews. Southwood's map of St John's in 1675 shows a plantation in the area, belonging to Thomas Oxford. This secondary deposit might well be a product of the Oxford household.

The key strata were punctuated by post moulds, interpretable as remnants of successive stages or wharves. The surface of the 17th-century strata contains charcoal and melted ceramics, which might reflect the burning of St John's by French forces in 1696/7. These late 17th-century strata lie directly on sterile gravel: a puzzling situation because St John's harbour was well developed by 1660 and materials of that date should overlie some natural soil, if not earlier cultural strata. It looked as if any such earlier strata had been cleared by deliberate cutting into the slope of the harbourfront ca. 1660. This hypothesis was confirmed when we fully exposed the sterile level to find its surface unnaturally erratic, as well as being pock-marked with early post-moulds, truncated by cutting before renewed cultural deposition in the later 17th century.

The early capital investment in harbour improvement, represented by this cutting episode, must have created quite a bit of

fill. One might guess that it ended up not too far away, and likely closer to the water, in order to make land. This is only one of the reasons why the 327 Water Street merits further archaeological attention, as soon as funding permits. Incidental finds in 1993 and 1997 suggesting an early occupation in this area have panned out: we found gold (literally!) and this site holds great potential to shed light on the early development of the port of St John's.

• **Torbay:** As part of the Field School in Archaeology, the crew spent a day on the Torbay waterfront (CjAe-34), at the invitation of the Torbay Heritage Committee. Surface collection in the area south of the main river recovered 18th and 19th century materials, notably Westerwald CSW of the mid 18th century. Further materials of like date were recovered from shovel test pits in this area and to the northeast of the smaller brook flowing into Torbay Bay. Excavation in the silted pond near the mouth of the larger river recovered late 20th-century plastic materials under 80 cm of fine clay overlying sterile gravel subsoil. This confirms the impression given by a review of historic photographs: the silting of this former pond is a very recent phenomenon. This silting is likely a result of suburban development of the river valley, associated clearance of woods, and consequent widespread disturbance and soil erosion.

• **Renews and Port Kirwin:** As a fortuitous result of Field School field trips to Renewes and Port Kirwin, two further sites were identified on the basis of incidental finds. Neither find was a result of systematic surface survey but simply of trekking around historic sites: the Mount at Renewes (CfAf-5), excavated by Steve Mills in 1993, and the graveyard at Port Kirwin, which has headstones dating as early as the 1740s. At Renewes we recovered the base of a 17th-century North Devon CEW tall pot, eroding from a bank at the edge of a seaside meadow (CfAf-16). This was about 0.5 km east of the Mount. At Port Kirwin we recovered assorted bottle glass, tobacco pipes and 17th-century CEW and CSW eroding from a peaty bank in a recently-cut ditch between the newly-improved waterfront road and the old cemetery. Port Kirwin may well be the site of 17th-century Fermeuse, for which planters and fishing establishments are attested in the documentary record.

• **Preliminary Summary:** Students cleaned and numbered over 5000 artifacts, under the supervision of Scott Andrews, our conser-

vation assistant. The leather shoes and many wooden artifacts retrieved from the lawn area at Waldegrave Street Parking will probably be our biggest conservation challenge. We have a wide range of ceramics from that site as well as the very interesting ceramic sample from 327 Water Street, with its high count of tin-glazed vessels. The Water Street site also yielded a good sample of pipe bowls, dating between 1660 and 1690. Our silver coin remains unidentified but it is certainly very old and we are hopeful that cleaning and an x-ray will permit identification. The promising results from intensive excavation at 327 Water Street are an excellent example of the possibilities of urban archaeology on the St John's Waterfront, where we have the cooperation of informed, historically-aware, property-owners. The disturbed strata here represent the unnecessary loss of 17th- and 18th-century archaeological contexts—a clear example of why it is so important for the City and the Province to regulate mechanical excavation in the harbour area. The excavations at Waldegrave Street Parking are a good example of what can result from cooperation between the City and the MUN Archaeology Unit: an important development area has been assessed and a restricted archaeologically-sensitive area identified.

The St John's Waterfront Archaeology Project was largely funded through Memorial University of Newfoundland, thanks to the University Endowment Fund, the Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies, the Office of the Dean of Arts and ISER. The Culture and Heritage Division of the Newfoundland Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation supported some of our conservation costs and we received contributions in kind from the City of St John's, the MUN Archaeology Unit and Past Present Consulting. The Waterfront Archaeology Project is an initiative of the Heritage Outreach Project, sponsored jointly by Memorial University and Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Museum

• **Black Loyalist studies:** This past summer, archaeologists working with the Nova Scotia Museum conducted research on Black Loyalist sites in the Tracadie area and in Birchtown, Shelburne County. The project was funded partly by the Multiculturalism Programme of the Department of Canadian Heritage. The principal objective at Tracadie was to locate and identify settlement features associated with Black Loyalists

and their descendants within, and adjacent to, the 3,000 acre 1787 Thomas Brownspriggs land grant. Sixteen areas of archaeological interest were found during the course of this survey that was directed by Stephen Powell (powellst@gov.ns.ca). Many of the sites recorded can be directly associated with African Nova Scotian family names. Surnames such as Berden (variant of Borden/Bowden), Elmes (Elms), and Shepard (Shepherd) all appear on the 1787 land grant.

Birchtown, Shelburne County, has been the focus of archaeological research since 1993. Birchtown was founded in 1783 by Black Loyalists led by Colonel Stephen Blucke. It became, briefly, the largest settlement of free African Americans in North America. Col. Blucke had previously served with the Loyalist military forces, assuming command of a mixed-race regiment in 1780. This regiment became one of the most feared units of the Revolutionary War, conducting raids into New Jersey, even after the surrender at Yorktown. The main focus of the 1998 archaeology was a piece of land thought to have once belonged to Col. Blucke. Laird Niven (laird.niven@ns.sympatico.ca) directed a six-week excavation of a late 18th-century feature that had been infilled with stones sometime during the first half of the 19th century. Within and below the fill were thousands of artifacts, including many complete ceramic pieces, dating to the late 18th century. The large quantity, and very good quality, of the artifacts was a surprise, contrasting sharply with the previously-excavated sites in Birchtown. The artifacts include several military items, including two pewter buttons of the 2nd American Regiment, dating between 1780 and 1782. Was this the home of Colonel Stephen Blucke? While the artifacts suggest that this is the case, only further historical and archaeological work can answer the question. Other activities of 1998 Birchtown project included the extensive testing of a second late-18th century cellar and the examination of a series of unusual stone features.

• **Acadian studies:** The Nova Scotia Museum awarded a 1998 research grant to Jonathan Fowler to document Acadian settlement sites in the New Minas area. This work will consist of documentary and cartographic research and includes archaeological reconnaissance survey.

The Acadian education class at the Nova Scotia Museum for students in Grades 4 to 6 was redesigned. A major component of the new class has students participating in a simulated excavation at Belleisle, an Acadian archaeological site previously

investigated by the museum. Four excavation "pits", each representing a different area of the site and including stratigraphy and reproduction artifacts, are excavated by students who then research their finds and prepare oral reports. Further information on this program can be obtained from David Christianson (chrisdj@gov.ns.ca), curator of archaeology at the museum.

• **Fort Edward National Historic Site:** During the fall of 1998, Parks Canada archaeologists John Guilfoyle, Rob Ferguson and Geoff Smith excavated below the floorboards of the 1750 blockhouse at Fort Edward in Windsor, Nova Scotia. This work is in preparation for stabilization of the structure's footing. Below a thin layer of gravel, baseballs and rodent dung, we encountered a thick deposit of British military midden, dating from the late 18th to early 19th centuries. This deposit contained a large quantity of faunal material, including fish bone. It reflects the efforts of the garrison to supplement their rations with locally available foods from the rivers and adjacent coastline. Other materials include a wide range of regimental buttons, iron shot, a bayonet, domestic ceramics and glass, cutlery, straight pins, and British and colonial coins and tokens. Among the latter was an 1823 Nova Scotia half-penny token, the first currency authorized by the colony. We also recovered a concentration of bone button blanks and the stock bone from which they had been cut. The stratum is apparently a re-deposited midden, placed in the blockhouse during repairs to the floor in the mid-19th century. It may have offered some insulation. Removal of the midden stratum revealed the original hearth footing of field stone, and a three-course footing for the building. These features will be protected during the stabilization.

Earlier Acadian occupation on the hill is found below the British deposits in a thin stratum of tamped clay and charcoal. Function of an Acadian structure at this location is unknown, since domestic buildings are generally found closer to the dyked fields along the shore. The only associated artifact is the leg of a small copper-alloy pot. Pre-contact Aboriginal lithic material has been mixed into the Acadian stratum.

Earlier in the summer, a series of test pits in the parade area, undertaken as clearance for a proposed path, exposed some unanticipated stone footings. No structures are documented on the parade. The foundation and a hearth of the original officers' barracks, contemporary with the blockhouse, were also located at this time.

Reported by
Rod J. Heitzmann

• **McLean Mill National Historic Site, Port Alberni, British Columbia:** Situated in the Alberni Valley on Vancouver Island, this National Historic Site is a joint venture between the City of Port Alberni and Parks Canada. The mill site operated between 1926 and 1965 under the R. B. McLean Lumber Company, and is an example of a small family-owned or "gypo" lumber outfit, once common on the west coast of the Province.

The McLean Mill National Historic Site is presently undergoing a three year capital development plan (1997-1999) that will see the reconstruction of the operating steam-powered sawmill, the renovation of several significant heritage buildings, the construction of visitor facilities including an interpretive centre, parking lots, and access routes, plus a network of underground service lines. Archaeologist Robbin Chatan was contracted by the City to conduct an impact assessment of the proposed development of this site, as well as to mitigate significant archaeological remains through systematic excavations. Mr. Chatan was assisted by a second-year archaeological field school sponsored by the Port Alberni North Island College campus, instructed by Mr. David Ormandy.

The 1997 archaeological investigations at the McLean Mill consisted of 31 separate operations conducted throughout the park, and comprised a total of 349 suboperations. These investigations covered all the major thematic zones of the park, including the Logging Zone, Sawmilling Zone, Residential Zone, and Marketing and Transport Zone. With the exception of four culturally sterile operations, the remaining 27 operations yielded a total of 3,916 artifacts associated with all aspects of the operation of the R. B. McLean Lumber Company, the lifeways and activities of its owners and workers, as well as items and features that post-date the operation of the mill.

Logging Zone: Four operations were conducted within or near features and structures associated with the logging zone. The original collapsed A-Frame structure with its winch and donkey skid were mapped and inventoried prior to its removal and replacement. Investigations along the logging road exposed a remnant track section of the original train logging configuration (ca. 1927-1939). Other investigations con-

ducted at the Machine Shop and Parts Shed recovered a number of artifacts associated with the activities of the company's mechanic and logging division. The assemblages were dominated by industrial artifacts, automotive parts including a 1952 British Columbia commercial truck license plate, and assorted discarded scrap metal.

Sawmilling Zone: The center-piece of the site is the Mill Building, with its steam powered circular saws. This building along with several other associated structures, such as the Power Boiler, Sawdust Bins, the Waste Conveyor System, and Waste Burner, are scheduled to be rebuilt and fully operational. Other buildings in the Sawmilling Zone will be re-built and modified for different functions. Archaeological investigations in this zone exposed four buried pipe sections. One metal 2" pipe led from the Power Boiler to the Millwright's Shed encased in a wooden cribbage was encountered. This pipe has been identified as the steam pipe that ran a steam motor in the Millwright's Shed. Two other pipes, a 1" and 2", appear to lead from the Mill Building and Power Boiler to the Mill Pond, and may be intake pipes for the fire prevention system, although their exact function remains to be determined. The purpose of the fourth underground pipe, a 3" galvanized pipe, also remains unknown.

The stratigraphic evidence indicates that the area in and around the south side of the Mill Building was extensively altered, either by the removal of natural deposits and horizons, or the deposition of various fills, including discarded fire bricks from the Power Boiler. Embedded within these deposits were various artifacts associated with the sawmill and mill workers, including various items from the Power Boiler (i.e., fragments of glass sighting and pH tubes, asbestos gaskets, etc.), the Mill Building (i.e., removable saw teeth, etc.), tools (i.e., files, etc.), and personal items (i.e., leather work gloves, a neoprene "Miner" rain slicker, pieces of a pocket watch, chewing tobacco containers, etc.), amongst others. On the north side, near the location of the Mill's steam engines, relatively few artifacts were removed. The subsurface testing in this study area exposed visible alternating layers of sawdust and hydrocarbons. Excavation in this area was halted due to the toxicity of the deposits.

Residential Zone: The residential zone is characterized by the presence of standing and dismantled residential buildings. Presently standing structures include the McLean residences, the Cookhouse, other family and bunkhouse residences for employees,

and associated outbuildings. From two previous archaeological surveys the locations of several collapsed or dismantled residential buildings are known. Investigations were conducted primarily in yard areas associated with these structures. Only at the Mill Worker's House was a systematic recovery of surface artifacts conducted along and below a structure's foundation.

Most of the artifacts recovered in these investigations primarily consisted of household refuse. This assemblage includes whole or fragmented glass and ceramic artifacts, consumer product packaging, personal items, household items, recreational artifacts, and automotive parts for household vehicles. In three operations discrete localized cultural deposits consisting of black greasy matrices with charcoal inclusions, and highly fragmented glass and ceramics were encountered. Within these assemblages the presence of melted glass and plastic were commonly recorded, suggesting exposure to high temperatures associated with burning. Throughout the residential area of the site there are several 45 gallon barrels that were used to incinerate trash. This method of garbage disposal was commonly employed within the Alberni Valley until it was halted several years ago by air quality regulations. Whether these deposits represent primary context incineration locations or secondary context tips from the periodic cleaning of these barrels remains undetermined.

• **The Plank Road:** The survey of the proposed development areas along the old Plank Road revisited the locations of four collapsed and dismantled structures, and a number of garage dump sites. The four recorded building locations that were revisited in 1997 include two unidentified buildings (Structures 40 and 74), a Three-bay Garage (Structure 66), and the Bainbridge Schoolhouse (Structure 57). The investigation of the collapsed building, known as Structure 40, yielded the most interesting results. This building, measuring about 5.0 m by 5.0 m, consists of *in situ* timber foundation stringers, remnant floorboards, a collapsed wall, and corrugated metal roofing debris. The remnant structural elements and surface artifacts were mapped and inventoried. The composition of the assemblage identified in the immediate area of this structure suggested an outbuilding for livestock. Artifacts associated with animal husbandry and agriculture plus items that were modified or reused for livestock dominate this assemblage. Oral history research for this structure con-

firmed that between 1965 and 1980 the building was used by the site's caretaker family for raising domestic poultry and pigs.

During the research into the history of Structure 40, oral historical accounts from the informants suggested that this structure may have been originally a house, used by one of the on-site cooks in the mid 1930s. The individual who converted this building into an out building described that it originally had a lean-to-porch, a narrow doorway, multi-pane windows, and cedar shake roofing. These architectural elements are indicative of the on-site household residences rather than outbuildings.

On either side of the Plank Road the landscape was littered with random surface household and automotive refuse. Eleven discrete garbage dump features were identified. Some had their visible surface contents inventoried and mapped, and two dump heaps were excavated to recover artifacts. The dates of these dumps range from the 1930s through to post-1965 occupation at the site. The dump contents are primarily household refuse—discarded tin cans, bottles, jars, and tableware items, appliances and parts, and discarded furniture items.

The 1997 archaeological program at the McLean Mill National Historic Site recovered data that shed light on the various events and activities between 1926 and the mill's closure in 1965. This included stratigraphic evidence for landscape alternations, historic building and feature documentation, and the collection of a large artifact assemblage. These data will provide significant information for the interpretation of the operation of the R. B. McLean Lumber Company as well as the lifeways of its employees and mill site residents. Another part of the project was a public archaeology component, that consisted of a school group program operated by the Alberni Valley Museum, and an open house organized and hosted by the students of the North Island College Fieldschool.

For information, please contact Robbin Chatan at: tel 604/215-1745; FAX 604/215-1758; and email cairo@direct.ca

• **Bar U Ranch National Historic Site:** Archaeological investigations continued in 1997 at the Bar U Ranch National Historic Site, Alberta, Canada as part of on-going site development. The site was created in 1991 to commemorate the significance of ranching in the history of western Canada. Archaeological studies in 1997 were conducted through a Public Archaeology Program under the supervision of Rod Heitzmann, Western Canada Service Centre, Parks Canada.

Most of the work conducted in 1997 focussed on buildings scheduled for building stabilization and restoration. Archaeology was conducted prior to the removal of existing building foundations and replacement with contemporary foundations. Most of our efforts were directed to the Ranch/Post Office and the Cookhouse/Bunkhouse. Foundations were replaced on the Ranch/Post Office 1997. Stabilization on the Cookhouse/Bunkhouse is not scheduled until 1998 or 1999.

Investigation of the Ranch/Post Office consisted of excavation mainly along the south wall of the building where the entrance was located. Additional excavation occurred at the northeast and northwest corners of the structure and near the centre of the north wall. These showed that a dry stone foundation existed along the south and north walls of the building and that loose stones were used to fill in the gaps under the east and west walls between the bottom long and ground surface. Perhaps of greatest architectural interest was the location of evidence of a wooden step in front of the main door. Artifacts from the Ranch/Post Office area were quite limited. Of greatest interest was the finding of a 1919 large-diameter one cent piece. The limited number of other artifacts from this area indicates that this building was not extensively used in this location.

The Cookhouse/Bunkhouse is scheduled for foundation replacement and restoration in either 1998 or 1999. Archaeological excavations along the north wall of the building were directed at locating and exposing the foundation of the earlier 1881-1910 bunkhouse. Foundation remains consist of a single layer of sandstone blocks located parallel to the north wall of the existing building.

Excavations along the south side of Cookhouse indicated that considerable activity occurred in this area. Sandstone foundations of the earlier cookhouse were located. These were well constructed and consisted of several layers of sandstone blocks approximately 50 cm in height. To the south of these was a large refuse pit. Running east to west and crossing over the east wall of the cookhouse were the remains of two boards overlaying a cross piece. These may have been part of a board walk. They do not appear to be part of the earlier cookhouse because they extend overtop of the sandstone foundation. In the area at the southwest corner of the cookhouse was a large trench feature. This appears to be part of the excavation for placement of the steel culvert ell sleeve. Artifacts in the

Cookhouse/Bunkhouse area tended to be small sized. These were however quite significant as they provide a unique perspective on cowboy life at the ranch.

The 1997 excavations at the bunkhouse/cookhouse area yielded several classes of artifacts (arms, ceramics, utensils and buttons) that reflect the socio-economic status of the cowboys. The gun cartridges indicate that target practice was an activity around the bunkhouse/cookhouse area; and that a variety of rifles and handguns were being used at the site. The occurrence of Colt 45 handgun shells indicates that this popular American-made "5 shooter" was in use among the cowboys at the Bar U Ranch.

In the ceramics class, the bunkhouse/cookhouse area is characterized by a dominance of earthenware ceramics. These are usually plain or with simple decorative designs. It can be concluded that the cookhouse was furnished with inexpensive domestic wares. Similarly, although only three flatware utensils were found, these are quite revealing. One is made of iron, the other two of grey metal alloy. These were lower quality and inexpensive. By way of comparison, a silver plated spoon found in the Saddle Horse Bar indicates that higher priced silverware was present at the ranch, but not at the bunkhouse.

Buttons were usually small shell, wood or metal buttons. Many of these were composite coverall buttons with "train" design. These indicate that the clothing utilized was likely functional workwear like overalls and blue jeans.

The material cultural remains from the Bar U Ranch Bunkhouse/Cookhouse area are reflective of the lower class status of the cowboys. None of this is particularly surprising, but this analysis confirms the impression that the life of a cowboy on ranches in the Canadian West of the late 19th century was basic and largely unadorned.

A Paper titled "Class and Status at the Bar U Ranch: The Archaeology of Early Ranching in Alberta" was presented at the 30th Annual Chacmoll Conference, University of Calgary, November 1997 and will be included in the published conference proceedings.

Africa

*Reported by
Kenneth Kelly*

• **The Origins of Timbuktu Project:** The primary aim of this project, as its title suggests, is to begin to reconstruct through

archaeological investigation the origins and development of Timbuktu, a city located on the edge of the Sahara in the West African state of Mali. This project, directed by Timothy Insoll (Dept. of Art History and Archaeology, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, England), is a logical continuation of work also ongoing in the neighboring and earlier city of Gao, also in Mali. Surprisingly, considering the fame of Timbuktu as a metaphor for the remote, prior to the start of the current research no archaeological excavations or survey had been undertaken within the city itself. It is literally archaeological "terra incognita", though abundant traditions and legends about its past glories exist.

Besides an initial preliminary survey in 1996, one exploratory season of excavations has thus far been completed in September 1998, and trial trenches were finished in various areas of the city with interesting results. Various radiocarbon samples were obtained, and numerous tobacco pipes, bracelet fragments, beads and pot sherds were recovered which will allow a reliable sequence of archaeological material to be reconstructed. Following on from this exploratory phase, which has one further season scheduled for next year, large-scale research excavations will be begun in an attempt to "de-mystify" Timbuktu.

Visitors to England might also like to note that a small exhibition outlining the results of the research in Gao and Timbuktu is currently running in the British Museum in London (until 1st April 1999).

Further Readings:

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(Item submitted by Timothy Insoll)

Israel

Reported by
Uzi Baram

• **Historical Archaeology in Akko (submitted by Uzi Baram, New College of the University of South Florida):** Historical Archaeology in the eastern Mediterranean

revolves around the Ottoman Empire, which ruled the lands that are today Syria, Lebanon, Israel, the Palestinian Autonomy, Jordan, and Egypt from 1516 until the First World War. As part of a long-term project for an archaeology of Ottoman Palestine, I analyzed several Ottoman-period assemblages, containing thousands of artifacts, from port-city of Akko during the summer 1998 thanks to a research grant from the University of Florida.

• **Akko** (Ottoman Arabic place name: 'Akka; commonly known in English as Acre), on Israel's northern coastline, has been one of the political and economic centers for the eastern Mediterranean. After the Crusaders were expelled in 1291, the victorious Mamluks reduced port-city to ruins. The city was rebuilt starting in the early 18th century by Zahir al-'Umar al-Zaydani, who rebelled against Istanbul until his polity was crushed by the Sultan in 1776. Akko gained global attention when the French army of Napoleon was defeated by its walls in 1799. Both the invasion by French troops from Egypt and their "burnt earth" retreat were a turning point for Palestine; many scholars cite the events as the starting point for modernity in the Middle East. The French invasion was traumatic for the region, but Akko was again attacked in 1831, this time by the Egyptian army of Muhammad 'Ali. That attack was particularly devastating; the death toll was high and the city laid in ruins for years. The port was rebuilt, and flourished until being overtaken by new facilities in Haifa during the British Mandate.

The Israeli Antiquity Authority's excavations during the 1990s, which uncovered much of the extensive Crusader remains under the streets of Akko, retained much of the Ottoman period materials which laid above the Crusader levels (conservation of Ottoman period artifacts is still an unusual step in Middle Eastern archaeology). Three small components of the excavations have been published (one associated with Napoleon's military trenching and the two others from respectfully the late 18th/early 19th century and the mid-19th century) in the Israeli archaeological journal *'Atiqot*. But thousands of ceramics required examination and analysis; part of my project consisted of organizing that material culture into a useful classification system.

The broad categories of ceramics from the excavations in Akko include clay tobacco pipes, coffee cups, water vessels, dining plates and bowls, and storage jars. These items were manufactured in re-

gional sources (Gazaware and Rasha el-Fukhr), empire-wide production (Cannukale wares), China (Ming maker's marks were found on some porcelains; other Chinese characters have not yet been identified), and Europe (Meissen from Germany and many English marks, most of which are still being catalogued). Research is now focused on assemblages from the early to mid-18th century. These artifacts will provide an inventory for the archaeology of the Ottoman Empire; a comparative collection that is building upon the few published analyses and encouraging other excavations across the region.

By delineating the material change in one place, archaeological data can weigh into the debate among historians. If modernization means westernization, the key question becomes whether a flow of western goods enters Akko with either the Napoleonic invasion, during the later Egyptian rule, or at another period of time. The initial interpretations of the ceramics indicate a shift in orientation for consumption in the port-city, toward western European goods during the mid-18th century. The continuing analysis should help answer questions regarding the processes of change for Palestine during the Ottoman centuries, contributing archaeological data to the debate on the emergence of modernity in the Middle East.

Tibet

Reported by
Gary Moore

The Mallory and Irvine Research Expedition: Expedition 8000 - EVEREST 1999—Tibet

The Mallory & Irvine Research Expedition team will journey to the Tibetan flanks of Mt. Everest to conduct historical and archaeological research of the early Western mountaineering experience on this great climbing route. Specifically, we will seek:

- * To solve one of mountaineering's infamous mysteries. Were Mallory and Irvine actually the first to reach the summit of the world's highest mountain? On the 75th anniversary of Mallory and Irvine's fatal 1924 summit attempt, an international team of qualified climbers and researchers will comb isolated areas of Everest's North Ridge where evidence exists that may provide the clues necessary to finally answer this question.

- * To bring to life the historic Western climbing expeditions in Tibet. Archaeologists and volunteers will scout the oldest campsites on the lower mountain in an attempt to recover artifacts which will identify and enhance current knowledge of episodes in these earliest attempts to scale Mt. Everest.
- * To demonstrate cutting-edge technology on the summit of the world's highest mountain. We will use this opportunity to provide an outstanding media/promotion platform for our sponsor companies and our researchers.

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Underwater News

*Reported by
Toni Carrell*

Alaska

• **Minerals Management Service (MMS):** More than 1,100 ships have wrecked off the coast of Alaska in the past 200 years. One of the greatest losses occurred in September 1871 when 32 whaling ships from New Bedford, Massachusetts stayed too long off the coast of Wainwright, Alaska and were crushed in the early ice. The ships were "parked" three to five abreast over a 20-mile stretch along the coast. These ships were at the end of their whaling season and carried cargos of whale oil and baleen.

Michele Hope, MMS, served as team archaeologist on the "Jeremy Project", a scientific survey of shipwrecks offshore in Alaska. Scientists and students from NASA, Ames Research Center; Santa Clara University; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Navy; Minerals Management Service; with additional financial support from NOAA, National Underwater Research Program and the National Park Service undertook a survey in the Chukchi Sea off the coast of Barrow.

The team worked from August 22 - September 4, 1998 off of the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker *Polar Star*. The team used an underwater remotely operated vehicle (ROV) developed by NASA and Santa Clara University using Mars Pathfinder technology to survey for wrecks from the 19th-century whaling industry. Coast Guard and Navy divers were used to verify the two shipwreck sites located with the ROV. These sites were mapped with Global Positioning System and both sites were video-

taped with the ROV and by the divers. No artifacts were collected. The survey was conducted under a State of Alaska Field Archaeology Permit which was issued to Santa Clara University.

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Florida

• **Florida State University, Program in Underwater Archaeology (FSU):** The Program in Underwater Archaeology conducted summer field operations for the Clovis Underwater '98 project. Students from as far away as Hawaii and Sweden travelled to the Big Bend region of Florida to participate on this unique project which focussed on both submerged prehistoric sites and historic shipwreck sites. Staging from the FSU Marine Laboratory at Turkey Point, students and faculty surveyed and excavated eight test units at the J&J Hunt site (8JE740), 3 miles offshore in Apalachee Bay. Artifacts recovered included two mid-Archaic points and a diagnostic bevelled Bolen point, a type which has been radiocarbon dated on other sites to about 10,000 years BP. Other offshore work included side scan sonar surveys, geological coring, and test excavation at Locus T, a potential prehistoric site further offshore. While half the student crew was offshore, the other half participated in operations along the St. Mark's River. Students conducted a side scan sonar survey along the river, discovering and documenting a number of shipwrecks, historic trash and prehistoric scatters, and harbor features. Research focussed mainly on the excavation and documentation of the San Marcos Shipwreck (8WA501), a 100' long sunken vessel believed to be a coastal trader dating to the early 19th century. Artifacts recovered included a number of well preserved organic objects, including textiles, staved container remains, pulley sheaves, and a leather shoe. In addition, the ship's extensive hull remains were mapped and recorded. Live updates from both offshore and river operations were posted on the Program's web page.

Other recent FSU research included a joint project with the Institute of Maritime History, the Kingstown Harbour Shipwreck Project. FSU staff and students joined IMH archaeologists in a month-long survey of a late 18th-century shipwreck in Kingstown Harbour, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The shipwreck was originally believed to be that of the slaver *Africa* although the recovery of a French 12-pdr naval gun dated 1776 suggests the remains may be those of a French frigate. In addition to the iron cannon, artifacts from the shipwreck include a number of ceramic jugs and plates, copper sheathing, and copper cook-ware. This project posted daily updates on the Internet, at the IMH's web page <http://www.maritimehistory.org>. FSU students also participated in the survey of an early 20th-century vessel off Flemming Key (Key West) and underwater excavations at Wakulla Springs. These last two projects were conducted as part of the Techniques of Underwater Site Research class, during the Spring semester of 1998.

In the fall the multi-disciplinary graduate level project management course obtained cruise time on the Florida Institute of Oceanography *R/V Bellows*. Projects conducted included investigation of a site on Maryland Shoals in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, the possible wreck of *Maryland* (1849). A reconnaissance and preliminary mapping of the site was performed. A second archaeological class project was preliminary investigation of a shipwreck on the St. Marks River believed to be a WWII subchaser.

The Program in Underwater Archaeology was recently awarded funding for two separate projects through the State of Florida's Historic Preservation Grants in Aid Program. Students in FSU's summer 1999 Underwater Field School will be able to participate in both projects, in order to become familiar with the archaeological techniques used on both historic shipwreck and submerged prehistoric sites.

The first project, the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey, is focussed on the maritime resources in the waters around Dog Island, in the Gulf of Mexico off Franklin County. There are two shipwreck sites already known to archaeologists on Dog Island, and a number of historic shipwrecks and other resources—such as ballast dumps and the remains of a 19th century lighthouse—are also known to be in the area. The project is particularly concerned with the location of two historically significant shipwrecks: *Le Tigre*, a French merchant ship which ran aground in 1766, and *HMS Fox*, a British schooner lost in 1799. The survey will utilize GPS-controlled magnetometer and side scan sonar remote sensing, and the subsequent test excavation of any anomalies discovered. This year's fieldwork, funded by a Survey and Planning Grant, will begin in May and last for at least two months.

The second summer research project at FSU is the Paleo Aucilla Prehistory Project, directed by Dr. Faught. This was also funded by the State of Florida, through a Special Category Grant. This major research project is an extension of other archaeological projects, such as the Aucilla River Prehistory Project and the Clovis Underwater Project, which focus on the submerged remains of Florida's first inhabitants. Using remote sensing technology to reconstruct the ancient river channel of the PaleoAucilla, which has been submerged since the end of the last Ice Age, FSU archaeologists will be working at a number of sites likely to have evidence of prehistoric humans. This summer's research will continue to excavate at the J&J Hunt site, located several miles offshore in Apalachee Bay, which last year produced both Archaic and Paleoindian artifacts. In addition to the excavations at J&J Hunt, the team will survey new areas in the hope of discovering more submerged archaeological sites. The PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project's 1999 fieldwork will be based at the FSU Marine Laboratory, and is scheduled to last from late June to mid-August.

Mexico

• **INAH, Subdireccion Arqueologia Subacuatica:** The department was heavily involved in coordination of the 1631 New Spain Fleet Research Project. While archival research continued in several states of Mexico, as well as in Cuba and Spain, the first field season took place in 1997 in the Gulf of Mexico with the participation of seven archaeologists, one curator, one biologist, one architect and one video/photographer graduated from the first Mexican Diplomat on Underwater Archaeology (1994), an engineer, a local fisherman, Dr. Donald H. Keith (president, Ships of Discovery), Juan Vera (president, Puerto Rican Council on Underwater Archaeology), and Santiago Escobar (member of the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History). This representation fulfilled on the project goals: to be multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional, and international. In 16 days 24 sites were found and registered; some are isolated artifacts and some others complete shipwrecks, ranging from the 16th century to the present. With these findings, the inventory of submerged cultural sites in the Gulf of Mexico was started.

Constant communication has been held with the United States National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit regarding their participation in the project

and the technological transference of the GIS system developed by them.

One large report (with a Power Point presentation) covering Project activities from July 1996 to February 1997 was presented to the corresponding authorities in Mexico City; this document included a program for the next stage of work, which runs from March 1997 to February 1998. Both were approved. Last November, a partial report of the field season was presented to the Fideicomiso para el Rescate de Pecios, which is the trust funding the project, together with a 30 minute VHS video titled "The 1631 New Spain Fleet Research Project."

North Carolina

• **East Carolina University, Program in Maritime History:** The East Carolina University Program has acquired a new name: Program in Maritime Studies. It has also acquired two new vessels to support our research. One, the R/V *Hydra* (will be named R/V *Perkins*) when commissioned into our growing fleet), is a T-Boat used by EPA on the Great Lakes. This will arrive in North Carolina in the spring of 1999. The second is a twin engine, extended Parker arranged through the generosity of Eddie Smith of Grady-White Boats and Lynwood Parker of the Parker Boat Company. Both will play major roles as ECU expands its offshore capability in future years.

In addition to a name change and new research vessels, the Program has a new track in the Coastal Resources Management Ph.D. program at ECU. The Maritime Studies track will focus on nautical archaeology and cultural resource management in tandem with other tracks in Ecology, Geoscience and the Social Sciences. The first students to be admitted will commence class work in the fall semester 1999. The Scientific Diver training has been incorporated as an academic class, allowing students to receive credit for the rigorous three-week training session that includes a heavy component of low and zero visibility diving. Five students and staff members participated in a deep water, mixed gas course taught by John Conway of Wrek-Tek Inc. in Virginia Beach, VA. The highlight of this course was a series of dives on the USS *Monitor* using mixed gas. The course stressed safety and fundamental basics in the use of trimix (oxygen, nitrogen, and helium) and nitrox (nitrogen and oxygen).

Brad Rodgers received a grant to conserve iron artifacts from the 16th-century Santa Elena. In addition, Brad also directed the Summer 1998 field school in maritime

archaeology. The field school worked on a number of sites but concentrated on a ship graveyard at Castle Island, near Washington, N.C., where students recorded and mapped several vessels including a sharpie, two barges, a schooner, a possible steam powered ferryboat and several unidentified vessels. Future work as part of a student thesis by Doug Jones, will include site history and additional vessel recording.

Seven students, faculty, staff and one independent participated in the summer sail of the US brig *Niagara* on the Great Lakes. This training was part of a Program in Maritime Studies course in above water archaeology. The class served as crew on the square-rigged *Niagara* as it traversed Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan and participated in a sail race. During the course, students toured a number of land sites including the U-505 and the *Cobia*—WW II submarines.

Under the direction of Gordon Watts, the fall 1998 Bermuda field school examined a revolutionary war era site believed to be the *Hunter Galley*. First found in the 1950s, this vessel has been inspected several times since then. Students mapped the site and conducted limited excavation to locate more ship timbers. Immediately before the field school commenced, students also examined the *Ready*, a composite ship in St. George's Harbor, Bermuda. This recording effort was under the direction of grad student Sarah Milstead. The crew produced a full length plan view of the vessel as part of the thesis research.

The Program in Maritime Studies students finished thirteen theses in 1998. Topics included ancient Mediterranean piracy, the navigation revolution in the 18th century, the SS *Paraguay*, Portugese shore whalers, the Clafflin Point (Wisconsin) wreck, Spanish swords from underwater sites, Hawaiian canoe houses, yellow fever, the German barque *Peking*, Buccaneers and the SS *Monumental City*.

In June, Larry Babits and Jeff Enright investigated a multi-component wreck in St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, Maryland, that was believed to be a Jeffersonian gunboat scuttled by Joshua Barney in the summer of 1814. All artifactual materials supported an 1814 date. Dimensions of the vessel varied dramatically from those in print as it was at least ten feet shorter and only about 16-18 feet in beam. Vessel preservation below the turn of the bilge was very good. Some rope and chafing gear were recovered as well as impacted .69 and .75 caliber musket balls. This project was funded by a US Navy Legacy Grant administered by the Maryland Historical Trust.

South Carolina

• **South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Underwater Archaeology Division:** During 1998 the staff of the Underwater Archaeology Division continued to focus their attention on pursuing funding for research into the state's rich maritime heritage. These efforts included submission of grant proposals to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the National Maritime Initiative for regional survey work and two requests to the US Navy's Legacy Grant Program for survey of naval wrecks in state waters. Research continued on the *H.L. Hunley* and the Division conducted field research using grant funds awarded during the report period, produced publications and educated the public.

• **Historic Ship Supply:** In cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Division personnel Christopher Amer, James Spirek and Joe Beatty worked with Quentin Snediker, Head Shipwright for the *Amistad* Replica Project at Mystic Seaport in Mystic, Connecticut. A replica of this historic vessel, which featured prominently in Steven Spielberg's 1997 feature movie of the same name, was fabricated from South Carolina live oaks, which are privately donated and harvested from rights-of-way during construction of state roadways.

• **H. L. Hunley** The Underwater Archaeology Division continued its work on the *H. L. Hunley* Project through the year. Working under the auspices of the South Carolina Hunley Commission and the Naval Historical Center (NHC), staff of the Underwater Archaeology Division, the National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resource Unit (SCRU), and the Naval Historical Center (NHC) completed a report on the 1996 assessment of the submarine. The published report will soon be available. Christopher Amer and Division staff are actively assisting the Commission and the "Friends of the Hunley" in its efforts to raise the funds necessary to raise, conserve, and display the vessel in perpetuity, through public lectures and by consulting on a variety of television, journal, and fundraising events. Friends of the Hunley is a not-for-profit organization, chaired by Warren Lasch, charged with raising the estimated 12-20 million dollars needed to complete this ambitious project. Amer, Jon Leader, and Steven Smith also had published an article on the Hunley in

the *Encyclopaedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology*. Based on the Division's work on the project, and the need to inventory and assess, not only the Hunley site, but the scores of other shipwrecks under the purview of the US Navy, the Division received funding from the Naval Historical Center and the South Carolina State Legislature to purchase equipment in support of that goal.

• **Port Royal Sound Survey.** In June 1997 the Division received a National Park Service Historic Planning and Survey grant administered through the SC Department of Archives and History to begin a regional submerged cultural survey of Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. The purpose of the survey is to identify promising areas of the sound for underwater archaeological investigations. Division staff gathered historical and archaeological information regarding known and potential archaeological sites in the region, and interviewed local watermen, sport divers, and others knowledgeable about obstructions and snags on the bottom of the sound and rivers. Field work consisted of an inter-tidal visual inspection survey of 70 miles of the Sound's shoreline using an airplane, small boats, and pedestrian methods. Division staff assisted by other professionals and volunteers walked along the banks of the Sound to document archaeological sites. During the pedestrian phase of the survey over 15 previously unrecorded sites were documented, and over 50 known archaeological sites were re-visited. Additionally, the Division conducted a three-day survey of selected regions of the Sound using the newly acquired ADAP III marine remote sensing system. The ultimate product of this initial phase of the survey is to create a planning document to identify and prioritize future marine remote sensing survey operations in the Port Royal Sound region.

• **McBride Canoe.** Acting in cooperation with South Carolina Law Enforcement and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), Enforcement Division, SCIAA staffers Jon Leader, Jim Spirek, Lynn Harris, and Carl Naylor and Angus McBride (SCDNR) recovered a prehistoric canoe that had been illegally removed from submerged state land by a citizen. The perpetrator was charged under the 1991 South Carolina Antiquities Act, was tried, and served community service. Exclusive Licenses The Division continued to oversee intensive survey operations conducted by a private research group at the site of the

Confederate Mars Bluff Navy yard located on the Great Pee Dee River. In the past year the Division has seen a dramatic increase in requests for license applications and information about historic logs found in the rivers of the state. Following the leads in other states like California, Georgia, and North Carolina companies and private groups are investigating the profit potential of harvesting the submerged timber.

• **Agency Rules.** Christopher Amer worked with attorneys from the University of South Carolina's Legal Department to put through the SC State Legislature a set of agency rules for the Institute. The regulations set forth the procedures to be used at all grievances adjudicated by the Institute. They comply with the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure and provide for the Office of the Director of the Institute to preside over disputes, or to appoint someone in its stead. They set out, step by step, all processes which must be followed if a dispute arises. The regulations passed in June.

• **Marine Remote Sensing.** During the 1997 legislation session, the General Assembly appropriated \$109,000 for the Division to purchase an integrated marine remote sensing package. Developed by Sandia Research Associates, Inc. in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the equipment will allow the Division to continue monitoring the Confederate submarine, *H.L. Hunley*, sunk off Charleston Harbor, and to implement underwater archaeological surveys in state waterways. The package is a combination of diverse electronic components arranged into a state-of-the-art integrated marine remote sensing array. The ensemble consists of a Geometrics 880 cesium magnetometer, a Marine Sonic technology 600-kHz side scan sonar, a digital fathometer, and a Tremble differentially-corrected Global Positioning System. Three on-board computers are used in the set-up to gather the diverse data, along with a helmsman digital guide to maintain straight transects over a targeted area. The collected data will then aid in guiding future underwater archaeological investigations at the *H.L. Hunley* and other submerged cultural sites in state waterways.

• **Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program.** Cooper River Heritage Trail: Following the successfully completed Ashley River Canoe Trail last year, the Division, assisted by numerous volunteers, recently completed an underwater archaeological

trail on the Cooper River. Both rivers empty into Charleston Harbor and were intensely settled and utilized throughout the pre-history and history of the state. The Cooper River Heritage Trail was developed using funding from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, with matching funding from SCIAA. The trail consists of several shipwrecks and landings, dating from the late 18th/early 19th centuries, that are each marked by a buoy and underwater signage. Divers visiting the site may purchase a underwater slate to bring with them on the dive as a means to identify various features of the shipwreck or landing construction and other pertinent information. The trail opened October 29, 1998.

- **Public Outreach:** During the year, Division staff have continued to provide educational opportunities for graduate students and interns on a variety of archaeological projects, and have provided archaeology field training courses and specialty workshops for interested students and the public. Student interns and volunteers have also assisted the Division to document numerous historic period dugout canoes currently stored or on display in a variety of venues around the state.

Northern Ireland

- **Environment and Heritage Service:** Work has been progressing steadily with the appointment in 1997 of the *Coastal Research Unit (CUR)* with a staff of three maritime archaeologists. Fieldwork is now almost complete in an archaeological survey of the intertidal zone in Strangford Lough, which is situated on the east coast of County Down. Study of aerial photographs, charts, maps and other documentary sources has been combined with detailed fieldwork and it is intended to have the results published in 1999.

Maritime archaeology has reached a very significant waypoint in its development with the circulation of a paper *A Review of the Archaeological Resources of the Northern Ireland Coastline*. The paper reviewed the present state of knowledge and examined threats to the archaeological resources of the coastline and outlined the proposals for future research.

Protection of maritime archaeological sites continued throughout the year with consultations on dumping at sea, shellfish farm developments and monitoring of gas pipelines. Phoenix Gas conducted geophysical surveys of pipelines in Belfast and Larne Loughs and delivered a program of archaeological mitigation. All anomalies

examined were found not to be of an archaeological nature.

A program of geophysical survey of the seabed is sponsored by Environment and Heritage Service at the University of Ulster. Fieldwork in 1998 was undertaken in Belfast Lough using side-scan-sonar, magnetometer and CHIRP and has produced excellent results.

Archaeological investigation continued on the protected wreck site of the Spanish Armada vessel *Girona*. This is situated in shallow water on the North Atlantic coast of County Antrim close to the famous Giant's Causeway. Sports diver Frank Madden led a small team of divers to continue the programme of swim searching in the protected area. A gold-mounted lapis lazuli pendant depicting what is thought to represent a Byzantine emperor, was recovered in the course of the 1998 survey season.

An excavation was undertaken by Environment and Heritage staff of human remains found in a coffin in the sand-dunes at Bushfoot Strand, Porballintrae, County Antrim. The site was exposed by erosion and the brief excavation recovered the bones of a male, aged at death, 25-35 years. It is not known why this individual was buried in isolation among the sand-dunes on the North Atlantic coast. Perhaps he was a stranger to the locality and therefore of unknown spiritual credentials, or a shipwrecked sailor who was considered unsuitable for burial in consecrated ground.

Environment and Heritage Service grant-aided the Queen's University of Belfast archaeological excavations at the medieval fishing port of Ardglass on the Co Down coast. In addition, the Environment and Heritage Service, in co-operation with the University of Ulster, School of Environmental Studies is to establish a Maritime Archaeology Centre at the University's Coleraine campus. This will deliver a program of protecting, recording and researching underwater archaeology. A taught MSc course is scheduled to start in October 1999.

Recent Publications

US Department of the Interior, National Park Service Cultural Resources

1998 - *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties*. US Government Printing Office.

ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage

During the Salt Lake City conference there was a great deal of discussion and a special workshop held to discuss both the *ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage* and the *UNESCO Draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage*. These two documents represent a major step forward in an international effort to protect submerged cultural resources. In an effort to provide the membership with information, the ICOMOS Charter is provided in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

The International Council on Monument and Sites (ICOMOS) was founded in 1965 in Warsaw Poland. ICOMOS was then and still is the only international, non-governmental organization that works to promote the application of theory, methodology, and scientific techniques to the conservation of architectural heritage. Among the objectives of ICOMOS is to "... put expertise of highly qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community." In 1991 a sub-committee consisting of members from 19 countries was established as the International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH) and charged with developing a statement of fundamental professional standards for the conduct of underwater archaeology. The resulting statement of standards was presented at the 11th General Assembly of ICOMOS in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October 1996. During that meeting the Charter was ratified and subsequently printed in several languages. At that time it was envisioned that the Charter could serve as a useful annex, in some form, to the legally binding principles of an international convention.

These standards, whether incorporated into any international agreements, stand alone and can be used as a guide to the development of legislation and a code of practice at any level of government. The operative provisions of the ICOMOS Charter are now under consideration for inclusion in the UNESCO Draft Convention, which will be the focus of a meeting of governmental experts in Paris in April 1999. You are encouraged to read both the ICOMOS Charter and the UNESCO Draft Convention and make your views known to the SHA and ACUA boards. To download a copy of the UNESCO Draft Convention visit the State of Florida wet site at

The ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage

(ratified by
the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly,
held in Sofia, Bulgaria, 5-9 October 1996)

Introduction

This Charter is intended to encourage the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage in inland and inshore waters, in shallow seas and in the deep oceans. It focuses on the specific attributes and circumstances of cultural heritage under water and should be understood as a supplement to the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage, 1990. The 1990 Charter defines the 'archaeological heritage' as that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information, comprising all vestiges of human existence and consisting of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them. For the purposes of this Charter underwater cultural heritage is understood to mean the archaeological heritage which is in, or has been removed from, an underwater environment. It includes submerged sites and structures, wreck-sites and wreckage and their archaeological and natural context.

By its very character the underwater cultural heritage is an international resource. A large part of the underwater cultural heritage is located in an international setting and derives from international trade and communication in which ships and their contents are lost at a distance from their origin or destination.

Archaeology is concerned with environmental conservation; in the language of resource management, underwater cultural heritage is both finite and non-renewable. If underwater cultural heritage is to contribute to our appreciation of the environment in the future, then we have to take individual and collective responsibility in the present for ensuring its continued survival.

Archaeology is a public activity; everybody is entitled to draw upon the past in informing their own lives, and every effort to curtail knowledge of the past is an infringement of personal autonomy. Underwater cultural heritage contributes to the formation of identity and can be important to people's sense of community. If managed sensitively, underwater cultural heritage can play a positive role in the promotion of recreation and tourism.

Archaeology is driven by research, it adds to knowledge of the diversity of human culture

through the ages and it provides new and challenging ideas about life in the past. Such knowledge and ideas contribute to understanding life today and, thereby, to anticipating future challenges.

Many marine activities, which are themselves beneficial and desirable, can have unfortunate consequences for underwater cultural heritage if their effects are not foreseen.

Underwater cultural heritage may be threatened by construction work that alters the shore and seabed or alters the flow of current, sediment and pollutants. Underwater cultural heritage may also be threatened by insensitive exploitation of living and non-living resources. Furthermore, inappropriate forms of access and the incremental impact of removing "souvenirs" can have a deleterious effect.

Many of these threats can be removed or substantially reduced by early consultation with archaeologists and by implementing mitigatory projects. This Charter is intended to assist in bringing a high standard of archaeological expertise to bear on such threats to underwater cultural heritage in a prompt and efficient manner.

Underwater cultural heritage is also threatened by activities that are wholly undesirable because they are intended to **profit** few at the expense of many. Commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and management of the heritage. This Charter is intended to ensure that all investigations are explicit in their aims, methodology and anticipated results so that the intention of each project is transparent to all.

Article 1 - Fundamental Principles

The preservation of underwater cultural heritage *in situ* should be considered as a first option.

Public access should be encouraged.

Non-destructive techniques, non-intrusive survey and sampling should be encouraged in preference to excavation.

Investigation must not adversely impact the underwater cultural heritage more than is necessary for the mitigatory or research objectives of the project.

Investigation must avoid unnecessary disturbance of human remains or venerated sites.

Investigation must be accompanied by adequate documentation.

Article 2 - Project Design

Prior to investigation a project must be prepared, taking into account

- the mitigatory or research objectives of the project; the methodology to be used and the techniques to be employed; anticipated funding;
- the time-table for completing the project;
- the composition, qualifications, responsibility and experience of the investigating team; material conservation;
- site management and maintenance

- arrangements for collaboration with museums and other institutions; documentation;
- health and safety;
- report preparation;
- deposition of archives, including underwater cultural heritage removed during investigation; dissemination, including public participation.

The project design should be revised and amended as necessary.

Investigation must be carried out in accordance with the project design. The project design should be made available to the archaeological community.

Article 3 - Funding-

Adequate funds must be assured in advance of investigation to complete all stages of the project design including conservation, report preparation and dissemination. The project design should include contingency plans that will ensure conservation of underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation in the event of any interruption in anticipated funding.

Project funding must not require the sale of underwater cultural heritage or the use of any strategy that will cause underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation to be irretrievably dispersed.

Article 4 - Time-table

Adequate time must be assured in advance of investigation to complete all stages of the project design including conservation, report preparation and dissemination. The project design should include contingency plans that will ensure conservation of underwater cultural heritage and supporting documentation in the event of any interruption in anticipated timings.

Article 5- Research objectives, methodology and techniques

Research objectives and the details of the methodology and techniques to be employed must be set down in the project design. The methodology should accord with the research objectives of the investigation and the techniques employed must be as unintrusive as possible.

Post-fieldwork analysis of artifacts and documentation is integral to all investigation; adequate provision for this analysis must be made in the project design.

Article 6 - Qualifications, responsibility and experience

All persons on the investigating team must be suitably **qualified** and experienced for their project roles. They must be fully briefed and understand the work required.

All intrusive investigations of underwater cultural heritage will only be undertaken under the direction and control of a named underwater archaeologist with recognized qualifications and experience appropriate to the investigation.

Article 7 - Preliminary investigation

All intrusive investigations of underwater cultural heritage must be preceded and informed by a site assessment that evaluates the vulnerability, significance and potential of the site.

The site assessment must encompass background studies of available historical and archaeological evidence, the archaeological and environmental characteristics of the site and the consequences of the intrusion for the long term stability of the area affected by investigations.

Article 8 - Documentation

All investigation must be thoroughly documented in accordance with current professional standards of archaeological documentation.

Documentation must provide a comprehensive record of the site, which includes the provenance of underwater cultural heritage moved or removed in the course of investigation, field notes, plans and drawings, photographs and records in other media.

Article 9 - Material conservation

The material conservation programme must provide for treatment of archaeological remains during investigation, in transit and in the long term.

Material conservation must be carried out in accordance with current professional standards.

Article 10 - Site management and maintenance

A programme of site management must be prepared, detailing measures for protecting and managing *in situ* underwater cultural heritage in the course of an upon termination of fieldwork. The programme should include public information, reasonable provision for site stabilization, monitoring and protection against interference. Public access to *in situ* underwater cultural heritage should be promoted, except where access is incompatible with protection and management.

Article 11 - Health and safety

The health and safety of the investigating team and third parties is paramount. All persons on the investigating team must work according to a safety policy that satisfies relevant statutory and professional requirements and is set out in the project design.

Article 12 - Reporting

Interim reports should be made available according to a time-table set out in the project design, and deposited in relevant public records.

Reports should include:

- an account of the objectives;
- an account of the methodology and techniques employed;
- an account of the results achieved;
- recommendations concerning future research, site management and curation of underwater cultural heritage removed during the investigation.

Article 13 - Curation

The project archives which includes underwater cultural heritage removed during investigation and a copy of all supporting documentation, must be deposited in an institution that can provide for public access and permanent curation of the archive. Arrangements for deposition of the archive should be agreed before investigation commences, and should be set out in the project design. The archive should be prepared in accordance with current professional standards.

The scientific integrity of the project archive must be assured; deposition in a number of institutions must not preclude reassembly to allow further research. Underwater cultural heritage is not to be traded as items of commercial value.

Article 14 - Dissemination

Public awareness of the results of investigations and the significance of underwater cultural heritage should be promoted through popular presentation in a range of media. Access to such presentations by a wide audience should not be prejudiced by high charges.

Co-operation with local communities and groups is to be encouraged, as is co-operation with communities and groups that are particularly associated with the underwater cultural heritage concerned. It is desirable that investigations proceed with the consent and endorsement of such communities and groups.

The investigation team will seek to involve communities and interest groups in investigations to the extent that such involvement is compatible with protection and management. Where practical, the investigation team should provide opportunities for the public to develop archaeological skills through training and education.

Collaboration with museums and other institutions is to be encouraged. Provision for visits, research and reports by collaborating institutions should be made in advance of investigation.

A final synthesis of the investigation must be made available as soon as possible, having regard to the complexity of the research, and deposited in relevant public records.

Article 15 - International co-operation

International co-operation is essential for protection and management of underwater cultural heritage and should be promoted in the interests of high standards of investigation and research. International co-operation should be encouraged in order to make effective use of archaeologists and other professionals who are specialized in investigations of underwater cultural heritage. Programmes for exchange of professionals should be considered as a means of disseminating best practice.

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