



Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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President's Corner

I have just returned from another conference, energized and eager to share with you some of the things that I've learned. It must seem like I'm always going off to conferences and coming back to report enthusiastically to you—actually it's a coincidence of timing. But it's also because, like you, I get energized from meeting new people, learning new things, and interacting with other people who are excited about protecting historic and cultural resources. So I look forward to seeing all of you in Long Beach for our conference in January.

The conference I've just returned from was the National Commission Forum 2000 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, organized by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions to provide a forum for local historic preservation commission members to get together and develop networks, share experiences, and receive training. I was there as part of my National Park Service position to speak about preservation planning and archaeological site protection. The energy level and enthusiasm were fantastic! These people are extremely dedicated, and they are on the front lines of some very hot and complex preservation battles! I was, however, somewhat disappointed—few were talking about archaeology. Local commissioners are political appointees—important, influential people in their communities. They make important decisions about historic and cultural resources. But most of them are unaware of archaeological resources in their communities and what they can do to help protect this valuable physical evidence of their community's past.

I would like to ask for your help in raising awareness in your own communities. I encourage each of you to attend a meeting of your local preservation commission (or

architectural review board); introduce yourself and explain the value of archaeology. Talk with commission or board members after the meeting about how you might help them learn more about archaeology. I also encourage you to go to your public library and read your town's comprehensive plan or master plan—what goals does it outline for your community's future? What does it say about historic preservation, about archaeological resources, about open space? While in the library, look for a copy of your town's zoning ordinance and subdivision ordinance—how are historic preservation, archaeological resources, and open space addressed? How is your own property zoned? How are vacant parcels in your town zoned? If archaeological resources are not addressed in any of these major public policy documents, I encourage you to make an appointment to talk with one or more of your local elected officials about how archaeological resource issues might be included. I also encourage you to talk to staff in your town's planning department about the processes used to make land-use planning, zoning, and subdivision decisions. If archaeological issues are incorporated into these processes, then there is a better chance for protecting important archaeological resources.

"Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands" is a new Web site that should provide you with guidance in your awareness-raising efforts. The Web address is www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies. This Web site is the product of a National Park Service Cultural Resource Training Initiative project, of which SHA was a co-sponsor, along with the Society for American Archaeology, the Archaeological Conser-

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President's Corner

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vancy, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and two offices of the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services and Archeology and Ethnography. Hester Davis served as the society's very able representative at two meetings and provided important review comments.

Speaking of Web sites, the Summer 2000 issue of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin's newsletter, *Wisconsin Preserva-*

tion News, contained an article on "Top 20 Web sites for historic preservation." The society's own Web site was the only archaeological Web site listed (unless you count the Society for Commercial Archaeology). Kudos to Susannah Dean, society Internet editor, and to all those whose hard work contributed to making our Web site worthy of note!

As I have reported to you before, the society is reviewing its long-range plan in order to revise it according to our views of the future direction for the organization. Elsewhere in this issue, the chair of the Long-Range Planning Committee requests your thoughts, viewpoints, and sugges-

tions. Please think about how the society can improve its service to you and your colleagues, improve protection of archaeological resources, promote high professional standards, educate the public and professionals, secure increased jobs and funding, and other similar endeavors. I encourage you to share your comments with the committee chair. We need your input to keep the society on the right path!

There is another request for your input in this issue—we are seeking your views on changing the date of our annual meeting. Every year there are lots of complaints about the early January date, undoubtedly a result of the weather and travel delays. Now is the time to fish or cut bait, as they say. If you don't like the current annual meeting date, suggest an alternative, and explain why you think this would be an improvement. On the other hand, if you think the present date is fine, let us know that, too.

Member participation in society activities, including examinations of the society's own structure and policies, is extremely important. You will notice when you receive your renewal notice (if you haven't already) that we are asking you to note your interest in serving the society as a candidate for office, for a board position, or on a committee. In this way, we hope to generate a list of members who can be called upon in the future. I encourage you to complete this part of your renewal form. I look forward to many new faces and new ideas influencing the society's activities in the future!

Sue Henry Renaud

2001 CONFERENCE

2001 SHA Conference, aboard the *Queen Mary*, Long Beach, California, 10-14 January 2001. See past issues of the *SHA Newsletter* for information or contact 2001 SHA Conference, P.O. Box 2667, Long Beach, CA 90801; Tel: 562.424.0201; Fax: 562.290.0064.

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Opinion - Two Important Issues With Low Visibility

Robert L. Schuyler

The SHA leadership is opening discussion on two issues that should be of interest to all members. Because these preliminary discussions have appeared to date (July) only obliquely within the minutes of recent board of directors meetings published in the *Newsletter* (Summer 2000, vol. 33 (2): 18, 23), and as most readers do not necessarily study these sections line by line, these issues are still invisible to most society members. Both questions concern the SHA annual meetings and would have a strong impact on all who attend our highly successful conferences.

- **Changing the Conference Dates:**

Active consideration is under way to move the SHA annual conference from its January time slot. Such a scheduling change is not a new idea; indeed, it has been discussed on and off for the last thirty years, but without any action. In the recent survey of our membership, almost 40 percent found the January slot to be one of the most severe problems with the annual meetings. Almost 30 percent, however, saw the January scheduling as one of the most positive aspects! I personally fall in this large minority that finds January a good meeting time. The advantages of meeting in early January are several:

- (1) availability of hotel space and low room rates,
- (2) a lack of conflict with other national and regional societal meetings,
- (3) an excellent slot for most of us in the academic world, as it usually falls within the fall-spring semester break (this advantage involves both faculty and student members, which equal about one-third of our membership),
- (4) that time of year in much of North America is an off-field season for other archaeologists (CRM and governmental) as it is too cold to dig (as opposed to the spring-early summer season), and finally,
- (5) the January meeting dates reflect a thirty-five year tradition within the SHA. Considering that between seven hundred and more than a thousand are attending each year, this slot is obviously successful.

Nevertheless, all of us who like the nip of January must also recognize the major

drawback to this schedule—the weather. In 1996, George L. Miller did a good job of summarizing the horror stories of past conferences (*Newsletter*, March 1996, vol. 29 (1): 11-12). Every year a significant number of attendees are snowed or iced in as they try to leave for or return from the meeting venue (see Miller's chart on p. 12 for a summation of the weather trouble for 1968, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1979, 1983 and 1996). Corpus Christi, with its end-of-conference ice storm (1997), would have to be added to that list.

More critical is the likelihood that sooner or later the SHA meeting location itself will be closed down before members can arrive, thus canceling the entire conference for that year.

This will happen; it is only a matter of time. The 1983 meeting in Denver and the 1996 meeting in Cincinnati ("blizzard of the century") were almost lost through such events.

The SHA and its leadership should not wait for such a disaster, which would force a permanent, unpleasant, and sudden calendar change. As much as some of us love January meetings, a move is called for now. Since the society is already committed to the January slot through 2004 (St. Louis), the move should be planned, if possible, for 2005.

If the SHA agrees on such a change then a series of questions arises, because the conference cannot move back into December (holidays) or forward into a worse climatic period (later January, February, or March). We must jump either into the spring (April-May) or the fall (September-October-November).

- **Fall or Spring?** If a comparison is made on strictly climatic grounds, then fall is one of the finest seasons across most of North America for any event. Spring has the disadvantage of rain in the east in April and May and the arrival of the hay fever season (ugh!). Many of us have attended other archaeological meetings (e.g., CNEHA, ESAF) in the fall, which were climatically splendid. Recently I went to two Western History Association conferences (Albuquerque, 20-23 October 1994; Denver, 11-14 October 1995), and what glorious weather for official tours and walking around both cities. Fall is best!

- **Conflicts With Other Meetings?** In 1967, the SHA selected the January slot because of the availability and cost of hotel rooms and to avoid calendar conflicts with older scholarly organizations. None of these groups were dumb enough to meet in January. These conflicts currently involve both national and regional associations. There are only two major national level conflicts. In the fall, we must avoid the dates of the American Anthropological Association, which tend to be mid- to

Continued on page 4

SHA Board of Directors Seeks Input on Annual Meeting Date

For years, the society's annual conference on historical and underwater archaeology has been held in January, and the board has committed to meetings during that month through the St. Louis meeting in 2004. President Renaud and the board are seeking input from the membership as to whether January remains the meeting month of choice for the organization or if other dates would be more suitable. This is your opportunity to comment on your preferred month or season for the annual meeting and to state the reasons for your choice. This information will be compiled and presented to the board in January 2001, and at that time, a decision will be made as to whether or not to put the issue to a membership vote. The Conference Committee has been consulted and is providing input on this issue. Please send your comments and suggestions by December 1, 2000, to Immediate Past President Teresita Majewski at terrym@theriver.com, 520.721.4309 (telephone), 520.298.7044 (fax), or c/o Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751.

late November, while in the spring the Society for American Archaeology meets in late March or the start of April. The other major national social science groups, such as the American Sociological Association (meetings, August!) or the American Folklore Society (October) and national historical associations, especially the Organization of American Historians (April) and the American Historical Association (January!) are not pertinent. We have almost no membership overlap with such groups. Regional conflicts are more numerous and complex. Arguments for the need to avoid conflicts with regional groups can be made, but this involves scores of possibilities. These range in the fall from the American Society for Ethnohistory and the Pioneer America Society, both meeting in October, to SEAC and the Plains Conference meeting in late October or November. These are only examples. It is clear that the SHA leadership needs to be firm on this problem. The number of historical archaeologists participating in such competing annual meetings is quite small. For example, at the Western History Association I have seen only about five to ten colleagues in attendance.

The one major regional conflict in the fall is with the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology. CNEHA meets in October, but it has been jumping around within that month. For an SHA meeting slot, September is too early for the large segment of our membership in the academic world, as it is close to the opening of the fall semester. October, in contrast, would be ideal. SHA and the CNEHA need to open negotiations to have one organization possibly take the first week of October and the other the last week of that month. An almost three-week break between the two meetings should be adequate. As SHA is the larger society, and thus needs more time to organize an annual meeting, we should ask for the last week in October. Full consideration must, at the same time, be given to CNEHA, the only other large, exclusively historical archaeological organization in North America.

In the spring, by the way, the only comparable regional conflict is with the Society for California Archaeology. The SCA is a professional, not an avocational, organization, is very large and has almost all our California colleagues as members. Its March-April meetings are heavily attended

by historical archaeologists, and so SHA should avoid a conflict as the California contingent is our largest Western membership.

The Society for Historical Archaeology should move its annual meetings into the fall, and the last week in October would be one good possibility.

- **Internationalizing Meeting Venues:** Discussions are also under way, although I am not sure how seriously, about moving SHA out of North America for every fifth annual meeting. Specifically England and Sydney, Australia, are being mentioned. Intellectually this is an excellent idea and one which I, as a long-time advocate of the global nature of both historical archaeology as a discipline and the SHA, find attractive. Practically, however, it is not possible. Although about 25 percent of our membership earns \$50,000 or more, and I fall into this category, well over 50 percent earn \$35,000 or less. I am currently at Penn earning more than \$65,000 (before taxes!) a year; however, even with that income I find it impossible to attend more than one national meeting a year—always SHA! I wait for other groups (e.g., the AAA, SAA, Society for Commercial Archaeology, and the Association for Gravestone Studies) to come to me in or near Philadelphia. It costs well over \$1,000 to attend a national meeting.

Well over 90 percent of the SHA membership lives and works in North America, but even this statement is geographically misleading. Actually this large percentage lives in an arbitrary unit we can call "The Greater United States"—i.e., the continental United States and southern Canada (where all the big Canadian cities are located). We can also easily reach the West Indies (including Bermuda) and northern Mexico but have few members in those subregions. This smaller "Greater United States" zone is where all our previous meetings have been successfully held: thirty in the continental United States, three in Canada, and one in Jamaica. As soon as we leave this zone, air tickets explode in cost and other expenses do not necessarily lower. For example, currently (July) Qantas has five flights out of New York City to Sydney via Los Angeles, and the lowest fair, not counting taxes, is \$1,740. A flight to England would be much less, but to be fair we should measure from the West Coast, not the East.

Such expenses, \$2,000 to \$3,000 for an annual meeting, would eliminate all our student members and, I guess, a solid 75 percent of our loyal SHA members who regularly attend our annual meetings. With the 1997 Joint 30th Anniversary SHA-SPMA conferences, which were a clear success intellectually, only about fifteen English colleagues came to Williamsburg, and only about thirty Americans made it to London. Granted, there was a normal SHA conference in Texas that year. I suspect that international SHA meetings would be fairly empty. Also, SHA cannot go anywhere unless a group of local historical archaeologists invites us in and organizes the meeting.

Where do such groups exist overseas outside of England (Ulster?), Australia, and South Africa?

It is not fair to the majority of our members to go outside "The Greater United States" for our annual meetings.

Perhaps people would save up to go overseas, assuming they had a good five-year warning, although saving much off an income of \$35,000 is very difficult. Also, if the SHA took us, for example, to Italy (say Rome or Venice), Bob Schuyler would certainly go, but he would just as certainly not be at paper sessions. He would be with the rest of you at the Vatican or floating down the Grand Canal; indeed, the only people in the sessions might well be Italians. There are alternatives to going "overseas":

- (1) Plan more joint-meetings with the SPMA or ASHA, but not have these replace our own annual meetings. The year 2007 is, if I am counting correctly, our 40th anniversary. Why not have our primary meeting here as usual but then do a joint conference with the SPMA in, say, Dublin, Belfast, York, or Glasgow? Also keep in mind that every fifth (?) year the World Archaeological Congress meets overseas. We could do more in trying to send a historical archaeology delegation, and we did have a good turnout recently in South Africa. (Not me, I was loyally in Salt Lake City for SHA.)
- (2) Try to have more international meetings within our core zone (e.g., Canada: Montreal, Toronto, or, if we move to the fall, Calgary; the West Indies, including Bermuda; on the border with Mexico, for example, El Paso-Ciudad Juarez).
- (3) Approach granting agencies to try to get funding to bring small numbers of our overseas colleagues from Africa, Europe, Latin America, or Oceania to

our meetings in North America. Some of our American colleagues who work in the areas just listed may have some experience with this possibility.

(4) Build up an internal fund within the SHA to fly a small group of international colleagues to the SHA annual meeting each year. (We could call it the "Elian Gonzales Fund.")

In conclusion, the Society for Historical Archaeology needs to seriously consider changing its meeting dates. A move out of January into the fall would be best, and October is a good candidate. SHA, however, should not take its meetings "overseas" and thus exclude most members from attending their own societal conferences.

I have expressed my opinions on these issues and hope other SHA members will join the discussion. Some questions to think about are:

(1) Will students go to any meeting during the academic year when they must miss almost a solid week of classes? They do seem to show up at AAA and SAA meetings, both of which fall inside the academic year. Am I right on this observation?

(2) Are there hidden, significant conflicts with other groups in the fall or spring?

(3) Will the federal governments (or state or provincial governments) pay for travel and conferences outside the United States or Canada?

(4) Will CRM firms pay for such meetings? Indeed, do they cover or help to cover SHA meetings now? The University of Pennsylvania pays up to \$600 for one annual meeting if you are actively participating or have just been elected president of the host group. (If you elect me every other year, you will not have to listen to my yearly paper presentations—a hint.)

(5) Will a move out of January so increase the cost of rooms and make it so difficult to get into hotels that we should stay put? (Pat and Barbara Garrow will have information on this problem.)

(6) Should we stay in January and just wait for the Big Storm?

Your opinions are needed and can be expressed in the *Newsletter*, on the floor of the annual business meeting or on HISTARCH. What do you think?

Available SHA Publications

Please use order form on inside back cover

Historical Archaeology

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

Paper: Volume 24:1-32:4 (1990-1999) 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 David R. Brauner (2nd Edition, 2000). \$25.00.

Studies in Material Culture Research," (2000). \$35.00.

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.

Current Publications

Vergil E. Noble

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

Craig, Alan K.

2000—*Spanish Colonial Silver Coins in the Florida Collection*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xxv + 217 pp., 76 figs., 28 tables. Order: University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel: 1.800.226.3822; Internet: www.upf.com; \$49.95.

Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants

1999—*The Cumberland/Gloucester Streets Site, The Rocks: Archaeological Investigation Report*. Godden Mackay, Sydney, Australia. Four volumes, including an Executive Summary, Main Report, Trench Reports and Specialist Artefact Reports, 1,437 pp. The artifact database (Access 97) is provided on CD-ROM. Order: Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, 78 George Street, Redfern, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2016, or e-mail AnneM@gml.com.au; \$550 (AUD) for the books, \$50 (AUD) for the CD-ROM.

Gould, Richard A.

2000—*Archaeology and the Social History of Ships*. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY. xiv + 360 pp., 74 figs., 3 tables. Order: Cambridge University Press, 110 Midland Avenue, Port Chester, NY 10573-4930; Tel: 1.800.872.7423; Internet: www.cup.org; \$74.95, \$29.95 paper.

Hart, John P., and Charles L. Fisher, editors
2000—*Nineteenth- and Early 20th-Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*. New York State Museum Bulletin 495, New York State Education Department, Albany. xv + 241 pp., 69 figs., 31 tables. Order: New York State Museum, Publication Sales, Room 3140, Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230; Tel: 518.402.5344; E-mail: nysmpubl@mail.nysed.gov, or Internet: www.nysed.mysm.gov; \$34.95 paper.

King, Thomas F.

2000—*Federal Planning and Historic Places: The Section 106 Process*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. 195 pp., 3 figs. Order: AltaMira Press, 1630 North Main Street, #367, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, or Internet www.altamirapress.com; \$62.00, \$23.95 paper.

Lawrence, Susan

2000—*Dolly's Creek: An Archaeology of a Victorian Goldfields Community*. Melbourne University Press, Victoria, Australia. xv + 217 pp., 47 figs., 5 tables, 2 apps. Order: Melbourne University Press, P.O. Box 278, 268 Drummond St., Carlton South, Victoria 3053, Australia, or Internet www.mup.com.au; \$32.95 (AUD) paper.

MacCauley, Clay

2000—*The Seminole Indians of Florida* [reprint of the 1889 edition]. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. 96 pp., 31 figs. Order: University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel: 1.800.226.3822; Internet: www.upf.com; \$29.95 paper.

McEwen, Bonnie G.

2000—*Indians of the Greater Southeast: Historical Archaeology and Ethnohistory*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xvi + 336 pp., 33 figs., 9 tables. Order: University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel: 1.800.226.3822; Internet: www.upf.com; \$55.00.

Smardz, Karolyn, and Shelley J. Smith

2000—*The Archaeology Education Handbook: Sharing the Past with Kids*. AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA. 447 pp., 31 figs. Order: AltaMira Press, 1630 North Main Street, #367, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, or Internet: www.altamirapress.com; \$34.95 paper.

Smith, Roger C.

2000—*The Maritime Heritage of the Cayman Islands*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. xxii + 230 pp., 82 figs. Order: University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Tel: 1.800.226.3822; Internet: www.upf.com; \$49.95.

Wickwire, Wendy, editor

2000—*Ethnographic Eyes*. A special double issue of *BC Studies: The British Columbia Quarterly* (Spring/Summer 2000), No. 125/125, Vancouver. Dedicated to the late Douglas L. Cole, the volume features an introduction focusing on his career, a complete bibliography of Cole's publications, and several essays by colleagues reflecting current interdisciplinary research in the Pacific Northwest. Order: BC Studies, University of British Columbia, 161-1855 West Mall, Vancouver, BC V7T 1Z2, Canada; E-mail: orders@bcstudies.com; Internet: www.bcstudies.com; \$20 (CND) paper, plus shipping and handling.

The following series of six paperback volumes are recent publications of the Ville de Québec and Université Laval. Order: CELAT, Faculté des lettres, Pavillon Charles-de Koninck, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4, e-mail celat@celat.ulaval.ca, or Internet www.fl.ulaval.ca/celat/cadres114.htm; \$15.00 (CND) each, postage and handling \$2.50 (CND) for first volume and \$0.50 (CND) for each additional volume to Canada and U.S., \$4.00 (CND) plus \$1.00 (CND) each additional volume to Europe.

Leclerc, Myriam

1998—*Appropriation de l'Espace et Urbanisation d'un Site de la Basse Ville de Québec: Rapport de la première campagne de fouilles à l'Îlot Hunt* (1991). CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 1. xvii + 147 pp., 46 figs., 4 tables.

L'Anglais, Paul-Gaston

1998—*Le Site de l'Îlot Hunt: Rapport de la deuxième campagne de fouilles* (1992). CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 2. x + 189 pp., 23 figs., 6 tables, 1 app.

Rouleau, Serge, Céline Cloutier, Catherine Fortin, L'Ostéotèque de Montréal, Inc.

1998—*L'Archéologie de la Maison Aubert-de-la-Chesnaye à Québec* (CeEt-46). CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 3. 457 pp., 150 figs., 5 apps.

Rouleau, Serge, Dominique Lalande, Catherine Fortin, L'Ostéotèque de Montréal, Inc.

1998—*L'Archéologie du Monastère des Récollets à Québec* (CeEt-621). Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 4. 310 pp., 96 figs., 8 tables, 17 apps.

Larocque, Robert

2000—*La Naissance et la Mort à Québec Autrefois: Les restes humains des cimetières de la basilique Notre-Dame-De-Québec*. Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 5. xvi + 230 pp., 10 figs., 48 pls., 29 tables, 6 apps.

Goyette, Manon

2000—*Des Vestiges d'Une Arrière-Cour à l'Histoire de l'Hygiène publique à Québec au XIX^e Siècle: La troisième campagne de fouilles archéologiques à l'Îlot Hunt*. Université Laval, Québec City. *Cahier d'archéologie du CELAT*, no. 6. xi + 216 pp., 49 figs., 6 tables, 4 apps.

Announcements

A New Web site

"Strategies for Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands" can be accessed at www2.cr.nps.gov/pad/strategies/.

"Strategies" serves as a guide to the wide variety of tools available for protecting archeological sites on private lands. The site contains information on strategies that are currently being used throughout the United States, contact information, and other sources of useful information. Key strategies include Land Ownership, Financial Strategies, Development Regulation, Laws Specific to Archeology, Voluntary Strategies, and Site Management.

The project that produced this Web site was partially funded by the National Park Service's Cultural Resource Training Initiative and was co-sponsored by the Heritage Preservation Services Division and the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service, the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for Historical Archaeology, the Archeological Conservancy, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. The project was carried out through a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Society for American Archaeology.

I hope you will find the Web site's information helpful in protecting important archaeological sites in your state and community.

Susan L. Henry Renaud
Project Manager
Heritage Preservation Services
National Park Service

Clearinghouse for Garden Archaeology

Studies in Landscape Architecture, Pre-Columbian Studies, and Byzantine Studies, at Dumbarton Oaks are jointly establishing a clearinghouse for garden archaeology. We seek to identify a broad constituency of archaeologists interested in garden archaeology. Scholars involved during the last ten years or interested in getting involved in garden archaeology are encouraged to send name, address, e-mail, place of archaeological research, and titles of publications on gardens. Information on recent reports or publications which mention archaeology of gardens, even if not the main focus, also will be appreciated. Contact: Amina-Aicha Malek, 1703 32nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20007; Fax: 202.625.0432; E-mail: maleka@doaks.org

Neal Trubowitz at Peabody Museum

Neal L. Trubowitz is spending this academic year as the Hrdy Visiting Research Curator in North America Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. His research project, "Smoking Pipes: An Archaeological Measure of Native American Cultural Stability and Survival in Eastern North America, A.D. 1500 to 1850," will expand upon prior work he did on the Great Lakes-Riverine Region. That research showed that the retention of traditional smoking pipes during the eighteenth century reflected the stability or survival of Native American cultural traditions, while they adopted analogous European trade goods in substitution for other Native technology.

He will be studying both Native American and European sites with pipes in the Peabody collection and will also study pertinent collections at other institutions. He would appreciate hearing from those with relevant regional and time frame provenienced collections or references, including sites with Native American stone and clay pipes, European white clay and metal pipes, and/or the European pipe tomahawk, which was developed specifically for trade and gifts to Native Americans.

Throughout the project he can be reached either at the Peabody Museum or at 51 Argilla Rd., Andover, MA 01810-4725; Tel: 978.749.9774; or rosenwitz@juno.com (e-mail without attachments).

The Colonial Landscape of St. Lucia, West Indies— Historical Landscape Archaeology Field School: 27 December 2000— 23 January 2001.

Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol in conjunction with the St. Lucia National Trust is pleased to announce a new accredited landscape archaeology field school in the West Indies. Students and volunteers are invited to submit applications to participate in The Colonial Landscape of St. Lucia, West Indies, a historical landscape archaeology field school, 27 December 2000—23 January 2001. The closing date for receipt of FULL applications is 30 November 2000, but there is a limited number of places on the course, so applicants are advised to register interest

as soon as possible. The project is based at Balenbouche Estate, an eighteenth-century sugar plantation in St. Lucia, West Indies, and will constitute virtually the first formal archaeological project ever to be carried out on St. Lucia. Students and volunteers will receive full training in the principles and practice of landscape archaeological survey and excavation, which is practiced especially at Bristol University—as well as a unique general introduction to Caribbean archaeology and historical archaeology in general. The field school is an accredited course (ref. C00Z014RCR) run by the University of Bristol. The field school carries 4 credits (North America) or 40 points (UK) from the University of Bristol. The fees for the 4 weeks are US\$1550, or the reduced rate of UK£700 for UK residents. Fees will be payable to the University of Bristol, which is a registered charity, and are inclusive of everything (good accommodation on site, food, tuition, transport, etc.) except airfare. The project is managed by Dr. Mark Horton and Dan Hicks. Application forms and further information about the project may be obtained at: <http://website.lineone.net/~field-school> or go to <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Archaeology/html/homep1.htm>, and select 'news.' Specific enquiries about the project should be sent to Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk or sent in writing to: Dan Hicks BA AIFA; St. Lucia Field School Applications; Department of Archaeology; University of Bristol; 43 Woodland Road; Clifton, BRISTOL; BS8 1UU; UK. Tel: +44 (0) 117 954 6060; Fax: +44 (0) 17 954 6001. Dan.Hicks@bristol.ac.uk; <http://website.lineone.net/~field-school>.

Battlefield Update

The Newsletter of the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service, is published quarterly and is available free of charge. Contact: tanya_gossett@nps.gov or phone 202.343.3941. The Fifth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation will be held in Baltimore, Maryland, 18-21 November 2000. Contact Ginger Carter, conference coordinator at 202.343.1210.

National Preservation Institute

September 2000—July 2001, seminars in historic preservation and cultural resource management. For further information: Jere Gibber, National Preservation Institute, P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, VA 22313; Tel 703.765.0100; E-mail info@npi.org; Internet www.npi.org.

National Register of Historical Places

The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2000. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "The Weekly List" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm>.

American Samoa, Eastern District. *Lau'agae Ridge Quarry*. Listed 3/30/00
California, Mono County. *Yellow Jacket Petroglyphs*. Listed 4/06/00
Colorado, Saguache County. *Indian Grove*. Listed 3/24/00
Illinois, Kankakee County. *Windrose Site*. Listed 4/28/00
Iowa, Linn County. *Notbohm Mill Archaeological District*. Listed 3/29/00
Kentucky, Boone County. *Bedinger Site*. Listed 3/24/00
Kentucky, Boone County. *Maplewood*. Listed 3/24/00
Louisiana, Natchitoches Parish. *Fredericks Site*. Listed 6/22/00
Louisiana, St. Tammany Parish. *Tchefuncte Site*. Listed 6/22/00
Massachusetts, Plymouth County. *Muttock Historic and Archeological District*. Listed 5/18/00
Mississippi, Forrest County. *Burkett's Creek Archeological Site*. Listed 4/14/00
New Mexico, San Miguel County. *Rowe Pueblo*. Listed 5/26/00
New York, Saratoga County. (Saratoga Lake-Fish Creek Area Archeological Sites MPS) *Arrowhead Casino Prehistoric Site*. Listed 5/01/00
South Carolina, Charleston County. *King Cemetery*. Listed 6/13/00
Washington, Whatcom County. *Si'ke village with historic area called Tsi'lich*. Listed 6/30/00
Wisconsin, Jefferson County. *Telfer Site*. Listed 3/29/00



Images of the Past

1973: Opening the Door to the Ceramic History of the Spanish Empire

Florence C. Lister sorting colonial-period ceramics recovered from the subway excavations in Mexico City. The patio of an eighteenth-century Jesuit monastery in Tepozoltlan serves as an outdoor laboratory. Between 1968 and 1983 the Listers, Florence and her late husband Robert, carried out field work on four continents that produced the first broad outline of Spanish-tradition ceramics on a worldwide level. This scholarly adventure is well presented in her recent autobiographical history, *Pot Luck: Adventures in Archaeology* (University of New Mexico Press, 1997).

Inter-Society News

The Society for California Archaeology

Scott Baxter, SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee Representative to Society for California Archaeology

The Society for California Archaeology (SCA) is dedicated to the research, understanding, conservation, and interpretation of California's archaeological resources. By bringing the past to light, we put the present in perspective, while planning for the future. The SCA is a non-profit scientific and education organization dedicated to research, understanding, interpretation, and conservation of California's heritage. SCA was established in 1967 with the intent of promoting these goals and establishing archaeology in California as a profession. The SCA's meetings, newsletters, and annual proceedings provide a forum for the discussion and dissemination of ideas concerning California archaeology.

Historical archaeology has been a mainstay of California archaeology and the SCA for many years. Pioneers in the field of historical archaeology in California include such notables as James Deetz, Frank Fenenga, Roberta Greenwood, and William and Edith Wallace. Historical archaeology remains an important aspect of archaeological study in California with many academic, CRM, and avocational projects investigating California's history. Members of the SCA study an historic period of more than 250 years, regularly contributing to the knowledge base of California and historical archaeology. Topics at the SCA meetings and in the newsletters range from first contact with Native Californians to the Mission period, Russian exploration, Mexican rule, American conquest, the Gold Rush, homesteading, industrialization, and sub-urbanization.

Meetings and Conferences

SCA holds a meeting each spring, generally the Wednesday through Saturday in the week before Easter (toward the end of April). This timing is changing to avoid the SAA's annual meeting, religious holidays, etc. So the timing in the future will probably vary more. Meetings are held at a different location each year. One year we meet in the northern portion of the state,

and the next year at a southern location. Local universities, museums, cultural resource management firms, or other organizations host the meetings and rely on volunteer staff. The annual meeting incorporates thematic and general symposia, round-table discussions, workshops, luncheons, a banquet, and a good deal of elbow rubbing. Most meetings feature multiple symposia on historical archaeology.

In addition to the annual meeting, the SCA annually holds regional northern and southern mid-year "data-sharing meetings" in the fall (October-November). These meetings focus on works in progress and provide a forum for the society's members to share new ideas and information more informally.

Society Publications

SCA produces a quarterly newsletter that includes columns on the activities of the SCA and related organizations, works in progress in California archaeology, annotated bibliographies of new research publications, advertisements and listings for educational opportunities and programs, job announcements, advertisements for archaeologically related firms, and a calendar of upcoming events. The newsletter editorial board includes a historical archaeology adviser. Issues of the newsletter frequently include information on historical archaeology in California. Recent articles include Thad Van Bueren's "Building the Los Angeles Aqueduct: A View from the Alabama Gates Construction Camp" (Issue 34 (2): 1-18) and Anmarie Medin, et al.'s "Reaching out to the Community: Public Interpretation of the Woolen Mills Chinatown, San Jose" (Issue 33 (4): 1-25).

SCA also produces an annual volume, *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*. This substantial volume is a collection of papers presented at the society's annual meeting. Inclusion of papers in the volume is neither required nor guaranteed; it is the responsibility of the author(s) to submit their papers.

SCA maintains an active Web page, www.scanet.org. The Web site's goal is to provide a means of communication for California archaeologists wishing to stay abreast of the latest developments in the political, cultural, and social arenas. It provides many links to other societies and

Web pages and strives to disseminate time-sensitive information to SCA members, especially with regard to recent political developments concerning archaeology and cultural resources. A complete list and contact information for officers and advisory board members of the SCA appear on the Web page.

Membership

Membership is open to everyone. The latest roles include 865 members from twenty states and Canada. Membership categories and fees range as follows: Student \$15, Senior \$20, Spouse \$20, Regular \$45, Institutional \$60, Contributing \$100, Corporate \$250, Life \$600. Membership inquiries and questions should be directed to the SCA business office (see address below). Membership information may also be found online at www.scanet.org, and interested parties will soon be able to enroll online at the SCA Web page. A membership form is also included in this issue of the SHA Newsletter.

Thanks to Kristina Roper, Tom Origer, and Ken Wilson for providing the information provided in this column.

Selected Officers and Contacts

President

Ken Wilson, Six Rivers National Forest, 1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, CA 95501;
Tel: 707.441.3529; Fax: 707.442.0242

Secretary

Kimberly Tanksley, 1672 Sussex Ave., Clovis, CA 93611; Tel: 559.294.8766; Fax: 559.291.0412; E-mail: jjkkt@pacbell.net

SCA Business Office (Memberships)

C. Kristina Roper, Department of Anthropology, CSU, Fresno, 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS PB16, Fresno, CA 93740-8001;
Tel: 559.561.6011; Fax: 559.561.6041;
E-mail kroper@ix.netcom or
webmaster@scanet.org

Newsletter Editor

Greg White, Tel: 530.898.4360

Historical Archaeology Newsletter Editor

Karen Swope, Tel: 909.383.4042

Proceedings Editor

Donna Day, Tel: 530.478.6214

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

Education and Research Advocacy for Preservation Professional Meetings and Publications

The Society for California Archaeology is a nonprofit scientific and education organization dedicated to research, understanding, conservation, and interpretation of California's heritage. Membership is open to everyone with an interest in California archaeology.

SCA promotes cooperation among archaeologists in California by: 1) conducting symposia and meetings to share information on new discoveries and techniques; 2) publishing an annual *Proceedings* on archaeological research in California; 3) publishing a *Newsletter* on current topics of concern, with news and commentaries; 4) maintaining *SCAnet*, an online information site promoting electronic communication; and 5) promoting standards and ethical guidelines for the practice of archaeology.

The Society seeks to increase public appreciation and support for archaeology in California by:

- 1) helping planners, landowners, and developers understand their obligations and opportunities to manage archaeological sites;
- 2) representing the concerns of California archaeologists before government commissions and agencies, and on legislation;
- 3) encouraging the conservation of archaeological resources for future research and public interpretation;
- 4) discouraging vandalism and exploitation of archaeological resources;
- 5) recognizing the significance that many sites possess for ethnic and local communities;
- and 6) encouraging respect for, appreciation of, and a better understanding of California's diverse cultural heritage.

Categories of Membership

Student	\$15
Senior (60+)	\$20
Spouse	\$20
Regular	\$45
Institutional	\$60
Contributing	\$100
Corporate	\$250
Life	\$600

Optional Contribution Categories

\$_____	Native American Programs
\$_____	Avocational Society Award
\$_____	SCA Endowment Fund
\$_____	Archaeology Week/Public Programs

Name _____

Affiliation _____

Address _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Phone _____

FAX/e-mail _____

Membership year: 20____

Please return this form with your check to:

Society for California Archaeology
Business Office
Department of Anthropology, CSU Fresno
5245 N. Backer Avenue, MS PB16
Fresno, CA 93740-8001
e-mail - kroper@psnw.com

News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Donald L. Hardesty

This issue of the *SHA Newsletter* inaugurates a new column with news about the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Many SHA members are familiar with the register. For those who are not, the register superseded the Society of Professional Archaeologists, which became inactive on 25 March 1998. The mission of the register is to promote archaeology as a profession. It is not a membership organization but is sponsored by the SHA, the Society for American Archaeology, and the Archaeological Institute of America. Archaeologists listed on the register meet educational and other professional qualifications and agree to abide by the register bylaws, code of conduct, standard of research performance, and disciplinary procedures.

For further information about the register or becoming a registered archaeologist, or to receive a copy of the most recent directory of Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPAs) or a copy of the code and standards, contact the register business office at: Register of Professional Archaeologists, 5024-R Campbell Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21236; Tel: 410.933.3486; Fax: 410.931.8111; E-mail: register@clemonsmgmt.com; Internet: www.rpanet.org.

The register's grievance procedures protect both the public and the profession by a thorough and impartial investigation should it be alleged that an RPA has failed to adhere to the code and standards. Should a question ever arise concerning the professional performance of an RPA, please contact the register's office at the above

address or directly contact the register's grievance coordinator: Elton R. Prewitt, Grievance Coordinator; 7701 N. Lamar Blvd., Suite 104, Austin, TX 78752; Tel: 512.459.3349; Fax: 512.459.3851; E-mail: eprewitt@paiarch.com.

People you should know

The current RPA Board of Directors includes Don Hardesty (University of Nevada, Reno), president; Mike Glassow (University of California, Santa Barbara), president-elect; Chuck Niquette (Cultural Resource Analysts Inc.), secretary-treasurer; Donna Seifer (John Milner Associates), SAA-appointed director; Rick Elia (Boston University), AIA-appointed director; and Bob Clouse (Minnesota Historical Society), SHA-appointed director. Elton Prewitt (Prewitt and Associates) is the grievance coordinator; and Pat Garrow (TRC Garrow Associates) is registrar.

In the last *Newsletter*, Sue Henry Renaud discussed the RPA long-range planning meeting at the 2000 annual meeting of the SAA in Philadelphia attended by the RPA Board of Directors and the Sponsor society presidents. The group agreed that the key goal of the register is to promote professionalism in archaeology. Toward this end, the RPA should work toward the registration of archaeologists on a global scale, to make registration a professional expectation for all archaeologists, to serve registered archaeologists in all professional matters, and to promote the use of the register by government agencies. The group also

discussed marketing objectives and specific tasks for the next two years.

Promoting professionalism in archaeology begins with good training. Toward this end, certifying that archaeological field schools meet professional standards is one top priority of the register. The field school certification committee, chaired by Bill Lipe (Washington State University), reviews applications from field schools for RPA certification and makes recommendations to the Registrar. It is also working on a revision of the certification standards and welcomes input from the archaeological community. The register is sponsoring panel discussions of the field school certification standards at the forthcoming annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Society for Historical Archaeology in January 2001. We encourage your participation.

Why should archaeologists be concerned with professionalism? Chuck Niquette's article on the West Virginia tax code in the just-published inaugural issue of *RPA Notes* gives one good reason why they should. It surprises many archaeologists that the public at large does not consider archaeologists to be professionals in the same sense as architects, accountants, engineers, or medical technicians. The legal system is a good measure of public perception, and the West Virginia code is not unusual in considering archaeology not to be a profession. What better reason to become registered?

Donald L. Hardesty is president of the register.



Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, Quebec City, 2000.

Bottom row, left to right: John Broadwater; Robyn Woodward (secretary); Robert Grenier; Toni Carrell (chair); Bob Neyland (vice chair); Anne Giesecke.
Top row, left to right: Margaret Leshikar-Denton; Pilar Lunar; George Fischer (ex officio); Paul Johnston (ex officio); Ray Hayes (associate member); Betty Siefert; Larry Babits; Chris Amer.

Future Conferences

Post-Medieval Archaeology in Ireland, 4 February 2001, to be held at

Queen's University of Belfast

Presentations range from general discussions of the archaeology of the post-medieval period to reports on individual projects, to specific analyses of individual architectural and artifact forms, as well as in-depth explorations of the role and future of historical archaeology in Ireland. The conference is designed to jump-start and unify interest in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. For more information, contact Ruairi O'Baoill at ruairi.obaoill@ehs.gov.uk, Colm Donnelly at c.j.donnelly@qub.ac.uk, or Audrey Horning at compuserve.com

Fifth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation

The American Battlefield Protection Program will hold its Fifth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation 2-6 December 2000, at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland. This is the only conference that brings together all professions involved in the many facets of battlefield protection to discuss, exchange, and present ideas that lead to the long-term preservation and protection of our nation's historic battlefields. It will include workshops, lectures, tours, and more.

The approach to planning this conference will differ from past conferences. The ABPP is opening this conference to all topics relating to the protection of battlefields and their associated sites. Additionally, for the first time, the ABPP is accepting proposals for papers and workshops for presentation at the conference. Specifically the ABPP is seeking proposals for workshops and lectures that will provide technical information and/or innovative ideas that attendees can readily use. Possible topics include, but are not limited to: land protection; research and survey; education/interpretation; planning; landscape issues; law and policy; not-for-profit and friends group issues; fund raising; grant administration/writing; archaeology; tribal and sacred ground issues; tourism and economic impact issues; museum and curatorial issues; and technology. Internet: <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp>

The Arming of Slaves

The second international conference of the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance and Abolition will be held at the Omni New Haven Hotel at Yale 16-18 November 2000. The conference theme will be "The Arming of Slaves from the Classical Era to the American Civil War."

Agenda

Thursday, November 16

3:30-5:00 – Registration

5:00-7:00 – Reception

8:15-9:00 – Keynote Address

David Brion Davis, Director, Gilder Lehrman Center and Professor of History, Yale University.

Friday, November 17

9:00-11:00

Session 1 – The Arming of Slaves in Classical and Islamic Societies

- Thomas Wiedemann, Director, International Center for the History of Slavery and Professor of History, Nottingham University: "The Slave as Non-Citizen: The Classical and Late Antique Worlds"
- Daniel Pipes, Editor, *Middle East Quarterly*: "Slave Soldiers and Islam"

Comment: TBA

2:00-4:00

Session 2 – The Arming of Slaves in the Caribbean

- David Geggus, University of Florida: "The Arming of Slaves in the Haitian Revolution"
- Laurent Dubois, University of Michigan: "Citizen-Soldiers: Emancipation and Military Service in the Revolutionary French Caribbean"

Comment: Jerome S. Handler, Virginia Foundation of the Humanities

4:30-6:30

Session 3 – Slavery and Defense in Colonial Borderlands

- Jennifer Baszile, Yale University: "Armed Slaves and Colonial Crisis: Indian Wars in Colonial Southeastern North America"
- Peter Voelz, Eastern Illinois University: "Armed Slaves Below the Border"

Comment: Jane Landers, Vanderbilt University

Saturday, November 18

9:00-11:00

Session 4 – Military Uses of Slaves in New World Revolutions

- Robert Olwell, University of Texas at Austin: "Portrait of the Slave Master as Revolutionary: White Liberty, Black Slavery, and Military Service in South Carolina, 1775-1783"
- Philip Morgan, College of William and Mary and Co-Winner, 1999 Frederick Douglass Book Prize: "The Arming of Slaves in the American Revolution"

Comment: Andrew O'Shaughnessy, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

1:00-3:00

Session 5 – The American Civil War

- Leslie Rowland, Director, Freedmen and Southern Society Project, University of Maryland: "The Recruitment and Service of Slaves in the Union Army"
- Frank Deserino, University of London: "The Notion of Black Loyalty Under Fire: An Analysis of Black Confederate Pensions"

Comment: Catherine Clinton, Baruch College

3:30

Summation

For more information, please e-mail us at gilder.lehrman.center@yale.edu

Current Research

Northeast

Reported by
David Starbuck

Maine

• **Joel Brooks Pottery:** Seven students from Yarmouth High School in Yarmouth, Maine, worked on the Joel Brooks Pottery site in the fall of 1999 under the direction of Norman Buttrick. The site was established in the 1830s and continued until about 1900. Its main production was redware pots, anything from preparation of food to flower pots. A unique green glaze was developed by the son, John Brooks, "a natural chemist," and a kiln was built near the end of the century but never put into operation according to Branin, p. 97, *The Early Potters and Potteries of Maine*. Redwares of all uses and sizes were found, including kiln furniture and displaced fragments of kiln bricks. Finds are being analyzed, and a report is in progress.

New York

• **Time Capsule Opened in Rochester:** An 1873 City Hall time capsule was opened recently in Rochester, New York. Conservators and curators prepared the items from the capsule for exhibit at the Rochester Museum and Science Center.

Included in the items was an envelope tucked into a book and addressed to "The person who opens the box." Inside the envelope was a sheep intestine condom! Research shows that such items were available in the nineteenth century, as were rubber condoms. The condom, however, was not included on the official list of the capsule's contents published in newspapers at the time the box was buried, but obviously was added by a prankster. The condom was included in the exhibit, which opened 19 February 2000.

• **Archaeological Research at Bard College:** Bard College Archaeologist-in-Residence Chris Lindner has confirmed that the Gardener's Cottage on campus, built around 1836, which was tested as part of a project for the siting of a Performing Arts Center, is the prototype for Gothic Revival Cottages in the United States. Its image was highlighted by architect A.J. Downing in the mid-nineteenth century. Excavation in the yard has brought to light even earlier

artifacts, suggesting that some structure existed here since the mid-eighteenth century, and a projectile point and debris from making stone tools demonstrate occupation here as early as seven thousand years ago. Lindner hopes that the site's increasing prominence will help tie together a number of historic and scenic preservation efforts, perhaps a scenic-historical path at Bard that will link at least four archaeological sites on the Greenway trail.

Mid-Atlantic

Reported by
Ben Resnick

Delaware

• **Blue Ball Transportation Improvement Project:** McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. will be conducting archaeological investigations for the Blue Ball Properties Area Transportation Improvement Project in New Castle County, Delaware. At least two potentially National Register-eligible archaeological sites, each described briefly below, exist within the area of potential effect for this period. A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Survey will be conducted at each of these sites and at any other potentially eligible archaeological resources identified during the pending Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey.

• **The Weldin Plantation Site (7NC-B-11)** was identified in 1989 by Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc. A will dated 1710 references buildings somewhere on the tract. The site's evolution through the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries may allow a unique opportunity to compare socioeconomic status at one site throughout its history. The property was sometimes owner-occupied and sometimes tenant-occupied, and the comparison of different occupations, with presumed differences in economic status, may provide important data concerning socioeconomic patterns. Results of the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Survey should indicate whether the site could allow comparisons of socioeconomic status.

• **The Augustine Cutoff Site (7NC-B-49)** is a probable early-twentieth-century domestic occupation. Thunderbird Archaeological Associates, Inc. identified

the ruins of two structures and a cistern earlier this year. Excavation of the site may provide an opportunity to capture a relatively short occupation without mixing of different contexts. This site may provide information relevant to settlement pattern and demographic change during the Urbanization and Early Suburbanization Period in the Middle Atlantic region.

Virginia

• **Alexandria Archaeology:** The fifth season of field work was conducted this summer at the Shuter's Hill site. The George Washington University Field Session in Historical Archaeology was held here, along with two sessions of week-long summer camps for students twelve to fifteen years of age. Excavation focused on the remains of an eighteenth-century laundry, which was part of an estate owned by the Mills, Lee, and Dulany families. The entire stone foundation was exposed, as well as a stone-and-brick chimney base and a loosely bricked outside work area. Thousands of artifacts were recovered, representing the enslaved Africans who worked, and apparently lived, in this structure.

For the past two years, URS Corporation archaeologists have been conducting investigations relating to the Woodrow Wilson Bridge replacement project. Excavation of test units in portions of the Freedmen's Cemetery has resulted in the identification of eighty grave shafts. None were removed, but this work confirmed that this is an extant cemetery with hundreds of burials of African Americans dating from 1864 to 1869. The Friends of Freedmen's Cemetery are following the archaeological investigations closely and are involved in the decision making as to the treatment and memorializing of the historic African-American burial ground. In another area of the Bridge Project, on Jones Point, three sites are being investigated. One is the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation shipyard, originally a large complex of tracks, shipways, craneways, and buildings, where nine merchant marine vessels were constructed between 1918 and 1921. Few remains are visible above ground except for the administration building, the large concrete shipways and the fitting-out pier. The investigation was designed to determine whether the site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and to formulate mitigation plans for elements of the site that will be

affected by the new bridge. An extensive prehistoric seasonal camp dating from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods was also investigated, as well as the stone foundation of an eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century structure.

Another site in Alexandria was investigated this summer by archaeologists with R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. The Hoffman Management Company is developing a large area with a multiplex cinema and parking. The property was owned by one of the founding families of Alexandria, the Wests, and eventually contained numerous structures dating to the eighteenth through twentieth centuries including residences, two gristmills, a millrace, and a family cemetery with burial vault. The Goodwin archaeologists have investigated the millrace plus two residences and have removed all burials. The brick cemetery vault contained the remains of three adults and two juveniles, along with remains of rats, frogs, snakes, and a puppy. To the east of the vault were seven graves, of six adults and one infant. The skeletal material in the vault was fairly well preserved, while the graves outside the vault were in an advanced state of decomposition. The burials date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Plans call for Drs. Clifford and Donna Boyd at Radford University in Virginia to conduct analysis of the skeletal material. West family members are active in making decisions as to the treatment and final disposition of the remains of their ancestors. Submitted by Steven Shephard and Francine Bromberg.

• **Monticello Department of Archaeology:** The Monticello Department of Archaeology has continued its investigation of land use and environmental impact on Thomas Jefferson's seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Albemarle County plantation. Since 1997 the department has run a winter program, the Monticello Plantation Survey, as well as summer excavations.

At the completion of the 2000 seasons, the survey has examined 252 acres of the plantation, conducting more than 8,700 shovel test pits. The project has identified sixteen Jefferson-period sites, only three of which were previously known from documentary sources. Close-interval STP testing at these sixteen sites has allowed the further refinement of intrasite and intersite chronology, as well as site boundaries and, to a lesser extent, site function.

Before the 2000 field season, a four-phase model of land use at Monticello had been developed, dividing the occupations into these periods: 1750-1770 (Peter Jefferson's quarter farm at Monticello), 1770-

1790 (Thomas Jefferson's development of the Monticello home farm), 1790-1805 (reorganization of the plantation toward wheat agriculture), and post-1805 (further dispersal of habitation sites off plowable land). Since January 2000, new STP data from eleven of the sites, and the excavation of 5 x 5 foot quadrants at two of them, have added complexity to this model, indicating a greater diversity in sites of the later periods.

Excavation of impounded sediments at two man-made erosion barriers has produced dramatic evidence of the landscape effects of plow-based farming. The sediments have been thoroughly sampled for specialist testing of pollen, phytoliths, chemistry, Pb210, and grain size, which will further clarify the timing and rates of the greatest depositional events.

Gulf States

*Reported by
Kathy Cande*

Editor's note: Kathy Cande's new e-mail address is kcande@uark.edu

Louisiana

• **Tremé Plantation:** The Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program (GNOAP), housed in the College of Urban and Public Affairs at the University of New Orleans, undertook ten weeks of fieldwork at the St. Augustine site in 1999. The site is the former location of the Tremé Plantation house, built by the John Law's Company of the Indies in the 1720s. The house was the manor of a plantation, brickyard, and tilery until 1798, when the land surrounding the house was subdivided by its then-owner, Claude Tremé. The thirty-seven people who bought lots from Tremé between 1798 and 1810 represented a cross-section of the city's population, including several free men and women of color, recent immigrants, and older French and Spanish colonial settlers. The remaining lots were bought by the Corporation of the City of New Orleans in 1810, which retained the plantation house for the Collège d'Orléans, a new university built for New Orleans' Francophone population. After the Collège closed, the house was purchased by Marie Jeanne Aliquot, who, along with Henriette Delille and the Sisters of the Presentation, established a school for free girls of color at the site. The school was taken over by Third Order of Notre Dame du Mount Carmel in

1840, which remained at the site until 1926. The lot passed to the adjacent St. Augustine church and was demolished. It has since been a playground and parking lot for the church.

Excavations concentrated on identifying the remains of the eighteenth-century house and the everyday life of the colonial plantation and the nineteenth-century convent and school. The research was designed to consider the genesis and persistence of New Orleans' Creole ethnicity and the performance of gender by religious women. Twenty-seven one-meter units were excavated in seven areas of the site, which identified intact foundations and a series of discrete depositional contexts dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the rear of the house a stratified series of brick courtyards was identified. The courtyards were made of brick wasters from the brick factory and appear to have been replaced periodically over the eighteenth century. These layers will provide an interesting comparison between the early settlement at the site and its use over the next two generations. Preliminary observations suggest that the earliest deposits reflect the closest alignment with European cultural norms, and that through time a creolization of local culture occurred as exchange with Native Americans and intimacy with Africans altered the content and character of settler culture. This ethnogenesis is perhaps best reflected in the inscription of the letters X and Y in a colonial European hand on a Native red-slipped rim sherd recovered at the site from a mid-eighteenth-century context. Analysis of the nearly five hundred native ceramics recovered at the site has been recently funded by the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy and will be performed by Diana Sylvia of Tulane University.

The Sisters of Mount Carmel preserved the house, but they removed the colonial outbuildings. With the construction of St. Augustine Church at the edge of the original lot, the front of the house was realigned to the house's west end. Thus in the testing of the area originally believed to be the front yard, a mid-nineteenth-century trash pit was identified. The pit was a rich deposit of artifacts dominated by a large number of wine bottles, including the remains of at least two demijohns likely used for communion. This and other nineteenth-century deposits have revealed multiple signs of the school and convent including several dozen slate pencils and a religious medal (as yet unidentified). Also recovered was a kaolin pipe-bowl inscribed with the reverse G symbol of the Masons. It is known that many free Creoles of color in

antebellum New Orleans belonged to the Masons and used the secrecy of the organization to collaborate outside of the increasingly racist gaze of white society. This pipe may represent one form of their presence at this site.

In addition to the excavations, the GNOAP undertook an intensive public program aimed at reaching out to the surrounding Tremé community. The Tremé neighborhood, adjacent to the French Quarter, was recognized by the city as a historic district in the fall of 1998, thus it was believed that a public excavation in the neighborhood would build strong bridges between residents and historical archaeology. With funding from the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities and the New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Foundation, the program was able to print posters and brochures, obtain news coverage, and create placards and display cases presenting the techniques of archaeology, the site's history, and the relevance of archaeology to understanding the roots of contemporary Tremé. In addition the project director, Christopher Matthews, was able to perform ethnographic research within the neighborhood, seeking to identify what residents and community leaders believed his intentions were and what they might like to know about the site. The program was highly successful. More than eleven hundred visitors from the neighborhood and the city came, and the discussions that were sparked by the engagement of the archaeologists and the public, especially concerning the meaning of Creole culture and its relation to race and racism, are highly relevant to the interpretation of the archaeological record. Future work includes the continuing analysis of the recovered material, the production of a Web-based site report, and perhaps additional excavations.

Submitted by Chris Matthews

Northern Plains and Mountain States

*Reported by
Steven G. Baker*

North Dakota

• **Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (32WI17):** In August 1999, the National Park Service (NPS), Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) conducted a

geophysical survey of a proposed waterline route at Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site (FOUS), North Dakota and Montana. The survey was conducted by MWAC Archaeologists Robert Nickel and William Hunt as the first phase of a three-phase project. The goal of the project is to help the park achieve 106 compliance in conjunction with proposed fiscal year 2000 installation of a new waterline. This waterline, replacing a line installed in 1976-1977, will provide fire suppression capability to the reconstructed trading post, maintenance building, and park housing. Phase 2 of the archaeological project is scheduled to take place late in fiscal year 2000 or early 2001. That work will involve excavation and identification of anomalies, locating and mitigating features in the part of ground disturbance, and monitoring installing of the waterline and large capacity water storage tank. In FY2001, Phase 3 will consist of data analysis, report preparation, cataloging, and updating FOUS' Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI).

The current waterline and its proposed replacement transect two known significant sites, the Garden Coulee site (32WI18) and Fort Union Trading Post (32WI17). The route is also very close to the suspected location of Fort William, a large palisaded subsidiary complex associated with Fort Union. Archaeological monitoring and excavations through the 1970s and 1980s demonstrate that a significant number of historic features occur well north and east of the perimeter of Fort Union Trading Post and within the Garden Coulee site. All features to date are associated with the 1828-1867 trading post or the late 1860s-circa 1880s Native American occupations of the area immediately north and east of the post after the abandonment of Fort Union in 1867. In addition, nearly all investigations in the park have resulted in the recovery of prehistoric artifacts, some of which date to three thousand or more years ago. Although this largely late-prehistoric occupation appears concentrated at the southwest corner of the trading post site at the terrace margin, its overall extent remains uncertain.

The survey area incorporated a 20 m wide, 540 m long (more or less east-to-west) survey corridor composed of twenty-eight survey blocks which extended from the terrace edge just above and north of the maintenance shop to a point north of the center of the Fort Union reconstruction. Each block was 20 m on a side (400 m²), and the total survey coverage was 11,200 m².

The magnetic survey identified at least 53 magnetic anomalies determined as highly probable or possible features—probably large trash pits or hearths rather

than small pits or house depressions. It is expected that further work with the data will result in the resolution of numerous additional features. Based on a comparison of magnetic anomalies to actual features during the 1986-1988 Fort Union excavations, at least fifty-three features represented by magnetic anomalies could be expected within the corridor. For example, only two of twenty-seven features (an ash deposit and a trash pit) in the 1986 construction staging area excavation are reflected in magnetometer data. If the density of features in the geophysical survey corridor is similar to that immediately north of the trading post, there may be seven hundred features or more within the survey corridor. Project planning is on-going with the goal of minimizing impacts to FOUS archaeological resources.

Pacific West

*Reported by
Sannie K. Osborn*

California

• **Prado Data Recovery:** In 1999, Statistical Research, Inc. completed a six-week data recovery effort at two historical-period sites located within the Prado Flood Control Basin, Riverside County, California. The property is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and is maintained by the Corps in conjunction with the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD). The two historical sites had been tested within the last decade but lay in areas designated to be used for borrow material in an upcoming undertaking by the Corps to raise the level of Prado Dam and the surrounding catchment basin. It was determined, therefore, that data recovery efforts were necessary before the destruction of the resources.

Each of the sites (CA-RIV-1039H and CA-RIV-1044H) presented a different challenge for the archaeological team. CA-RIV-1039H represents a multicomponent historical-period resource, containing myriad resources including an Anglo ranch, tenant housing, evidence for cottage-industry pottery manufacture, a school, and a gas station/hotel/restaurant. The first family to inhabit the site area, the Ashcroft family, likely settled in this location approximately a half mile east of the town of Rincon/Prado shortly after the turn of the century. The Ashcroft family rented portions of their

ranch to various interests over the years, including the La Olla Tile Company, Mexican pottery manufacturing families such as the Espinosas and the Oroskos, Mexican tenants such as Mary Aguilar, and commercial undertakings such as the T-Inn, a truck stop/hotel. All inhabitants of the area were forced to move when, in 1940, control of the land was assumed by the Corps and the OCFCD, and Prado Dam was constructed. Unfortunately, the assumption of responsibility for the Prado Flood Control Basin by the Corps and the OCFCD and the removal of inhabitants from the basin spelled disaster for the preservation of cultural resources. Following the removal of tenants from the area, it appears that all standing structures at CA-RIV-1039H were razed. Since that time, the site area has been leased out to various farmers and ranchers, resulting in twelve to eighteen inches of plow zone mixing across the site.

The second site under investigation, CA-RIV-1044H, located approximately 1.6 miles from CA-RIV-1039H, served as the Carrillo/Pate ranch since its inception in the late nineteenth century. In similar fashion to CA-RIV-1039H, though, data recovery efforts clearly indicated that much of the property had been razed after acquisition by the Corps and the OCFCD.

But even in light of land modification efforts by the Corps and the OCFCD, and forty years of farming and cattle grazing, both sites yielded archaeological insight into historical-period use of the region. One of the most exciting discoveries at CA-RIV-1039H was the identification of two kiln structures associated with the La Olla Tile Company, first established in the area circa 1929. Nearly complete excavation of the kiln structures was accomplished during the six-week data recovery efforts, yielding thousands of pounds of red-clay, roof tile "wasters," chimney flue fragments, and decorative ware fragments. Continuing analysis of these materials will hopefully generate detailed information into the pottery-manufacturing industry in the region.

Additional features identified at CA-RIV-1039H highlighted aspects of domestic activities associated with the Ashcroft ranch, although efforts to locate the main ranch residence proved futile. Some 120 feet to the east of the proposed ranch house, we identified a substantial portion of a brick foundation that likely represents the Ashcroft barn. Adjacent to the barn were the remains of a deeply buried cistern foundation, atop which was a dense accumulation of artifacts.

Attempts to identify the residential complex at the Carrillo/Pate Ranch site (CA-

RIV-1044H) were by and large unsuccessful. While a single cobble structure remains at the site (the base of a water tower/cold storage structure), accompanying structures associated with the ranch complex could not be identified through remote sensing or conventional mechanical excavation techniques. The only features identified at the site that can be linked to the residential occupation included a concrete leaching tank and a possible refuse dump location, both located within 150 feet of the cobble structure.

A number of other features was identified at the site, however, and their association with activities at the ranch site remains to be clarified. East of a barbed wire fence that bisects the site, several red-clay roof-tile waster piles were identified in volumes that suggest that clay tile manufacturing was occurring at this site. Although no archival evidence has been identified to date to corroborate this presumption, further investigation into activities at the site are being pursued.

Following the completion of fieldwork, analysis of information and materials collected during the data recovery effort was expected to extend through the end of 1999. Participants were confident that the information collected from the excavations would allow them to contribute to the knowledge base regarding ranching, farming, dairying, pottery manufacture, and subsistence in the Prado area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

• Data Recovery at the Alabama Gates Construction Camp (CA-INY-3760/H):

Archaeological data recovery was carried out in 1997 at the Alabama Gates Construction Camp (CA-INY-3760/H), one of fifty-seven temporary camps occupied during construction of the Los Angeles Aqueduct between 1908 and 1913. The Alabama Gates Camp is located four miles north of Lone Pine in eastern California and was occupied during the final days of the aqueduct construction project, from April 1912 to February 1913. Data recovery was undertaken by the California Department Of Transportation in 1997 under the direction of Thad Van Bueren, with assistance from the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University. Work at the site focused on elucidating the evolving dialogue between workers and industrial elites; the roles of class, ethnicity, and women in such communities; the material trappings of working-class culture; and the value of the assemblage as a closely dated collection.

The layout and use of the camp provided insights into sanitation practices and

relations among workers. Unlike the hazardous configurations common in many late-nineteenth-century California work camps, all of the aqueduct camps were orderly, and that formal design set a tone of control and conformity. A uniform look also resulted from the use of standardized structures which were moved from camp to camp either fully assembled or in pieces. The camp design gave some consideration to sanitation practices, although much more exacting standards were mandated by law just one year after it was completed. For example, industrial and stock management areas were segregated from residences and mess facilities. In contrast, refuse disposal was handled informally by means of incineration in close proximity to habitation, kitchen, and other work areas. The locations and numbers of camp privies could not be confirmed.

Traces of thirty-six structures were examined, of which thirty-two were dwellings and four served communal or industrial functions. The non-residential buildings included a blacksmith's shop, mess hall, kitchen, and bath house. The housing was arranged in four distinct neighborhoods that emphasized distinctions based on occupational rank and marital status. Those areas consisted of four wood-frame cabins located well away from the rest of the camp, the main canvas bunkhouse area, two isolated tent dwellings at the north end of the camp, and the cook's tent house. The four wood cabins were the high-status neighborhood, and a rental fee was charged for their use. They were the only structures that showed signs of modification, landscaping activities, and occupation by families.

Despite the segregation into four neighborhoods, differences in behavior and recovered assemblages were not that pronounced at CA-INY-3760/H. The strongest evidence for differences in class affiliation came from the two cabins occupied by families. The presence of porcelain teacups suggested an attempt to convey refinement in a rugged living situation. However, the fact that those wares were mismatched and relatively gaudy was out of keeping with the middle-class tastes prevalent by the 1910s. Similarities in behavior among the camp neighborhoods were much more striking. For example, alcohol and tobacco products were used by almost every household in every neighborhood in similar quantities. This suggests that assumptions regarding class-based behaviors involving smoking and drinking must be viewed with caution in rural contexts, where moral values may have been relaxed due to rugged living conditions. The fact that alcohol and smoking

paraphernalia were also found in most work and communal areas could imply premodern work habits and resistance to industrial work practices.

Like western construction camps of the period, living conditions at CA-INY-3760/H were poor. Faunal remains, tin cans, and other dietary evidence supported historical accounts and filled in details about just how poor the camp meals were. Fishing and hunting were both practiced to supplement the camp cookery. Clothing was likely worn and repaired until it became unserviceable, and there is evidence of shoe repairs. Personal effects were modest, and small accessories were fabricated from discarded tin cans. Despite these conditions, few strikes occurred in the aqueduct camps. A United Mine Workers' strike in 1910 failed because it was promoted by a privileged group and did not receive widespread support from common laborers. Nevertheless, workers expressed their displeasure by flaunting behaviors—like drinking and prostitution—descried by elites. Workers also simply “voted with their feet,” forcing the city to offer incentives such as round-trip train fares from Los Angeles as a means to recruit workers.

Like other closely dated assemblages, the collection from the Alabama Gates also has value as a collection derived from a moment in time. Recovered materials included 841 closely dated specimens. Of that total, less than 1 percent were definitely made before 1911. Those curated or reused materials consisted of ceramic tablewares, glass bottles, and a comb. When production periods are taken into account, a mean date of 1900 is indicated for all dated materials. Containers and personal items had the greatest temporal sensitivity. The assemblage also reveals how quickly certain innovations superceded earlier production methods. For example, more than half of the 139 bottle finishes from the site were still made with hand-production methods.

The assemblage also reveals the proportion of materials manufactured locally in relation to imported items. Twenty-eight percent of materials of known origin were produced in Los Angeles, and nearly two-thirds of the items came from California. Only 1 percent of the materials came from foreign sources, with the balance produced largely in the Northeast and Midwest.

The report on this project is titled *Building the Los Angeles Aqueduct: Archaeological Data Recovery at the Alabama Gates Camp* by Thad M. Van Bueren, Judith Marvin, Sunshine Psota, and Michael Stoyka (1999). It may be purchased for \$20.00 (tax and shipping included) from the Caltrans Publica-

tions Unit, 1900 Royal Oaks, Sacramento, CA 95815, or by calling 916.445.3520.

• **Dragstones and Homesteading in Amador County:** Excavations were conducted in the fall of 1997 at two multicomponent sites in the impact area for the proposed Sutter Creek/Amador City Bypass on State Route 49 in Amador County. The work was directed by Thad Van Bueren and employed Caltrans, Sonoma State University, and Sacramento State University staff. A Native American monitor and local volunteer also participated. The work at each site focused on evaluating the National Register eligibility of the components directly threatened by the project.

At the Torre Ranch (CA-AMA-363/H), the testing program concentrated on the investigation of a gold mining and milling operation. Located about a mile west of Amador City, this marginal operation was developed by Italian immigrants between 1880 and 1895. Although the site was initially settled in the late 1850s, its mineral wealth remained untapped until the parcel was purchased by Giuseppe Turre (a.k.a. Torre) in 1880. By the time Torre deeded mining rights to Antonio Canone three years later, improvements on the parcel included four arrastras and a small water delivery system. Canone paid the rather exorbitant price of \$3,400 for those improvements and the right to carry on further gold mining on the property. The mine was located about a mile west of the Mother Lode gold belt.

Two of the four arrastras at CA-AMA-363/H have survived in reasonably good condition, and traces of a third are present. The pristine setting also includes a complex of adits and pits; tailings; ditch remnants and channels; structures pads; and habitation features. Collectively, these elements contribute to an appreciation of the way this small-scale mining operation functioned. While the regional trend during the 1880s and 1890s was toward increasingly large and heavily capitalized deep hard rock gold mines, this modest venture apparently reflected the activities of a single miner working with a traditional low-cost but effective technology.

The two fairly intact arrastras are remarkably similar in layout and construction, each located adjacent to a small complex of pits and adits that extends for half a mile along the northeast bank of Amador Creek. The mills each measure 10 feet in internal diameter with 5-foot-thick walls faced with local metamorphic rocks and filled with earth and rubble (Figure 1). Excavations revealed that the massive walls

of Feature 2B extend fully twice as deep as the mill basin and are surrounded by a 3-foot-wide channel the full depth of the arrastra wall (4 feet). Traces of a central post or peon were also found in the center of the feature, and several dragstones remained in place despite removal of much of the original floor. Massive dragstone blanks estimated to weigh as much as 250 pounds were also stacked on the adjacent structure pad. Each dragstone contained two large drilled holes to secure drag lines.

A concentration of cut nails in the channel surrounding the arrastra at Feature 2B suggests it may have once been lined with wood—a fact that could reflect the use of baffles to sluice the pulp from the mill following the amalgamation process. While the only associated equipment consisted of a metal band that held a circa 4-foot-diameter wooden power reduction drive wheel, available historical and archaeological evidence points to the use of circa 8-foot-diameter overshot water wheels. An old oak on the wall of the arrastra (Feature 2B) effectively ruled out the use of a horizontal water wheel, implying drive belts were used to transfer power to the peon and drag arms from the adjacent structure pad.

Structure pads adjacent to the mills at Features 2B and 2C each contained niches for the axles of overshot wheels. Those wheels could not have been larger than 8 feet in diameter, based on available head from the ditch and the depth of the tailraces beneath the wheels. The sequential progression of the mining operation from the southeast to north end of the site is suggested by the differential integrity of the mills and the fact that the mining operation was likely pursued by a single man. Similarities in the arrastras' layout and design further imply that the motive equipment could have been moved from one mill to the next as the focus of the mining shifted. The mining features at CA-AMA-363/H were determined eligible at the local level of significance as examples of a traditional mining technology (Criterion C), and for the additional information they were likely to provide about that technology (Criterion D) in 1999 through a consensus finding.

Investigations at CA-AMA-364/H focused on the remains of a historic homestead first settled by Dr. James A. Brown and his family circa 1854 and occupied by John Sanderson's family from 1869 through 1917. Although a prohibition on mechanical excavation in the historic portion of the site hindered efforts to identify at least one known privy, a looted cellar (Feature 1), large pit feature (Feature 3), and an extensive backyard sheet refuse deposit were in-

vestigated. The richest deposits came from Feature 3, interpreted as a cistern based on its size and other factors. Artifacts from Feature 3 suggest it was filled after the turn of the century with material derived from the surrounding backyard sheet refuse deposit. Both Feature 3 and the sheet refuse deposits contained a mixture of household and farm-related materials from throughout the Brown and Sanderson occupations. While lacking temporal resolution, the rich assemblage nevertheless provided an indication of the kinds of questions that may be addressed with more tightly dated deposits anticipated at CA-AMA-364/H. The Browns were a rich, upper-class family that played a prominent role in local politics and society, while the Sandersons were Irish-Catholic immigrants who struck it rich gold mining in the 1860s and then returned to their agrarian roots. The Sanderson household also included Irish boarders and a Chinese servant. Distinctive stylistic variations in the recovered assemblage, coupled with information about the lives of the two families and their boarders, suggest that more tightly dated deposits from the site will permit the investigation of questions concerning class and status differences, ethnicity and social integration, economic dependency, and consumer behavior, among other topics. CA-AMA-364/H was determined eligible under Criterion D through a consensus finding in 1999.

The report documenting this investigation is titled *Dragstones and Stockraising: Results of Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-AMA-363/H and -364/H in Amador County, California* by Thad M. Van Bueren (1998). For copies, please contact the author at 916.653.1427, by e-mail at Thad_Van_Bueren@dot.ca.gov, or by writing him at Caltrans, Environmental Program, 1120 N Street, MS27, P.O. Box 942874, Sacramento, CA 94274-0001.

• Presidio of San Francisco

National Historical Landmark District
When the U.S. Army departed the Presidio of San Francisco (Presidio) in 1994, 218 years of continuous military occupation (Spain 1776-1822, Mexico 1822-1846, U.S. 1846-1994) of this historic post came to an end and jurisdiction transferred to the National Park Service (NPS). In 1996, the U.S. Congress created the Presidio Trust (see www.presidiotrust.gov) as an executive agency of the U.S. government to preserve and enhance the Presidio as a national park in partnership with the NPS while also making it financially self-sufficient by 2013. The Trust and the NPS now manage the park collaboratively, including the identification, evaluation, and preservation of its

prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, which contribute to the 1,480-acre National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). The Trust has jurisdiction over the interior 80 percent of the park, including nearly all of its historic structures and one of the most historic areas in the Presidio, the eighteenth-to-nineteenth-century Spanish colonial archaeological site known as "*el Presidio de San Francisco*."

- **Funston Avenue Archaeological Research Project:** This summer a project team led by University of California, Berkeley (UCB) archaeologists Barb Voss and Amy Ramsay expanded their investigations begun in 1999 along the Funston Avenue Officers' Quarters area. Excavations are being conducted along the eastern façade of the *el Presidio* fortification and its interior partition walls, and in the backyards of Civil War-era officers' housing. The results of this work will answer more detailed questions about what life was like for people living at the Presidio over its long history. How did the earliest Presidio settlers organize their living areas and yard activities? What was life like for Civil War-era families living on a military base in an area that was urban, yet still on the frontier? How did people's use of space at the Presidio change with each successive occupation? Before beginning the excavations, Voss and Ramsay studied historical documents, maps, and photographs, as well as reports from other archaeological and historical research done in the area. Reviewing these materials helped predict what might be found during this field season. Archival research will continue throughout the analysis and reporting phases of the project. The Trust will also be preparing an Archaeological Management Plan for the *el Presidio* site and the surrounding Main Post historic area.

- **Building #39:** In 1939 the Army completed a pair of 60,000-square-foot buildings in the "heart" of the Presidio on the Main Post. These historic buildings, originally intended as barracks, were destined with the outbreak of World War II to be headquarters for the newly created 6th U.S. Army, with their moniker "born of war." The southernmost building—#39—constructed not only on the former Civil War Parade Ground but also over, in, and through the archaeological site of *el Presidio*. The building is nearly bisected by the serpentine rock foundations marking the ~1815 expansion of the quadrangle's northern façade with a portion of the building's footprint in the interior *plaza de armas* and a portion outside the fortified Presidio walls. The juxtaposition of these two historic features on this

NHLD proved a challenge and opportunity as the building was rehabilitated in preparation for its new tenant—The San Francisco Film Institute.

Avoiding adverse effect to the archaeological site was a top priority and was accomplished by Eric Blind of the Presidio Trust through a detailed research effort leading to the identification of historically affected areas. The areas disturbed during the original construction were identified and mapped as the locations for the new code compliant utilities and infrastructure. Much of the artifact-laden matrix, which comprised the disturbed areas used to navigate new construction within, was sequestered by archaeological staff at the lab for further analysis. This roiled matrix, although without specific stratigraphic context, does yield information about the material culture of the *el Presidio* settlement.

The project was not without discovery. Exposed foundations and features were surveyed and entered into the GIS system. Sealed beneath a buried roadway dating to the Civil War era was an intact refuse midden outside the quadrangle walls. Portions of this rich deposit were stratigraphically excavated and are being analyzed at the lab with the other materials.

• Letterman Digital Center

The new LDC (see www.lucasfilm.com) will be constructed on twenty-three acres in the former Letterman Army Hospital area. Prior to demolition of the hospital and subsequent new construction, Presidio Trust archaeology staff (Blind and Sannie Osborn) tested the area for potential buried prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites. A portion of the Letterman area was suggested to be archaeologically sensitive during the 1993 NHLD redocumentation study by the NPS.

Before the archaeological testing, Blind and NPS computer specialist Hans Barnaall produced a GIS map that incorporates information from a variety of sources including the 1851 geodetic survey, an 1871 Army map, the current Letterman hospital buildings, and the footprint of the proposed new construction. The GIS map indicated that a significant layer of fill (3-12 feet) was placed over areas that were formerly bay estuary or tidal marshlands as part of new construction for the 1912 Panama Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) on the Army post. After the PPIE closed and these structures were demolished—due to World War I—the Army expanded the Letterman Hospital complex into this area.

A series of 1.75-inch cores was completed in July and was followed by system-

atic trenching in August 2000. While several of the cores and backdirt from extensive rodent burrowing have shown miscellaneous building debris in the fill layers, there has been no indication of any Native California Ohlone occupation along the bluffs adjacent to the former marshlands. The upcoming trenching will establish whether the building debris is associated with historic military uses of the Presidio during its period of significance, or whether the debris is attributable to a more general practice of using materials from building demolition on post as fill prior to new construction.

Underwater News

Reported by
Toni Carell

Florida

• **Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research:** In 1998, the wreck of the *Half Moon* was nominated to become a State Underwater Archaeological Preserve by Miami diver Terry Helmers. This picturesque site is located on a sandy shoal in shallow water off Key Biscayne. The chrome-nickel steel ocean racing yacht was built in 1908 by the Krupp Germania-Werft at Kiel, Germany, after a design by the famous naval architect Dr. Max Oertz. The 366-ton schooner carried 15,000 square feet of canvas. Christened *Germania*, the vessel was a wedding gift of Bertha Krupp, daughter of the Krupp munitions company magnate and for whom the infamous "Big Bertha" artillery was named, for her new husband the Count von Bohlen und Halbach. As a racing yacht, *Germania* competed in the annual regatta at Cowes, England, as well as in the German races at Kiel, where it won the Kaiser Cup. In 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, the yacht was seized by the British as a war prize.

Passing through a series of owners, the yacht was renamed *Exen*, then *Half Moon*, and eventually turned up in Miami, where it was used as a floating saloon. Damaged during the hurricane of 1926, *Half Moon* sank in the Miami River but was soon raised as a hazard to navigation. By 1928 the vessel had been sold again for use as a fishing barge moored on the edge of the Gulf Stream. During a storm in 1930, *Half Moon* broke its moorings and ran hard aground on a shallow shoal off Key Biscayne, where it remains today, home to a variety of marine life.

During the summer of 2000, a team from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, in partnership with the University of Miami and the Metro-Dade County Division of Historic Preservation, completed a detailed site plan and historical documentation of *Half Moon* to prepare a formal proposal for the establishment of the new preserve. The proposal was delivered during a day-long Miami Maritime Conference sponsored by the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. A community support organization, Friends of the *Half Moon*, was organized to steer the establishment of the new preserve. In October, *Half Moon* was dedicated as Florida's seventh Underwater Archaeological Preserve. The occasion coincided with the opening of a shore-based exhibit housed in the new Biscayne Nature Center, which features *Germania's* bell as well as paintings and photographs of the celebrated yacht. For more information, see the Internet site: <http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/uap/halfmoon.html>

A new poster for Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserves, featuring all seven shipwreck parks, is available from the Bureau of Archaeological Research. To order a poster, see the Internet site: http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/uap/uap_info.html.

• Florida's Maritime Heritage Trail was completed in July 2000: Designed to promote public access to Florida's natural and cultural coastal resources, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research spent a year developing a conceptual trail incorporating heritage locations around Florida's coastline that are open to the public. Six trail themes—Coastal Communities, Coastal Environments, Coastal Forts, Lighthouses, Historic Ports, and Historic Shipwrecks—were selected for identification and interpretation by a series of narratives and illustrations. The trail consists of information rather than a marked route; visitors can access any sites on the trail in any order, and there is not a marker or sign system on the ground for directions or identification. Information about the trail is supplied in two formats: in a series of six poster/brochures presenting each theme, and in an Internet Web site incorporating the same information plus additional materials and Internet links as appropriate. The six double-sided poster/brochures are designed to be used either as a large-format poster (the front side) to reflect trail themes, or as a folded brochure (the back side) that features examples of theme resources and a map of their locations. The Web site consists of more than 270 pages featuring heritage resources, in

addition to illustrations, maps, and additional Internet links. To access Florida's Maritime Heritage Trail, or to order the six poster/brochures, visit the Internet site: <http://www.flheritage.com/maritime>.

Mississippi

• **U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service:** The MMS investigated the wreck of a previously unidentified side-wheel steamship located off the coast of Biloxi, Mississippi, during the summer of 1999. The investigation was included as part of the MMS's ongoing Sea Floor Monitoring Program, which assesses the offshore oil and gas industry's compliance with environmental and archaeological requirements.

The wreck location was well known to local fishermen, but its identity and significance were a mystery when the MMS first conducted a high-resolution sonar survey of the site in 1997. The sonar image revealed a well-preserved side-wheel steamship and clearly showed articulated paddle wheels, two large boilers, and a diamond-shaped "walking beam." During 1999, the MMS Scientific Dive Team conducted a reconnaissance survey of the site, which included basic measurements and extensive photo-documentation of the exposed remains.

Subsequent historical research concluded that the wreck, designated 22HR843, is that of *Josephine*, an iron-hulled steamship built by Harland and Hollingsworth in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1867. The vessel was built for the Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, owned by Charles Morgan, one of the foremost figures in the development of the steamship trade along the Gulf Coast. The ship's recorded dimensions are 235' length, 34' width, and 18.5' depth of hold. *Josephine* sank on 8 February 1881, during a passage from Havana to New Orleans. At present, the MMS is preparing a nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places. For more information, contact Jack Irion, Minerals Management Service, 1201 Elmwood Park Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70123; Tel 504.736.1742.

Texas

• **Barto Arnold, INA/TAMU,** reports the successful completion of a season of full-scale excavation at the Denbigh (41GV143) shipwreck site near Galveston, Texas. During June and July 2000, the investigations concentrated on uncovering the port engine and an excavation unit

located under the supposed crew quarters in the aft part of the ship. Engine details were recorded and the connecting rod recovered. Evidence of life on board was found under the crew quarters, consisting of sherds of glass and pottery. An evocative artifact of note was the ceramic leg of a doll. Plans call for at least one more excavation season next summer.

Washington, D.C.

• **Naval Historical Center's Underwater Archaeology Branch (NHC-UA):** The NHC-UA has been enjoying a banner year. Projects led by NHC-UA have been numerous, but the most notable has been the recovery of *H. L. Hunley* August 8. After lying on the ocean floor for 136 years, the first submarine to sink a warship broke the surface and was lifted safely onto a barge for transport to the conservation facility in North Charleston. Here, it will undergo excavation, investigation, and conservation. Another high-profile project was the remote sensing survey conducted in partnership with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) of D-Day wrecksites off Normandy, France. In May and June NHC-UA and INA investigated Utah and Omaha beaches using side-scan sonar and a magnetometer to locate U.S. Navy vessels sunk during D-Day. This exciting work resulted in many objects targeted for more in-depth investigation next year. This was phase one of a three-phase project. The team plans to return to complete their remote sensing survey next year.

On the legal front, NHC-UA's permitting policy was published as a final rule (32 CFR 767) 16 May 2000. To date, the branch has received six applications from individuals to conduct archaeological research on Navy shipwreck sites and has approved five.

On July 11, Circuit Court in Atlanta overruled the district court's decision in Miami regarding the U.S. Navy World War II TBD-devastator aircraft that crashed off Miami more than fifty years ago. The court ruled that the property had not been abandoned, and therefore the government had the right to refuse salvage.

• **Landmark court decision affirms Spain's right to protect its sunken vessels:** In a sweeping decision protecting historic shipwrecks, a United States Court of Appeals has upheld the Kingdom of Spain's right as owner of its sunken vessels to prevent unauthorized disturbance or commercial salvage. The case grew out of claims by a commercial salvage operator, Sea Hunt, Inc., that two Spanish vessels, *La*

Galga and *Juno*, had been abandoned and that Sea Hunt could salvage artifacts under a permit issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission providing for a 75 percent (Sea Hunt)–25 percent (Virginia) split of the anticipated proceeds.

The older of the two vessels, *La Galga* was a Navy frigate serving as escort to a 1750 fleet that was shattered by a hurricane while near Virginia en route to Spain. *La Galga* was driven onto shoals about a quarter mile off Assateague Island. Colonial records report that the ship was looted by locals during a two-month period, until a second storm drove the wreck into the seabed.

The second vessel, *Juno*, was also a Navy frigate. In August 1802, *Juno* left Puerto Rico serving as a troopship, carrying a battalion of Spanish soldiers home from Caribbean service in the Napoleonic Wars. *Juno*, too, encountered a hurricane. Tragically, more than 413 soldiers, sailors, and their families were lost when the ship disappeared at sea east of Virginia. Although *Juno* has often been depicted as a "lost treasure ship," the Spanish archives show that the contents of the ship consist primarily of the remains and personal effects of the victims of this marine disaster.

On learning that Virginia had issued a permit for commercial exploitation of these vessels, Spain issued a diplomatic note protecting disturbance of these military gravesites. When Sea Hunt and Virginia refused to respect Spain's wishes, litigation followed, and the case quickly developed as an international test case of Spain's rights to protect royal vessels and their contents, as well as the broader principle of the rights of all sovereign nations to prevent unauthorized disturbance of their naval and other government vessels. In the litigation, Spain's position was actively supported by submissions by the United States, including forceful submissions by the departments of Defense and State on the importance of the foreign policy and military issues at stake. When interpretation of the 1763 Treaty of Peace between Spain and Great Britain ceding North America east of the Mississippi became an issue, Great Britain participated as well, issuing a diplomatic note concurring with Spain's position.

The decision upholds Spain's rights on every point that was at issue. Among the critical rulings are these: (1) Under a 1902 treaty between Spain and the United States, Spain's vessels are entitled to the same legal protection as the United States provides its own vessels; (2) a Spanish vessel may not be considered "abandoned" under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of international

law unless the Spanish government itself has expressly abandoned that vessel in accordance with Spanish law; (3) when Spain ceded North America (east of the Mississippi) to Great Britain in the 1763 treaty, it did not abandon ownership of its sunken vessels; and (4) a provision in the 1763 treaty reserving Spain's rights in North America to "all the effects that may belong to [the King of Spain], whether it be artillery or other things" remains in effect to this day. Having upheld Spain's ownership, the decision also enforces Spain's rights to prevent salvage activities conducted without consent of its vessels. In fact, the salvor has been ordered to return to Spain's possession all artifacts it had removed from the sites.

The decision thus marks a watershed in the struggle to protect Spain's vessels from the "finders keepers" mentality that had developed in the United States treasure-hunting community. The decision sets the stage for programs not only to protect these sites from looting, but to advance responsible recovery, study, and commemoration of the Spanish-American historic and cultural heritage for which they are irreplaceable time capsules.

The Kingdom of Spain was represented by Covington & Burling lawyers James A. Goold (lead counsel), Robert A. Long, and Kevin C. Newsom of Washington, D.C. Sea Hunt was represented by Anthony F. Troy and David K. Sutelan of Mays & Valentine, Richmond, Virginia, and Peter E. Hess of Wilmington, Delaware. The Commonwealth of Virginia was represented by William H. Hurd, office of the Attorney General, Richmond.

Australia

• **Western Australian Maritime Museum:** In October 1999, archaeologists completed a major project on Beacon Island, site of the encampment of the survivors from the 1629 wreck of the Dutch East India Company flagship *Batavia*. Following the shipwreck, Beacon Island—known as *Batavia's* Graveyard—was the site of a mutiny by part of the ship's crew and a bizarre massacre of men, women, and children.

The wreck of the *Batavia* was found in 1963 by a group from Geraldton, including Dave Johnson, Max and Graeme Cramer, and others. The site was excavated in the 1970s by the Western Australian Maritime Museum. Three gravesites were discovered on Beacon Island in 1960 and in 1963, and the skeletons were exhumed. In the 1990s, fishermen digging a drain on the island encountered another gravesite and inadvertently damaged the skeletal

material. The site was later vandalized, and skeletal material and a cutlass were illegally removed. Archaeological sites on the island are protected under the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act of 1976 and the Australian-Netherlands Agreement on Old Dutch Shipwrecks.

In view of the threat of possible further damage to the site, the Western Australian Maritime Museum, in conjunction with the Fisheries Department, CALM, the Geraldton Fisherman's Association and the Maritime Archaeology Association of Western Australia, gained a Coastwest/Coastcare Grant of \$30,000 to conduct an archaeological program on the island. The Fisheries Department provided logistic support and accommodation on the island. The three-week expedition, involving a total of thirty-six permanent and volunteer assistants, including two people from Geraldton, worked to uncover perhaps one of the most exciting archaeological sites relating to the early European exploration and discovery of the Australian continent.

The primary objective was to locate the damaged gravesite and try to reconstruct the remains. The program also involved a number of different remote sensing techniques, including Ground Penetrating Radar (conducted by Greg Adams of PRISM and Adam O'Neill of the Department of Geophysics, Curtin University of Technology), which may help to locate other burial and cultural sites on the island so that they may be incorporated into the management strategy. In addition, a detailed photogrammetric survey of the islands, together with a survey of the excavation site, was undertaken by the School of Spatial Sciences, Curtin University of Technology.

The scientific excavation of the gravesite, led by Juliette Pasveer, revealed at least five bodies, including that of a young child. Unlike the other graves discovered on Beacon Island, where the bodies were buried in a careful manner, these were literally thrown into a hole, suggesting that they were killed together with great haste. One strong possibility is that this is the family of the predicant (preacher) who were slaughtered in their tent.

The team recorded and measured the site using accurate photogrammetric techniques. The skeletal material will be studied by archaeologists, physical anthropologists, and forensic specialists at the museum. DNA testing of the osteological material will be the most likely way of confidently identifying the bodies as those of the predicant's family. The museum will publish this information, and

it will be available on the museum's Web site. (It was hoped that the survey of the islands would be continued in 2000 using ground penetrating radar to locate and identify further sites, in order that they could be properly protected for the future.) In cooperation with Fisheries Western Australia and Beacon Island's fishing community, the museum plans to develop an interpretation and signage program to promote public awareness of the importance and significance of the island's archaeological sites. During the excavations, instructors from Heritage Victoria and staff from the Western Australian Maritime Museum conducted a training workshop for fisheries officers in order that they may act as inspectors under the Historic Shipwrecks Act. It is hoped that this authority will enhance the museum's ability to preserve sites in their local communities.

Northern Ireland

• **Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA):** This has been the first year for the CMA, a joint initiative between Environment and Heritage Service and the University of Ulster. Eight students registered for the M.Sc. course in maritime archaeology, and they quickly caught the pioneering spirit that is evident in this subject in Ireland. We expect another eighteen students to enroll in October 2000. The major research work has been the unglamorous grind of bringing the five-year field survey of Strangford Lough to publication and this monograph should be published in 2001. Fieldwork, however, has been ongoing at Strangford Lough, most notably at the seventh-to-eighth-century tidal mill at Nendrum monastery. Three phases of the corn mill continue to astound archaeologists at the level of technology used at this early site. A third season of excavation in 2001 will complete the work, and it is intended to publish the excavation with the assistance of many specialist reporters. Elsewhere in Strangford Lough we have at last discovered a large number of oyster middens, a site type that had initially proved elusive. These date to the Mesolithic period, some nine thousand years ago, and emphasize the importance of seafood as an economic resource at that early time.

The CMA conducted a four-week summer school on the North Atlantic Antrim coast, choosing a maritime landscape in the vicinity of Dunluce Castle and its associated medieval-period roadstead. Geophysical survey and associated ground-truthing of the

anomalies were undertaken by the staff and students, and they were joined by the St. Andrew's-based Archaeological Diving Unit for part of the work. Survey along the shore of the study area located a number of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age sites, adding to information on the exploitation of the maritime landscape in early times.

The CMA continued its field survey of the maritime landscape of Bantry Bay, County Cork, on the south coast of Ireland. Geophysical survey was undertaken on the French revolutionary vessel *La Surveillante*, but local difficulties hampered diving operations. Work continued on land, particularly on the excavation of a mid-seventeenth-century star-shaped fort and an English colonial fishing settlement.

For more information on the program and CMA contact: Brian Williams, Joint Director of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology at: Brian.Williams@doeni.gov.uk

Other News

• **Twenty Year Reunion:** The Ronson Ship. In late 1981, an eighteenth-century ship was found surprisingly intact under the warehouses of lower Manhattan. Forty-five archaeologists braved elements, gangs, and big machinery to excavate the Ronson ship. If you were there, we hope you will join us in Long Beach at the 2001 Conference for a reunion. For information, contact Warren Riess, Pat Garrow, Laurel Harrison-Breece, or Sheli Smith.

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

• **The official Site of the Landscape Archaeology Group (LAG), Athens, is now available on the Web at:** <http://www.omart.gr/>. The site is bilingual (in Greek and English), and there you can find a history of the society, the aims, the means and the work groups; news about LAG (calling of interest, displays, etc.); special news (congresses, meetings, publications, etc., relevant to the LAG's aims); archaeological computer applications (used

during LAG's researches); summaries of LAG's publications (newsletters *PYXIDA* vols. 1 and 2 and a book about local Greek history); Full Web publication of the newsletter *PYXIDA* vol. 3 (years 1997-1998) in Greek, with English summaries and an article by J. Bintliff. You can order copies of LAG's publications. A demonstration version of LABgr1.0, an Access 97 application about landscape archaeology literature of Greece, will be available through this site. For more information contact: Vangelis Tsakirakis, supervisor of the site. Send comments on the site to: mailbox@otenet.gr

Meetings of Interest

• **November 2000. CALL FOR PAPERS.** The Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) are extending a call for papers for their forthcoming conference. The second joint conference between AIMA and ASHA is to be held in South Australia from 28 November to 2 December 2000. This conference will follow immediately after the National Archaeology Students Conference, 25-27 November 2000.

The theme of the conference is: Archaeology, heritage and tourism—in what way do these subjects overlap—should they? What are the benefits of making heritage available to the cultural tourist? What are the possible conflicts, and if so, can they be resolved?

Papers or workshops addressing the following topics would be most welcome: current projects/programs involving archaeology, heritage and tourism; the role of archaeology in cultural tourism; archaeology and cultural tourism—conflict or cooperation?; what is cultural tourism?; teaching archaeology and cultural tourism; interpretation and cultural tourism's use of archaeological and other heritage sites; databases as resources for archaeologists, heritage managers, and cultural tourists; virtual cultural tourism—is it the same as virtual archaeology?; preserve, promote, and profit; the professional and commercial roles in the use of archaeological and heritage sites; and cultural heritage trails.

• **Other Conference sessions:** Archaeology and Native Title; The Archaeology of Incarceration. AIMA/NAS Training: The involvement of sport divers in underwater archaeology. For more information contact: Dr. Peter Bell, Conference Chair; Bill Jeffery, conference

program arranger; or Dr. Bill Adams, Conference Program arranger.

• **December 2000.** The ninth meeting of the International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology will be held in December and will be in English. Abstracts must be submitted by 31 October 2000. Send abstracts or direct inquiries to: Dott. Carlo Beltrame, IX ISBSA, Dipartimento di Scienze dell'antichità e del Vicino Oriente (sez. Archeologia), Università Ca' Foscari, Palazzo, Barnabò Favero, 1977 San Polo, Venezia, Italy. Tel: 39.415287992; Fax: 39.415242605.

Recent Publications

Dawn J. Wright and Darius J. Bartlett, editors

1999—*Marine and Coastal Geographical Information Systems*. Taylor and Francis Publications, London. The first book of its kind to address basic and applied scientific problems in deep sea and coastal science using GIS and remote-sensing technologies. It includes several contributions from leading academics in the field. Under the Taylor and Francis "Monographs in GIS" series. 0-7484-0862-2 Hbk. 348pp. £65.00 or \$150.00 US or 98.38 EUR; 0-7484-0870-3 Pbk. 348pp. £32.95 or \$53.00 US or 49.87 EUR.

Richard A. Gould

2000—*Archaeology and the Social History of Ships*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. ISBN 0 521 56103 5. Bookseller's announcement: An excellent up-to-date review of this field of research, highlighting new developments in the methodologies and techniques of underwater archaeology. Includes all aspects of the subject including background history to the discipline, the archaeology of boats, other watercraft and their wrecks, modern maritime trade and exchange, the early age of the sail, modern naval warfare, submerged ports and docks, treasure hunting, and the future of underwater archaeology, ships, and shipwrecks. Well-written, with a wonderful range of illustrations, and worthy of a more prestigious title than textbook.

An interesting group of papers and Web sites based around the Sonar Research & Development Ltd. (<http://www.srduk.com/index.html>) Seabed Visualization System (<http://www.srduk.com/svs/svsfram.html>). The latter is described as "advanced data acquisition and processing coupled with the innovative use of variable frequency multi-transducer Sonar." The shipwreck

visualization application (<http://www.srduk.com/svs/svsfram.html>) is part of the research of Paul Chapman (a SRD research engineer in the second year of his doctorate at the Dept. of Computer Sciences, University of Hull). Examples of shipwreck images in the Web pages and papers include the SS *Richard Montgomery*, a Liberty Ship which sank in the Thames Estuary in 1944, carrying seven thousand tons of ammunition. Looks like a useful tool for monitoring and impact assessment. (NB if the links don't work, go to Paul Chapman's publication Web page: <http://www.hull.ac.uk/php/csspmc/pubs/index.htm>.)

Paul Chapman, Peter Stevens, Derek Wills, and Graham Brookes.

1998—"Seabed visualization." In *Proceedings of Visualization '98*, pp. 479-81. IEEE Computer Society Press. ISBN: 0-8186-9176-X [Abstract | Full Paper]

Paul Chapman, Derek Wills, Peter Stevens, and Graham Brookes.

1999—"Whole Field Modeling—Effective real-time and post-survey visualization of underwater pipelines." In *Proceedings of Visualization '99*, IEEE Computer Society Press [Abstract]

Paul Chapman, Derek Wills, Peter Stevens, and Graham Brookes.

1999—"Visualizing underwater environments using multi-frequency sonar." *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*, September-October 1999.

ACUA PHOTO COMPETITION

The ACUA invites all SHA members to participate in the fifth annual Archaeological Photo Festival Competition. Entries must be received by 1 December 2000. Results of the judging will be sent to all entrants by 31 January 2001. Look for your entry forms in upcoming conference mailings. Selected images will be displayed at the SHA conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology in Long Beach, California, 10-14 January 2001.

The Society for Historical Archaeology

Board of Directors Meeting – May 6-7, 2000

President Susan Henry Renaud called the meeting to order at 8:25 a.m. at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Alexandria, Virginia. Present: Douglas Armstrong, Norman Barka, Toni Carrell, Lu Ann De Cunzo, Marlesa Gray, Teresita Majewski, Larry McKee, William Moss, Susan Henry Renaud, Michael Rodeffer (6 May only), Stephanie Rodeffer, and Diana Wall.

OLD BUSINESS

President's Report: Renaud circulated the 2003 conference proposal for Providence, Rhode Island. The proposed date is one week later than usual, and the proposed profit is less than the board requires.

Renaud has spent most of her time organizing the Governmental Affairs Committee and negotiating a contract with Nellie Longworth for her online newsletter. She encouraged board members to ask members of Congress to vote favorably on the Conservation and Reinvestment Act, which provides considerable additional funding for historic preservation activities. The committee also is monitoring takings and private property, the reauthorization of the Farm Bill in 2002 that includes incentives for resource preservation, and many free online newsletters.

Renaud attended the anthropology societies' President's Breakfast at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) conference, which focused on ethics concerns, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists' strategic planning meeting. Renaud and Wall attended the SAA Government Affairs Committee meeting. Renaud has been educating herself on the National Preservation Coordinating Committee; Donna Seifert has represented SHA to this group.

Renaud appointed Henry Miller to the SAA's National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Committee for a three-year term; the SAA has a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service (NPS) to provide advice on archaeological NHLs. S. Rodeffer observed that NPS has never been interested in a similar agreement with SHA; Miller will be seeking an opportunity to develop one. Barto Arnold also serves on this committee; Renaud will confirm the period of Arnold's term with SAA and request a report of committee activities for January.

Renaud also provided input to the con-

ference coordinators, secretary-treasurer, and Long Beach conference chair regarding the use of credit cards for the conference.

Immediate Past President's Report (Majewski): Majewski participated in an SAA session on "Is Archaeology Still Anthropology"; her paper may be published. She also prepared a paper on the organization and structure of SHA for the annual meeting of the Canadian Anthropological Association.

The SAA recently reported the results of the Harris public opinion poll about archaeology. SHA, through the Public Education and Information Committee, was involved with its coordination, reviewed many drafts, and listened in on the pilot study. SHA members submitted many questions and influenced selection of the questions used. While the results generally support the goals and practice of archaeology and laws protecting sites and artifacts, the misconceptions are staggering. Underwater archaeology is more often connected with treasure hunting than with archaeology. Majewski suggested that committees assess the results for implications for SHA activities and our long-range plan.

Renaud circulated the letter that SAA President Keith Kintigh has drafted to be sent to televised auction sites. The American Association of Museums (AAM) was given permission to reprint our ethics statement and curation standards in a forthcoming booklet.

President-Elect's Report (Armstrong): Armstrong and Majewski have reviewed the possibility of a date change for the annual conference in response to the membership survey. They suggested the possibility of using the ballot to solicit membership responses, but Armstrong acknowledged that framing questions is difficult. Conference Co-Coordinator Pat Garrow is not in favor of a change. Majewski recommended that the Conference Committee prepare a position paper; M. Rodeffer suggested contacting the past eight or nine conference chairs. Several board members stressed the need to present the pros and cons to the membership. M. Rodeffer recommended an e-mail survey for the most timely response and the least cost, but Wall was concerned that members without e-mail would be excluded. Renaud stated that

if a change is made, it should result from a membership vote. An e-mail survey could provide information that could be included in the newsletter. Armstrong will refine the issues.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report (S. Rodeffer): S. Rodeffer circulated the compiled 1999 volunteer hours for the society and requested assistance from individuals and committees that have not yet reported. Gray suggested quarterly reporting; Majewski recommended a procedures manual addition.

S. Rodeffer circulated a revised list of awards costs based on the January 2000 motions. The board confirmed that the list was appropriate. De Cunzo questioned the estimated cost of framing the Cotter Award; S. Rodeffer explained that the cost estimate would be reviewed when the 2000 award was produced.

S. Rodeffer circulated the format for stationery used for officers. She recommended replacing the required red line under name and title with a black one to save about \$500 in printing costs annually. The board agreed. S. Rodeffer stated that she is responsible for providing stationery to all users and requested that individuals with stationery needs contact her directly.

S. Rodeffer requested a \$1,600 increase in the postage line item for the 2000 Publications Budget to cover shipping costs for the two readers to the business office. Funds are available in reserves to cover the increase. Armstrong moved to increase the postage budget line item by \$1,600 (seconded Gray; carried). The board applauded Moss' announcement that the SHA would receive approximately \$20,000 in revenues from the Quebec City meeting.

S. Rodeffer distributed the agreements and procurements policy, revised in accordance with the January board direction. The board will review the changes.

S. Rodeffer distributed two options for the proposed 2001 operations and publications budget, stating that the Budget Committee had not yet completed its work on these documents. The committee has been considering several difficult issues in order to balance the budget and requests the board's direction on several of them. S. Rodeffer explained that the publications account has been used traditionally to fund

only the maintenance and sale of in-stock publications and to produce additional publications; sale revenues have been deposited to this account. The committee is discussing the appropriateness of funding other types of materials, such as brochures and the "Unlocking the Past" Web site, from these funds.

Gray stated that committees should identify funds to complete activities early in the planning process; education of committee members about this responsibility is needed. Majewski read a statement from editor Ronald Michael that the publications account has been managed as a restricted, revolving fund for non-entitlement publications and should continue with these restrictions because it is the primary mechanism for producing the new offerings that our members expect. Majewski stated that the board has not been aggressive enough about acquiring funds for the organization—particularly in the area of conference revenues.

Renaud stated that balancing the operations budget is the issue and will continue to be a problem. She expressed concern that the society should not be deficit spending in the operations account while there is money available in the publications account. The operations budget should not be balanced on the back of the committees. Publications costs are increasing.

Barka asked about increasing membership, but M. Rodeffer stated that the society has had 2,200-2,400 members for many years and still loses about 200 members annually. The proposed budget is based on 2-percent growth. Gray stated that outside funding will not be available for operations activities. Renaud stated that we must raise funds for projects and cut costs, but not for committees.

McKee asked if Michael was concerned about depleting available funding in the publications account. S. Rodeffer commented that many of our best-sellers are now out of print or nearly so. The board requested that Michael develop a plan for reprinting items that are needed. Gray supported maintaining the integrity of the publications budget. S. Rodeffer advocated including Web-based public materials in the publications budget, indicating that the publications budget should not be reserved solely for the editor.

S. Rodeffer stated that another alternative that she discussed with Michael is apportioning a percentage of the general operations costs to publications, to compen-

sate for such things as telephone, mail processing, and general editorial expenses that are not separately tracked to publications. Armstrong stated that he would entertain budgets that use this strategy. The board recognized that seed money for new publications projects must be available, and the present strategy protects funds to do this.

Renaud stated that the society does not have an active marketing strategy, and that publications must be promoted to encourage their sale. Majewski observed that updated publication lists are available from the business office. Gray said that Ken Brown, who has replaced Donald Hardesty as advertising coordinator, will solicit ads from other organizations to be published in the journal.

The board confirmed the continued restriction of the publications account to the production of publications. Gray will contact Brown about his interest in marketing society publications. S. Rodeffer stated that marketing publications has been and should continue to be a function of the business office.

S. Rodeffer reported that the project to consolidate all information into a single accounting framework to facilitate the transition is proceeding well and should save time. A single balance sheet has been produced for the first time. A full briefing will be provided to the board in January.

S. Rodeffer briefly discussed the development of the proposed 2001 budgets; both were updated with recent committee workplan changes. An estimated conference budget was included for the first time; how that is represented needs to be refined based on discussion with conference committees. S. Rodeffer noted that conference budgets will need to be split to conform to the society's fiscal year; revisions to the conference manual will be needed. Renaud suggested a training session for the board on the conference budget; Moss was concerned about what conference activities would be absorbed by the business office and how this might affect the budget.

Carrell stated that if the board is serious about using the conference to maximize return to the society, then the location and timing of the meeting are critical. Renaud stated that Garrow is discussing international meetings in England and Australia; Carrell observed that perhaps this is not desirable. McKee stated that he does not believe that the membership wants the conference to be designed as a large revenue producer, but would favor interesting cit-

ies. He recommended increased revenue from dues. Armstrong observed that major changes would reduce volunteerism; he does not believe the board should micromanage the conference.

S. Rodeffer stated that the proposed budget does not include the costs of any business office transition or a line item for the secretary-treasurer independent of the business office.

Business Office Report (M. Rodeffer): Monthly reports are now posted on the Web. M. Rodeffer circulated a proposal for up to six months service in 2001. Overhead costs increased 2 percent, reflecting costs for the online Web site previously provided at no cost to the society. Work will be performed according to the business office manual and is strictly for running the business office. He stated that he would contact the president about issues related to the transition. In response to several queries from the board, M. Rodeffer stated that this is an hourly cost proposal, not a fixed price. He requested sixty days notice for termination of services. Renaud stated that the board is not interested in transitioning during the annual meeting, but the start date will be no later than the end of the first quarter. McKee moved to accept this proposal and to plan to work with Mike in good faith over any transition that might affect this (seconded Carrell; carried).

Business Office Oversight Committee Report (McKee): The business office reports are on schedule; M. Rodeffer provided a brief update this week. McKee reported that he has not been notified of any issues with the business office. McKee asked Majewski to conduct the annual business office review this fall.

Editor's Report—Dissertation Prize Subcommittee: Several board members believe that the announcement last year did not indicate clearly that the submitted manuscript could not be under contract. The prize was not given last year. Armstrong stated that having a dissertation prize is positive, but that the University Press of Florida (UPF) should be mentioned in the title. Wall observed that because we are an international organization, the UPF may not be the outlet of choice for some individuals. Renaud asked Majewski to consult with chair Greg Waselkov about options for leaving the publications venue open. The board agreed that candidates must fully

understand the situation before submission. Renaud will ask Michael to circulate the agreement with the UPF; the subcommittee serves as a pre-review for the press.

Newsletter Editor's Report (Barka): The spring issue is available, and the summer issue will be sent to the printer shortly. The printer produced the spring issue in fourteen days, but Barka believes that a shipper in Pennsylvania will expedite distribution. Currently the College of William and Mary provides free graphics support for the Pagemaker layout. Barka has identified an individual to do copy editing.

Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology (Carrell): The Spanish language brochure is slightly behind schedule. The information in the brochure is basically the same as the English version. Pilar Luna Erreguerena translated the brochure, and former Spanish teacher Denise Lakey will copyedit it.

Carrell has responded to a follow-up letter from Donny Hamilton concerning the underwater archaeology brochure and contact listings. A brief discussion about the *National Geographic's* representation of underwater archaeology ensued.

Conference Committee: S. Rodeffer reported that the merchant account, enabling the 2001 Long Beach conference to accept credit cards, is open. It is her understanding that online registrations will be available on the DeVry Institute secure server.

Nominations and Elections Committee Report (Majewski): The nomination process was guided by the desire for geographic, gender, and occupational representation. Finding members who want to serve and have an understanding of the society's expectations was difficult. SHA members had input on the slate. The slate includes: presidential nominees: William Lees and Vergil Noble; board nominees: Donald Linebaugh, Michael Polk, and Robert Sonderman; Nominations Committee: Paul Courtney, Donn Grenda, Elizabeth Kellar, and John Sprinkle. One additional board nomination, Pierre Beaudet, is pending acceptance; alternate is Judy Bense. McKee moved that we accept either of the slates (seconded Wall; carried). Majewski recommended requesting suggestions from the membership in the winter newsletter rather than the spring issue, to eliminate timing problems.

The ACUA slate includes: Steve Hoyt, Peggy Leshikar-Denton, Matt Russell, Mark Staniforth, Pete Waddell, and Robyn Woodward.

Majewski stated that the committee also solicited information on officer terms and received five comments from members, officers, and past presidents. The committee unanimously supported splitting the secretary and treasurer. Vergil Noble believes that the job is too large for one person (but an assistant is possible), and transition of fiscal responsibilities must be made carefully. Another respondent stressed the need for term limits, because the current situation leaves too much power in one person's hands. Renaud asked how other organizations divide the duties. Past presidents who have responded and the committee members believe a two-year presidency would be preferable, allowing more time to complete tasks. This would affect the composition of the board. The committee needs to complete its work.

Renaud stated that the terms and duties of all officers, including the Internet editor position, must be carefully examined with respect to the structure of the organization. These changes cannot be made now, while so many other changes are taking place. The constitution and by-laws must be examined to determine what changes would be required, procedures for identifying candidates for editors would need to be developed (no such procedures are currently in place), and then the feasibility of making the changes needs to be assessed. Renaud believes that this will take longer than one year and requested a report in January 2002 to address all these issues. Majewski commented that this would put off any changes for five years. Renaud stated that we must move at a slower pace because this would change the entire structure of the board. She reminded the board that this group has a history of voting on issues without fully considering the results. The secretary-treasurer position could be divided at a later time. S. Rodeffer stated that it is not clear whether the recommendations to divide the secretary-treasurer position are based on dividing the work or dividing the power. If the goal is dividing the power, splitting the secretary and treasurer positions is the obvious solution; if the goal is dividing the work, then other strategies are also effective.

Internet Editor: Majewski moved to remove the Internet editor motion from the table (seconded Wall). The tabled motion

was: "Michael moved that we establish a third editorial position entitled Internet Editor with the editor appointed by the board and that we make the appropriate by-laws changes to accommodate this." Renaud stated that she believes that the board should vote this motion down. She agreed that the SHA needs a separate editor-level position, but whether the position is elected or appointed, voting or nonvoting should be folded into the larger study. She suggested appointing Susannah Dean to an interim-nonvoting position without a bylaws change; the precedent exists with the Register of Professional Archaeologists representative. She recommended appointment of a Web site advisory committee to develop a position description, duties, and qualifications; advertise the position; examine the pros and cons of elected versus appointed and voting versus nonvoting; and review Web site policy and recommend changes for implementation during the interim. Carrell said the society already has gone through this with the Web master. Renaud stated that the role of this position must be examined in concert with other officers.

McKee asked about the relationship between the Web site and the newsletter. M. Rodeffer stated that some, but not all, newsletter components are posted on the Web as an opportunity for the public to read them. Barka stated that the society needs to discuss whether the entire newsletter, password protected like the membership list, could be posted. Questions about whether a newsletter and Web site would be redundant and how that might affect the editorships were discussed briefly.

M. Rodeffer supported the title "Internet Editor" to provide additional prestige in academia; Renaud suggested a different title, because it is a different type of publication. Armstrong supported establishing an Internet editor, but not as a board position. The board discussed the feasibility of resolving this by creating a committee, and whether current Web master Susannah Dean would be willing to serve in this way. The untabled motion was defeated.

Carrell moved for the creation of a committee, the chair of which would serve as interim Internet editor, to provide the board with recommendations on the composition of the committee, to develop a job description and duties, and to review the draft Web policy (seconded Majewski). Gray noted that Web policy changes are necessary because of moving this position from under the editor. McKee proposed amending the motion to add a report to be done

by January 2001 (seconded Armstrong; carried). S. Rodeffer stated that the business office has posting responsibilities on the Web site as well. Armstrong stated that this is the difference between SHA's public and restricted-access sections of the Web site, and asked how this fit into the proposed structure with the interim Internet editor. M. Rodeffer stated that this issue originally arose over the secretary-treasurer's page; the editor's position was that the entire Web site was within his purview. Barka asked about the relationship among the three editors and placing information on the Web. DeCunzo was concerned about the review process and asked about committee Web pages and internal communication using the Web site.

The interim Internet editor (current Web master) would chair a committee to report back in January. She would answer directly to the board during her interim appointment. If she is asked to appear before the board, her expenses will be paid to attend the meeting. M. Rodeffer suggested that this committee should be added to the budget. The amended motion was carried. Renaud will contact Dean.

Academic and Professional Training Committee (Gray): Sara Mascia chairs the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee. A notice about the prize will appear in the next newsletter. Notification of the winner in advance is desirable but logistically difficult because of the wish not to separate the presenters into a "student" session. Kim McBride has requested workshop topics from the membership to make them as successful as possible. SAA's Teaching for the 21st Century committee is assembling information on historical and underwater archaeology curricula. Pam Cressey will continue to be involved.

Awards Committee: Renaud sent letters to the 2001 awardees.

Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee: The committee needs to complete the workshop report. S. Rodeffer will confirm status.

Development Committee (Gray): A few responses to donation requests on the renewal forms were received, and several life members have indicated interest. A request could be sent to life members. Gray is willing to underwrite the cost of sending a mailing to the membership. The board should continue emphasizing outside fund-

ing for worthy projects. Armstrong asked about the possibility of endowing the Harrington, Cotter, and Ruppe awards. Wall suggested calling American Institute of Archaeology members and soliciting donations. S. Rodeffer asked that guidelines be developed to do this. The Harrington Memorial donation will be used to offset student discounts for the workshops and will be publicized.

Gender and Minority Affairs Committee: The committee has begun work.

Governmental Affairs Committee (Wall): The Farm Bill is scheduled for renewal in 2002; our goal is to protect cultural resources on those lands. Few provisions to do so are in the act presently; the committee will follow an issue related to archaeological sites and farm yards. The SHA signed onto testimony related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act as proposed by the AAM requesting continued funding for the process and final regulations for remaining sections.

Inter-society Relations Committee (De Cunzo): The committee sponsored a successful publications sale and professional presence at SAA; Scott Baxter reports brisk sales at the Society for California Archaeology meeting. The half-size exhibit worked well. Similar opportunities are being sought with other organizations. The Newsletter Editorial Advisory Committee approved a membership form exchange, targeting organizations without Web sites. The inter-society newsletter column discusses activities. The committee briefly has discussed incentive programs like reduced rates for members of targeted organizations joining SHA and participating in the conference.

Long-Range Planning Committee: Renaud stated that Doug Scott has received little feedback on the goals from committee chairs. She will urge telephone contact. Goals are targeted to be updated by January. Moss suggested putting the plan on the Web. De Cunzo suggested a session at the 2001 conference for member input, and Majewski proposed a fall newsletter column. Moss stated that the issue of communication and the Internet must be evident in the document. Renaud asked Moss to take a more active role on the committee and evaluate redesigning the plan structure. Carrell stated that the conference needs to be considered in the long-range plan because of its importance in the membership

survey. Majewski stated that the survey is overdue for being placed on the Web. Renaud will contact Christopher DeCorse about releasing it for copyediting.

Membership Committee: Robert Clouse and M. Rodeffer will develop language for the renewal form asking members if they are interested in serving on committees or as officers.

Procedures Manual (McKee): No progress has been made since the January meeting. Many functions still need to be documented. McKee is trying to keep up with policy changes. Renaud suggested reviewing SAA policies on their Web site.

Public Education and Information Committee (Wall): Mark Wilde-Ramsing and David Clark are circulating guidelines for the public session for review within the next week. Wall will send them to the board. The guidelines will provide for quality and consistency of implementation at different locations and will be incorporated into the conference manual. The final draft could be accepted by e-mail vote. Clarification on whether these guidelines must or should be followed is necessary.

Wall is interested in developing a session at the conference to help gain legitimacy for public education. Wall wants to become actively involved with SAA's committee and expand the section in the procedures manual.

De Cunzo stated that because of the co-publication agreement with the UPF, the proposal and draft of the first chapter of "Unlocking the Past" have been sent to them for review. Ronald Michael believes that UPF should have right of first approval, even though De Cunzo feels that, because the volume is highly illustrated and would be expensive, using a university press is not the right strategy. Wall expressed concern that university presses typically have small budgets, particularly for color illustrations. The committee and the editor are discussing the next strategy, should UPF not be appropriate. The board generally supported approaching more than one publisher at a time. Most of the costs will be borne by the publisher. Gray stated that the society should receive royalties, not just reduced prices for its membership. De Cunzo will explore this with Michael.

De Cunzo stated that John Jameson is working on the first set of images for the Web version. The Web and book versions are very different even though some images, general topics, and general case studies are the same.

Three reviewers were asked to assess content with respect to the two media and felt that the structure on the Web would be very different. The first Web installment is expected this fall. Renaud thanked De Cunzo for taking on this project.

Register of Professional Archaeologists: Renaud stated that the register board voted a \$500 increase in support and an increase in individual dues. Board members expressed concern that information was not provided in advance so we could direct our representative how to vote. Robert Clouse had reported that RPA was considering an increase in January, and the board agreed this was unacceptable; he voted against the increase. Armstrong stated that SHA is strongly behind RPA, but that we could vote only to provide \$5,000. He stated that the increase is not a good strategy while the organization is in a membership-generation phase. Gray will review the RPA documentation concerning communication with the SHA board. S. Rodeffer stated that the board needs to be in a position to address membership questions on how this happened. Renaud will contact Clouse and Hardesty.

Standards and Ethics Committee: Renaud stated that Henry Miller and the committee should have a draft to circulate this fall.

UNESCO Committee: Renaud stated that there has been little committee activity on the draft UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, although the sale of artifacts is still a big issue. While at the SAA conference, Renaud attended a session on federal legislation for protecting archaeological sites and underwater resources, and learned about some of the *Titanic* issues, such as federal efforts to keep the collections together while providing opportunities for commercial ventures. The U.S. government's inter-agency working committee has been focusing its attention on issues associated with the *Titanic* and has not yet released information to the public. As a result, this group has not moved forward on issues associated with the draft UNESCO Convention, but the State Department may hold an early July meeting. The *Titanic* agreement likely will affect the U.S. government's position on the draft UNESCO Convention. The society's committee will review the SHA position statement to see if any modifications are necessary. A new position state-

ment will be developed based on the draft Convention before July and posted on the Web site. Renaud has asked Carrell to represent SHA in Paris in July; there is no term limit on Carrell's appointment. This is an opportunity to have SHA participate in broader cultural issues in UNESCO.

The SHA has received no news about affiliated status. Reviewers were not impressed initially, but after Lyndell Prott attended the Quebec City conference and observed our international involvement, she was willing to make a favorable recommendation. Prott urged SHA to post our position on the draft UNESCO convention on our Web site.

ICOMOS: Renaud has identified the following representatives to specialty areas: Majewski—adobe, Armstrong and Renaud—archaeological heritage management, and De Cunzo—landscapes.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:07 p.m. Robert Sonderman took the board on a special guided tour of several Washington monuments. The meeting was opened on 7 May at 8:30 a.m. All earlier participants were present except M. Rodeffer.

Agreements and Procurements Procedures: The board made several wording changes in section I.A., pledging the SHA to observe procurement requirements attached to funds from outside sources in a manner that will meet the requirements of those fund sources. Gray moved to accept the procedures for agreements and procurements as revised (seconded Wall; carried). Renaud thanked S. Rodeffer for her work.

Business Office Request for Proposal: The board reviewed the draft RFP and provided specific information for revision. McKee stated that the board was more than satisfied with M. Rodeffer's work as the business office manager. The need to confirm certain elements of the work with M. Rodeffer was discussed briefly. The target date for issuing the RFP is 1 June; board members will receive a final copy for review by 20 May. McKee will research where the RFP should be posted.

Providence 2003 Proposal: The board reviewed the proposal and determined that it was not sufficiently well developed for a vote. The following comments were offered. The proposal must be revised to accommodate the expected \$7,500 profit. The proposed attendance is too low and fees are not

divided by member/nonmember per the conference manual. The entire revenue section is based on registration, but should include multiple sources. The budget should include donations. The conference center cost is substantial and needs to be reduced. Board-required expenses must be included. The location may have only a single hotel that could accommodate the conference; organizers were encouraged to look at alternative locations. The schedule may promote potential loss of a favorable room rate over the Martin Luther King holiday weekend. Gray will draft a list of comments; the board requested a revised proposal by 1 July.

2001 Budget: The board agreed to fund any costs of a business office transition from assets. The budget for SHA's annual contribution to RPA was reduced to \$5,000; the board agreed that we were already being very generous to that organization. The membership campaign and printing and distribution of the final standards and ethics statement are scheduled but are not in the budget. Additional funds also may be needed for the Long-Range Planning Committee. The board needs to determine whether conference revenues can be achieved with international venues like England or Australia, because Pat Garrow is proceeding with discussions for these locations under the belief that he has full support.

De Cunzo applauded Ronald Michael's efforts to reduce editorial costs by using PDF files, but stated that his budget does not reflect the expected reductions. Renaud stated that publications costs increase by \$5,500 and recommended that entitlement costs be reduced to \$86,600. S. Rodeffer suggested that Ronald Michael propose a decrease; she would complete fulfillment negotiations for the newsletter and revise costs, and Barka will complete negotiations for a newsletter copy editor to meet the targeted entitlements budget proposed by Renaud. The board intended that 50 percent of the revenues from the 2000 conference should be included in the 2001 budget. Gray moved to accept the 2001 budget as amended (seconded Wall; carried).

S. Rodeffer will adjust the estimated income for the 2000 operations budget to include the expected Quebec revenues and notify organizers of funded projects on the priority list.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m. Respectfully submitted, Stephanie H. Rodeffer

2000-2001 Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology

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

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

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

The "guide" is updated yearly and includes listings for institutions from around the world. It is also posted on the SHA Web site (<http://www.sha.org/>). A distinction continues to be made between faculty who serve on committees and are available for advising students in historical,

underwater, medieval, and post-medieval archaeology (Item 3) and those who teach and conduct research in related areas (Item 4). This year forty-nine institutions are listed in the guide. Of these, three are new entries (Glasgow, Saskatchewan, and Ulster). Corrections or updates were provided for all but seven of the entries listed in 1999 (Armstrong Atlantic State, City University of New York, Florida, La Trobe, Stockholm, Texas A&M, and West Florida). Attempts will be made to verify the accuracy of the latter entries before this version of the guide is posted on the SHA Web.

If you would like to have your program listed, or if your entry needs to be updated or corrected, please contact Teresita Majewski, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865; Tel: 520.721.4309; Fax: 520.298.7044; E-mail: terrym@theriver.com. Additional or new information on an institution will be posted throughout the coming year on the Web version of the guide.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

1. Institution Name: University of Arkansas
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Mainfort, Jr., Robert C. (Ph.D., Michigan S 1977; Assoc Prof) Contact period, 19th century, eastern US
Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Ph.D., Florida 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period, eastern US
Sabo, George III (Ph.D., Michigan S 1981; Prof) Ethnohistory, eastern US
Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, material culture studies
4. General Statement: The faculty have interests that encompass the historic period of Arkansas (contact through 19th century). Current research includes a de Soto contact site, Arkansas Post (a 16th–19th-century settlement), 19th-century urban farmsteads, and the ethnohistory of native peoples in the state. The department has recently moved to a renovated building with excellent facilities. There are also facilities and employment opportunities at the University Museum and with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Peter

Ungar, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, 330 Old Main, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA; Tel: 501.575.2508; Fax: 501.575.6595; E-mail: pungar@comp.uark.edu; Web page: <http://www.uark.edu/depts/gradinfo/>.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

1. Institution Name: University of Arizona
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Fish, Paul R. (Ph.D., Arizona S 1976; Curator of Archaeology Arizona State Museum [ASM]) Protohistoric and early historic periods, southern Arizona and northern Mexico, cultural resource management
Gumerman, George J. (Ph.D., Arizona 1969; Director ASM) American Southwest, computer modeling
Killick, David (Ph.D., Yale 1990; Asst Prof; jt appt with Materials Sci and Eng) Archaeometry, history of technology, archaeometallurgy, Africa
Majewski, Teresita (Ph.D., Missouri 1987; Assoc Res Prof) Historical archaeology, material culture (esp ceramics), settlement of the frontier Trans-Mississippi West, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, US Midwest, American Southwest, Mesoamerica
Mills, Barbara J. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1989; Assoc Prof) Contact period and historic Pueblos, ceramic analysis, cultural resource management, ethnoarchaeology
Olsen, John W. (Ph.D., UCB 1980; Prof) Asian-American material culture
Reid, J. Jefferson (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof) Prehistory and historical archaeology of the American Southwest
Schiffer, Michael B. (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof) Modern material culture, technology and society, history of electrical and electronic technologies, ceramics, experimental archaeology
Other Related Faculty/Staff: E. Charles Adams (Ph.D., Colorado 1975; Curator of Archaeology ASM) Contact period and historic Pueblos, Greater Southwest; Jeffrey S. Dean (Ph.D., Arizona, 1967; Prof; Lab of Tree Ring Res) historical-period Native Americans, chronometric methods; Alan C. Ferg (M.A., Arizona

- 1980; Curatorial Specialist ASM) material culture, historic Native American groups in the Greater Southwest; Timothy W. Jones (Ph.D., Arizona 1995; Res Assoc Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology [BARA]) industrial and urban archaeology; Nancy J. Parezo (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof American Indian Studies; jt appt with ASM) art and material culture Southwest US; Thomas E. Sheridan (Ph.D., Arizona 1983; Curator of Ethnohistory ASM) ethnohistory, Southwest US, northwestern Mexico.
4. General Statement: The graduate program offers students interested in historical archaeology a wide range of opportunities for field research in Native American, Spanish colonial, Mexican-American, and western American subjects. Extensive laboratory, library, and documentary resources include: the Arizona State Museum's library, extensive collections and Documentary Relations of the Southwest section (an extensive microfilm collection of Spanish colonial documents); Laboratory of Traditional Technology; BARA; and an on-site computer center. Also available near the university are the library, collections, and staff expertise of the Arizona Historical Society and the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service. Local archaeological societies and private cultural resource management firms participate actively in historical-archaeological research, providing opportunities for student involvement.
 5. For More Information Contact: J. Jefferson Reid, Department of Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA; Tel: 520.621.8546; Fax: 520.621.2088; E-mail: jreid@u.arizona.edu; Web page: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/>.

ARMSTRONG ATLANTIC STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Armstrong Atlantic State University
2. Department Title: Department of History
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Fertig, Barbara C. (Ph.D., George Washington 1993; Asst Prof) Museum studies, folklife, Mexican-American ethnohistory, American art history (fertigba@mail.armstrong.edu)
Hendricks, Christopher (Ph.D., William and Mary 1991; Asst Prof) Historic

preservation, vernacular architecture, colonial and early national US and Southern history

- Kratzer, Judson M. (M.A., Armstrong State College 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, cultural resource management (kratzeju@mail.armstrong.edu)
Yentsch, Anne (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology and anthropological history, American material culture
4. General Statement: Faculty in the Department of History have interests that encompass landscape studies, African-American, colonial, and Southern studies, and the department works collaboratively with the National Park Service at Fort Frederica. Work is integrated with studies in American folklore and public history. The M.A. degree is offered.
 5. For More Information Contact: Christopher Hendricks (hendrich@mail.armstrong.edu) or Anne Yentsch (yentscan@mail.armstrong.edu), History Department, Armstrong Atlantic State University, 11935 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA 31419-1997 USA; Tel: 912.927.5283; Fax: 912.921.5581; Web page: <http://www.armstrong.edu>.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Boston University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Beaudry, Mary C. (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Assoc Prof Archaeology and Anthropology) Historical and industrial archaeology of the Americas, comparative colonialism, material culture studies, anthropology of food and foodways, archaeological theory, documentary analysis, historical anthropology
Brody, Aaron J. (Ph.D., Harvard 1996; Visiting Asst Prof) Maritime archaeology, Bronze and Iron Age eastern Mediterranean; archaeology of Syria-Palestine
Elia, Ricardo J. (Ph.D., Boston 1982; Assoc Prof) New England historical and prehistoric archaeology, cultural resource management, ethics in archaeology
Goodwin, Lorinda B. R. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1994; Research Associate) New England historical archaeology, medieval and post-medieval archaeology of Northern Europe, gender in archaeology, museum studies

- McCann, Anna M. (Ph.D., Indiana 1965; Adjunct Professor) Greek and Roman art and archaeology, Roman sculpture, and underwater archaeology
Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth (Ph.D., Brown 1980; Research Associate) Historical Archaeology, historical anthropology, archaeology of gardens and landscapes, method and theory in archaeology, public history
4. General Statement: The department stresses global comparative archaeology, with its greatest strength lying in the area of complex societies. Historical archaeology is presented in a broadly comparative format. Research in soils, pollen, ethnobotany, and petrology, plus computer facilities, including GIS, are available. The Stone Science Library houses the library of the Archaeological Institute of America, extensive holdings in anthropology, archaeology, geology, and geography. The editorial office of *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, journal of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, is located in the department. Relevant courses include Archaeology of Colonial America, Archaeology of Post-Colonial America, Industrial Archaeology, Oral History and Written Records in Archaeology, statistical and spatial analysis, conservation, survey and graphics, remote sensing, paleoethnobotany, approaches to artifact analysis in historical archaeology, Rediscovery of the New World: Archaeology of the Age of Exploration, geoarchaeology, and geographical information systems in archaeology. There is also an M.A. program in Archaeological Heritage Management, and a program in underwater archaeology emphasizing deep-sea exploration in its initial stages of planning. Related departments and programs include American and New England Studies, Preservation Studies, Art History, and the Center for Remote Sensing. Ongoing projects in historical archaeology include work at the Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm in Newbury, Massachusetts, the Flora MacDonald Project in The Hebrides, Scotland, and graduate student projects at sites in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and the Caribbean. Topics are as varied as rural and urban domestic sites, logwood cutters' camps, religious sites (e.g., synagogues and meeting houses), working-class material culture, ceramic analysis, farm tenancy, ethnicity, and gender studies. Degrees offered are B.A., M.A., and Ph.D.
 5. For More Information Contact: Paul E.

Zimansky, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215 USA; Tel: 617.353.3415 or 617.353.3417; Fax: 617.353.6800; E-mail: pez@bu.edu; to have information sent to you via e-mail, contact archaeo@bu.edu; Web page: <http://web.bu.edu/ARCHAEOLOGY/>.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

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

Anderson, Douglas D. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1967; Prof) Circumpolar prehistory and history, environmental management, hunter-gatherers, North America, Southeast Asia

Gould, Richard A. (Ph.D., UCB 1965; Prof) Maritime archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and economic anthropology, material culture, California Indians, Australia and the South Pacific, Florida/Bermuda

Rubertone, Patricia (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1979; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, culture contact and colonialism, archaeological theory, cultural landscapes, Native Americans, New England

Simmons, William S. (Ph.D., Harvard 1967; Prof) Social anthropology, ethnohistory, folklore, religion, North American colonization, Native Americans, New England

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Martha S. Joukowsky (Ph.D., Paris I -Sorbonne 1982; Prof) classical archaeology, field methods, agricultural and urban development, Near East; Shepard Krech III (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof and Director, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology) social anthropology, ethnohistory, material culture and museums, fur trade studies, ecological anthropology, North American Indians, Subarctic; Patrick Malone (Ph.D., Brown 1971; Assoc Prof American Civilization and Urban Studies) industrial archaeology, technology and material culture, cultural landscapes, colonial and military history, New England.
4. General Statement: The M.A./Ph.D. program in anthropology at Brown has a long-standing tradition of excellence in historical archaeology, and more recently, maritime archaeology. Students entering the program with training in land and/or underwater archaeology are given the opportunity

to apply their skills to research questions framed within a holistic anthropological framework, and also to gain familiarity with advanced methods of archaeological analysis and interpretation. Although the faculty's area specialties are New England and Alaska for historical archaeology, and Bermuda and the Dry Tortugas, Florida, for underwater archaeology, graduate students have conducted field projects throughout the world (e.g., Brazil, Indonesia, and Canada) and in other parts of North America. The program's theoretical and methodological strengths include contact and colonialism, ethnohistory, ethnic identity and interethnic relations, landscape and settlement history, trade and cultural ecology, and material culture. Faculty links with extradepartmental units at Brown such as the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Laboratory for Circumpolar Studies, John Carter Brown Library, Center for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in America, and the Center for Old World Art and Archaeology provide resources for interdisciplinary research and enrichment.

5. For More Information Contact: Patricia E. Rubertone, Department of Anthropology, Brown University, Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912 USA; Tel: 401.863.7053/3251; Fax: 401.863.7588; E-mail: Patricia_Rubertone@brown.edu. For general information on the graduate program and applications, contact the graduate adviser at the above address; Tel: 401.863.3251; E-mail: Anthropology@Brown.edu; Web page: <http://www.brown.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-BERKELEY

1. Institution Name: University of California-Berkeley
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Habu, Junko (Ph.D., McGill; Asst Prof) Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement, prehistoric Jomon hunter-gatherers in Japan, East Asian archaeology, ceramic analysis, historical archaeology in Japan

Lightfoot, Kent G. (Ph.D., ASU; Prof) Native American-Russian contact and colonial period archaeology, culture change, multiethnic communities, coastal hunter-gatherers, California, southwestern and northeastern

archaeology and ethnography, theoretical issues of coastal hunter-gatherers

Wilkie, Laurie A. (Ph.D., UCLA; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, oral history, material culture and ethnic identity, family and gender relations, North America and Caribbean, African diaspora, 18th-20th centuries

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Margaret W. Conkey (Ph.D., Chicago; Prof) prehistoric archaeology, hunter-gatherers, prehistoric art and symbolism, gender studies in archaeology, Old World; Alan Dundes (Ph.D., Indiana; Prof) folklore, structural analysis, symbolism, cultural anthropology, psychoanalysis; Paul Groth (Ph.D., California; Assoc Prof Architecture) history of the environment, historical landscapes; Christine Hastorf (Ph.D., UCLA; Assoc Prof) food and archaeology, paleoethnobotany, political complexity, gender; Patrick V. Kirch (Ph.D., Yale; Prof) prehistory and ethnography of Oceania, ethnoarchaeology and settlement archaeology, prehistoric agricultural systems, cultural ecology and paleoenvironments; Rosemary Joyce (Ph.D., Illinois-Urbana; Assoc Prof) settlement patterns, symbolism, complex societies, ceramics, gender, Central America; Ruth Tringham (Ph.D., Edinburgh; Prof) European archaeology, household archaeology, gender, prehistoric architecture; Dell Upton (Ph.D., Brown; Prof Architecture) architectural history, vernacular architecture, material culture.

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has a long tradition of excellence at the university. The strengths of the program include: the archaeology of culture, contact and change, ethnic identity, and the formation of multiethnic and diasporic communities, household archaeology, and gender and family archaeology. The archaeology faculty at Berkeley are very active in field research, with projects in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, Polynesia, and Japan. Recent graduates and currently enrolled students have also conducted research at historical-period sites in California, Virginia, Hawaii, North Dakota, South Africa, and Australia. The archaeology graduate students are a close-knit community numbering around fifty and consisting of students working in a broad range of theoretical, geographical, methodological and chronological arenas. Student and faculty offices are located in the Archaeological Research Facility

(ARF), an independent research unit closely affiliated with the department. ARF also has a large open atrium that serves as a popular lounge area for students and faculty. During the academic year, ARF sponsors a weekly "bag lunch" archaeological lecture series and several night-time lectures per semester with distinguished guest lecturers. The department offers the Ph.D.; the M.A. is awarded upon completion of first-year course work and written and oral exams. Normative completion time for the program is six years. Students are assigned two faculty advisers. Student have a range of funding opportunities including graduate student instructorships, graduate student researchships (through the Anthropology Department and the Hearst Museum), readerships, university fellowships and block grants, and tuition waivers. Departmental resources available to students include laboratories for Historical Archaeology, California Archaeology, Paleoethnobotany, Polynesia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Comparative faunal (domestic and wild fauna) collections from Honduras, California, and the Caribbean are housed throughout the laboratories. Additional laboratory facilities and equipment are available to students through ARF. Students can apply for research support from ARF. ARF also contains a wet-lab that is available to graduate students for processing materials, analyzing soil samples, and preparing thin sections. The department houses the George and Mary Foster Anthropology Library (the second largest in the country) and is currently building a new state-of-the-art multimedia laboratory. The Hearst Museum contains national and international historic, prehistoric, and ethnographic collections. The university also houses the Bancroft Library, which is world-renowned for its archival collections, particularly related to the American West.

5. For More Information Contact: Laurie Wilkie, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA; Tel: 510.643.0677; Fax: 510.643.8557; E-mail: wilkie@qal.berkeley.edu; Web page: <http://www.berkeley.edu>. For applications and general information contact: Graduate Administrator, Department of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 USA.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Columbia University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
D'Altroy, Terence N. (Ph.D., UCLA 1981; Assoc Prof) Complex politics and economics, Andean South America
Meskell, Lynn (Ph.D., Cambridge 1997; Asst Prof) New Kingdom Egypt, mortuary analysis, gender, the body
Rothschild, Nan A. (Ph.D., NYU 1975; Prof) Urban archaeology, colonial and contact periods in North America, especially northeastern and southwestern US
4. General Statement: The Columbia graduate archaeology program, while not specifically focused on historical archaeology, is quite appropriate for this subdiscipline. All of the archaeologists on the faculty work with documentary sources and complex societies. Archaeology is seen as an interdisciplinary field, drawing on fields such as art history, history, classics, and the physical and biological sciences, as well as anthropology faculty and a range of specialized institutes. Students also have the opportunity to take courses, through the Consortium, in other anthropology departments in New York City. They also have access to three excellent history departments at Columbia, NYU, and CUNY. Library resources are particularly outstanding, including the New York Historical Society and the research branch of the New York Public Library. The William Duncan Strong Museum at Columbia contains the archaeological collections from the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square Block sites. Students have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the National Museum of the American Indian, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the South St. Seaport Museum, and many others. Both M.A.s and Ph.D.s are awarded. Doctoral study is fully funded for many graduate students by the Mellon Foundation; there is also a department fund to help archaeology students with fieldwork.
5. For More Information Contact: Nan Rothschild, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 USA; Tel: 212.854.4315; Fax: 212.854.7347; E-mail: nrothschild@barnard.edu or roth@columbia.edu; Web page: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/gsas/>.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

1. Institution Name: University of Durham
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology:
Graves, Pam C. (Ph.D., Glasgow; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval urbanism, glass, and churches, archaeological theory
Johnson, Matthew H. (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer) Medieval and post-medieval domestic architecture and rural landscape, world historical archaeology, archaeological theory
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dr. Ian Bailiff, Dr. Chris Caple, Dr. John Chapman, Dr. Margarita Diaz Andreu, Prof. Anthony Harding, Prof. Colin Haselgrove, Mrs. Jacqui Huntley, Mr. Phil Howard, Mr. Kerek Kennet, Dr. Sam Lucy, Dr. Andrew Millard, Dr. Graham Philip, Prof. Jennifer Price, Dr. Charlotte Roberts, Dr. Peter Rowley-Conwy, Dr. Mark White, and Dr. Penny Wilson.
4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in Post-Medieval Archaeology as one strand in its M.A. in Archaeology. M.A. students have the opportunity to study all aspects of the archaeology of the period AD 1500-1800, both in Britain and across the world. Particular emphasis is placed on world historical archaeology, on the social and cultural context of material culture, and on new theoretical approaches to the past. Ongoing research projects include: castles after the Middle Ages, post-medieval Newcastle, and thermoluminescence dating of bricks. Graduate students have access to excellent technical and laboratory facilities in a building newly refitted in 1996. Library facilities include large collections of early modern printed books and paleographic training in 17th- and 18th-century documents. We also offer M.A.s, M.Phil.s, and Ph.D.s by research in a range of subject areas. Students are encouraged to contact relevant members of staff to discuss possible topics.
5. For More Information Contact: Dr. Charlotte Roberts, Postgraduate Admissions Tutor; Matthew Johnson, Convenor; or Pam Graves, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UK. Tel: 0191.374.4755; Fax: 0191.374.3619; E-mails: c.a.roberts@durham.ac.uk; m.h.johnson@durham.ac.uk; or c.p.graves@durham.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.dur.ac.uk/Archaeology>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Ewen, Charles R. (Ph.D., Florida 1987; Prof) Contact period, cultural resource management, method and theory, southeastern US
4. General Statement: The M.A. program in anthropology was started in 1995 and offers thesis and fieldwork opportunities in historical archaeology. Ongoing projects include archaeological investigations at Tryon Palace, Fort Raleigh, Hope Plantation, Neoheroke Fort, and other historical-period sites in eastern North Carolina.
5. For More Information Contact: Charles Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Tel: 252.328.6766; Fax: 252.328.6759; E-mail: ewenc@mail.ecu.edu; Department Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/anth/>; Graduate School Web page: <http://www.research.ecu.edu/grad/>.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: East Carolina University
2. Department Title: Program in Maritime Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Babits, Lawrence E. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Prof) Material culture, underwater archaeology, American history
Cantelas, Frank J. (M.A., E Carolina 1995; Lecturer) Underwater archaeology
Palmer, Michael A. (Ph.D., Temple 1981; Prof) Naval and military history, American diplomatic history
Papalas, Anthony J. (Ph.D., Chicago 1969; Prof) Greek and Roman maritime history
Rodgers, Bradley A. (Ph.D., Union Institute 1993; Assoc Prof) Conservation, underwater archaeology
Runyan, Timothy J. (Ph.D., Maryland 1972; Prof and Director) European maritime history, cultural resource management
Swanson, Carl E. (Ph.D., Western Ontario 1979; Assoc Prof) Colonial history, American history
Tilley, John A. (Ph.D., Ohio State 1980; Assoc Prof) British naval history, museum studies

Watts, Gordon P., Jr. (Ph.D., St. Andrews 1997; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology

4. General Statement: The Program in Maritime Studies at East Carolina offers an M.A. degree. A doctorate in Maritime Studies is offered in the interdisciplinary Coastal Resources Management Program. Research emphases include the Western Hemisphere, conservation, cultural resource management, and museology. Joyner Library contains one of the largest resources for U.S. Naval studies in the country. Ongoing projects include the study of 16th–20th-century shipwrecks in Bermuda, surveys of shipwrecks in North Carolina waters, World War II aircraft in Hawaii, Micronesia, Caribbean sites, various Great Lakes sites, and the 1812 fleet in the Chesapeake Bay. Resources include a conservation laboratory, 5-foot research vessel and others, remote-sensing equipment and training, and a university diving-safety office that directs low-visibility dive training. Fall field school in Bermuda; summer field-school location varies.
5. For More Information Contact: Timothy Runyan, Program in Maritime Studies, Admiral Ernest M. Eller House, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858-4353 USA; Tel: 252.328.6097; Fax: 252.328.6754; E-mail: underwoodk@mail.ecu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ecu.edu/maritime>.

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Flinders University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/ Maritime Archaeology:
Staniforth, Mark (Ph.D., Flinders 1999; Senior Lecturer) Museology, material culture studies, cultural heritage management, historical and maritime archaeology primarily of the 18th–20th centuries, Australia and South Pacific
Other Related Faculty/Staff: William Hampton Adams (Ph.D., Washington S 1976; Lecturer) historical archaeology, cultural heritage management, cultural preservation, museology, oral history, computer applications, plantation archaeology, ethnicity, US, Micronesia, Australia; J.V.S. Megaw (Prof) Celtic art and archaeology, museology; Donald Pate, archaeological bone chemistry and paleodiet; Claire Smith, rock art and Australian indigenous archaeology
4. General Statement: Archaeology of the 18th–20th centuries, with a

concentration on Australia and the South Pacific. Historical archaeology emphasis on shore-based whaling stations and the archaeology of consumption. Material culture studies of Chinese export porcelain and the archaeology of flasks and containers. Maritime archaeology emphasis on immigration and convict shipwrecks, shipwrecks and the importation of material culture (shipwreck cargoes), whaling shipwrecks, the archaeology of Australian built ships, and ships' graveyards. Museum studies include archaeological curatorship and museum display of archaeological materials. Additional emphasis on underwater cultural heritage management. Research facilities include a research laboratory with links to maritime archaeology projects and underwater cultural resource management agencies in Australia. An ongoing project deals with the Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand (AWSANZ). Degrees offered include an M.A. (by research and thesis) as well as a Ph.D. (by research and thesis).

5. For More Information Contact: Mark Staniforth, Department of Archaeology, School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia. Tel: +618 8201 5195; Fax: +618 8201 3845; E-mail: Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.ehlflinders.edu.au/archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of Florida
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Deagan, Kathleen (Ph.D., Florida 1974; Prof; FI Mus Ntl Hist) Spanish colonial archaeology, ethnohistory, eastern US, Circum-Caribbean basin
Milanich, Jerald T. (Ph.D., Florida 1971; Prof; FI Mus Ntl Hist) North American archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern US, mission archaeology
Schmidt, Peter (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Assoc Prof; Center for African Studies) Ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, historical archaeology, complex societies in Africa, Iron Age Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Gabon
4. General Statement: The program is based on individual faculty research programs in Spanish colonial archaeology, African historical archaeology, and mission archaeology.

Also available are interdisciplinary programs in Historical Archaeology or Historic Preservation with the Departments of History and Architecture. Facilities include the Florida Museum of Natural History's Historical Archaeology Lab and Environmental Archaeology Labs; PK Yonge Library of Florida History archival collections; Caribbean Preservation Institute in the College of Architecture; Center for Latin American Studies faculty; and training and research opportunities in various languages. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. are offered.

5. For More Information Contact: Steve Brandt, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117305, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA; Tel: 352.846.1382; Fax: 352.392.6929; E-mail: kjones@anthro.ufl.edu; Web page: <http://web.anthro.ufl.edu/gradprogram.html>.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Florida State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Doran, Glen H. (Ph.D., UCD 1980; Assoc Prof) Plantation archaeology, human osteology, paleodemography
Faught, Michael K. (Ph.D., Arizona 1996; Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology, geoarchaeology, public archaeology
Fischer, George R. (B.A., Stanford 1962; Courtesy Asst Prof) Underwater archaeology
Keel, Bennie C. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Courtesy Asst Prof) Cultural resource management, public archaeology, historical archaeology, plantation archaeology
McEwan, Bonnie G. (Ph.D., Florida 1988; Courtesy Asst Prof) Spanish historical archaeology, New World colonial archaeology, Hispanic tradition ceramics, zooarchaeology
Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Ph.D., Florida 1975; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology of the southeastern US and Caribbean, Spanish mission archaeology, zooarchaeology
Smith, Roger (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1989; Courtesy Asst Prof) Nautical and underwater archaeology, public archaeology, post-medieval maritime archaeology, Circum-Caribbean shipwrecks

Ward, Cheryl A. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1993; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, paleoethnobotany, eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, Black Sea, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Mexico

4. General Statement: The department has had a commitment to historical archaeology since the late 1940s. Thesis-based M.A. and M.Sc. degrees are offered. A doctoral program in anthropology is anticipated to be added in fall 2000. Faculty are involved in long-term archaeological projects at Spanish mission sites, plantations, and on shipwrecks. The departmental terrestrial field school is held each year at a Spanish mission site during the spring semester. Formal courses in underwater archaeology were introduced in the early 1970s. Basic scuba certification is available. Underwater techniques training is offered during the spring semester in conjunction with the university's Academic Diving Program. The underwater field school is offered every summer and usually focuses on both submerged prehistoric sites as well as historical-period shipwreck excavations. Active field projects are potentially available year-round. The presence of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service on campus provides many opportunities for terrestrial-project participation and collections-management experience. Employment and internship opportunities are also available at the San Luis Mission Site, Museum of Florida History, and the Department of State Conservation Laboratory and Site File offices, all located in Tallahassee. The department participates in the interdisciplinary program in museum studies, which requires approximately one additional year of course work and internship experience for certification.
5. For More Information Contact: Rochelle A. Marrinan, Graduate Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2150 USA; Tel: 850.644.8615; Fax: 850.644.4283; E-mail: rmarrina@garnet.acns.fsu.edu; Department Web page: <http://www.anthro.fsu.edu>; Underwater archaeology program Web page: <http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

1. Institution Name: University of Georgia
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology

3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Garrison, Ervan (Ph.D., Missouri 1979; Prof) Archaeometry, geophysical prospection, preindustrial and industrial North America and Europe, underwater archaeology
Reitz, Elizabeth J. (Ph.D., Florida 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, late prehistoric and historic periods, southeastern North America, Latin America
4. General Statement: The department offers concentrated study in ecological anthropology. Students have access to Zooarchaeology and Geoarchaeology Laboratories, HRAF microfiles, and a close association with the Institute of Ecology. Departmental strengths in historical/underwater archaeology are zooarchaeology from any time period in North or South America as well as geoarchaeology and archaeometry from any time period in North America or Europe. However, the department does not maintain specific course offerings in historical/underwater topics, nor does it provide specialized field training in these specialties. The Ph.D. degree is awarded.
5. For More Information Contact: Ervan Garrison, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1619 USA; Tel: 706.542.1097; Fax: 706.542.2425; E-mail: egarrison@uga.edu; Web page and links: <http://quat.dac.uga.edu>; <http://www.gly.edu/archaeo.html>; <http://museum.nhm.uga.edu/>

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

1. Institution Name: University of Glasgow
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval and Post-Medieval Archaeology:
Dr. Ewan Campbell, Early Medieval Scotland and Wales
Dr. Stephen Driscoll, Medieval and post-medieval Scotland
Dr. Jeremy Hugggett, Anglo-Saxon archaeology and computer applications
Prof. Chris Morris, Viking and Norse studies
Dr. Colleen Batey, Viking and Norse Studies
4. General Statement: Glasgow University was founded in 1451. Its Department of Archaeology was established in the 1960s and has traditionally been concerned with the archaeology of Britain and Ireland, with a special concern for Scotland's past. Historical archaeology has been a key area of

interest since the 1960s. From its foundation, the department pioneered the academic study of Scottish rural settlements, many of which were abandoned as a result of the Highland Clearances. Since the 1970s, there has been added interest in medieval archaeology, and the department currently has one of the largest collections of medieval archaeologists in Britain. Postgraduate degrees include the M.Phil. degree in Medieval Archaeology (1 year taught), the M.Litt. (2 years by research), and the Ph.D. (3 years by research). The department is located in a modern building and has large laboratory work areas, is well-provisioned with computing facilities, and benefits from the presence of an active field unit (GUARD). Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, and in addition to its own museum, the university is situated close to the city, with which it has a close working relationship.

5. For More Information Contact: Stephen T. Driscoll, Department of Archaeology, The University, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Scotland; Tel: 0141.330.6144; Fax: 0141.330.3544; E-mail: s.driscoll@archaeology.gla.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.gla.ac.uk/archaeology/staff/std/> or <http://www.gla.ac.uk/Acad/Archaeology/>.

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA

1. Institution Name: University of Haifa
2. Department Title: Department of Maritime Civilizations
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Artzy, Michal (Ph.D., Brandeis 1972; Assoc Prof) Coastal archaeology
Finkelstein, Gerard (Ph.D., Sorbonne, Paris 1993; Teaching Assoc) Archaeology and maritime history
Kahanov, Ya'acov (Ph.D., Haifa 1997; Lecturer) Nautical archaeology
Kashtan, Vadav (Ph.D., Universite des Sciences Humaines, Strasbourg 1989; Teaching Assoc) Maritime history
Khalilieh, Hassan (Ph.D., Princeton 1995; Lecturer) Maritime history (Muslim, medieval)
Marcus, Ezra (Ph.D., Oxford 1998; Instructor) Coastal archaeology
Raban, Avner (Ph.D., Hebrew Jerusalem 1981; Assoc Prof) Underwater archaeology
Shalev, Sarel (Ph.D., Tel Aviv 1993; Senior Lecturer) Archaeometallurgy
Zohar, Irit (M.A., Haifa 1994; Teaching Assoc) Archaeozoology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Kerem, Dan (Ph.D., Scripps Institute of Oceanography 1979; Teaching Assoc) diving physiology; Mart, Yossi (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1984; Prof) marine geology, coastal geomorphology; Sivian, Dorit (Ph.D., Hebrew Jerusalem 1996; Lecturer) coastal geology; Spanier, Ehud (Ph.D., Miami 1975; Assoc Prof) oceanography, marine biology.

4. General Statement: The Department of Maritime Civilizations offers both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees combining coastal and underwater archaeology, maritime history, oceanography, and coastal and underwater geology and geomorphology. It is fundamental to the orientation of the department that specialized work in any field of maritime studies relates to work in other fields. Students are expected to supplement class work through participation in archaeological excavations, geological surveys, and Zodiac trips along the coast of Israel. Students should earn scuba diving licenses before their registration or during the first year of study. Courses in small boat handling are also available. Individuals from abroad who do not know Hebrew may apply for admission; however, during their first year they will be expected to enroll in the university's accelerated Hebrew course and take directed reading courses with members of the faculty in order to join the regular program during their second year. The M.A. degree may be earned with or without a thesis; in the latter case, students must register for a minor in another department as well as in the Department of Maritime Civilizations. Related departments in the university include Archaeology, Land of Israel Studies, History, Geography (including a special program in shipping), Biblical History, and Art History. The department has a research arm, the Leon Recanati Institute for Maritime Studies at the University of Haifa, through which research is conducted. In addition to the institute, the department maintains ties with the National Maritime Museum and the National Center for Oceanographic and Limnological Research. Ongoing research projects at the institute include: Caesarea land and sea excavations; the Tel Nami land and sea regional project; the Tel Akko project; study of the Jewish contribution to seafaring throughout history; Islamic maritime law and trade; and various studies focusing on marine resources, geology, and geomorphology.

5. For More Information Contact: University of Haifa, Department of Maritime Civilizations, Mount Carmel Haifa 31905 Israel; Tel: 972.(0)4.8240941; Fax: 972.(0)4.8249011; Web page: <http://www/haifa.ac.il>.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

1. Institution Name: University of Hawaii at Manoa
2. Department Title: Marine Option Program
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Bayman, James (Ph.D., Arizona S 1994; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology, archaeology, Hawaii, North America, political economy, chiefdoms, craft production, artifact geochemistry
Chapman, William (Ph.D., Oxford 1982; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation Program) Anthropology, historic preservation, Caribbean
Graves, Michael (Ph.D., Arizona 1981; Prof Anthropology) Oceania, American Southwest, ethnoarchaeology, archaeological method and theory
Griffin, P. Bion (Ph.D., Arizona 1969; Prof and Chair Anthropology) Anthropology and archaeology, hunter-gatherers, Indonesia, Philippines, Hawaii
Hommon, Robert T. (Ph.D., Arizona 1976; Adj Researcher SOEST) Archaeology, Hawaii
Hunt, Terry (Ph.D., Washington 1989; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Prehistory of Oceania, evolutionary theory, geoarchaeology and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, ceramics
Kelly, Marion (M.A., Hawaii 1956; Assoc Prof Ethnic Studies Program) Hawaiian culture and history, anthropology, fishponds
Kikuchi, William K. (Ph.D., Arizona 1973; Prof Anthropology) Anthropology, archaeology, Hawaiian fishponds, American Samoa
McCoy, Floyd W., Jr. (Ph.D., Harvard 1974; Prof Oceanography) Hawaii, geology, oceanography, paleo-oceanography, sedimentation of island arcs, geoarchaeology, marine pollutants
Mills, Peter R. (Ph.D., UCB 1996; Asst Prof Anthropology) Polynesia, North Pacific, American Southwest, New England, Contact period, public archaeology, ethnohistory, lithic technology
Severance, Craig (Ph.D., Oregon 1976; Prof Anthropology) Sociocultural change, anthropological theory, applied

anthropology, Oceania (esp Micronesia), maritime cultures and fisheries
 Still, William N., Jr. (Ph.D., Alabama 1964; Adj Researcher SOEST) Civil War and nautical history, maritime history and archaeology

Van Tilburg, Hans (M.A., E Carolina 1995; Instructor SOEST) Maritime archaeology, nautical history, diving, ships, Asia, Pacific, Hawaiian maritime history

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

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

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

5. For More Information Contact: Sherwood Maynard, Director, Marine Option Program, University of Hawaii at Manoa, School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, 2525 Correa Road, HIG 215, Honolulu, HI 96822 USA; Tel: 808.956.8433; Fax: 808.956.2417; E-mail: mop@hawaii.edu; Web page: http://www2.hawaii.edu/mop/mop_GMAHCP.html.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

1. Institution Name: University of Idaho
2. Department Title: Department of Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Sappington, Robert (Ph.D., Washington

S 1994; Assoc Prof) Protohistoric, Lewis and Clark, 18th-19th centuries, Plateau Sprague, Roderick (Ph.D., Arizona 1967; Prof Emeritus) Artifact function, glass beads, funerary artifacts, 19th-20th centuries, Pacific Northwest
 Warner, Mark (Ph.D., Virginia 1998; Asst Prof) 19th century, Chesapeake Bay, Plains, zooarchaeology, African-American archaeology, archaeological theory

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Dixie Ehrenreich (Ph.D., Idaho 1977; Res Scientist Lab of Anthropology) Immigration, western farming, women in cultural resources, 19th-20th centuries, Pacific Northwest; Leah Evans-Janke (M.A., Idaho 1998; Collections Mgr Lab of Anthropology) Lab methods, American West, women's studies, folk art, lithics; Priscilla Wegars (Ph.D., Idaho 1991; Res Assoc Lab of Anthropology) Overseas Asian culture, 19th-20th centuries, American West, New Zealand.

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in anthropology with a firm foundation in all four areas of anthropology expected. Also available is a Ph.D. in history with a concentration in historical archaeology. Over the past 25 years, approximately half of the degrees awarded have been in historical archaeology. Faculty at the University of Idaho are currently engaged in numerous prehistoric and historical-period projects in the region as well as an ongoing research project in Oklahoma (in conjunction with the Miami Tribe). A major part of the department is the Laboratory of Anthropology. The lab is the focus of archaeological work conducted at the university, providing research space, curation facilities, equipment, and technical support for archaeological investigations. Special facilities include a large metal-cleaning facility, GIS capabilities, comparative collections of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, a major collection of Overseas Asian comparative artifacts, and an extensive archaeology library. The laboratory is also the Northern Repository of the Idaho Archaeological Survey.
5. For More Information Contact: Mark Warner, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1110 USA; Tel: 208.885.2032 (PST); Fax: 208.885.2034 (PST); E-mail: mwarner@uidaho.edu; Web page: http://www.uidaho.edu/LS/Soc_Anthro.

LA TROBE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: La Trobe University
2. Department Title: School of Archaeological and Historical Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Lawrence, Susan (Ph.D., La Trobe 1995; Senior Lecturer) Historical archaeology, gender, material culture, heritage management
Murray, Tim (Ph.D., Sydney 1987; Professor) Historical archaeology, theoretical archaeology
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Richard Cosgrove (Ph.D., La Trobe 1992; Lecturer) zooarchaeology, environmental archaeology; Phillip Edwards (Ph.D., Sydney 1988; Lecturer) archaeology of complex societies; David Frankel (Ph.D., Gothenberg 1974; Reader) household and community studies, ceramics; Li Liu (Ph.D., Harvard 1994; Lecturer) Archaeology of complex societies; Nicola Stern (Ph.D., Harvard 1992; Senior Lecturer) taphonomic issues.
4. General Statement: La Trobe University offers M.A. and Ph.D. specializations in historical archaeology, in addition to a one-year Graduate Diploma in historical archaeology. Research and fieldwork in historical archaeology are primarily focused on Australia and the Pacific, although members of the department are also involved in Cyprus, Jordan, France, Kenya, and China. Facilities include four laboratories, a computer laboratory, a GIS laboratory, a darkroom, a microscope room, and three 4-wheel-drive vehicles for staff and postgraduate research. The school has in-place agreements with the Museum of Victoria, the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, and Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania, which facilitate ongoing access to collections and research projects. Through a cooperative agreement with the leading heritage management firm of Godden Mackay Logan, one postgraduate student each year is able to undertake a funded internship in historical archaeology. La Trobe University makes available a limited number of full research scholarships for Ph.D. candidates.
5. For More Information Contact: Susan Lawrence, School of Archaeological and Historical Studies, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3084; Tel: 3.9479.2385; Fax: 3.9479.1881; E-mail: s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au; Web page: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/>

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Louisiana State University
2. Department Title: Department of Geography and Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Colten, Craig E. (Ph.D., Syracuse 1985; Assoc Prof Geography) Environmental history, lower Mississippi Valley, 18th–20th centuries
Davidson, William V. (Ph.D., Wisconsin Milwaukee 1972; Assoc Prof & Chair Geography) Historical, cultural geography, Central America, 15th century–present
DeLyser, Dydia (Ph.D., Syracuse 1998; Asst Prof Geography) Historical geography, cultural landscapes and social memory, authenticity and reconstructing the past, US Southwest, 19th–20th centuries
Earle, Carville (Ph.D., Chicago 1973; Prof Geography) Regional economic development, historical geography, southern US, 17th–20th centuries
Edwards, Jay D. (Ph.D., Tulane 1970; Prof Anthropology) Vernacular architecture, material culture, Creole culture, US South and Caribbean 17th–20th centuries
Farnsworth, Paul (Ph.D., UCLA 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Historical archaeology, African-American studies, plantation, culture change, ethnicity, economic systems, British, Spanish, and French colonial and Federal, Caribbean, US South & Southwest, 18th–20th centuries
McKillop, Heather (Ph.D., UCSB 1987; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Classic and Postclassic Maya, 19th-century Euroamerican/Canadian cemeteries, Caribbean fish faunal analysis
Saunders, Rebecca (Ph.D., Florida 1992; Adj Asst Prof Anthropology) Contact and Spanish colonial archaeology, missions, US South, 16th–18th centuries
4. General Statement: The department awards an M.A. in Anthropology and both the M.A. and Ph.D. in Geography. Students in historical archaeology can follow a degree program on either side of the department. We especially encourage applications from students whose interests combine topics, approaches, ideas, methods, and techniques from both disciplines. Major foci include the American South, the Caribbean, and Central America, with strong topical interests in African-American, Hispanic-American, and Native-American cultures.

Laboratory/research facilities include an up-to-date archaeology laboratory, the largest university map library in the country, and biogeography, palynology, forensics, physical anthropology, computer mapping, GIS, remote sensing, and geomorphology laboratories, as well as the Fred B. Kniffen Cultural Resources Laboratory. LSU's Hill Memorial Library contains more than seven million archival and manuscript items focused on the lower Mississippi Valley, the South, the American Civil War, and Reconstruction. The US Civil War Center deals with all aspects of the Civil War, and the History Department is well known for Southern history. The T. Harry Williams Center for Oral History provides training and support for oral history research, and the Museum of Natural Science holds archaeological collections from more than 1,800 sites in the South and the Caribbean.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul Farnsworth, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA; Tel: 225.388.6102; Fax: 225.388.4420; E-mail: gafarn@unix1.sncc.lsu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ga.lsu.edu/ga/>

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

1. Institution Name: University of Maine
2. Department Title: Department of History and Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Anthropology:
Faulkner, Alaric (Ph.D., Washington S 1972; Prof; Program Coordinator) Historical archaeology, archaeology of French Acadia and New England
Moreira, James (Ph.D., Memorial U of Newfoundland 1995; Asst Prof; Director Maine Folklife Center) Folklore and oral history of Maine and the Maritimes
Sandweiss, Daniel (Ph.D., Cornell 1989; Asst Prof) Effects of El Niño climatic events on historic sites in the desert coast of northern Peru
Sanger, David (Ph.D., Washington 1967; Prof) Prehistoric, Contact, northeastern US
Sobolik, Kristin (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1991; Asst Prof) Faunal analysis, paleonutrition
Faculty in History:
Ferland, Jacques (Ph.D., McGill 1986; Assoc Prof) Colonial French Canada
Judd, Richard (Ph.D., California–Irvine 1979; Assoc Prof) Environmental history
MacNamara, Martha (Ph.D., Boston 1994; Assist Prof) Vernacular architecture

Segal, Howard (Ph.D., Princeton 1975; Prof) History of science and technology
 TeBrake, William (Ph.D., Texas 1975; Prof) Western European medieval history, environment
 Faculty in Geography:

Hornsby, Stephen (Ph.D., British Columbia 1986; Assoc Prof) Historical geography, Canada, New England

4. General Statement: In cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, the History Department offers an M.A. with an emphasis in historical archaeology. It is a relatively small, selective program, generally with no more than eight students enrolled at one time in various stages of degree completion. This interdisciplinary option focuses on the history and archaeology of New England and neighboring provinces of Canada as well as the mutual effects of contact between Europeans and indigenous peoples in this region. The Historical Archaeology option is normally a two-year program, designed to prepare the student for a variety of careers in historical archaeology in areas such as public archaeology, resource management, museology, and academia. Application is to be made through history, which is the degree-granting department, although admission to the option requires the consent of both departments. Resources within the university are numerous and include the Maine Folklife Center, which houses the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History, directed by a member of the Anthropology Department. Many faculty work closely with the Canadian-American Center, the Institute for Quaternary Studies, and the Hudson Museum of Anthropology. Special collections in Folger Library maintains a number of unique manuscripts and other original documents and records germane to Maine historical archaeology. Several archaeological laboratories are located in Stevens Hall. The Historical Archaeology Laboratory offers workspace and access to a major study collection from the Northeast. These collections include some of the most important English and French sites of the 17th and 18th centuries in Maine. Faunal collections are accessible in the laboratory next door. The Prehistoric Laboratory offers help in photography and other specialized services. A metals-conservation laboratory is also maintained in the building. Nearly every year there are several field

opportunities available in historical archaeology in Maine.

5. For More Information Contact: Professor Alaric Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, South Stevens 5773, Orono, ME 04469-0001 USA; Tel: 207.581.1900; Fax: 207.581.1823; E-mail: faulkner@maine.edu; Web page: <http://www.ume.maine.edu/~anthrop/HistArchOption.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

1. Institution Name: University of Manitoba
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Greenfield, Haskel J. (Ph.D., CUNY 1985; Assoc Prof) Urban archaeology, faunal analysis, northeastern US
 Monks, Gregory G. (Ph.D., British Columbia 1977; Assoc Prof) Fur trade, faunal analysis, western Canada
4. General Statement: G. Monks is completing a research program focusing on the evolution of the Red River Settlement as a critical node in the northern fur trade during the 19th century. H. Greenfield has recently completed a manuscript on excavations in New York City. Laboratory projects and thesis materials are available on other topics within the program. The Hudson Bay Company's archives, along with the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and the Manitoba Museum are significant research facilities. A field school, sometimes involving historical archaeology, is offered. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Gregory Monks, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, 15 Chancellor Circle, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5 Canada; Tel: 204.474.6332; Fax: 204.474.7600; E-mail: monks@cc.umanitoba.ca; Web page: <http://www.umanitoba.ca/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND— COLLEGE PARK

1. Institution Name: University of Maryland—College Park
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Leone, Mark P. (Ph.D., Arizona 1968; Prof) Archaeological theory, historical archaeology, outdoor history museums

McManamon, Francis P. (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1984; Adj Prof) Cultural resource management, lithic technology, quantitative systems, Eastern US, Pacific
 Muller, Joseph P. (M.A., McMaster 1999; Director, GIS & Mapping Systems) GIS, database-management systems, information technology

Potter, Stephen (Ph.D., N Carolina—Chapel Hill 1982; Adj Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology of the eastern US, Contact period, ethnohistory, Southern Algonquian Indians, archaeology and history of state-level warfare

Shackel, Paul A. (Ph.D., SUNY-Buffalo 1987; Assoc Prof) Complex societies, historical archaeology, class and ethnicity, ethnohistory, industrial archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Brooke Blades (Ph.D., New York 1997; Res Assoc) Paleolithic Europe, hunter-gatherers, lithic analysis, symbolic behavior, quantitative analysis, historical archaeology, rural settlement patterns; Julie H. Ernststein (M.A., Boston 1987; Lecturer) historical archaeology, landscape archaeology, oral history and narrative analysis, Northeast US, the Chesapeake; Charles L. Hall (Ph.D., Tennessee, Knoxville 1992; Lecturer) cultural resource management, prehistoric settlement patterns, cultural ecology, quantitative analysis, GIS; Eric L. Larsen (M.A., SUNY-Buffalo 1996; Lecturer) historical archaeology, urban space and identity, public archaeology, consumer culture, Northeast US, Mid-Atlantic States; Jessica L. Neuwirth (Ph.D., Pennsylvania; Laboratory Director and Curator, Archaeology in Annapolis) historical archaeology, Southern history, 19th–20th-century material culture; and Matthew Reeves (Ph.D., Syracuse 1997; Res Assoc) archaeology of the African Diaspora, 19th-century rural communities, landscape archaeology, quantitative methods, GIS.

4. General Statement: The department currently offers a Master of Applied Anthropology degree. This two-year, 42-credit degree balances a practical internship experience with a solid academic foundation. Students specializing in historical archaeology can pursue interests in historical, urban archaeology, public interpretation in museums, archaeology and tourism, oral history, cultural resource management, and archaeology of the Chesapeake/Mid-Atlantic region. Research projects have been conducted

in cooperation with the Historic Annapolis Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Maryland Historical Trust. Research opportunities include Archaeology in Annapolis, which offers a field school in urban archaeology each summer and maintains two labs oriented toward M.A. and Ph.D. research. These facilities provide training in excavation, laboratory analysis, project management, and public interpretation, as well as access to a wide range of original historical materials. The department also maintains a lab devoted to AutoCAD, ArcCAD, graphics packages, and photogrammetry software. The department participates in a graduate Certificate Program in Historic Preservation at College Park.

5. For More Information Contact: Paul A. Shackel, Graduate Director, Department of Anthropology, 1111 Woods Hall, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, MD 20742 USA; Tel: 301.405.1422; Fax: 301.314.8305; E-mail: anthgrad@deans.umd.edu; Web page: <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/anth/>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-AMHERST

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Amherst
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Dincauze, Dena F. (Ph.D., Harvard 1967; Prof) New England prehistory and ethnohistory, cultural resource management
Keene, Arthur S. (Ph.D., Michigan 1979; Prof) Contact period, New England prehistory, egalitarian societies
Paynter, Robert (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1980; Prof) Race, class, and gender issues of global capitalism, cultural landscape studies, spatial analysis, New England
4. General Statement: The program situates studies of historical- and contact-period societies within the framework of four-field, historical anthropology. Though our areal specialties concentrate on New England, we encourage people to work in other parts of the world, as well as New England, in a manner informed by political, economic, and cultural-ecological theories. Ongoing field and laboratory projects include the archaeology of various sites throughout western Massachusetts, including studies of Deerfield Village and its

environs, and analyses of the W.E.B. DuBois site in Great Barrington. The department's European Studies Program financially supports student research conducted in Europe. Citizens of third-world countries and Native American students may apply for financial support from the Sylvia Forman Third World Scholarship Fund. The M.A. and Ph.D. are offered.

5. For More Information Contact: Director of Graduate Admissions, Department of Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 USA; Tel: 413.545.2221; Fax: 413.545.9494; E-mail: rpaynter@anthro.umass.edu; Web page: <http://www.umass.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-BOSTON

1. Institution Name: University of Massachusetts-Boston
2. Department Title: Anthropology; Joint Program with History
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Landon, David (Ph.D., Boston 1991; Assoc Prof; Center for Cultural and Environmental History) Historical archaeology, zooarchaeology
Mrozowski, Stephen A. (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Assoc Prof; Program Director Historical Archaeology and Director Center for Cultural and Environmental History) Complex societies, urban archaeology, environmental archaeology, eastern US, Alaska, Northern Britain
Zeitlin, Judith (Ph.D., Yale 1978; Asst Prof) Prehistoric and historical archaeology, ethnohistory, complex societies, historical anthropology, New World colonialism, Mesoamerica, Andean South America
4. General Statement: This joint M.A. program is offered by the departments of anthropology and history. Its primary emphasis is historical archaeology and the comparative study of colonialism with areal concentrations on New England, the Chesapeake, and Mesoamerica. Subareas include Andean South America and Britain. Students must take six required courses, three in anthropology and three in history, and two electives. Internships are available with several area museums including Plimoth Plantation, Old Sturbridge Village, and Strawberry Banke. The program is designed for students interested in pursuing careers in historical archaeology, either through cultural resource management, museum

work, or by continuing their education at the doctoral level. Excellent opportunities exist for training in environmental archaeology either through the newly established Center for Cultural and Environmental History or through courses offered by the Boston Area Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology. Research assistantships are available that carry tuition waivers and stipends.

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

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Cleland, Charles E. (Ph.D., Michigan 1966; Prof Emeritus) Archaeology and ethnohistory of Indian/Euroamerican contact; 18th-19th-century military sites; Great Lakes Region
Krouse, Susan (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1991; Asst Prof and Assoc Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) Cultural anthropology, ethnohistory, culture change, urbanization, North American Indians
Lewis, Kenneth (Ph.D., Oklahoma 1975; Assoc Prof) Methods in historical archaeology, archaeology of frontiers and colonization, southeastern Michigan
O'Gorman, Jodie (Ph.D., Wisconsin-Milwaukee 1996; Asst Prof and Asst Curator of Anthro, MSU Museum) Archaeology, settlement patterns, gender, ceramics, mortuary analysis, cultural resource management, Great Lakes, eastern North America, Indian-Euroamerican contact
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Joseph L. Chartkoff (Ph.D., UCLA 1974; Prof) archaeology, cultural ecology, cultural evolution, research methods, western US, California; Lynne Goldstein (Ph.D., Northwestern 1976; Prof and Chair) North American archaeology, mortuary analysis, settlement studies, quantitative methods, archaeological method and theory, historical-archaeological experience in California, Illinois, and Wisconsin; William A. Lovis (Ph.D., Michigan S 1973; Prof and Curator of

Anthro, MSU Museum) paleoecology, foraging/collecting adaptations, archaeological settlement systems, analytical methods

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology, including a new M.A. degree in applications in anthropology. Graduate students may concentrate on archaeology and through a flexible guidance committee system develop a course of study specializing in historical archaeology. It is expected that students who specialize in archaeology will leave the program as well-rounded anthropological archaeologists. Graduate students are required to take several foundation courses in anthropology and meet theory and method requirements. Those who specialize in historical archaeology are expected to develop skills in documentary research and in the analysis of historical-period material culture. Ongoing field programs provide experience in conducting all phases of research including training in contract research. Michigan State University has a long commitment to graduate work and field research in historical archaeology. University laboratory collections, computer access, and library facilities appropriate to training in historical archaeology are available. The department offers a cooperative program in the history of technology with Michigan Technological University. Student support is available from time to time in the form of research and teaching assistantships. The department works closely with the MSU museum and is an active partner in the new National Endowment for the Humanities-funded Center for Great Lakes Culture, which is housed and administered at MSU.

5. For More Information Contact: Lynne Goldstein, Chairperson, Department of Anthropology, 354 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 USA; Tel: 517.353.2950; Fax: 517.432.2363; E-mail: lynneg@msu.edu; Web page: <http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~anp/>.

MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Michigan Technological University
2. Department Title: Department of Social Sciences
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Blair, Carl (Ph.D., Minnesota; Visiting Asst Prof) Experimental archaeology, Iron Age Europe

Cassell, Mark (Ph.D., SUNY Binghamton 2000; Visiting Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, Arctic

Heyman, Josiah (Ph.D., CUNY 1988; Prof Anthropology) Anthropology of work

Hoagland, Alison (M.A., George Washington 1979; Assoc Prof Historic Preservation) Architectural history, historic preservation

Lankton, Larry (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1977; Prof History) History of technology

MacLennan, Carol (Ph.D., UCB 1979; Assoc Prof Anthropology) Anthropology of industry

Martin, Patrick (Ph.D., Michigan State 1984; Assoc Prof Archaeology) Historical/industrial archaeology, archaeological science

Martin, Susan (Ph.D., Michigan State 1985; Assoc Prof Archaeology) Heritage management, prehistoric archaeology

Reynolds, Terry (Ph.D., Kansas 1973; Prof History) History of technology

Seely, Bruce (Ph.D., Delaware 1982; Prof History) History of science and technology

4. General Statement: In 1992, the department initiated an M.S. degree program in Industrial Archaeology (IA). MTU's unique program emphasizes a truly interdisciplinary approach to IA, and fuses the academic perspectives of archaeology, history of technology, architectural history, and anthropology. Students take courses in the history of technology, historical and industrial archaeology, cultural resource management, and other areas in the social sciences or approved electives from other departments, such as geophysics, metallurgy, or forestry. The university is situated in an industrial region, surrounded by sites related to mining, iron and copper production, logging, and transportation, creating a man-made laboratory for the study of IA. Two national parks—Isle Royale and Keweenaw National Historical Park—contain industrial sites to be studied and interpreted for the public. The university library, in addition to its extensive holdings related to industrial history, maintains the Copper Country Archives, an important collection of original materials concerning regional history and the records of many mining companies. The Archaeology Laboratory is actively involved in local

and regional archaeological projects. Recent research projects include work at the Kennecott Copper Mine and Bremner Gold District in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in Alaska, the Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mine in Michigan, and the Whim sugar plantation in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Financial support is available through project funding and teaching assistantships; internships are also available. The program has standing research and curation agreements with the Michigan Historical Center, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service.

5. For More Information Contact: Patrick E. Martin, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Drive, Houghton, MI 49931-1295 USA; Tel: 906.487.2113; Fax: 906.487.2468; E-mail: pem-194@mtu.edu; Web page: <http://www.mtu.edu/iahm.html/>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

1. Institution Name: University of Nebraska-Lincoln
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Athanassopoulos, Effie (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1993) Archaeology, Old World Civilizations, Greece, historical-archaeological method and theory

Bleed, Peter (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1973; Prof) Archaeology, historical archaeology, technology, material culture, museum studies, Great Plains, Japan
4. General Statement: Training in historical archaeology is offered within the context of general anthropological and archaeological research. Excavation and collections-management experience is offered through contract research projects and internships. The department has close contacts with the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service (historical archaeologists on staff include William Hunt, Douglas Scott, and Vergil E. Noble) and the Nebraska Historical Society. We offer an M.A. in Anthropology and have a close affiliation with the M.A. program in Museum Studies.
5. For More Information Contact: Peter Bleed or Effie Athanassopoulos, Department of Anthropology, 126 Bessey Hall, University of Nebraska-

Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588 USA; Tel: 402.472.2411; Fax: 402.472.9642; E-mails: pbleed1@unl.edu or efa@unl.edu; Web page: <http://www.unl.edu/anthro/Homepage/html>.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA-RENO

1. Institution Name: University of Nevada-Reno
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Fliess, Kenneth (Ph.D., Texas 1986; Assoc Prof) Historical demography
Fowler, Don (Ph.D., Pittsburgh 1965; Prof) Historic preservation, Great Basin archaeology
Hardesty, Donald L. (Ph.D., Oregon 1972; Prof) Historical archaeology, ecological anthropology
Hattori, Eugene (Ph.D., Washington State 1982; Adjunct Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, paleoecology
4. General Statement: The university offers both M.A. and Ph.D. programs with a specialization in historical archaeology. Geographical and temporal focus is on the 19th- and early-20th-century American West. Ongoing research programs focus on industrial archaeology and 19th-century western American emigration and settlement. Special resources include extensive library holdings on mining and the history of the American West; the Basque Studies Center; and paleoenvironmental laboratory facilities at the Desert Research Institute. Faculty in the Desert Research Institute have specialties in zooarchaeology, archaeobotany, palynology, and geoarchaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Donald L. Hardesty, Department of Anthropology MS 096, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 USA; Tel: 775.784.6049; Fax: 775.327.2226; E-mail: hardesty@scs.unr.edu; Web page: <http://www.unr.edu/arts/anthro/>.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

1. Institution Name: City University of New York
2. Department Title: Ph.D. Program in Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
McGovern, Thomas (Ph.D., Columbia 1979; Prof) Zooarchaeology, climatic impacts, paleoeconomy, North Atlantic Islands, eastern Arctic
Wall, Diana diZerega (Ph.D., NYU 1987;

Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, class, ethnicity, gender

4. General Statement: Because the faculty is drawn from the archaeologists working at the numerous colleges that make up the university, graduate students have access to an unusually large number of archaeology faculty. Many of these faculty offer expertise in fields that are vital for historical archaeologists, including zooarchaeology, complex societies, and statistical analysis. Graduate students also have the opportunity to conduct research or do internships at the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the South Street Seaport Museum. The Ph.D. is offered.
5. For More Information Contact: Diana Wall, Department of Anthropology, the City College of New York, CUNY, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, New York, NY 10031 USA; Tel: 212.650-7361; Fax: 212.650.6607; E-mail: DDIZW@aol.com; Web page: <http://spanky.osc.cuny.edu>.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-BINGHAMTON

1. Institution Name: State University of New York-Binghamton
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Cobb, Charles R. (Ph.D., S Illinois 1988; Assoc Prof) Political economy, Contact period, eastern US, quantitative methods
Dekin, Jr., Albert A. (Ph.D., Michigan S 1975; Assoc Prof) Cultural resource management, Arctic
McGuire, Randall H. (Ph.D., Arizona 1982; Prof) Political economy, ideology, southwest and northeast US, northern Mexico, 19th-20th century, Contact period, landscapes
Stahl, Ann B. (Ph.D., UCB 1985; Prof) Ethnohistory, political economy, West Africa, diet and food processing
4. General Statement: The department awards M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology. Faculty and students have ongoing research projects with historical foci in upstate New York, Colorado, Ghana, Alaska, and northwest Mexico. The department maintains seven archaeology laboratories for instruction and for faculty and student research. The Public Archaeology Facility is the non-profit contract archaeology arm of the

department directed by Nina Versaggi (Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton 1988). It provides employment and field experience, as well as thesis and dissertation projects for students in historical archaeology. The Archaeological Analytical Research Facility provides infrastructure and analytical support for faculty and student research. It includes a zooarchaeology laboratory directed by Peter Stahl (Ph.D., Illinois 1984). The department provides a computer pod for graduate student use with IBM-compatible computers and a laser printer. For the 1999-2000 year the department awarded a total of twenty-four assistantships, four of which were awarded to incoming students. Assistantships constitute a tuition waiver and a stipend. University resources include the Fernand Braudel Center, directed by Immanuel Wallerstein, the Institute for Global Cultural Studies, directed by Ali A. Mazrui, and the Sojourner Center for Women's Studies, directed by Ami Bar On.

5. For More Information Contact: Randall McGuire, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000 USA; Tel: 607.777.2906; Fax: 607.777.2477; E-mail: rmcguire@binghamton.edu; Web page: <http://gradschool.binghamton.edu>, <http://anthro.adm.binghamton.edu/start.htm>

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Institution Name: University of Pennsylvania
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology:
Schuyler, Robert L. (Ph.D., UCSB 1974; Assoc Prof/Assoc Curator) Historical archaeology, history and theory of archaeology and anthropology, North America
4. General Statement: Historical archaeology has been taught at the University of Pennsylvania since 1960. In 1980, a formal program in Historical Archaeology was established. Historical Archaeology draws upon its own Graduate Group but also upon a strong combination of faculty and resources in several other departments (American Civilization, Folklore-Folklife, History, History and Sociology of Science, Historic Preservation, and the University Museum). Students in Historical Archaeology may specialize in any time period (16th-20th centuries) or

geographic area. Students have done or are doing dissertations on various topics and sites in North America, Latin America, Africa, and Europe. Students wishing to specialize in historical archaeology must apply to the Ph.D. program.

5. For More Information Contact: Robert L. Schuyler, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA; Tel: 215.898.6965; Fax: 215.898.0657; E-mail: schuyler@sas.penn.edu; Web page: <http://www.sas.upenn.edu/anthro/grad/main.html>.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

1. Institution Name: University of St. Andrews
2. Department Title: School of History
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Dean, Martin L. (B.Sc., London 1977; Director, Archaeological Diving Unit) Development of ships and boats from prehistoric periods to A.D. 1600, submerged cultural resource management, early diving history
Lawrence, Mark (M.Litt., St Andrews 1993; Field Officer, Archaeological Diving Unit) Application of technology and computing to underwater archaeological investigations
Liscoe, Steve (M.Litt., St Andrews 1996; Operations Officer, Archaeological Diving Unit) Development of diving technology and archaeological techniques underwater, recording and conservation procedures
Martin, Colin J. M. (Ph.D., St Andrews 1983; FSA [Scot]; Reader in Maritime Archaeology) Underwater archaeology, warship evolution, A.D. 1500–1700, artifact studies, archaeological illustration and photography, maritime hinterlands, landscape archaeology and aerial photography, Roman frontier studies
Martin, Paula (Ph.D., Dundee 2000; Res Assoc) Coastal landscape studies, historical archaeology, Scottish urban history and archaeology, archival research, approaches to local studies, public outreach and education
4. General Statement: The research and graduate program has been active at St. Andrews since 1973 and has an international reputation for shipwreck archaeology, coastal landscape studies, and cultural heritage management. The staff is active in the fields of historical archaeology above and below the water, coastal landscape studies, and historical

research. Since 1986, the university has operated the Archaeological Diving Unit to advise the UK government on historic shipwrecks in British waters. Faculty are currently excavating the remains of a 17th-century warship in the Sound of Mull, off western Scotland, and conducting a long-term investigation of maritime landscapes in the same area. Diploma, M.A., and Ph.D. programs are available for graduates with suitable backgrounds in the arts or sciences. The taught diploma provides a mandatory entry to the program and introduces students to the concepts and methods appropriate to a cross-disciplinary use of archaeological and historical techniques when investigating underwater sites and maritime landscapes. Field activities (including underwater activities for those with appropriate diving qualifications) are provided through the university's close links with the Nautical Archaeology Society's Training Centre at Lochaline, adjacent to the Sound of Mull.

3. For More Information Contact: Colin Martin, School of History, University of St. Andrews, St. Katherine's Lodge, The Scores, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL, Scotland UK; Tel: 01334.62884; Fax: 01334.462914; E-mail: cjmm1@st-andrews.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.st-and.ac.uk/academic/history/postgrad/maritime/diploma/htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

1. Institution Name: University of Saskatchewan
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Kennedy, Margaret (Ph.D., Calgary 1991; Assoc Prof) Fur trade archaeology of western Canada, archaeology of contact, late-19th–20th-century settlement of western Canada, ethnicity, trade, industrial archaeology
Meyer, David (Ph.D., McMaster 1982; Prof) Fur trade archaeology of western Canada, early contact period archaeology, Northern Plains and boreal forest archaeology.
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Ernie Walker (Ph.D., Texas–Austin 1980; Prof) biological anthropology, faunal analysis, Northern Plains archaeology.
4. General Statement: Our department, which specializes in the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the Northern Plains and boreal forest, offers an M.A. degree but not the Ph.D. Overall

research interests in historical archaeology include the 18th- and 19th-century fur trade; the buffalo-robe trade of the late 19th century; western settlement, including that of specific ethnic and religious groups; industrial archaeology of western Canada (e.g., brickyards, coal and coke industry, smelting industry). Current projects by department members include historical-period trail inventories, investigations of 19th-century Metis buffalo hunting winter villages, excavations at a turn-of-the-20th-century middle class British experimental village site, fur trade site faunal and location patterning analyses, and relief-camp studies. Graduate students are provided with both study and lab space. The main campus library has very good coverage of resources pertaining to historical archaeology. The department maintains an excellent comparative faunal collection and a computer lab. Students have access to the Western Development Museum, which is useful for those interested in studying the early Eurocanadian settlement era.

4. For More Information Contact: Margaret Kennedy, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 55 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 5B1; Tel: 306.966.4182; E-mail: kennedym@duke.usask.ca; Web page: <http://www.usask.ca/antharch>.

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Simon Fraser University
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology
Burley, David V. (Ph.D., Simon Fraser 1979; Prof) Ethnicity, oral traditions, northwestern North America, 18th–20th centuries
D'Andrea, Catherine (Ph.D., Toronto 1992; Assoc Prof) Archaeobotany, New and Old World domesticates
Driver, Jonathan C. (Ph.D., Calgary 1978; Prof) Zooarchaeology, domesticated faunas
Hayden, Brian D. (Ph.D., Toronto 1976; Prof) European/Native contact, ethnoarchaeology, theory, northwestern North America
Hobler, Philip M. (M.A., Arizona 1964; Assoc Prof) European/Native contact, overseas Chinese, material culture, northwestern North America, 18th–20th centuries

Jamieson, Ross W. (Ph.D., Calgary 1996; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, Spanish colonialism, domestic architecture, material culture, ethnohistory

Nance, Jack D. (Ph.D., Toronto 1976; Prof) Statistical and computer applications, theory

Nelson, Eric (Ph.D., McMaster 1972; Prof) Applied archaeometry, stable-isotope analysis

Skinner, Mark M. (Ph.D., Cambridge 1978; Assoc Prof) Osteology, forensics, historic cemeteries

4. General Statement: The department offers M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology with the potential to specialize in historical archaeology through thesis study. The full department has twelve faculty appointments holding a range of theoretical and methodological interests. Many of these crosscut historical archaeology, and those listed above are willing to supervise or sit as committee members for historical archaeology students. Students entering the Ph.D. program must have completed the M.A. degree with a written thesis. The department maintains a small museum of ethnology and archaeology and has a close working relationship with other museums and historic sites in British Columbia. Graduate student support is limited to seven semester fellowships as well as teaching assistantships. University-wide entrance scholarships may also be applied for.

5. For More Information Contact: Robyn Banerjee, Graduate Secretary, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6 Canada. Faculty contact for historical archaeology is David V. Burley. Tel: 604.291.4727; Fax: 604.291.5666; E-mail: burley@sfu.ca; Web page: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology>.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Sonoma State University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Praetzelis, Adrian (Ph.D., UCB 1991; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, cultural resource management, local history, urban archaeology
Purser, Margaret (Ph.D., UCB 1987; Prof) Historical archaeology, gender and

archaeology, vernacular studies, 19th-century West

4. General Statement: The department offers an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management. However, courses are offered in historical archaeology and students may specialize in this area. The Anthropological Studies Center, an adjunct organization, regularly carries out research in historical archaeology and local history, so students may get practical experience in these areas.
5. For More Information Contact: Margaret Purser or Adrian Praetzelis, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928 USA; Tel: 707.604.2312; Fax: 707.664.3920; E-mails: margaret.purser@sonoma.edu or adrian.praetzelis@sonoma.edu; Web page: <http://www.sonoma.edu/Anthropology>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Institution Name: University of South Carolina
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Casey, Joanna (Ph.D., Toronto 1993; Asst Prof) Ethnoarchaeology, Late Stone Age African Archaeology, West Africa
Ferguson, Leland (Ph.D., N Carolina-Chapel Hill 1971; Prof) Historical archaeology, African and Native Americans, complex societies
Kelly, Kenneth G. (Ph.D., UCLA 1995; Asst Prof) Historical archaeology, African archaeology, African Diaspora, Caribbean
Wagner, Gail E. (Ph.D., Washington U, St. Louis 1987; Assoc Prof) Paleoethnobotany, complex societies, Contact period Native Americans, eastern woodlands
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Christopher A. Amer (M.A., Texas A&M 1986; Deputy State Archaeologist for Underwater; Head, Underwater Archaeology Division, S Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology [SCIAA]/U S Carolina [USC]) nautical archaeology, ship and boat construction and architecture, submerged cultural resources; Richard Brooks (B.A., Kentucky 1972; Savannah River Archaeological Project [SRARP], SCIAA, S Carolina) Southeast colonial backcountry, military history; Melanie Cabak (M.A., S Carolina 1991; SRARP, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, U.S. Southwest; Christopher Olm Clement (Ph.D., Florida 1995; SCIAA/USC)

historical archaeology, plantation archaeology; Chester DePratter (Ph.D., Georgia 1983; Res Prof, SCIAA and S Carolina) prehistoric and contact period archaeology, ethnohistory, U.S. Southeast; J Christopher Gillam (Ph.D. candidate, S Carolina, Geography; SCIAA/USC) anthropology; Katherine C. Greer (Ph.D., Delaware 1988; Asst Prof History) American material culture, 19th and 20th centuries, consumerism, animal-human interaction in 19th-century America; Lynn B. Harris (M.A., E Carolina 1988; SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged cultural resources; Jonathan M. Leader (Ph.D., Florida 1988; Deputy State Archaeologist, Head, Office of the State Archaeologist; Conservator, SCIAA/USC) archaeometallurgy, archaeological conservation, cultural resource management, ethnohistory, ethics, museology, eastern U.S.; David S. Rotenstein (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1996; Curator, McKissick Museum) historical and industrial archaeology, North America, folklife; Steven D. Smith (M.A., Kentucky 1983; Consulting Archaeologist, Head, Cultural Resource Consulting Division; SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, cultural resource management, military sites archaeology; Stanley A. South (H.H.D., S Carolina 1997; Archaeologist, Research Professor, SCIAA/USC) historical archaeology, archaeological theory and method, Spanish colonial archaeology, U.S. Southeast; James D. Spirek (M.A., E Carolina 1993; Archaeologist, SCIAA/USC) underwater archaeology, submerged cultural resources

4. General Statement: The University of South Carolina has offered the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus on historical archaeology for nearly twenty years, making it one of the longest-running historical archaeology programs in the United States. Students have worked on a wide range of historical-archaeological topics, with a concentration on the archaeology of the African-American experience and the African Diaspora. The diaspora is also a research interest of a number of nonarchaeologist anthropologists in the department. Several programs offered by the university can supplement the M.A., including certificates in Women's Studies and Museum Studies and courses in historic preservation and GIS. In addition to thesis topics associated with faculty research projects, employment and research opportunities are available with SCIAA and its

collections. Other resources available to students include the Caroliniana collection of historical documents related to the state's history, and the holdings of the Thomas Cooper Library, recently ranked among the top fifty research libraries in the United States.

5. For More Information Contact: Leland Ferguson, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208 USA; Tel: 803.777.6500; Fax: 803.777.0259; E-mails: LGFergus@gwm.sc.edu or kenneth.kelly@sc.edu; Web page: <http://www.sc.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

1. Institution Name: University of Southampton
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Post-Medieval/Industrial/ Maritime Archaeology:
Adams, Jonathan (B.A., Dunelm; MIFA; Director Centre for Maritime Archaeology; Lecturer Maritime Archaeology; Postgrad Res Coord) Design, construction, and use of wooden ships in northern Europe; theory and practice of underwater archaeological excavation and recording; experimental archaeology (reconstructions and modeling)
Blue, Lucy (Ph.D., Oxford; Res Fellow and Lecturer) Theory and practice of ethnographic research, paleogeography and the archaeology of harbors, pre-Classical seafaring in the Near East
Dix, Justin (Ph.D., St. Andrews; Lecturer in Marine Archaeological Geophysics) Geological processes and archaeology, site formation processes, high-resolution marine seismology
Gibbins, David (Ph.D., Cambridge; Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology) Archaeology of the Pre-Classical, Classical, and Roman Mediterranean
McGrail, Seán (D.Phil.; Prof) Ancient seafaring, experimental archaeology, ethnography
Other Related Faculty/Staff: David Peacock (Ph.D.; Prof) ceramic and lithic analyses; Timothy Champion (D.Phil.; Prof) heritage management, maritime prehistory; David Hinton (Prof) Medieval archaeology; David Wheatley (Ph.D.) archaeological computing; Elaine Morris (Ph.D.) ceramics, historical archaeology; John Bull (Ph.D.; Southampton Oceanography Centre) marine seismology; Philip Wilson/Philip Bailey (Ph.D.; Dept of Ship Science) ship science in archaeology. Associated academic staff from collaborating

institutions include Anthony Firth (Ph.D.; Wessex Archaeology; archaeological management), Mark Jones (Ph.D.; Mary Rose Trust, conservation), J.D. Hill (Ph.D.; British Museum; maritime landscapes, Iron Age and Romano-British maritime archaeology); Gustav Milne (M.Sc.; U College London; waterfront and intertidal archaeology); and Garry Momber (M.Sc.; Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology). Other research-associated bodies include the Institute for Exploration (deep-water archaeology), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (imaging in underwater archaeology), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (imaging in underwater archaeology), and University College of South Stockholm (ships and society).

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

maritime archaeology syllabus is the broadest available. In 1997, the university launched the Centre for Maritime Archaeology to act as a focus for teaching and research within the university. The centre has its own building, including teaching laboratories, study space for postgraduate students, and an offprint library. The university library is extensive, and its maritime collection has recently been expanded. Locally, the department has close links with the Nautical Archaeology Society, the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, Southampton City Archaeological Unit, the Mary Rose Trust, and English Heritage.

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

1. Institution Name: The University of Southern Mississippi
2. Department Title: Anthropology and Sociology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Young, Amy L. (Ph.D., Tennessee, Knoxville 1995; Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, urban archaeology, southeastern archaeology, African-American, plantations
Other Related Faculty/Staff: Marie Danforth (Assoc Prof); Ed Jackson (Prof); Misty Jaffe (Asst Prof); Shana Walton (Res Assoc).
4. General Statement: The program focuses on southeastern historical archaeology with an emphasis on 19th-century urban and African-American archaeology. The anthropology program has an archaeology laboratory and a physical anthropology laboratory. A partnership with the U.S. Forest Service has provided internships for practical experience. Stipend and fee waiver is included. The university has a special collections and archives for historical research. The program offers an M.A. in anthropology.
5. For More Information Contact: Amy L.

Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074 USA; Tel: 601.266.4306; Fax: 601.266.6373; E-mail: amy.young@usm.edu; Web page: <http://www.usm.edu/>.

UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

1. Institution Name: University of Stockholm
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Cederlund, Carl Olof (Ph.D., Stockholm 1984; Assoc Prof) Marine archaeology
4. General Statement: Since 1975, education in marine archaeology has been offered by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Stockholm. The theoretical aspects of the subject are taught at the Archaeology Department, which specializes in marine archaeology, Nordic archaeology, osteology, and medieval archaeology. The Department of Archaeology is responsible for the educational syllabus, and the Swedish National Maritime Museums in Stockholm are responsible for a program focusing on the care and preservation of submerged cultural resources. Diving experience is seen as a valuable asset for the studies, but is not obligatory. The Sports Diving Organization is responsible for diver training and safety. The program is recognized by the Nautical Archaeology Society International Training Scheme. M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are offered. In 1991, a Marine Archaeological Education Centre was established in the town of Nynashamn, just south of Stockholm. Courses at the Centre are offered in underwater archaeological documentation technique, the care of submerged cultural resources, and also other subjects of marine archaeology, either independently or in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology.
5. For More Information Contact: Gertrud Nordbert, University of Stockholm, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden; Tel: 00946.8.163418; Fax: 00946.8.6128375.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

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

Armstrong, Douglas V. (Ph.D., UCLA 1983; Assoc Prof and Maxwell Professor of Teaching Excellence) Historical archaeology, ethnohistory, African Caribbean transformations, culture contact, plantation communities, free black settlement, public policy, collections management, material analysis, GIS applications, GPS, Caribbean, North America (Northeast, California)

DeCorse, Christopher (Ph.D., UCLA 1989; Assoc Prof and Graduate Director, Anthropology Department) Historical archaeology, African prehistory and historical archaeology, culture change, material culture, West Africa, North America (Northeast)

Singleton, Theresa (Ph.D., Florida 1980; Assoc Prof and Undergraduate Director, Anthropology Department) Historical archaeology, African-American archaeology, the African Diaspora, ethnohistory, museum studies and collections management, North America (Southeast), the Caribbean (Cuba), and West Africa

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Pat (M.E.) Bickford (Ph.D., Illinois 1960; Prof Emeritus Earth Sciences) analytical chemistry, isotopic and X-ray analysis; John Burdick (Ph.D., CUNY 1990; Assoc Prof Anthropology) religion and politics, African Diaspora, social movement theory, Latin America, Brazil; A.H. Peter Castro (Ph.D., UCSB 1988; Assoc Prof Anthropology) applied anthropology, development, resource management, Africa; Mark Fleishman (Ph.D., UCLA 1974; Asst Prof Anthropology) human osteology, faunal analysis, general physical anthropology; Anne E. Mosher (Ph.D., Penn S 1989; Assoc Prof Geography) historical, urban, and social geography, US; James L. Newman (Ph.D., Minnesota 1968; Prof Geography) historical geography, population, diet, and nutrition, Africa; Deborah Fellow (Ph.D., Northwestern 1974; Prof Anthropology) anthropology of space, gender studies, West Africa; David J. Robinson (Ph.D., London 1967; Prof Geography) historical geography, Latin American colonial populations, development; Maureen Schwarz (Ph.D., Washington 1998) Native American gender studies, applied anthropology, sacred spaces; and Stephen Webb (Ph.D., Wisconsin 1965; Prof History) Colonial American history, the Iroquois.

4. General Statement: Historical archaeology at Syracuse combines a unique set of resources that uses the university's multidisciplinary strengths.

Our focus is on ethnohistory, culture change and transformation, and the impact of historical contact and interaction between cultures. Anthropology is administered through the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, ranked by *U.S. News and World Report* in 1996 as the top program in public administration. This facilitates interdisciplinary studies in environmental issues, historic preservation, and policy planning. Historical archaeology draws upon strengths in anthropology as well as history, geography, and earth sciences. Facilities include a laboratory complex, Syracuse University Archaeological Research Center, GIS and GPS equipment, and analytical equipment. Analytical facilities within the Earth Sciences Department include high-precision isotope ratio, mass spectrometer, X-ray fluorescence spectrometer, X-ray diffractometer, and directly coupled plasma spectrometer. Students take courses in the Maxwell School, Women's Studies, Museum Studies, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry, and SUNY-Upstate Medical Center. Funding is competitive; currently 95 percent of enrolled students are funded. Opportunities include university fellowships, teaching assistantships, and funded projects. Students are encouraged to participate in the Future Professoriate Project funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Education. Completion of this program leads to a Certificate in University Teaching awarded upon completion of the doctoral degree. Both the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded.

5. For More Information Contact: Christopher DeCorse, Graduate Director, Anthropology Department, Maxwell 209-Box A, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-1200 USA; Tel: 315.443.2200; Fax: 315.443.4860; E-mail: crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu; Web page: <http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/anthro/antindex/htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE

1. Institution Name: University of Tennessee, Knoxville
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Faulkner, Charles H. (Ph.D., Indiana 1970; Prof) North American historical archaeology, eastern US, historical

architecture, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology

Klippel, Walter E. (Ph.D., Missouri 1971; Prof) Zooarchaeology of historical-period sites

Schroedl, Gerald F. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Prof) Historic Native Americans, Cherokee studies, Caribbean, western US

Simek, Jan F. (Ph.D., SUNY Binghamton 1984; Prof) Old World historic sites, Western Europe, quantitative methods, geoarchaeology

4. General Statement: The department offers a wide range of graduate studies in historical archaeology including the postcontact Western Hemisphere, zooarchaeology, and quantitative methods. The M.A. and Ph.D. degrees are awarded. Departmental facilities include a historical archaeology laboratory with a large type collection of ceramics, glass, and architectural materials, zooarchaeology laboratory and collections, geoarchaeology laboratory, and departmental library. Students also have access to the facilities and collections of McClung Museum on campus.

5. For More Information Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Department of Anthropology, 249 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720 USA; Tel: 865.974.4408; E-mail: cfaulkner@utk.edu; Fax: 865.974.2686; Web page: <http://www.utk.edu/>.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Texas A&M University
2. Department Title: The Nautical Archaeology Program, Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:

Bass, George F. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1964; Distinguished Prof) Nautical archaeology, pre-classical and classical archaeology, Mediterranean

Crisman, Kevin J. (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1989; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, historical archaeology, ship construction, Western Hemisphere

Hamilton, Donny L. (Ph.D., Texas 1975; Assoc Prof and Program Head) Historical archaeology, nautical archaeology, artifact conservation, North America, Caribbean

Pulak, Cemal M. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1997; Asst Prof) Nautical archaeology, Bronze Age seafaring, maritime trade, Mediterranean

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

Wachsmann, Shelley (Ph.D., Hebrew 1990; Assoc Prof) Nautical archaeology, Biblical archaeology, pre-classical archaeology, Near East, Mediterranean

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

For More Information Contact: The Graduate Advisor, Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4352 USA; Tel: 409.845.6398; Fax: 409.845.6399; E-mail: nautarch@tamu.edu; Web page: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu>.

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

1. Institution Name: University of Ulster
2. Department Title: Centre for Maritime Archaeology, School of Environmental Studies
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Breen, Colin (Ph.D., Belfast, Member of the Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists [MIAPA]; Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology) Archaeology of maritime landscapes, archaeology of shipwrecks, heritage management, development of medieval coasts, archaeology of Gaelic maritime Ireland
Callaghan, Claire (M.A., Cork, MIAPA; Research Fellow) Archaeology and underwater biological site formation,

19th-century shipping, archaeology of shipwrecks

Forsythe, Wes (M.A., Belfast, MIAPA; Research Fellow and Diving Supervisor, Coastal Research Group [CRG]) Archaeology of wrecks, coastal fortification, warfare at sea, East India Company, underwater survey and excavation

McConkey, Rosemary (M.A., Belfast; Research Fellow) Foreshore archaeology, aerial photography, harbors and landing places, art and archaeology

McErlean, Tom (B.A., Belfast, MIAPA; Research Fellow and Director, Department of the Environment [DOE] for Northern Ireland [NI] Coastal Research Unit) Intertidal, foreshore, and coastal archaeology; garden archaeology; archaeology of fish; historical coastal industries; Gaelic landscapes

Quinn, Rory (Ph.D., Southampton; Lecture in Marine Archaeo-geophysics) Marine geophysical applications to underwater archaeological site formation processes, archaeology of submerged landscapes

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Andrew Cooper (Ph.D.) coastal zone management, coastal processes; Dereck Jackson (Ph.D.) digital aerial photography, coastal geomorphology; Jeremy Gault (Ph.D.) hydrodynamic modeling, bathymetry, geophysics; Aidan O'Sullivan (Director, Discovery Programme, Dublin; visiting lecturer) foreshore and coastal archaeology, freshwater archaeology, wood in archaeology, prehistory; Brian Williams (Senior Heritage Inspector, DOE [NI]) foreshore archaeology, heritage management

4. General Statement: The Centre for Maritime Archaeology was formed in February 1999 and officially launched by the Receiver of Wreck on 26 April 1999. The centre is jointly funded by the university and by the DOI (NI). It is currently staffed by two lecturers, one in maritime archaeology and the other in marine archaeological geophysical as well as by four research staff from DOE's coastal archaeology unit. The centre is equipped with boats, professional diving equipment, and other marine survey gear. It is also well equipped with a suite of high-resolution marine geophysical equipment including side-scan sonar, magnetometer, and a Chirp sub-bottom profiler, supported by Differential GPS. Other associated organizations include the Applied

Geophysics Unit at the National University of Ireland, Galway, and Duchas the Heritage Service (the Irish Government's archaeological body). Current research projects include a number of ongoing terrestrial and underwater excavations and landscape studies in Bantry Bay off the southwest coast and along the north coast of Ireland. Collaborative projects include a study of the East African coast with the Kenyan Museums Authority and the British Institute of East Africa. The aim of the M.Sc. in Maritime Archaeology is to provide an advanced education in the area of maritime archaeology. It introduces the concept of maritime cultural landscapes and aims to develop a broad understanding of the resource environment. The course examines human relationships with the sea and inland waterways from the earliest times and addresses the issues relating to the interpretation and preservation of the evidence left by these past societies. A range of skills and techniques are taught, which will ultimately lead to students with the appropriate professional and technological skills necessary to support associated professionals, management, teaching, and research in Ireland and Britain and farther afield. In particular, the course draws on the strengths of the multidisciplinary nature and integrated research of the Coastal Studies Research Group in the School of Environmental Studies. Opportunities for Ph.D. students are also available.

For More Information Contact: Colin Breen or Rory Quinn, Centre for Maritime Archaeology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, BT52 1SA; Tel (departmental office): +44 1265 324401; Fax: +44 1265 324911; E-mail: cp.breen@ulst.ac.uk or rj.quinn@ulst.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Washington University
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Browman, David L. (Ph.D., Harvard 1970; Prof) Historical archaeology, Andean and central Mississippi Valley Marshall, Fiona (Ph.D., UCB 1986; Asst Prof) Historical zooarchaeology Watson, Patty Jo (Ph.D., Chicago 1959; Prof) Cave-related historical archaeology

4. General Statement: Current research includes rural settlers in Missouri (1800–1860), midwestern historical zooarchaeology, and relations between historic Native American tribes and early Western colonists. Interested students must utilize the other strengths of the faculty (such as paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, ceramic analysis, and agricultural productivity). This is a small program with only an occasional graduate student at the M.A. level.

5. For More Information Contact: David L. Browman, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130 USA; Tel: 314.935.5231; Fax: 314.935.8535; E-mail: dlbrowma@artsci.wustl.edu; Web page: <http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~archae/archpage.htm>.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

1. Institution Name: University of West Florida
2. Department Title: Department of History (in cooperation with Archaeology Institute, Department of Sociology and Anthropology)
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology: Bense, Judith A. (Ph.D., Washington State 1972; Prof Anthropology; Director Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods, especially Spanish colonial, British colonial, Victorian, and Industrial, cultural resource management Benchley, Elizabeth D. (Ph.D., Wisconsin–Milwaukee 1974; Assoc Director Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods including French colonial; 19th-century rural, urban, and industrial; Midwest; Southeast; cultural resource management Bratten, John R. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1997; Faculty Res Assoc Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, artifact conservation, colonial and American ships Clune, John J. (Ph.D., LSU 1997; Asst Prof History) Spanish colonial history, public history Cozzi, J. "Coz" (ABD Texas A&M; Faculty Res Assoc Archaeology Institute) Maritime archaeology, colonial and American ships Dysart, Jane E. (Ph.D., Texas Christian 1972; Prof History) History of the South, public history, especially of the Colonial period, Indian history

Phillips, John C. (M.A., Mississippi 1983; Faculty Research Assoc Archaeology Institute) Terrestrial archaeology of all periods, particularly industrial mills, Spanish colonial, British colonial, GIS applications

Smith, Roger C. (Ph.D., Texas A&M 1991; Adj Prof Anthropology) Maritime archaeology, especially colonial ships

4. General Statement: The M.A. degree in historical archaeology is offered through the History Department in cooperation with the Archaeology Institute. Students take both graduate history and archaeology courses. The program stresses method, theory, and applications of archaeology in the real world. Fieldwork opportunities in the Pensacola area include both underwater and terrestrial sites related to the Spanish colonial, British colonial, and American periods. Facilities of the Archaeology Institute include teaching and conservation labs, a large curation facility, and a new office building, laboratory, and museum. The university also has an excellent library with special collections on the colonial and American history of northwest Florida. The program is designed for students with a background in history, anthropology, or archaeology who want to pursue a professional career or move on to a Ph.D. program. Research opportunities include ongoing terrestrial and underwater research in the Pensacola area, especially in the colonial and Early American periods.

5. For More Information Contact: Judy Bense, Director, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514; Tel: 850.474.3015/2474; E-mail: jbense@uwf.edu; or James Miklovich, Chair, Department of History, University of West Florida, 11,000 University Parkway, Pensacola, FL 32514; Tel: 850.474.2680; E-mail: jmiklovi@uwf.edu; Web page: <http://www.uwf.edu/~archaeo/>.

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

1. Institution Name: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology/Department of History
3. Faculty in Historical Archaeology: Deliyannis, Deborah (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1994; Asst Prof History) Medieval archaeology, art and architecture Nassaney, Michael S. (Ph.D., Massachusetts 1992; Assoc Prof

Anthropology) Social archaeology, political economy, material analysis, culture contact, industrial archaeology, eastern North America

Julien, Catherine (Ph.D., UCB 1978; Asst Prof History) Andean archaeology, ethnohistory, 16th-17th centuries

Junker, Laura (Ph.D., Michigan 1990; Asst Prof Anthropology) Archaeology and ethnohistory, political economy, maritime trade, European and Chinese contact, Southeast Asia

Other Related Faculty/Staff: Jose Brandao (Ph.D., York; Asst Prof History) North American Indians, New France, colonialism; Linda Borish (Ph.D., Maryland 1990; Assoc Prof History) early American studies, women's history, material culture; Michael Chiarappa (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1992; Asst Prof History) American maritime history, preservation and restoration, material culture; William M. Cremin (Ph.D., S Illinois 1978; Prof Anthropology) Environmental archaeology, ethnohistory, western Great Lakes; John Monaghan (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1987; Assoc Prof History) Mesoamerican history, ethnography, Mexico, borderlands; Kristin Szylvian (Ph.D., Carnegie Mellon 1988; Assoc Prof History) public history, museum studies, housing policy, urban planning; Allen Zagarell (Ph.D., Freie U W Berlin 1977; Prof Anthropology) ethnohistory, critical archaeology, Web-based instruction, South Asia.

4. General Statement: Students are encouraged to pursue the M.A. degree in anthropology with a focus in historical archaeology or in history with a focus in public history. Faculty are willing to direct graduate student research that contributes to anthropological theory, method, and data by combining documentary and material analysis. Areas of emphasis include political economy and the ways in which material objects and the built environment express social relations in colonial, pioneer, and industrial America. The Department of Anthropology supports two archaeology laboratories and a wide range of computer hardware and software for student use. Other university resources of potential interest include geophysical equipment to conduct site evaluations (Geosciences), a GIS laboratory for spatial analysis (Geography), a particle-induced X-ray emission facility for characterization studies (Physics), and Archives and Regional History Collections with

extensive holdings for southwest Michigan. An annual archaeological field school, directed by Cremin and Nassaney, explores the historic period in alternate years. Nassaney directs the Southwest Michigan Historic Landscape Project, a regional initiative that explores 19th- and early-20th-century transformations in the built environment and their cultural meanings, and the Fort St. Joseph Archaeological Project. Chiarappa and Szylvian direct a field school in public history in conjunction with the Great Lakes Center for Maritime Studies. The Department of History, Medieval Institute, and Institute of Cistercian Studies sponsor a field school at Grosbot Abbey and Rauzet Priory in southern France. Faculty research in New England, the US Midwest, Asia, Mexico, and South America provides further opportunities for student involvement.

5. For More Information Contact: Michael S. Nassaney, Department of Anthropology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008-5032 USA; Tel: 616.387.3981; Fax: 616.387.3999; E-mail: nassaney@wmich.edu; Web page: <http://www.wmich.edu/anthropology/>.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY

1. Institution Name: College of William and Mary
2. Department Title: Department of Anthropology
3. Faculty in Historical/Underwater Archaeology:
Barka, Norman F. (Ph.D., Harvard 1965; Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, West Indies/Bermuda, Europe
Blanton, Dennis B. (M.A., Brown 1980; Inst) Cultural resource management, North America
Bowen, Joanne (Ph.D., Brown 1990; Adj Asst Prof) Zooarchaeology, North America
Bragdon, Kathleen J. (Ph.D., Brown 1981; Asst Prof) Ethnohistory, North America
Brown, Marley R. III (Ph.D., Brown 1987; Adj Assoc Prof) Historical archaeology, North America, Bermuda
Gallivan, Martin D. (Ph.D., Virginia 1999; Adj Asst Prof) Archaeology, ethnohistory, North America
Harris, Edward C. (Ph.D., London 1979; Visiting Prof) Archaeological stratigraphy
Moyer, Curtis (M.A., George Washington 1981; Conservator) Conservation

Reinhart, Theodore R. (Ph.D., New Mexico 1968; Prof) Archaeology, New World

Voigt, Mary (Ph.D., Pennsylvania 1976; Assoc Prof) Archaeology, Middle East

4. General Statement: William and Mary offers a comprehensive program in Historical Archaeology with emphasis on theory and method, the interpretation of documents and artifacts, and management of archaeological resources. Field schools are offered, and research is conducted in the Dutch West Indies and Bermuda, as well as in the historic district of Colonial Williamsburg and the surrounding region. The department operates the Center for Archaeological Research, which conducts archaeological surveys and excavations for a variety of government and private organizations, and the Archaeological Conservation Center, with complete facilities for the treatment of metals, glass, ceramics, wood, and other materials. The program has strong ties through teaching and research with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, which operates the largest permanent research unit in historical archaeology in the U.S. An M.A. degree has been offered since 1979. Financial aid is available. A Ph.D. degree will be offered beginning in the Fall of 2001.
5. For More Information Contact: Kathleen Bragdon, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, P.O. Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 USA; Tel: 757.221.1055; Fax: 757.221.1066; E-mail: bkbrag@wm.edu; Web page: <http://www.wm.edu/CAS/anthropology>.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

1. Institution Name: University of York
2. Department Title: Department of Archaeology
3. Faculty in Medieval/Post-Medieval/Industrial/Maritime Archaeology:
Brothwell, Don (Ph.D., Stockholm Hon Caus, FSA) Environmental archaeology, bioarchaeology, especially zooarchaeology and human paleobiology, including historic populations
Burman, Peter (MBE, M.A., Cantab, FSA) Conservation of historic buildings, Arts and Crafts movement
Butler, Lawrence (Ph.D., Nottingham, FSA, MIFA) Later medieval and historical archaeology, especially monastic and military, specialist in cathedral, abbey, and castle architecture
Currie, Elizabeth (B.A., Ph.D., London)

Contact-period South America, especially Ecuador

Giles, Kate (D.Phil., York) 15th–17th-century urban archaeology
Goodchild, Peter (B.Sc., Dip Land Des, Dip Con Studies) Landscape architecture, conservation of historic parks and gardens

Finch, Jonathan (Ph.D., East Anglia) Churches, church monuments and rural landscapes, 17th–19th centuries

Grenville, Jane (M.A., Cantab, MIFA) Archaeological study of historic buildings, archaeological input into the conservation process, archaeological heritage management

Mytum, Harold (D.Phil., Oxon, FSA) Historical archaeology, application of anthropological theory to archaeology, particularly graveyards and cemeteries
O'Connor, T.P. (Ph.D., London, FRZooS; Prof) Zooarchaeology

Smith, Laurajane (Ph.D., Sydney) Cultural resource management, indigenous peoples and archaeology, feminist and gender archaeology

Other Related Faculty/Staff: James Barrett (Ph.D., Toronto) Zooarchaeology, Vikings; Martin Carver (B.Sc., FSA) Early medieval Europe, maritime archaeology; Steve Dobson (B.A.) Industrial archaeology, archaeological computing; Tania Dickinson (D.Phil., Oxon, FSA) Anglo-Saxon archaeology; Julian Richards (Ph.D., MIFA) Viking archaeology, archaeological computing; Steve Roskams (B.A.) Roman archaeology, field archaeology; Keven Walsh (Ph.D., Leicester) Landscape archaeology, soils, site interpretation and museums.

4. General Statement: The department has concentrated on the archaeology of complex societies, particularly from later prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and historic Europe. During 1997 the heritage conservation and historic buildings and landscapes elements of the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies became part of the department, greatly adding to the range of expertise in heritage management, conservation, and historical archaeology. Research in various aspects of environmental archaeology is undertaken through the Centre for Palaeoecology, which also includes staff from the Department of Biology and offers research expertise in pollen, seeds, soils, insects, and animal and human remains. The department has computer facilities, including CAD and GIS, dedicated M.A. workspace, and a special research student block. The university's JB Morrell Library, the York

Minster Library, the Borthwick Institute for Historical Research, and the King's Manor Library adjacent to the department house extensive collections pertaining to archaeology, history, architecture, and art history. Important collections of medieval and historic artifacts are housed at the York Castle Museum and the National Railway Museum. Besides the M.A. in Historical Archaeology, there are M.A. programs in Medieval Archaeology, Field Archaeology, Archaeological Heritage Management, the Archaeology of Buildings, Conservation of Historic Buildings and Landscapes, and an M.Sc. program in Palaeoecology. Undergraduate courses offered are Historical and Industrial Archaeology in the fall, and Death and Burial in the spring; all are open to visiting students. Ongoing staff projects in historical archaeology include graveyard and cemetery survey and analysis in Yorkshire, Wales, and Ireland; 18th-century churches, gardens, and landscapes of the Enlightenment; late-19th- to early-20th-century buildings;

and industrial archaeology (particularly of railways and 20th-century factories). The Castell Henllys Field School, based in Wales and Ireland and designed for non-British students, is run each year for credit. It lasts six weeks, beginning early July, and incorporates a historical-archaeology archaeology option. Current graduate student projects include 19th-century ceramics, cemeteries and memorials, and religious, public, and domestic buildings. Staff and research students espouse a wide range of theoretical positions including culture-historical, processualist, Marxist, and contextualist and other postprocessualist paradigms. Degrees offered are B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., and D.Phil. Students may register for a whole degree program or attend a whole or part of a year as a visiting student.

For More Information Contact: Harold Mytum, Department of Archaeology, University of York, King's Manor, York YO1 7EP; Tel: +44 1904 443929; Fax: +44 1904 433902; E-mail: hcml@york.ac.uk; Web page: <http://www.york.ac.uk/>.

Archaeologist Honored

Dr. Edward Harris, MBE, Executive Director of the Bermuda Maritime Museum and inventor of the Harris Matrix, was made a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

He attended an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on 19 July 2000, where The Queen presented him with the medal or badge of the Order. The award was granted for Harris's contributions to architectural, maritime, and cultural history in Bermuda.



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12 October 2000

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