



# Newsletter

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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## President's Corner

In this, my first presidential column, I want to thank all of you for giving me the great honor and pleasure of serving you as the society's first president of the 21st century. Ever since I attended my first SHA annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina in 1975, participating in society activities and receiving the benefits of membership have been key factors in shaping my professional career. I feel that it's important to be able to give something back to the society, and I am pleased to have this opportunity to help the society move into the 21st century.

The society will be facing some major changes in the coming months and years – I encourage you to pay close attention to information in this and future issues of the Newsletter. I'd like to highlight just a few of these changes, both underway and anticipated, in which you can get involved, share your views, and help the society out.

The society is increasing its international focus and presence. Our recent annual meeting in Ville de Québec, Canada was, in the words of Bob Schuyler, our first truly international meeting, held in a location where the language was not primarily English. Not only did we enjoy experiencing a French city and culture, but we had the pleasure of getting to know colleagues from around the globe – from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cayman Islands, China, Denmark, England, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Santo Domingo, Scotland, and South Africa, as well as Canada and the United States. In addition, we had the marvelous opportunity to learn about sites in an even greater variety of locations, such as Barbados, Ber-

muda, Crete, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, French Guyana, Hungary, Spain, and Ukraine. I've probably omitted some; these are just the ones I learned about.

Although most of the society's officers, board members, committee chairs, and committee members are from the United States, one of our new board members, William Moss, is Canadian, and some committee members hail from Australia, Canada, the Cayman Islands, England, Mexico, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, and Zimbabwe. I have encouraged committee chairs and this year's Nomination Committee to seek out members and candidates for election from other countries, to broaden our international perspective.

The society's UNESCO Committee has as its charge to monitor the development and revision of UNESCO's draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, and to recommend society position statements on relevant issues. Last April, the society sent Toni L. Carrell, Chair of the society's Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, to a meeting of experts held by UNESCO in Paris to discuss the most recent draft Convention. Another meeting will be held this coming July in Paris to continue the discussions, and the society will be represented at that meeting, also.

A major undertaking this year will be updating the society's Long Range Plan, now five years old. It is time to assess the plan's continued usefulness and to take a look at the world around us to see if we need to be addressing new and/or different issues. The Long Range Planning Committee will be taking the lead on this effort, and

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## President's Corner

*Continued from page 1*

will be actively seeking your input, opinions, and suggestions. Since this is your society and your society's plan, it is important for your voice to be heard; look for announcements in the Newsletter or contact Doug Scott, committee chair (see the "People Your Should Know" column in this issue for contact information).

The Standards and Ethics Committee (or Ethics and Standards; there's some debate) is continuing its effort to develop a set of ethical principles and responsibilities that

will expand upon the more general ethical position found in the society's constitution. Your views will be sought when the draft has been prepared – look for an announcement in the Newsletter. In addition, the committee is looking into the possibility of organizing an informal discussion session at the 2001 annual meeting in Long Beach, California.

The society is growing, not necessarily in size of membership, but in complexity and sophistication, which means that we are starting to look at new and different ways of managing the society's business. In the "People You Should Know" column in this issue, there are as many as 14 commit-

tees – all volunteer – that carry out much of the work of the society. I have encouraged committees to become even more active in examining various issues related to the profession and practice of historical archaeology, in order to clarify or develop society positions on these issues, to identify possible roles the society can play, and to enhance our experiences and capabilities as historical archaeologists. I have also encouraged committee chairs to expand committee membership in order to carry out projects more effectively. If you are interested in working with, or serving on, any of the committees listed, please contact the committee chair or me (be advised – you need to be a paid-up society member to serve on a committee). The following are just some of the activities these committees are working on this year:

Translating and producing the Underwater Archaeology brochure in Spanish (ACUA).

Preparing a Scope of Collections Statement to guide the society's acquisition and management of the archives and artifacts of its own history (CCCM/History). Keeping an eye on legislation in Congress and proposed regulations that may affect historical archaeology (Government Affairs).

Identifying ways to help strengthen state underwater legislation and programs (Government Affairs/UNESCO).

Developing an "Action Alert" type of web page on the society's Web site (Government Affairs) – volunteer(s) urgently needed!

Starting to become informed about legislative issues in Canada and ways the society might help (Government Affairs). Re-assessing committee mission and embarking upon several outreach efforts, including a Newsletter column and web page on the society's web site (Gender and Minority Affairs).

Reaching out to our anthropology, archaeology, and history colleagues at their professional meetings (Inter-Society Relations).

Membership Committee really needs volunteers to help seek out new members and help with outreach at various regional meetings.

Continuing important public education efforts by producing the first segment of "Unlocking the Past" for the society's web site (Public Education and Information).

Developing and compiling information and examples on the value of scientific archaeology, what we lose through un-

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Caribbean/Bermuda: David Watters

Australia: Open

Africa: Kenneth Kelly

Underwater: Toni Carroll

2000

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scientific recovery, and related topics to support the work of the UNESCO Committee.

Not currently assigned to a committee, but I have been discussing with the National Historic Landmark Survey, National Park Service, the possibility of the society partnering with NPS on research and coordination of NHL theme studies. Details have not been worked out, but watch future issues of the Newsletter – this could be very exciting!

On a more organizational note, a big change will occur within the year – we will issue a Request for Proposals for society business office services. Heretofore, these services have been obtained informally by board vote accepting a proposal from Backcountry Archaeological Services, which has been providing these services for a number of years. It is appropriate that these services be obtained through a competitive bid process. The draft RFP will be approved by the board at its mid-year meeting, and should be on the street shortly thereafter, with a selection made by fall. The start date will be negotiated, and will depend upon procedures established to ease the transition from our current business office to a new one, should that be the outcome.

Another major change to face the society will be the eventual retirement of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Editor, and the Newsletter Editor, all of whom have been in those positions for a remarkable amount of time. The Secretary-Treasurer has just begun her last three-year term, so in 2003 we will welcome a newcomer to that position. Neither of the editors' retirements is imminent, but we can't expect these fine volunteers to continue forever, and we should start thinking about transitions for those positions, too. The Secretary-Treasurer is already beginning to evaluate ways to transition her duties and responsibilities easily to her successor. Many of these transition strategies depend upon a fully functioning business office, so scheduling the change-over of both Secretary-Treasurer and business office needs to be done very carefully.

Let me close by getting on one of my soap-boxes, and encourage all of you to pay more attention to sites of the previous century – that's now the 20th, not the 19th! These "recent" sites do have something to tell us, but we've got to listen real hard!

Please get in touch if you have any questions or comments about your society.

Sue Henry Renaud  
snjren@gateway.net

## SHA News

### SHA Newsletter Editor's Report for 1999

Four issues of the SHA Newsletter were published in 1999: Spring issue, 52 pages; Summer, 84 pages; Fall, 44 pages, Winter, 40 pages, for a total of 220 pages.

The Fall and Winter issues reached the membership late due to printing and mailing problems. This situation has been corrected.

Only about 5% of the SHA membership contributes information to the newsletter. This situation needs improvement so that more news about historical archaeology is available. Make your opinions and thoughts known to other members; tell us about your fieldwork and research. Write something today!!

### Guidelines for SHA Newsletter

All information and news should be sent to the SHA Newsletter Editor by the deadlines established for each issue. All submissions must be made via email as an attached file, in Word 97 if possible. If an email submission is not possible, information must be submitted via disc, in Word 97.

Line or autocad drawings appropriate to the research should be sent via email or disc.

Photographs appropriate to the research or topic may be submitted, but they may not be used. Black/white, color prints or slides will be accepted. Photos can be sent electronically as JPEG or TIFF files at 300 dpi or above. Submitted photos and drawings will not be returned unless requested by the sender.

Current research contributions should be related to a single specific subject, such as a site investigation, project investigation or a thematic research topic. Each contribution should contain as much of the following information as applicable: 1. Name and addresses of project directors and funding/administrative agencies; 2. A concise statement of the research problems being investigated, including goals and purposes for conducting the research; 3. Geographical location of the research; 4. A concise statement of the major results of the research, including citations of manuscript and published reports completed and information as to the current and proposed location of

new artifact collections created from the research.

Current research should be typed, double-spaced, and identified by state or country, site, and/or thematic topic. The name of the writer of the contribution(s) should also be included, if possible. Individual contributions should be brief, usually one or two double-spaced pages in length. Longer submissions will be accepted on a space-available basis.

Contributions should be sent to your appropriate Newsletter Area Coordinator, listed in the People You Should Know section of the spring edition of the SHA Newsletter.

### 2000 Call for Nominations

The annual SHA nominations and elections process is underway. In 2000, the SHA membership will be electing persons to fill the following positions: President (2002), two SHA directors (2001–2003), two Nominations and Elections Committee members (2001), and two ACUA members (2001–2004).

For 2000, the SHA nominations process is being handled by a committee chaired by the immediate past president (Teresita Majewski), the two SHA directors who have just completed their terms (Julia A. King and Christopher R. DeCorse), and the two elected members for 2000 (Sara F. Mascia and Barbara Heath). While serving on this committee, its members are not eligible for nomination or election. This committee develops a slate, taking into consideration the suggestions of the SHA board and the membership at large. The committee is concerned with developing a slate that accurately represents the organization's membership "profile," and the results of the 1998 membership survey will be used to inform the committee's work.

#### • Who is Chosen to Run for Office?

Persons who agree to run for office must be current SHA members and agree to abide by Article VII of the Bylaws of the Society for Historical Archaeology—"Ethical Positions." In addition, they should have experience in and a solid understanding of the field of historical archaeology. Equally important for each individual is their willingness to devote time and effort on behalf of the SHA. Prior service to the society is taken into consideration, but is not a prerequisite for a person's nomination. SHA President Susan L. Henry Renaud has encouraged the

*Continued on page 4*

committee to explore ways to "internationalize" the slate, in an effort to more fully represent the global nature of contemporary historical archaeology and all of its constituencies.

• **Membership Input into the Nominations Process:** If you would like to submit names for the committee to consider for this year's slate, please contact any member of the Nominations and Elections Committee before 1 April 2000 (Majewski, email [terrym@theriver.com](mailto:terrym@theriver.com); DeCorse, email [crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu](mailto:crdecors@maxwell.syr.edu); Heath, email [barbara@poplarforest.org](mailto:barbara@poplarforest.org); King, email [king@dhcd.state.md.us](mailto:king@dhcd.state.md.us); and Mascia, [saramascia@aol.com](mailto:saramascia@aol.com)). After the committee prepares the proposed slate, it is presented to the SHA Board of Directors for discussion, possible modification, and approval.

A committee chaired by Paul Johnston ([johnstonpf@nmah.si.edu](mailto:johnstonpf@nmah.si.edu)), ex officio member of ACUA, and including two ACUA members develops the ACUA slate and provides it for inclusion on the ballot.

The combined slates are then published in the summer issue of the Newsletter and posted on the SHA website. Nominees are asked to prepare responses to a series of questions posed by the SHA and ACUA nominating committees. These responses will appear with the ballot.

• **Nominations "From the Floor":** There is another way that society members can have input into the composition of the slate—by nominating individuals "from the floor" for any of the positions up for election in a particular year. According to the society's bylaws, a name can be added for any position on the approved slate if that person's nomination is supported by five (5) SHA members in good standing. You may use the form included here to submit nominations from the floor, or individual letters containing the same information may be submitted in support of a particular individual. All completed nominations from the floor must be received by the chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee by no later than 1 July 2000 (see form for complete address and contact information). The chair of the committee then adds any names of individuals nominated from the floor to the slate, and all candidates are asked to respond to a series of questions (see above).

• **Voting Process:** The ballot will be mailed in the late summer to all current 2000 members. The results of the election will be published in the winter newsletter and posted on the SHA website.

## SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY NOMINATION FOR 2000 ELECTIONS

(Use this form only if you are submitting a nomination from the floor)

Position for which you are nominating:

- ☐ President (2002)    ☐ SHA Director (2001–2003)    ☐ ACUA Member (2001–2004)  
☐ SHA Nominations and Elections Committee (2001)

Name of nominee: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person submitting nomination: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Teresita Majewski, chair of the Nominations and Elections Committee, must receive all completed nomination forms by no later than **1 July 2000** at the following address: Statistical Research, Inc., PO Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85751-1865. If you have questions contact Majewski at [terrym@theriver.com](mailto:terrym@theriver.com) (email), 520.721.4309 (telephone), or 520.298.7044 (fax). Forms may be faxed if followed up by a hard copy.



# SHA Quebec 2000 Postmortem

The SHA Quebec 2000 Conference was a tremendous success in terms of attendance, papers and posters being presented and number of sessions. Not only were numbers high with 1137 registrants, but it was a true international meeting with 26 countries being represented.

Following the usual SHA and ACUA related meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday and workshops on Wednesday the conference *per se* started with the plenary session on Wednesday night where three non-archaeologist scholars were invited to address the audience with 30 minute discussions presenting their standpoints on the theme of Waterways and Landscape. We had a historical geographer speaking on the pattern of the seigneurial system in the St. Lawrence Valley, an anthropologist on the meaning of doing maritime archaeology

and an architect discussing landscape transformation in historical perspective. Unusual, yet original, the plenary session ended with a ten minute aerial survey of Quebec's Waterways and Landscapes accompanied by a heavenly air of music from Bach. We were off to a good start !

Scientific presentations started on Thursday and the 550 papers were distributed over 75 sessions which ran for three days solid with 12 concurrent sessions on each day ; we notice that posters are becoming a popular mean of communication with this year having twenty posters exhibited. Together, the poster session and the book room became the meeting point for social encounters; they were well attended and we discovered a wealth of archaeological and historical publications in French. Worthy of note is the participation from underwater archaeologists, they presented 143 papers, never such a large gathering of UW archaeologists had ever taken place before.

Historic Quebec City tours took place on Wednesday and Sunday and the visits of archaeological facilities were an item on demand. The banquet and the ensuing award ceremony were also events to be remembered, especially, the dance with *Le Rêve du Diable* which managed to have almost everybody dancing and stomping on traditional music from Québec. Each night had its own social event and the only complaint was that people were tormented between having to choose between conference activities, sightseeing and dining out. The conference ended with a public session designed and organized by Musée de la civilisation, 500 people visited the three-hour exhibit and attended papers.

All in all, conference participants enjoyed their visit to Quebec City and various premières took place outside the premises such as, at the skate rink, we had one South African and two Australians becoming stars on ice with a triple jump (altogether!) or famous archaeologists from Florida coming down the toboggan slide at Château Frontenac etc.

The host institutions Ville de Québec, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Parcs Canada and, Université Laval want to acknowledge the participation of an army of volunteers, without whom hosting a conference would not have been the same. As for participants we thank so many of you for coming and sharing your knowledge of archaeology with us.

Registration according to countries:

Australia 15  
Belgium 2  
Belize 1  
Bermuda 2  
Brazil 1  
Canada 100  
Cayman Island 1  
China 1  
Denmark 4  
England 12  
France 10  
Ireland 3  
Israel 1  
Jamaica 1  
Martinique 2  
Mexico 7  
Netherlands 1  
Netherlands Antilles 1  
New Zealand 1  
North Ireland 4  
Norway 1  
Portugal 7  
Scotland 1  
South Africa 2  
Turkey 2  
United States 937

(Prepared by Reginald Auger)

## Request for Member Input

This year, the SHA Nominations and Elections Committee will be considering some procedural issues relating to the society's officers and board of directors. Incumbent Secretary-Treasurer Stephanie Rodeffer has decided not to stand for election after her current term (2000-2002) ends. Because the position has entailed so much work over the past two decades, the question of whether the position should be split into two offices (secretary and treasurer) has been raised. The committee will comment to the board on this issue as well as on the relative merits of appointed (e.g., the society editors) vs. elected officers and the length of officers' terms.

If you have questions, comments, and suggestions, please contact committee chair Teresita Majewski at:

Statistical Research, Inc.  
PO Box 31865  
Tucson, AZ 85751-1865  
telephone 520.721.4309  
fax 520.298.7044  
email terrym@theriver.com

## SHA 2001 Conference Aboard the *Queen Mary*

The SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held aboard the historic luxury liner *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, California, on January 10-14, 2001. Information about the conference and a Call for Papers [submission deadline is May 31, 2000] is presented in the Winter 1999 issue of the SHA Newsletter. Sheli Smith is the Conference Chair (email: sosmith@95net.com, phone 562.424.0201). Bill Lees is the Terrestrial Program Chair (email: wblees@aol.com, phone 405.522.5233). Charles Beeker is Underwater Program Chair (email: cbeeker@indiana.edu, phone 812.855.5748). The International Program Chair is Paul Hundley (email: paulh@anmm.gov.au).

## SHA 2000 Awards

The 2000 Awards Ceremony was held on Friday, January 7, 2000, at the SHA Banquet in Quebec City, Canada, organized by Robert Schuyler. The following awards were presented by Teresita Majewski, SHA President.



### J. C. Harrington Medal

*Presented to Roderick Sprague. Background information given by  
Karlis Karlins.  
[See Historical Archaeology for details.]*



### John L. Cotter Award

*Presented to Paul R. Mullins. Background information given by  
Robert Paynter.  
[See Historical Archaeology for details.]*

## SHA Awards of Merit

### 1. Marcel Moussette

*For over thirty years of service as  
a field archaeologist and educa-  
tor in the creation of Canadian  
historical archaeology*



For those who know the recipient, this award seems bestowed prematurely to an archaeologist who is still actively producing ever more innovative theoretical and substantive works. But this meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in his beloved Québec provides an opportunity, too perfect to let pass, to honor Marcel Moussette for his extraordinary contributions to the field of historical archaeology.

Marcel began on a very different career track, in biology studying fish and fishing techniques in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He soon discovered, however, that his all-consuming passions lay with anthropology and history and he obtained advanced degrees in both fields, at the University of Montréal and at Laval University. During twelve years with Parks Canada (from 1968 to 1980), Marcel produced a series of landmark archaeological monographs on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French colonial topics, including an ecological history of the Forges of St. Maurice; and a study of ceramics from the Acadian site of Beaubassin. He even had the time to publish an analysis of coarse earthenwares from Palace Royale in Québec City and a report on excavations at Champlain's Habitation in his brief period as a private consultant. All remain essential references for archaeologists studying the French Régime in North America. For his dissertation, Marcel wrote (and published) a social history and material culture study of heating in Canada,

a topic never far from the minds of all Canadians.

With his move to academics in 1981, Professor Moussette found the archaeology program in history at Laval University facing an uncertain future. Waning student interest in Laval's traditional field school in classical archaeology led the administration to explore cheaper local alternatives. Marcel seized that opportunity and initiated an urban archaeology program that has trained a generation of professional archaeologists as well as awakened an intense interest among the public in their archaeological heritage. First to be investigated was the site of the Intendant's Palace, a site so complex and so important to the history of Québec that it required nine field seasons to complete. Marcel's influential article on that site, published in *Historical Archaeology*, explores the relationship between structural changes that occurred there over three and a half centuries and the various meanings attributed to the site by the inhabitants of Québec City. In 1987 Marcel began another intensive research project on Ile aux Oies, a small island in the St. Lawrence River that was the site of rural French colonial settlement by 1645. This dozen-year-long project demonstrated the research potential of rural seigneuries and farmsteads that had been largely overlooked by Québec archaeologists.

Professor Moussette remains a tireless teacher, serving on dozens of master's and doctoral committees, while continuing to write provocative theoretical articles. Because he writes primarily in French, the products of Marcel's keen mind and fertile imagination (he has also written and published two novels!) are most deeply appreciated among the Québec archaeological community. But his intellectual generosity has reached far beyond the limits of francophone Québec, inspiring many others elsewhere in Canada and in the United States to pursue archaeological inquiries into the French Régime. As Paul Gaston L'Anglais, one of Marcel's students, has said, "For those who have had the good fortune of making his acquaintance, who has not been profoundly influenced by his great scholarship and humanity?" Marcel, your fields and grateful colleagues recognize your past exemplary achievements and welcome your continuing pursuit of the past through archaeology, into this new century.

Gregory Waselkov

## 2. Robert Grenier

*For over thirty years of pioneering work in establishing underwater archaeology in Canada*



Robert Grenier has done more than any other person to bring scientific underwater archaeology to Canada. He has labored unrelentingly at this task for more than thirty years, often opposed and criticized by treasure-hunters, bureaucrats, and prejudiced scholars.

As a graduate student in classics at Laval University in the mid-1960s, Robert took an interest in underwater archaeology, realizing that Canada has a tremendous variety and wealth of such sites, from fur trade bateaux in inland waterways, to shipwrecks in the Great Lakes and along Canada's Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic coasts. By 1969, he was actively involved in some of the first shipwreck excavations in the United States and Canada and from 1969-1972 co-directed the landmark excavation of the French frigate *Le Machault*. Throughout the 1970's Robert was involved in both shipwreck excavation and survey and in 1979 became the Head of the Underwater Archaeological Services for Parks Canada. Since then, he has been the Head of the unit as well as an active member of many of Canada's archaeology and cultural heritage organizations.

Under Robert's direction, the precedent-setting excavations of a 16th-century Basque whaler at Red Bay, Labrador began in 1979. This project, the most extensive of its kind in the new world, spanned seven years. Because of the difficult working conditions, limited seasonal window, and cold water, Robert and his team developed methods of documentation, excavation, ship disassembly and reburial that continue to be emulated and used today. Working closely with conserva-

tors, they developed methods of underwater molding and of packaging and transporting fragile artifacts over hundreds of miles from the remote site to the conservation laboratory. The Red Bay project continued to raise the level of scientific shipwreck excavations through the meticulous documentation of thousands of ship timbers in such a manner to permit detailed modeling and extensive hull analysis.

The Red Bay project, as is came to be known, was the first to integrate terrestrial and underwater archaeological components to present a comprehensive picture of Basque whaling in the early 16th century New World. Along with popular articles appearing in *National Geographic*, *Canadian Geographic*, and *Scientific American*, the project was featured in a film documentary that received wide-spread acclaim. In an era when shipwrecks in the New World were associated solely with treasure hunting, the Red Bay project epitomized scientific, archaeologically sound, multi-disciplinary excavation. The ground-breaking achievements of the project continued to grow with the decision to re-bury the completely disassembled shipwreck rather than attempt to conserve it. Today the ship rests on the sea floor near the location where it wrecked in 1565 in an underwater bank, preserved for the future. In addition to the Basque whaler, four small craft were also recovered and preserved. One of these, the oldest boat of European manufacture to be recovered and reassembled in the Americas, was reassembled and recently returned to the community of Red Bay.

Over the past three decades Robert and his team have been involved in dozens of important site investigations. The combination of high scientific quality coupled with a savvy for dealing with archaeological sites as cultural resources needing management is a hallmark of the Canadian Park Service's underwater archaeology program. In the international arena, Robert has collaborated in several underwater archaeological projects sponsored by Ships of Discovery, the US National Park Service and other institutions.

Robert has been a member the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology since 1978, is on the Board of Directors for Ships of Discovery (1989), and on the ICOMOS International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage (1993), serving as President of the committee since 1998. This year he celebrates an impressive 30 years as a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Robert has unrelentingly advocated the protection and wise use of submerged cultural resources, partici-

pated in the development of guidelines to preserve shipwrecks in international waters, and supported international treaties for management of shipwrecks sites.

During all these years, Robert has presented numerous lectures, written articles, and given interviews in radio, television, and the popular press in an effort to create a national consciousness regarding the importance of Canada's as well as the international submerged cultural patrimony. These activities have included the scientific community, diving groups, and the public in general. In recognition of Robert's contributions to the preservation and interpretation of Canadian history, in 1988 he received the prestigious National Astrolabe Award, to date given to only five Canadians recognized as the best living examples of the spirit of exploration and for contributions to understanding Canada's history.

Robert continues to direct Parks Canada's Underwater Archaeological Services, which forges ahead with its investigations of Canada's rich maritime heritage. He works closely with archaeologists both in North America and Europe to encourage interdisciplinary research and publication of numerous interim and short reports on the work of the section. His articulate and professional manner has gained the respect of established and young professionals, his colleagues, and the general public.

His work and dedication to the preservation of Canada's maritime history is a legacy in which his country can take great pride.

**Toni Carrell**

### **3. Parks Canada**

*For helping to explore, preserve, and present to the public the archaeological heritage of the City of Quebec*



**Award accepted by M. Claude Drouin,  
Member of Parliament for Beauce,  
Representative of the Minister of  
Canadian Heritage, the Honourable  
Sheila Copps**

Over the past 35 years, the Ville de Québec (hereinafter called the City), the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec, Parks Canada and Université Laval have made a concerted effort to enhance the archaeological heritage of Québec City, recognized by UNESCO as part of humanity's cultural heritage. The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) considers that the numerous successes in terms of research, site protection and public education could not have been obtained without the participation of each of these organizations.

In the mid 1960s, the Province's Ministère de la Culture et des Communications undertook a major restoration project in Lower Town on the site of the city's foundation in 1608, known as Place-Royale. This project trained a generation of field archaeologists and material culture analysts and produced a very impressive series of publications. Over forty different titles present the very wide range of material culture as well as the results of a research program examining the extensive historical and archaeological data generated by three centuries of historic occupation and by three millennia of prehistoric occupation. The archaeological reference collection comprising more than 14,000 restored artifacts has recently received legal protection as a na-



*Foley explaining the excavations to a visiting Field School from CCNY, July 1971.*

## **Images of the Past**

**The Sixth SHA President:** In 1972 Vincent P. Foley was elected as the 6th SHA President having served as the 2nd Secretary-Treasurer (1968-1970). As early as 1967 he was running one of the first field schools in the discipline at Moravian College on the site of Historic Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1970 Foley hosted the Third SHA Annual Meeting in Bethlehem.



tional Cultural Property. An interpretation center on Place-Royale opened in the fall of 1999.

Beginning in the early 1980s, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications began concluding formal memoranda of agreement with the City. Each agreement covers a five-year period and addresses all aspects of cultural resource management. Costs have been shouldered on a joint basis. The City has thus assumed responsibility for archaeological preservation and site development on both public and private properties since 1985. A wide variety of sites has been investigated, ranging from 17th-century domestic site to 18th-century monastic site to 19th-century working-class neighborhoods. Particular efforts have been made to conserve sites within the context of larger urban renewal projects. Research results are now being jointly published with Université Laval's CÉLAT research center. Special emphasis has been placed by the City and the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications on public education and outreach programs. An interpretation center was opened on the Intendant's Palace site in 1989 after a ten-year research program by Université Laval's field school.

Université Laval has held three field schools in collaboration with the City and the Province since 1982. Each of these has been an important training ground for future archaeologists and they have all produced substantial research results. The first field school was held on the Intendant's Palace site, a multi-phase industrial, institutional and domestic site. The next field school was held from 1990 to 1995 on the Hunt Block site of Québec City's waterfront. The final and current field school is on the Domaine Maizerets site, an agricultural complex dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Numerous theses and publications have been produced and a wide array of papers have been presented in different scientific fora in Europe and North America. The Intendant's Palace site has been opened as an interpretation center. Université Laval has also developed a general research design for urban archaeology that is used by the University and the City.

Parks Canada has been an important player in Québec City archaeology since the late 1960s. Research, conservation and site development began on the Cartier-Brébeuf National Historic Site, the wintering place for Jacques Cartier's 1534 expedition, and were rapidly followed by extensive work on the Fortifications of Québec and Artillery Park national historic sites. Research results cover a wide range of subjects, be they 17th, 18th and 19th-century fortifications, 18th

and 19th century gardens along the Dufferin Terrace, or the first Canadian arsenal in operation from the late 19th century to the mid 1960s. Parks Canada has also been an important training ground for many an archaeologists and material culture researcher in Québec. It has developed and refined working tools, such as its artifact classification system, and pioneered the use of technologies, such as remote sensing, which have permeated virtually all historical archaeology in the Province of Québec.

The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Parks Canada and Université Laval all maintain conservation laboratory facilities and artifact reserves that conserve collections in an excellent state as well as offering extensive front-line service. These facilities are shared by the City. Archaeologists in Québec have often worked on one or more of the projects of these four partners. Professional mobility and informal exchanges frequently complement formal collaboration. An appreciable level of synergy exists within the archaeological community, helping to maintain high scientific standards and innovative research and development project. The SHA considers furthermore that concerted action between each of these organizations merits recognition as a major factor contributing to the city's success and as a specific characteristic of Québec's approach to archaeology. A full array of their achievements has been made available for you while attending the SHA Québec 2000 Conference!

#### **4. City of Quebec**

*For helping to explore, preserve, and present to the public the archaeological heritage of the City of Quebec*



Award accepted by  
Jean-Paul L'Allier, Mayor

#### **5. Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec**

*For helping to explore, preserve, and present to the public the archaeological heritage of the City of Quebec*



Award accepted by  
Georgianne Gagnon, directrice de la  
Direction de Québec, Representative of  
the Minister of Culture and Communica-  
tions, Agnes Maltais

#### **6. Université Laval**

*For helping to explore, preserve, and present to the public the archaeological heritage of the City of Quebec*



Award accepted by  
Louise Filion, Vice-Rector for Research,  
Laval University

*Award and Board photos taken by  
Martin Brousseau,  
Ville De Québec*

# Call for Nominations: John L. Cotter Award

The SHA Awards Committee is pleased to announce the second call for nominations for the John L. Cotter Award. Nominators need to be SHA members. The Cotter Award is given to historical archaeologists at the start of their careers. They can either be in training as undergraduate or graduate students or within the first five years of their professional careers. The award is given for a single achievement which is truly outstanding in its respective category but the nature and variety of categories is open. An achievement may be an individual item (e.g. a first book) or a more general category (e.g. building historical archaeology within a local archaeological society). Examples of such achievements include:

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

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

Nominators must fill out the Nomination Form and return it to the Chair of the Awards Committee by **June 30th** or earlier. The nominator will work with the Chair in assembling a nomination file which, in turn, must be completed by **October 1st**. The file will consist of:

- (1) the typed (double spaced) formal nomination,
- (2) an up-to-date Vita for the nominee,
- (3) a copy or sample of the specific achievement,
- (4) supporting materials including summations or different evidence of the achievement and endorsements from secondary nominators.

NOTE: secondary nominators are not required but if used they can either add their names to the original nomination statement or they can write separate letters of support. If they write letters, they are to be no more than two double-spaced typed pages long. Secondary nominators, unlike the primary nominator, do not have to be members of the SHA or even in the field of historical archaeology.

Nominators should work closely with the Chair of the Awards Committee in supplying the above items for completing a nomination file and this process must be completed by **October 1st** at the latest.

## Nomination Form

### John L. Cotter Award in Historical Archaeology

#### *Nomination*

Name (nominee) \_\_\_\_\_

Full Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Nomination (please attach a typed [double-spaced] statement.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Nomination Cut Off Date: **June 30th**

This is the final date for submitting a Nomination Form.

File Completion Date: **October 1st**

This is the final date for having all materials completed for a Nomination File.

#### *Nominator*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Full Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

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

# SHA Public Education and Information Committee

Reported by  
James G. Gibb

## Committee News

After serving as the Public Education and Information Committee Chair for two years, Mark Wilde-Ramsing has stepped down. Mark will continue to serve on the committee and, hopefully, continue in his role as an organizer of the public event that has become a mainstay of the Society's annual meeting. Diana DiZerega Wall has assumed the chair, while beginning her first year on the SHA Board.

The committee continues work on development of a public web site and a book about historical archaeology for the general public, both projects spearheaded by SHA Board member LuAnn De Cunzo and John Jameson. Committee members David Clark and Mark Wilde-Ramsing have begun work on next year's public event to be held in conjunction with the annual meeting at Long Beach, California. The theme of next year's conference, by the way, is public outreach. Conferees can expect several sessions on bringing archaeology and its findings to the people who financially support the work.

New committee initiatives include development of a committee mission statement to guide future activities and manage resources, and drafting guidelines for public outreach to insure high-quality public products. Participation in the PEIC is open to members and non-members. Contact Diana DiZ. Wall at: DDIZW@aol.com

## Travelling Back in Time

Conferees at the annual meeting in Québec received in their registration packet a booklet published by the City of Québec, written by Marie-Thérèse Bournival, and translated into English by Alison McGain. Intended for the edification of the city's residents and visitors, *Travelling Back in Time* tells the stories of five archaeological sites—their discovery, excavation, and interpretation—with 36 pages of text and 61 illustrations. The booklet begins with a poignant, poetic observation that I think is worth quoting

here and, perhaps, committing to memory:

You may have seen them one day, cleaning the objects they had so patiently uncovered.

You may have looked for them again a few days later.

But they were nowhere to be found, and traces of their former occupation had vanished as well.

Archaeologists working for Québec City and Laval University have left a trace of their former occupation of Old Québec; not just a paper trail, comprised of physically and intellectually inaccessible technical reports and academic publications, and not just vague memories of those city residents and visitors fortunate enough to have seen the excavations. *Travelling Back in Time* is a well-designed, durable piece of literature that I hope will be reprinted when the need arises.

True, the title is a bit shopworn (the booklet was published in 1994), and the reader is not asked to transport herself back in time. On the contrary, the contributors keep their audience in the here and now, reminding them that fascinating traces of the community's past lie a few centimeters below their feet.

Five sections report the findings at each of five sites: De La Chesnaye, îlot Hunt, Séminaire de Québec, Récollets, and Morrin College. Period views and maps of Old Québec, excavation planviews and photographs, and perspective drawings clearly illustrate what has been lost and what, through archaeological study, has been found and learned. Each section ends with a bibli-

ography. The text is clear and relatively concise, at times challenging in its use of technical terms (e.g., faunal remains). The patient reader, however, should be able to define those terms by their contexts. Sidebars, subheadings, and lengthy figure captions also are very informative and allow the publication to operate at different levels, accommodating readers with different levels of reading skills and comprehension, and different degrees of interest. In short, the booklet is like a museum exhibit; relying more heavily, of course, on text than images, but confronting the viewer-reader with a new experience and offering a new way to experience the world.

The theme running throughout the publication, tying the five reports together, is the development of the city. I would liked to have seen a more explicit approach to explaining Québec's development, particularly the roles of such individuals as merchant de la Chesnaye and farmer Louis Hébert in creating both the physical and social structure of the city: it's there, it just isn't obvious. A concluding section would have provided the social and historical context for these sites in the same way that the color fold-out map in the front of the booklet provided the geographical context.

Quibbles aside, *Travelling Back in Time* is a fine effort and an explicit acknowledgment by Québec's archaeologists that the archaeological record is a community and national resource and not an academic sandbox reserved only for the kids with shovels and pails.

Please direct inquiries, comments, and PEIC submittals to Jim Gibb: jggibb@erols.com, or 2554 Carrollton Road, Annapolis, MD 21403 USA.

## Correction

The caption for the photograph on page 3 of the Winter 1999 *Newsletter* was partly incorrect. In January 1967 two separate meetings were held at Southern Methodist University. The "International Conference on Historical Archaeology," where contributed papers were presented was organized by the late Arnold Pilling. Concurrently I charied a group of 15 colleagues, then regarded as leaders in the field, in discussing the question of whether there was reason to organize a historical archaeology society. Having decided that there was, we presetned our recommendations to the international conferees, who voted overwhelmingly to establish the SHA and elected the first offiers to get the society going. Kathleen Gilmore, along with other graduate students at SMU, helped with local arrangements for both meetings. [Ed Jelks]

# SHA Gender and Minority Affairs Committee

The Gender and Minority Affairs Committee met on January 6, 2000, to discuss the purpose and goals of the group. In attendance were Co-Chairs Bonnie Ryan and Kathleen Wheeler; committee members Ellen Marlatt, Cheryl Janifer LaRoche, Julia Costello, Paula Saunders, Anna Agbe-Davies; Outgoing President Teresita Majewski, and Incoming President, Sue Henry Renaud. A primary issue was to decide whether the GMAC had continued viability and relevance to SHA membership and audiences, or whether interest in minorities and gender has declined. It was resolved that though gender and women have been integrated more fully into membership and research topics, the Committee is necessary to raise and maintain awareness.

Committee members identified several tasks to pursue over the course of the year 2000, including defining minorities and gender(s) among the SHA membership, by first using the tabulations of the most recent member survey. This may be augmented with a new survey that would specify issues of ethnicity, gender, and minorities. The GMAC also resolved to develop their mission statement over the course of the year and to consider a Web Page devoted to gender and minority affairs.

For SHA 2000, the Gender and Minority Affairs Committee sponsored a paper session entitled, "African-Canadian Archaeological Sites: The North Star of the Diaspora." Coordinated by GMAC member Cheryl LaRoche and Co-Chair Bonnie Ryan, the session had five presentations: Cheryl LaRoche, Gary McGowan, and Douglas Armstrong, "Syracuse, the Last stop Before Freedom: Preserving the 'Faces of History';" Shannon Ricketts of Parks Canada, "The Underground Railroad Experience in Canada/Parks Canada and the Joint US National Parks Service Initiative;" Karolyn Smardz, "Excavating the Promised Land: Fugitive Slave Archaeology;" and Laird Niven, "Black Loyalist Archaeology in Birchtown, Nova Scotia." David Christianson, Curator of the Nova Scotia Museum, served as discussant.

The session, which was more of an information exchange and sharing of ideas rather than of papers, was a great success. Little has been done in the archaeology of African Canadian sites, and it is hoped that this session might help to inspire and encourage more work. Following the session, the participants and a few interested members of the audience had a lunch forum to continue the sharing of information.

In an effort to increase visibility within the Society, GMAC members attended other committee meetings, to build networks between groups, such as the membership committee, the student subcommittee, and the academic and professional training commit-

tee. Finally, the Gender and Minority Affairs committee extends an invitation to all — male, female, gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgendered — to join us in recognizing our diversity.

## SHA Development Committee

*Reported by  
Marlesa Gray, Chair*

As the society continues to expand its services to the membership and as committees plan an increasing number of worthwhile projects, the Board of Directors finds itself challenged to find funding for those services and projects without continually raising membership dues or dipping into the society's reserve assets, which are held for emergency situations. The Development Committee was formed to research ways to diversify the society's revenue base and to assist committees in obtaining outside funding for their projects.

In 1999 the Board of Directors voted to increase the number of membership levels to allow renewing and new members a wider range of donation opportunities. In addition, all membership materials now allow for an open donation opportunity at whatever amount a member can afford. In addition, a Student/International Members Support Fund has been created to help offset the cost of membership and attendance at the annual meetings for individuals requiring financial assistance. To donate to the Fund, please send a check made out to SHA to the Secretary-Treasurer, and make sure to note the "Student/International Members Support Fund" in the memo line.

Ken Brown has agreed to serve as Advertising Coordinator for the committee. He will work with the Editor and the Newsletter Editor to increase advertising in society publications.

Several persons have already taken advantage of the expanded membership levels to demonstrate their support for the activities of the society. The Board of Directors and the Development Committee gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the following members for 2000:

### DEVELOPERS

(\$150 annual membership level)

Kimberly Watson  
Richard L. Wessel

### BENEFACTORS

(\$200 annual membership level)

Marlesa A. Gray  
Teresita Majewski

We also thank the several persons who have joined or renewed their memberships at the FRIENDS level of \$100, and the many persons who have donated varying amounts of money to the society. Thanks to all of you, we are continuing to expand the quantity and quality of our services to the membership. Finally, we must never forget that the Society for Historical Archaeology is almost entirely run by volunteers. Over 15,000 volunteer hours were logged on behalf of the society in 1999! The persons who serve as officers, board members, editors, and committee members give unstintingly of the time and energy. Please remember to thank them when you see them.



# SPECIAL REPORT

## Results of the 1998 SHA Membership Survey

Christopher R. DeCorse  
Department of Anthropology  
Maxwell School of Citizenship and  
Public Affairs  
Syracuse University

Data from the 1998 SHA Membership Survey has been analyzed and a report will be posted on the Society's web page. The Survey was designed to obtain a general profile of the SHA membership, as well as information about member perceptions of the Society's goals and activities. The data provide the SHA leadership with important guidance for planning programs at the start of the new millennium. The survey also offers unique insight into who we are as a professional organization, and hence should serve as an important resource for those currently involved in training and employing the present and future generations of archaeologists, as well as recent initiates to the field.

Some may recall that the 1998 Survey is actually the third SHA survey to be undertaken. The first was carried out in 1980 (Herst 1981) and the second, initiated by the SHA Women's Caucus, in 1991 (Spencer-Wood 1993; Rothschild and Wall 1994; Wall and Rothschild 1992). These surveys were among the first efforts to profile American archaeology. The 1998 Survey was intended to be broader in scope and, in its final version, reflects input from the SHA Board of Directors and Society membership and support from past, present and future SHA presidents Henry Miller, Pam Cressey, Terry Majewski, Sue Henry Renaud and Douglas Armstrong. The questions were structured around five thematic categories. These include sections on personal data, employment, professional activities, research interests, and the importance and success of SHA activities and goals. Additionally, some data on member professional responsibilities and activities were analyzed according to the respondents' type of employment and by gender.

The Survey was distributed to the entire membership in November 1998 with a requested response date of November 30, 1998. Support for the return and analysis of the Survey was provided by Syracuse University. Responses from 804 individuals were received representing a return rate of slightly more than 39 percent. This number compares very favorably with surveys of comparable populations. Mail surveys in general, have response rates of between 10% and 40%

(Coplin and O'Leary 1992). Thus the 1998 survey was at the upward limit of the return that can be expected from this type of instrument. In comparison, the 1994 Society for American Archaeology Membership Survey, mailed to the entire 5000 plus membership and a selection of non-member archaeologists yielded a 28 percent response rate overall and a 31 percent response rate from members (Zeder 1997:4).

The 1998 SHA Survey yielded some interesting, as well as some not particularly surprising, data. A significant portion of the Society, like much of the discipline, consists of aging white males. At 59 percent, men make up more than half of the Society's membership. Male members of SHA also publish more and are somewhat better paid overall. Women, on the other hand, do slightly more peer reviewing of book and journal manuscripts, and more women than men are self-employed. These data are interesting and require more analysis. In part, they may represent the career tracks of the generally younger female membership. Men in SHA are more heavily represented at the senior level (51% of men versus 30% of women reported having more than twenty years of work experience in archaeology) and a greater proportion of men have Ph.D.s than do women (38% versus 31%). This situation may change as more recent generations enter the field. Thirty-eight percent of women compared to 23% men reported having 11 to 20 years of field experience and 46% of men versus 56% of women reported holding Masters degrees.

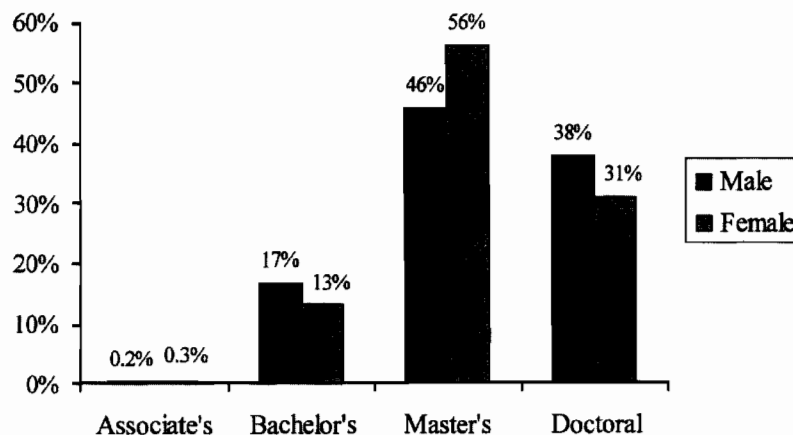
While the Society is expanding its reach and is increasingly becoming more global in focus, the vast majority of the membership remains concentrated in the United States. Ninety-one percent of the respondents indicated they work in the United States and 90 percent reported having US citizenship. Over three quarters of the membership concentrates on the archaeology of the eastern United States and 67 percent of the respondents focus on the nineteenth century (here and in the following categories figures do not total 100% because of multiple responses by individual respondents). SHA's main competition for membership and meeting times collectively comes from a wide range of regional organizations, with larger professional organizations such as the American Anthropological Association or the Society For American Archaeology being of lesser importance.

It will come as little surprise that the majority of SHA members are employed in government agencies and cultural resource management work, not in colleges and universities. In fact, self employed or corporate CRM work alone accounts for 50 percent of employment. The significance of CRM work is further underscored by the fact that 71% of the Survey respondents reported completing cultural resource reports in the last five years.

In the Survey analyses the principal employment categories were: CRM, Government, and Education/Teaching. The CRM category is an aggregation of corporate employment (represented by 27% of the re-

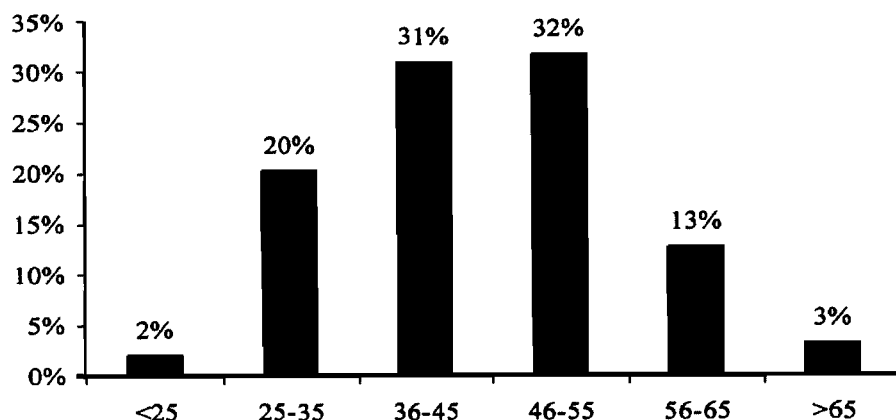
**Educational Attainment of SHA Members by Gender**

N=787



**63% of SHA members are between the ages of 36 and 55 years.**

**Age of SHA Members**  
N=801



spondents) and self-employed (23%). Government employment, combining federal, state, and local agencies, includes 31 percent of the membership. Teaching and Education, including full-time college/university jobs, joint-appointments, adjunct teaching at colleges and universities, and primary and secondary school employees, was reported by 29% of the membership. Museum employment was reported by 12% of the membership.

Women and men are relatively evenly distributed in these areas, with somewhat more women being self-employed. There was also limited statistical distinction in categories within the combined groups. For example, in terms of government employment State vs. Federal workers generally yielded similar profiles in professional activity and salary. The striking exception is in the benefits available in private vs. corporate CRM employment, privately employed individuals enjoying far fewer health and retirement benefits (The percentages shown on this graph are percentages of respondents from individual job categories, not percentages of the Survey sample as a whole). This identifies an important area of concern.

Society members are active. Sixty-five percent of the Survey respondents have presented papers at regional professional meetings in the last five years. Twenty-six percent have held regional executive board positions and 16% have served in board positions at the national level. Society members have also been very active in presenting the results of their work to the broader public: 91% of SHA members have given talks on archaeology to public audiences in the last five years. This was an activity pursued by all members

of the Society, whether in government, education or CRM.

Membership concern with broader issues and objectives is also seen in the rankings of the importance of the Society's goals. Ninety-six percent of the respondents saw advocating for the protection and conservation of archaeological resources as important organizational goals. The promotion and dissemination of knowledge (92%), fostering high professional standards (85%), education of the public about historical archaeology (80%), and increasing funding for archaeology and job opportunities for archaeologists (61%), were also viewed as important objectives. Effective management of the Society was ranked as "most important" by 43% of the respondents and the Survey data indicate the majority of the membership was satisfied with the management of the Society. The perception of 55% of the respondents was that management of the Society has been effective, making this the most successfully achieved organizational goal.

The majority of the membership (62%) believed that the SHA should support Resister of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). There was, however, substantial difference in the degree of support within different job categories. Sixty-seven percent of archaeologists employed in CRM settings supported RPA, compared to 61% in Education and 54% in government.

In terms of the Society's publications, the current research section of the *Newsletter* and journal articles were viewed as substantially more important than other sections of the publications. These categories were also ranked as the most successful as-

pects of the publications: 47% of the respondents viewed current research as the most successful part of the *Newsletter* and 56% saw articles as the most successful portion of the journal.

Programs and location were equally seen as the most important aspects of the annual conference by 71% of respondents. However, the conference programs were rated as the most successful part of the conference by 60% of the members, while only 43% saw the conference location as having been most successful. And finally—for those members snowed in during the Vancouver and Cincinnati conferences, who were there for the coldest weather in decades in Corpus Christi, or that drove, flew or mushed through snow and ice to reach the Quebec City conference—the time of year was viewed as the least successful aspect of the annual conference.

## References

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1992 - *Public Policy Skills*. Policy Studies Associates, Croton-on-Hudson.

**Herst, DiAnn**  
1981 - SHA Questionnaire Results. The Society for *Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 14(1):1-2.

**Rothschild, Nan A., and Diana Wall**  
1994 - "Report on the Membership Questionnaire: Society for Historical Archaeology." Report submitted to the Executive Board of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

**Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.**  
Report on the Historical Archaeology Women's Caucus and The Society for Historical Archaeology Committee on Gender Issues. Unpublished paper. Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Cambridge Massachusetts.

**Wall, Diana, and Nan A. Rothschild**  
1992 - Getting at the Facts: Equity for Women and the SHA Membership Survey. Paper presented at the symposium "Equity Issues for Women in Archaeology," American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.

**Zeder, Melinda A.**  
The American Archaeologist: A Profile. Altamira Press, Walnut Creek.

# Current Publications

Reported by  
Vergil E. Noble

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

## Corbin, Annalies

2000 - *The Material Culture of Steamboat Passengers: Archaeological Evidence from the Missouri River*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xvii + 237 pp., 66 figs., 8 apps. Order: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, <www.wkap.nl>; \$95.00.

## Fenwick, Valerie, and Alison Gale

1999 - *Historic Shipwrecks: Discovered, Protected, and Investigated*. Tempus Publishing, Stroud, Gloucester, UK. 160 pp., 60 figs., 16 color pls. Order from: Tempus Publishing, The Mill, Brimscombe Port, Stroud, Gloucester, GL5 2QG, UK or 2 Cumberland Street, Charleston, SC 29401, <tempusuk@tempus-publishing.com>; \$24.99 (\$14.99) paper.

## Glassie, Henry

1999 - *Material Culture*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. iii + 413 pp., 186 figs. Order: University of Indiana Press, 601 N. Morton Street, Bloomington, IN 47404-3797, 1-800-842-6796; \$29.95.

## Gums, Bonnie L., Lucretia S. Kelly, and Neal H. Lopinot

1999 - *Archaeology at the Whitley Site: An Early Historic Farmstead on the prairies of Eastern Illinois*. Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, and Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Reports 5. xiv + 124 pp., 62 figs. No price given, paper.

## Gums, Bonnie L., Gregory A. Waselkov, and Sarah Mattics

1999 - *Planning for the Past: An Archaeological Resource Management Plan for the City of Mobile, Alabama*. Archaeological Monograph 5,

Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama, Mobile. vi + 143 pp., 45 figs. Order: Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002, or <www.usouthal.edu/archaeology/old\_mobile>; \$15.00 paper + \$2.00 s&h.

## Halsey, John E., editor

1999 - *Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past: The Archaeology of the Great Lakes State*. Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bulletin 64, Bloomfield Hills, MI. viii + 478 pp., 162 figs. Order: Cranbrook Institute of Science, Box 801, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48303-0801; \$42.00 paper.

## L'Ecuier, Rosalie E.

1997 - *Prospecting and Mining Activity in the Rampart, Manley Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon Mining Districts of Alaska, 1894 to the Present Era*. BLM-Alaska Open File Report 61. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage. vi + 179 pp., 22 figs., 6 Apps. Order: BLM Alaska State Office (930), 222 W 7th Ave., #13, Anchorage, AK 99513; free upon request while supplies last, paper.

## McIntosh, Jane

1999 - *The Practical Archaeologist: How We Know What We Know about the Past* (second edition). Checkmark Books, New York. 186 pp., ca. 200 figs. Order from: Checkmark Books, 11 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10001; \$16.95 (\$25.50 CAN) paper.

## Milanese, Marco, compiler

1997 - *Archeologia Postmedievale: L'Esperienza Europea e L'Italia*. Edizioni All'Insegna del Giglio, Firenze, Italy. 386 pp., 260 figs, 6 pls. Order: Edizioni All'Insegna del Gigliani s.a.s., Via R. Giuliani, 152r, Firenze 50141, Italy. No price given, paper.

## Perry, Warren R.

1999 - *Landscape Transformations and the Archaeology of Impact: Social Disruption and State Formation in Southern Africa*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xv + 180 pp., 23 figs. Order from: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, or <www.wkap.nl>; \$60.00.

## Riley, Carroll L.

1999 - *The Kachina and the Cross: Indians and Spaniards in the Early Southwest*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. xvi + 336 pp., 31 figs. Order from: University of Utah Press, 1795 E. Sough Campus Drive, Suite 101, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-9402; \$34.95.

## Romans, Bernard (Kathryn E. Holland Braund, editor)

1999 - *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida* (reprint of 1775 edition). University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. xiv + 442 pp., 19 figs. Order: University of Alabama Press, Chicago Distribution Center, 11030 S. Langley, Chicago, IL 60628, 1-800-621-8427, or <www.uapress.ua.edu>; \$44.95.

## Smith, Howard L.

1997 - *Nome Water Control Structures*. BLM-Alaska Open File Report 62. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, Anchorage. i + 37 pp., 8 figs., 1 App. Order: BLM Alaska State Office (930), 222 W 7th Ave., #13, Anchorage, AK 99513; free upon request while supplies last, paper.

## South, Stanley

1999 - *Historical Archaeology in Wachovia: Excavating Eighteenth-Century Bethabara and Moravian Pottery*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York. xv + 442 pp., 310 figs., 7 tables, 1 app. Order: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Pubs., 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013-1578, or <www.wkap.nl>; \$90.00.

# Inter-Society News

This is the first in a series of features commissioned by Lu Ann De Cunzo, chair of the SHA Inter-Society Relations Committee (ISRC). The ISRC, which numbers almost 30 sister organizations (see "People You Should Know" column, this issue), functions to open lines of communication between SHA and other scholarly or professional organizations that have related or mutual interests. Each issue of the newsletter will feature information on one or more of these organizations. This issue's Inter-Society News features The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA). Norman F. Barka is SHA's representative to SPMA. David Barker, a past president of that organization, kindly provided the following information.

## The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (SPMA) aims to promote the archaeology of late medieval to industrial society in Britain, Europe, and those countries influenced by European colonialism. SPMA was founded in 1966 to promote the archaeological study of the centuries following the Middle Ages. These saw the opening of the New World and European expansion overseas, the Renaissance and the Reformation, military and political upheavals, the industrial revolution and its aftermath, and the advancement of the sciences. A rich diversity of evidence survives for the post-medieval period, including documentary, environmental, pictorial, and graphical sources, surviving field remains and buildings, and a wealth of artifacts, which together offer unrivalled opportunities for research.

SPMA provides a focus for discussion of new developments and research priorities, and acts as a pressure group. It is also a valuable forum in which to meet others "amateur and professional" with similar interests.

### • Meetings and Conferences:

One or more conferences and smaller meetings are held each year at different venues throughout the British Isles, in Europe, or in America, often in

association with other societies. Recent conference partners have included the Society for Medieval Archaeology for "The Age of Transition," the Nautical Archaeology Society for "Artifacts from Wrecks," the Association for Industrial Archaeology for "The Archaeology of Industrialisation," and the Society for Historical Archaeology for the joint 30th anniversary meetings held in Colonial Williamsburg and London in 1997. The publication of proceedings of major conferences is now common practice.

### • Society Publications:

SPMA produces two newsletters each year, which contain information on events across the world, conferences and day schools, new publications, recent excavations, fieldwork, finds, and the society's business and activities.

The main publication is *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, the society's annual journal. The journal is international in its outlook, but with an emphasis upon post-medieval archaeology in Britain. *Post-Medieval Archaeology* carries a wide range of papers and shorter notes on subjects as diverse as material culture, industry, trade, buildings, and fortifications. Typical contributions include excavation reports, finds analyses, synthetic studies, and works of historical research. Each volume also has a full listing of post-medieval archaeological work undertaken in Britain and Ireland, which is a valuable research tool for those working in the field. Additionally, there are detailed reviews by specialists of relevant publications from across the globe, and a survey of British and Irish periodicals with papers on post-medieval subjects. Material for inclusion in future volumes of *Post-Medieval Archaeology* should be submitted to the society's editor, except books for review, which should be submitted to the assistant editor. Notes for contributors are available from the editor.

### • Membership:

Membership is open to everyone and is international; it currently stands at almost 500 individuals and 250 institutions. The following categories apply:

**Ordinary member** at £20 or \$40 U.S.

**Joint member** at £25 or \$50 U.S.

**Student/retired member** at £10 or \$20 U.S.

**Life member** at £300 or \$600 U.S.

Membership in one of these categories should be addressed to the SPMA's Membership Secretary, Mike Eddy (see below for Mr. Eddy's address).

**Institutions** may subscribe to the SPMA's journal, *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, through the society's publisher, Maney Publishing, for £48 or \$88 U.S. Enquiries about institutional subscription to: Subscriptions Department, Maney Publishing, Hudson Road, Leeds, LS9 7DL, U.K. (Tel. +44.(0)113.249.7481; Fax +44.(0)113.248.6983).

As of January 2000, the SPMA's main contacts are:

• **President:** Dr. Roger Leech, 7 The Horsefair, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 8FZ.

• **Secretary:** Dr. David Gaimster, Department of Medieval & Later Antiquities, The British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG, U.K. (Tel. +44 (0)171. 323.8734; Fax +44.(0)171.323.8496).

• **Editor:** Bill Klemperer, Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 3DE, U.K. (email [william.klemperer@stoke.gov.uk](mailto:william.klemperer@stoke.gov.uk)).

• **Assistant Editor:** John Kenyon, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP, U.K. (Tel. +44.(0)122.239.7951).

• **Membership Secretary:** Mike Eddy, 37 Poet's Walk, Walmer, Deal, Kent, CT14 7QD, U.K. (Fax +44.(0)130.4 38.2354).

The Society hopes to be able to launch its new web site in the very near future. Details will be posted on the Histarch list serve.



# Field Schools/Programs 2000

## OKLAHOMA

• **The University of Idaho** will sponsor a field school in historical archaeology in Miami Oklahoma from **May 22 - June 30th**. The field school will be excavating a historic farmstead that has been continuously occupied by members of the Miami Tribe since their forced relocation to Oklahoma in the 1870s. The field school is being operated with the support of the Miami Tribe and in conjunction with an ethnographic field school run by Miami University (Ohio). Contact: Dr. Mark Warner, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 441110, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83844-1110. Phone 208.885.5954, email: mwarner@uidaho.edu

## TENNESSEE

Summer internships in historical archaeology at **The Hermitage**, now in its 12th year, from **June 13-July 9**, and from **July 11-August 13**. Archaeological work on the property in 2000 will concentrate on a dwelling for enslaved Africans located behind the Hermitage Mansion. Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Send letters and inquiries to: Jillian Galle, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076. All application materials are due **April 10**.

## VIRGINIA

• **The 16th Annual Archaeological Field School** at Monticello, sponsored by the University of Virginia, will be held **June 12-July 21**.

During the summer of 2000, fieldwork will focus on components of the greater Monticello plantation complex, including domestic sites that were the homes of enslaved African-Americans. Archaeological research is part of an ongoing effort to better understand Thomas Jefferson, and the individuals, both slave and free, who labored at Monticello. The field school offers participants a unique opportunity to contribute to a developing understanding of this plantation society.

The field school teaches the fundamentals of modern, multi-disciplinary excavation techniques in historical archaeology, their methodological motivation, and the substantive issues in early Virginia social history addressed by archaeological evi-

dence. The field school offers six credits to both graduate and undergraduate students upon successful completion of the six-week program.

Tuition for Virginia residents is \$423 and for non-residents \$711. Housing is provided at the University of Virginia at the cost of \$150-\$225 (double or single room) per week. Meals are available at an additional cost through university dining services, or students can choose to prepare their own meals.

Application (form available at <http://www.monticello.org/education/fieldschool.html>) due **April 10, 2000**.

Those with questions should contact Ms. Derry Voysey, 804/984-9864 ([dvoysey@monticello.org](mailto:dvoysey@monticello.org)).

• **Gunston Hall Field School in Historical Archaeology, June 19-July 14, 2000** (sponsored by Gunston Hall Plantation and the University of Virginia Continuing Education).

Gunston Hall Plantation and the University of Virginia Continuing Education are pleased to announce the second Gunston Hall Field School in Historical Archaeology. This intensive four-week field school will provide students with a working knowledge of standard archaeological

methods by stressing hands-on participation in field research at Gunston Hall, once the Potomac River estate of Virginia planter and patriot George Mason (1725-92).

The focus of the excavations at Gunston Hall will be the plantation's Colonial-era boxwood garden, which contains the oldest dated boxwood plants in Virginia. By locating, exposing, and recording fence lines, walkways, planting holes, building foundations, and other buried garden components, field school students will help determine the garden's original 18th-century design. The research project truly has tangible benefits, since it ultimately will guide a replanting of the garden, planned for the year 2001. Moreover, the project showcases landscape archaeology, which constitutes one of the most dynamic research areas in historical archaeology today.

The Gunston Hall Field School carries four graduate credits (ANTH 589) from the University of Virginia. You can usually apply these hours towards a graduate or undergraduate degree program. Application deadline for the field school is **April 30, 2000**.

For more information, please contact: Dr. Andrew Veech, Field School Director, Gunston Hall Plantation, tel. 703/550-9220; email: [aveech@gunstonhall.org](mailto:aveech@gunstonhall.org)

## ANNOUNCING THE 2001 SHA DISSERTATION PRIZE

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

### Requirements

- To be considered for the 2001 prize, to be awarded at the annual meeting in Long Beach, California, nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. within three years prior to June 30, 2000. Two copies of the dissertation must be provided to the SHA Dissertation Prize Committee chair, Gregory A. Waselkov by 15 July 2000.
- Nominations must be made by non-student SHA members and must consist of a nomination letter that makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations will not be accepted.
- Nominees must be SHA members.
- Nominees must be willing to accept a pre-publication contract with the University Press of Florida.
- Deadline for receipt of nominations: 30 June 2000.

For more information contact: Gregory A. Waselkov, Sociology and Anthropology Department, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688. Phone 334.460.6911; email: [gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu)

# Employment Opportunities

Reported by  
Sara F. Mascia

Please send all correspondence for the Clearinghouse for Employment Opportunities to: Sara F. Mascia, Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 442, Tarrytown, NY 10591-0442. Telephone/FAX: 914/762-0773, or e-mail: [sasamascia@aol.com](mailto:sasamascia@aol.com). Please **DO NOT SEND** Clearinghouse mail to the SHA offices.

## • Employment Seekers:

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

## • Employers:

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

## Job Opportunities

### • Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation: Project Manager.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello) seeks candidates for the position of Project Manager, Digital Archaeological Archive of Slavery in the Chesapeake. The Project Manager will oversee and participate in the creation of an Internet-accessible archive of archaeological data and graphics from multiple sites associated with enslaved Africans and their descendants in the greater Chesapeake region. The archive is a four-year project, funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, designed to explore how Web tech-

nologies can be used to foster collaborative and comparative research among diverse archaeologists working in a single region.

The Project Manager will take a leadership role in the following activities: synthesis of best-practices for the classification, measurement, and imaging of artifacts and the contexts from where they were excavated, based on input from the Project Steering Committee; implementation of the resulting protocols in a digital database and its lexicons; oversight of artifact cataloging for excavated collections and translation of diverse digital artifact and context databases to common logical and digital format; digitization of paper site plans and sections; port of artifact and contexts databases to an internet-accessible SQL database; Web site maintenance; production of a capstone volume on the project; supervision of two archaeological analysts whose primary responsibility is artifact identification, measurement, and cataloging.

The successful candidate will have a Ph.D. in anthropology or related field and at least three years of archaeological field experience. The position requires strong organizational abilities and practical skills in digital technologies, including database management and related statistical applications, CAD, GIS, and HTML. Familiarity with SQL and CGI programming is highly desirable. Expertise in the material culture of the early modern Atlantic world, especially ceramics, and field experience in the Chesapeake is also highly desirable.

This is a full-time position with benefits. Please send a cover letter, vita, and names of three references to: Ms. Lana Hamilton; Director of Human Resources; Monticello; Box 316; Charlottesville, VA 22902. Application materials may be emailed to [lhilton@monticello.org](mailto:lhilton@monticello.org)

### • Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (2 positions - Supervising Archaeologist):

AINW has a full-time, regular position open for a supervising archaeologist in its Portland, Oregon, Office. Minimum requirements include an MA or MS degree in anthropology or closely related field and 3 to 5 years of archaeological experience, including supervision of field personnel. The successful candidate will also have strong scientific writing skills and the ability to collaborate and work with other staff in the production of professional reports. Familiarity with cultural resource management laws and regulations and Pacific Northwest archaeology, history, and geography is strongly desired.

A supervising archaeologist is expected to manage and supervise field crews and collect, analyze, and interpret field and

laboratory data under the direction of senior staff. As much as half of the time may be spent performing fieldwork, and a valid driver license is necessary. The position requires working cooperatively with managers, technical staff, and administrative staff.

### Senior Archaeologist

AINW has a full-time, regular position open for a senior archaeologist in its Portland, Oregon, Office. Minimum requirements include an MA or MS degree in anthropology or closely related field and 5 to 8 years of archaeological experience. Previous experience must include management of field and office personnel and coordination with clients to complete projects successfully. A thorough knowledge of cultural resource management laws and practices is required and familiarity with Native American tribes and government agencies in the Pacific Northwest is strongly desired. The successful applicant must have clear writing skills, the ability to collaborate and work with other staff in the production of professional reports, and knowledge of the archaeology, history, and geography of the Pacific Northwest.

A senior archaeologist is expected to manage and supervise all activities and personnel associated with archaeological surveys and excavations and ensure that projects meet AINW's high standards and conform to the scope of work, budget, and schedule. Preparation of reports and coordination of contributions of other staff to complete final reports is a significant element of the position. As much as one-quarter of the time may be spent performing fieldwork, and a valid driver license is necessary. The position requires working cooperatively with managers, technical staff, and administrative staff. Assisting in preparation of proposals is expected to be part of the position. These are regular, full-time positions that include benefits and they require living within the Portland-Vancouver commuting area. There is no closing date on the position of Senior Archaeologist. Each position will be filled when the appropriate candidate has been selected, so we encourage those interested to respond as soon as possible. Please send a letter of interest and availability, a current resume/vita, and the names and contact information of three references that can provide information about your capabilities and employment experience to Jo Reese, AINW, 2632 SE 162nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97236. If you would like additional information, you may contact Jo Reese ([jo@ainw.com](mailto:jo@ainw.com)) or John L. Fagan ([john@ainw.com](mailto:john@ainw.com)). AINW's web site provides information about the firm: [www.ainw.com](http://www.ainw.com).EOE

# Future Conferences/Workshops

## • Coronado Expedition Conference:

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado Expedition Conference to be held in New Mexico and Texas.

A conference on the Coronado expedition is to be held **April 14-18, 2000** titled "Contemporary Vantage on the Coronado Expedition through Documents and Artifacts." It will take place at two locations.

Documentary and historical topics will be covered at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico, on the 14th through noon of the 16th. The afternoon of the 16th will be taken up by travel to Blanco Canyon in Floyd County, Texas (northeast of Lubbock), the location of the Jimmy Owen archeological site (a recently confirmed campsite of the Coronado expedition). Then archeological and ethnohistorical topics will be covered at the conference center of the Plains Baptist Assembly in Blanco Canyon on the 17th through noon of the 18th. The portion of the conference in Blanco Canyon will include a tour of the Jimmy Owens Site and the Floyd County Historical Museum in Floydada, which houses artifacts recovered from the site.

During travel between Las Vegas, New Mexico, and Floyd County, Texas, several stops will be made along a reconstructed route of the expedition.

Nearly 20 historians, archeologists, and linguists from around the country will present papers and talks on topics directly related to the Coronado expedition. Those presenting papers will include Maureen Ahern, Felix Barboza Retana, Donald Blakeslee, Dee Brecheisen, Richard Flint, Shirley Cushing Flint, Frank Gagne, Judith Habicht-Mauche, William Hartmann, Nancy Hickerson, Jack Hughes, Michael Mathes, Harry Myers, Michel Nallino, Enrique Porrua, Ann Ramenofsky, and Carroll Riley. Like its predecessor conference in 1992, this conference will be a major event for both scholars and the general public interested in the expedition.

Program and Registration information will be available after January 7, 2000 on the New Mexico Highlands University web page at [www.nmhu.edu/CampLife/events](http://www.nmhu.edu/CampLife/events).

For further information contact: Dr. Richard Flint or Ms. Shirley Cushing Flint, P.O. Box 216, Villanueva, NM 87583.

• **The 67th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation:** will be held in Solomons, Maryland on No-

vember 2-5, 2000 hosted by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. The meeting will include field trips to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory and Historic St. Mary's City. William M. Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery) is the banquet speaker. Abstracts for proposed papers and a symposia are due by **June 1, 2000**. Send to Dennis C. Curry, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, MD 21032, tel 410/514-7664; fax 410/987-4071; email [curry@dhcd.state.md.us](mailto:curry@dhcd.state.md.us). Conference headquarters in the Holiday Inn Select, Solomons 800/356-2009. Room and field trip reservations and meeting advance registration deadline is October 2, 2000. To be placed on a mailing list for the preliminary program, reservation/registration forms, etc., contact local arrangements coordinator Alison Pooley, 32 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville, MD 21228, tel 410/747-1973; email [pooleyd@erols.com](mailto:pooleyd@erols.com).

## • Pioneer America Society, 32nd Annual Conference on October 12-14, 2000.

The meeting will be held at the Omni Richmond Hotel in Richmond, Virginia. The theme for this year's conference will be Nineteenth Century Industrial Development. Contact: Marshall E. Bowen, Geography Dept., Mary Washington College,

Fredericksburg, VA 22401. Phone 540/654-1493, fax 540/654-1074, email [mbowen@mwc.edu](mailto:mbowen@mwc.edu)

• **The New England Chapter of the Vernacular Architecture Forum** will hold its Annual Winter Meeting at Old Sturbridge Village, in Sturbridge, MA, on **25 March 2000**. The working title for the meeting is "Discovering New England's Eighteenth Century Buildings," and the plan is to begin to synthesize research on this period and region. The first step will be to develop a database or library of buildings which have been both carefully examined and narrowly and reliably dated. The Chapter invites students of the regions' early buildings to submit properties for consideration within this group and for discussion at this meeting.

Speakers will present brief summaries of their buildings and participate in a panel discussion of our current understanding of these buildings and the methods by which we record and analyze them. For more information on how to participate in the meeting, please contact Claire Dempsey, American and New England Studies, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA, 02215, 617/353-9914, or [dempseyc@bu.edu](mailto:dempseyc@bu.edu) (Claire W. Dempsey, New England Chapter).

## OBITUARY J. Paul Hudson

J. Paul Hudson died at the age of 90 on Thanksgiving Day, 1999, in Williamsburg, Virginia. Mr. Hudson is well known among historical archaeologists for his long tenure with the National Park Service, particularly at Jamestown Island in Virginia.

He was born in Canyon City, Colorado and was raised in El Paso, Texas. He received both his BA and MA degrees from Stanford University. He was employed by the National Park Service for more than 40 years as a museum curator/archeologist, and worked at Yosemite, Muir Woods, Washington's Birthplace, and Morristown National Parks before spending his final 25 years at Colonial National Historical Park at Jamestown. He planned and installed many exhibits, helped acquire furnishing for several historic houses, curated millions of artifacts, and wrote four NPS publications as well as numerous articles on glass, ceramics, history, and archaeology. He continued with his love of archaeology even after retirement by sharing his vast knowledge with students and teaching classes for 12 years at the College of William and Mary. He received numerous awards including the Professional Archeologist of the Year Award in 1982 from the Archeological Society of Virginia and the 1982 Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities Historic Preservation Award. He belonged to many historical societies and organizations as was a Fellow at the Corning Museum of Glass.

Mr. Hudson's wife preceded him in death and he is survived by a son David and his wife, a sister, a brother, and five grandchildren.

[J. Mark Wittkofski]



# Learning Historical Archaeology

## The 2000 Student Career Forum: The Job Search Process

*Reported by*

*Timothy James Scarlett*

At the SHA meetings held in Quebec, over forty students gathered for advice on the job search process. Four professionals offered candid advice through personal stories that related both how they got their first job and what they now look for in job candidates. Attendees gave positive and constructive feedback. The forum guests included Vergil Noble, Nan Rothschild, Jim Spirek, and Marta Latta. Vergil Noble works at the US National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. Nan Rothschild teaches at Barnard College, Columbia University and also consults for the US Army Corps of Engineers. Jim Spirek is an underwater archaeologist at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at East Carolina University. Marta Latta is on the faculty at the University of Toronto.

The forum began with introductions. Marlesa Gray, chair of the SHA Academic and Professional Training Committee (APTC), and Timothy Scarlett, chair of the APTC Student Subcommittee, explained the purposes of both committees. Both emphasized that involvement with SHA committees is an excellent way to learn about historical archaeology. Involvement in society affairs provides the venue to meet other historical archaeologists from outside a student's parochial world, and networking can really pay off when young professionals undertake a job search. Sara Mascia also made a short statement at the beginning of the forum. She explained her role as SHA Employment Coordinator: to channel job announcements and resumes to job-seekers and employers, respectively, by matching area of expertise and geographic preference. Mascia reminded everyone to have a good writing sample and a thoroughly proof-read curriculum vitae (CV) or resume. Sometimes very unprofessional documents cross her desk, and these will not be considered seriously by prospective employers. Sara also explained that she, like many other students today, had trained for an academic job, but found her future in cultural resources management. She reminded everyone that a writing sample should be tailored to the job being sought, and it should not be co-authored.

Vergil Noble began by stating that his academic training did not prepare him for work with the US National Park Service (NPS). His co-workers and clients think of archaeologists in the same manner as dentists, "They need lots of money and cause lots of pain." He advised everyone to get experience with management and political skills. Working with people who are not archaeologists does not come naturally, and skill in this area will be a great asset to any job candidate.

Noble demystified the US federal government's hiring process. After explaining how the NPS is organized, he described the chronology of a job search. Once it is determined that the budget for a new position will be approved, the job is listed in federal publications. He indicated that the best place to monitor federal job openings is the US Office of Personnel Management (OPM) website at <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/index.htm>. Each listing will include a government service (GS) rating, numbered five through fifteen, which corresponds to the qualification level required for that job. Any applicant will be asked to complete a series of questions to supplement the CV. The OPM will compile the CV and the questionnaire for each candidate after the close of the search and produce a Certificate of Hiring with a rank. These rankings are forwarded to the archaeologist's office. They see the applications for the first time and begin interviews after two or three weeks of the posted closing. Sometimes job openings are listed in which the first round of interviews must be from existing federal employees. If a satisfactory candidate is not found, then the position is re-advertised as an open search. Dr. Noble also commented on necessary qualifications for federal archaeologists. He encouraged everyone to know the US Department of the Interior's standards for qualifications, but remarked, "It's not just book learning." He also encouraged everyone to be involved in the profession. The government is just like the business world in the sense that professional service matters. Attending meetings and continuing education are keys to advancement. At the entry level, where someone has worked is not as important as his/her diversity of experience. He encouraged attendees to pursue experience in excavation and survey, field and lab, computer skills, and technical training (zooarchaeology, palynology, ceramic analysis, etc.). He reiterated Mascia's comments about the importance of "people skills," and encouraged everyone to seek out diversified geographical experience. Homegrown talent is good, he remarked, but having experience from outside the region can be very valuable.

Dr. Rothschild gave advice regarding academic job searches. She encouraged everyone to broaden their skills and to become acquainted with the people and networks of the profession. She stated that the mantra, "publish, publish, publish," is certainly true, and should be supplemented by giving papers at professional meetings. Rothschild discussed two key elements of the academic job search process: the application and the interview process.

Most applications will include a CV, a teaching portfolio, a cover letter, and references. CV should be created that emphasizes scholarship and teaching experience. It should be edited and should list most recent to oldest work. The cover letter should be tailored for the specific position. She warned attendees not to create a "boiler plate" letter and type in the name and address. The letter should be short and concise (less than two pages!). It should be very positive and not include any lies. She warned that the letter should not include statements like, "I know if you meet me you will want to hire me." This sounds neither confident nor direct. It will help to consider the nature of the position advertised. Is it broad or focused? Is the institution big or small? Who is being replaced? Who is still there? One should use these issues to guide the creation of the cover letter.

A teaching portfolio should also be created. The teaching portfolio is becoming another standard part of the academic job search process. The portfolio should include both a summary of teaching statistics and quotes from evaluations. Rothschild felt that it is acceptable to take positive quotes from student reviews, but pointed out that some academics feel that one should not edit reviews at all. Dr. Rothschild and Dr. Noble agreed on the subject of references. Applicants should choose people who know them and can evaluate their work within the field. While having "Dr. Big Name" as a reference is good, it is more important that the person have genuine knowledge of the applicant's work. References should be tailored for the specific application. She stated that the following questions should be used in tailoring references: Do you know someone at that school? Did someone in your department take a degree from that institution? Do you know someone who matches the research interest of that department?

Rothschild stated that applicants will not get some of the jobs for which they apply. They will probably not even get an interview some of the time. This should not be taken personally. The market is such that there are many, many qualified persons for each position. Failing to get an interview does not mean a person is worthless, but more likely that better matches were found for the specific needs of that department. Dr. Rothschild reminded everyone not to get discouraged. If an applicant is invited for an interview, she or he should expect to devote a day or more to a whirlwind of introductions, tours, meetings, and a meal, as well as one or more "job talks." It is important to relax while on the tour. These interview days are typically packed full. The purpose is to observe how applicants manage themselves under pressure when they



have a great deal to do. She reminded attendees that they would be nervous in the interview situation, but to remember they are there because the search committee was impressed with their applications. The interview is also an opportunity to ask lots of questions of the department. She suggested trying to get agendas of the various meetings, but to anticipate changes. Questions to ask in the interview should include: What is expected of you? What kind of support for junior faculty exists at the college? What is the balance between teaching standard classes and new course development? What are the terms for sabbaticals? It is important to ask questions about the "job talk" before hand: How long should you speak? With whom will you be speaking? Is this a regular class or a special lecture? Once this information is obtained, the talk should be repeatedly rehearsed. It is important to rehearse in front of an audience and ask them to be ruthless with their critical commentary and questions. This will help the interviewee prepare for questions. An interview should also expect questions such as, "If you were teaching physical anthropology, what book would you use?" Finally, an interviewee should be prepared to give a concise summary of his or her dissertation research.

Jim Spirek began by painting an honest picture of the job market for underwater archaeologists. He estimated that only ninety paying jobs exist, and many professional underwater archaeologists are working for "soft money." In such a small community, face-to-face relationships are as important as paper credentials. Bluntly, "who you know helps you find a job." Mr. Spirek began his career as a volunteer, and after six months he landed his first full-time job. That first year as a volunteer "got my foot in the door." He recognized how hard it is to remain without a job for so long. He urged attendees to collect unemployment, if necessary, and stay focused on finding a job they want.

Spirek reiterated that making oneself known is very, very important. A reputation can work in one's favor or to one's detriment. A person should avoid a negative reputation, and cultivate a reputation instead of always meeting deadlines. If conflict is experienced at a job, a person should bow out gracefully, even if right. Spirek's statement that burning bridges will close doors in the future brought concurring statements from all the forum participants! No one is expected to get along with everyone, but employers demand professionalism at all times. Many jobs are offered publicly, but are given to people who are groomed internally. It will help, therefore, to know the bigger picture that places the job into the context of its institution.

He continued that interviews in underwater archaeology may be formal, informal, or both. Spirek also pointed out that while pedigree is important, having an array of skills is more significant. An underwater ar-

## Available SHA Publications

*Please use order form on inside back cover*

### Historical Archaeology

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

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

### Thematic Issues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Special Publications Series

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

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

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

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

### Readers in Historical Archaeology

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

### Guides to Historical Archaeological Literature

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

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

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

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

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

chaeology applicant should be professional, and have current information on technology, theory, procedures, computers, preservation and conservation. The job market for underwater archaeology is similar to the general academic atmosphere. It is a buyer's market. Students should harbor no illusions. It is possible to get a job, but it takes time and commitment.

Dr. Latta placed this discussion into a Canadian context. Much like the American scene, there were severe fiscal cutbacks in Canada in the last decade. She believed that there have been some signs of recovery, particularly in museums and journal offices. The new jobs are often non-traditional, however. One new area she thinks has potential is in public presses, where archaeologists can work as science or history writers. Government archaeology is dead or decaying. It is in government that the cutbacks have been most severe. The cultural resource management (CRM) model in the USA is not the same as the Canadian scene. There are jobs with Canadian consulting firms, but the government shows no signs of improving.

In light of this situation, Dr. Latta offered two dictums: "read, read, read," and "write, write, write." More breadth is better. Reading is the only way to stay in touch with the trends of the field after one gradu-

ates. All professionals are expected to stay on top of changes, so good reading habits should be developed early. Echoing previous speakers, she reminded everyone to maintain deadlines. Deadlines never go away, and worsen after graduate school. If a person fails to meet deadlines with their writing, he or she will develop a reputation that will haunt them. This is true for any type of job. Dr. Latta reinforced several earlier points regarding cover letters and interviews. She gave some specific examples of good language, especially in situations which are advertised as "degree in hand." Never say, "I expect to be done with my dissertation by April." Instead, be confident and positive by saying, "My defense is scheduled for April 15." One should keep in mind that search committees would love to hire everyone they interview, but they simply can not.

Dr. Latta offered some specific advice for Americans seeking work in Canada. Remember, she said, that Canada has one tenth of the population of the US. Most jobs will have a two-tier hiring process. The first round will be open only to Canadian citizens and their families. If the position is not filled, the second round will be open to the rest of the world. An applicant should take note of this and apply only if eligible.

Sara Mascia offered some sobering comments based upon the statistics from Christopher R. N. DeCorse's paper *Histori-*

*cal Archaeology in America: Implications of the 1998 SHA Membership Survey for the Future and Most Recent Generations*. Dr. DeCorse reported that the current average time of study for an MA is over seven years, and Ph.D. study averages over twelve. For every job advertised in historical archaeology during a given year, there are ten qualified graduates. This statistic does not include all of the unemployed graduates from previous years who are still looking for work. Fifty percent of current jobs in historical archaeology are in CRM positions and the rest are in teaching or government settings. Teaching, in this study, included adjunct positions as well as primary and secondary school positions.

The entire job market is undergoing great changes. The APTC Student Subcommittee will continue to help students understand these changes and prepare for future challenges. Next year, the 2001 Student Forum will be dedicated to the interview process. Experienced individuals will be asked to sit at tables and conduct mock interviews with young professionals. They will ask the candidates questions, critically scrutinize their CVs and cover letters, and give candid advice and feedback in a confidential environment. If employers are interested in volunteering as a mock interviewer, please contact Tim Scarlett at [scarlett@xmission.com](mailto:scarlett@xmission.com) or Catherine Dann at [ccdann@udel.edu](mailto:ccdann@udel.edu).

## Teaching Historical Archaeology

*Reported by*

*Marlesa A. Gray, Chair  
Academic and Professional Training  
Committee*

The Academic and Professional Training Committee continues to be one of SHA's most active committees. At the recent meetings in Quebec, I was struck with the enthusiasm of both the professionals and the students who serve on the APTC and the Student Subcommittee. The APTC includes among its members the SHA Employment Coordinator, Sara Mascia, who continues to efficiently run the society's employment office. She noted at the committee meeting that both job notices and resumes have increased since the employment office has been linked to the SHA web page. Also serving on the committee are Continuing Education Coordinators, Kim and Stephen McBride. In cooperations with Teresita Majewski, they organized six SHA-sponsored workshops at the Quebec meetings that drew 92 attendees. It was heartening to hear that fully a quarter of the workshop attendees were students who took advantage of the lower student rates. The APTC will continue to organize workshops for upcoming conferences. Persons interested in continuing education should look for information on workshops in conference pre-registration packets. Also, if you are interested in seeing a particular topic addressed in an SHA workshop, please contact the Continuing Education Coordinators or any

member of the APTC. The APTC also has a Health and Safety Coordinator, Jim Garman, who will be bringing to the membership information on health and safety issues for historical archaeologists. Look for contributions to this column as well as symposia at the annual meetings in this vitally important area.

The committee continued to meet its annual standing duties in 1999, including an update to the Guide to Higher Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology, organizing a Student Forum at the 2000 Quebec conference (see *Learning Historical Archaeology* for a summary of the forum), and working with the Quebec conference organizers to plan the Past Presidents' Student Reception. Over 120 students attended the Past Presidents' Reception in Quebec.

Mark Warner has initiated a project to collect and post course syllabi on the SHA Web Page. Educators who are interested in posting their syllabi should contact Mark at [mwarner@uidaho.edu](mailto:mwarner@uidaho.edu). Pamela Cressey continues to serve as SHA's representative to the SAA Task Force on Curriculum Reform, the topic of which forms a central fo-

cus of the committee's attention. In addition, George Smith, chair of the SAA Task Force, also serves as a member of the APTC.

The APTC, in cooperation with the Editorial Advisory Committee, was very excited to present in Quebec the society's first Student Paper Prize to Jillian Galle, The University of Virginia, for her paper *Building Tensions: Slavery and Architecture at the Hermitage*. Five papers were reviewed by the Student Paper Prize Subcommittee, which consisted of seven SHA members. It should be noted that committee member, Mark Warner, recused himself from judging Galle's paper on the basis of personal friendship. Ms. Galle received a free registration to the Quebec meeting, a banquet ticket, a one-year student membership to SHA, and a letter of recognition from the SHA president. She was also encouraged to submit her paper to be reviewed for possible publication in *Historical Archaeology*.

The Student Subcommittee, chaired by Timothy Scarlett, University of Nevada-Reno, capped an incredibly productive year with a 7:00 am committee meeting in Quebec which drew 17 students, including three Canadian students. That they were willing to meet at such an early hour is evidence of their enthusiasm and willingness to serve the society. During 1999, the subcommittee

produced an article for each issue of the newsletter, compiled the results of a student survey, coordinated a Roomshare/Rideshare for the Quebec conference, and organized the 2000 Quebec Student Forum. At the committee meeting, Scarlett expressed his thanks to Elizabeth Kellar and Doug Pippin who organized the Student Subcommittee in 1995. He also thanked the organizers of the Quebec conference for the assistance in planning the several student activities.

The Student Subcommittee will continue to play a very active role in 2000. Two of its members will assist Terry Majewski with the 2000 update to the Guide to Historical Education in Historical and Underwater Archaeology. The committee will also organize a Student Forum at the 2001 annual conference which will focus on the job interview process. The committee is soliciting volunteers from among the professional members of the society to conduct mock interviews with students, and to critically evaluate CVs and cover letters. The committee will also continue its practice of publishing a column in every issue of the newsletter. In 2000, the columns (under the heading of Learning Historical Archaeology) will include:

Spring - The 2000 Student Career Forum: The Job Search Process (Timothy Scarlett)

Summer - Finding a Niche in Historical Archaeology (Marcy Rockman)

Fall - Using the Guide to Higher Education (Tim Tumberg and Becky Waugh)

Winter - How to Get Involved in Meetings and the Society (Paul Nasca).

The committee will also prepare student-oriented materials for the 2001 conference preregistration packets, and send out a letter to departments offering historical and underwater archaeology courses requesting departmental support in the encouragement of students to become SHA members and attend the annual meetings. Each person attending the subcommittee meeting was charged with bringing someone to the 2001 committee meeting. Moreover, if the attendee was a terrestrial archaeology student, they were charged to bring an underwater archaeology student, and vice versa. What a novel way to simultaneously make new friends and increase student participation in the society!

Finally, on a personal note, I would like to thank all of the APTC and Student Subcommittee members with whom I worked in 1999, especially Terry Majewski, who managed to stay very active in the committee as well as serve ably as the society's president, and Tim Scarlett, who proves that the future of the society is in capable hands. Thank you all for your energy and enthusiasm.

## Current Research

*Editor's Note: Jim Ayres is stepping-down after 25 years of dedicated service as Current Research Editor for the Southwest. Many thanks, Jim. Michael Polk will take over; his address is listed in the People You Should Know section.*

### Northeast

*Reported by  
David Starbuck*

#### New York

• **Fort William Henry:** Three field seasons have now been completed by David Starbuck and Adirondack Community College at Fort William Henry, the British colonial fort at the south end of Lake George that was the centerpiece of the novel *The Last of the Mohicans*. The 1999 season chiefly focused on the charred remains of the West Barracks, and over fifty feet of the West Barracks wall was exposed. Many of the artifacts inside the West Barracks had been burned, no doubt from the final conflagration of the fort in 1757, when the Marquis de Montcalm instructed his soldiers to turn the entire fort -- and the bodies inside -- into a giant bonfire. Artifacts included buttons, buckles, cuff links, a bayonet, gaming pieces of lead, the corner of a grinding stone, the delicate bone inlay from a knife handle, a finger ring, a tiny pewter spoon, fish hooks, tobacco pipes, and caches of burned seeds. Exploded pieces of mortar bombs, canister shot, musket balls and gunflints were everywhere, as well as sewing supplies that included a thimble, needle and several straight pins.

• **Saratoga National Historical Park:** The Tour Road that runs through Saratoga National Historical Park in Stillwater, New York, passes near several 18th-20th century farm sites, and also close to some of the military sites created during the Battles of Saratoga in 1777. Because the Park has proposed a resurfacing and widening of the pavement of the Tour Road, an archaeological assessment of the road was undertaken throughout 1999 by David Starbuck and Linda White. In reviewing historical maps and photographs of the Park and Tour Road, a total of fifteen sites close to the Tour Road were identified as possibly having archaeological potential.

The most significant of these was the cellar hole from a slave cabin located just before Stop 3 on the Tour Road. Charles Neilson, whose family had owned a sizeable part of the battlefield, is reputed to have had a slave mistress here in ca. 1800, and it was fairly common for local land holders to

have slaves in this area. Shovel tests and larger excavation units were excavated around and in the cellar, as well as in the dumps behind the cabin, which measured 15'6" (north-south) by 18' (east-west). The digging recovered several thousand artifacts, consisting of transfer-printed pottery sherds, butchered bone fragments, window glass, cut and wire nails, buttons, and tobacco pipe fragments. These dated from ca. 1780/90 until at least the 1860s, suggesting these are the approximate dates of occupation. One of the most distinctive artifacts was a U.S. Grant anthropomorphic pipe bowl. The site has retained a high degree of integrity, and this is the first time that a slave cabin has been located within the confines of the battlefield.

#### New Hampshire

• **Orford:** In 1998 and 1999 excavations were conducted by David Starbuck, Roland Smith, and Elizabeth Hall inside a probable cistern in the back yard of an 1831 house located on the "lower ridge" in the town of Orford on the upper Connecticut River. At least two earlier houses had already stood nearby on the property, and the contents of the cistern appear to date to the burning of the second house in 1830. The wealthy owner, who also owned soapstone works in New Hampshire, appears to have thrown -- after the fire -- an extensive collection of ceramics and glass into the open stone and clay-lined cistern in the yard, which measures 5 feet by 4 feet by 60" deep. The contents included dozens of bowls, plates and mugs of creamware, much hand-painted pearlware, redware milk pans and storage vessels, two Portobello pitchers (with Grecian decoration), a Jackfield teapot, a snuff bottle, and dozens of incised drinking glasses. Of special interest were two German stoneware chamberpots, one with a King George medallion and the other with a German eagle medallion, both appearing to have come from the same batch. Given the distance of the property from the seacoast, and the quality of many of the wares, it would appear that the family had unusually fine tastes, assembling an excellent collection of ceramics that was then destroyed when their home burned.

# Underwater News

Reported by  
Toni Carrell

## Florida

• **Department of Anthropology & Academic Diving Program, Florida State University:** The Department of Anthropology received authorization in 1999 to develop a Ph.D. program providing an emphasis on underwater archaeology. The Department is currently recruiting for a nautical archaeologist/maritime anthropologist, starting in the 2000/2001 academic year. This will add a second tenure track position to the Program in Underwater Archaeology, supplemented by a half dozen adjunct and courtesy appointees. The ambiguous description reflects a desire to fill this position with someone specializing in shipwrecks who views ships as cultural entities, as well as artifacts. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to form a more integral relationship with the University's Academic Diving Program, which supports diving activities, training, standards and equipment university-wide. Further details are available at our web site: <http://www.adp.fsu.edu/uwarch.html>

Faculty, students, and staff members of the program were very active in the past year. In September 1998, FSU students in the graduate class BSC 5936 participated in a shipwreck study offshore Key West, at Maryland Shoals. Aboard the Florida Institute of Oceanography's RV *Bellows*, students spent several days investigating and mapping the scattered remains of an apparent 19th century sailing vessel, believed to be the *Maryland*, which wrecked in December 1849. In early November, students in the BSC 5936 class spent four days mapping an early 20th century shipwreck near the mouth of the St. Marks River (on the Gulf coast south of Tallahassee). This ship, allegedly named *Dispatch*, was a former sub-chaser, converted after WWI and sold to the Florida Shellfish Commission in 1923. It burned and sank near the St. Marks Lighthouse in 1928.

In Spring 1999, students in the ANT 4131: Techniques of Underwater Site Research class participated in a number of training workshops and actual underwater archaeological investigations. Among these were the recording of a vernacular water craft in Lake Hall, near Tallahassee, and continued shipwreck investigations in the St. Marks River. The latter project focused mainly on mapping of hull remains which may be those of the Confederate gunboat *Spray*, which are mostly submerged along the riverbank adjacent to the 19th century town of Newport. Lead by graduate student John Kilgo, the results of this research were

presented in his recently completed master's thesis, *Searching for the Spray: Archaeological Investigations on the St. Marks River*.

In March of 1999, FSU Program in Underwater Archaeology conducted a joint monitoring project with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research on the sunken remains of the *City of Hawkinsville*. One of the state's Underwater Archaeology Preserves, the City of Hawkinsville was a stern-wheeled steamer, which plied the Suwannee River trade in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. FSU archaeologists conducted side scan sonar mapping of the site, and assisted state archaeologists in diving operations.

Starting in May, the Program in Underwater Archaeology implemented the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey. Assisted by Florida Historic Preservation funding, this three-month project focused on the discovery and investigation of historic shipwrecks in the waters around Dog Island, a barrier island off the coast of Franklin County, Florida. Primarily concerned with the location of two 18th century vessels, HMS *Fox* (1799) and *Le Tigre* (1766), FSU staff, students, and volunteers conducted magnetometer and side scan sonar survey along with diver investigations and excavations. Though the two 18th century shipwrecks were not located, a number of other sites, including the antebellum Dog Island Lighthouse, numerous 19th century ballast piles, and a probable WWII landing craft were discovered. Additionally, excavations and mapping took place on the known sites of *Priscilla* (early 20th century fishing vessel) and *Vale* (late 19th century Norwegian lumber bark). Highlights of the project were televised nationally on the children's show *Popular Mechanics for Kids* in the Fall of 1999. The last six weeks of the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey were incorporated into the FSU summer underwater field school.

Field school participants also served as divers for FSU's on going PaleoAucilla Prehistory Project. During the 1999 season (July through August), research focused again on the J&J Hunt site in the PaleoAucilla drainage system, now three miles offshore from Jefferson County. This year's excavations, staged from the Panama City Marine Institute's RV *Mr. Tom*, resulted in numerous exposures of marine eroded archaeological deposits, as well as intact terrestrial sediments with Pleistocene faunal remains (including a full set of fragmentary mastodon teeth). Diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered, such as an intact late PaleoIndian Bolen point, date as old as 10,000 years BP. In addition, a number of new prehistoric sites were identified further offshore by survey teams using side scan sonar and diver investigations from FSU's RV *Seminole* and FIO's RV *Bellows*. In September 1999, FSU students and faculty returned to the J&J Hunt site, along with members of the Florida Geological Survey, to conduct more

side scan sonar and sub-bottom profiler investigations.

Planned future research for the year 2000 includes the survey and mapping of one or more shipwrecks in the Florida Keys, continued remote sensing and anomaly testing at Dog Island, and a return trip to the *City of Hawkinsville*. These projects are currently planned as part of the activities in the ANT 4131: Techniques of Underwater Site Research class this spring, and the summer field school.

Academic activities expanded during the year, with increased course offerings, a rise in the undergraduate and graduate student population, and further development and expansion of the George R. Fischer (not quite memorial yet) Laboratory of Underwater Archaeology.

## New York

• **Bateaux Below, Inc.:** In 1999, Bateaux Below, Inc. in conjunction with the Historical Society of the Town of Bolton conducted a 25-day archaeological field study of the wreck of the *Cadet ex Olive*. The study was directed by D. K. Abbass, Principal Investigator, and executed under a permit from the New York State Education Department. The 106-year-old steam launch lies in the 32-mile long Lake George, New York. The shipwreck was discovered in 1997 by Bateaux Below, Inc. and Marine Search & Survey (Wilmington, Delaware) during a Klein side scan sonar survey. For part of its history, the 48-foot long *Cadet* served as an excursion boat for the palatial Sagamore Hotel located on Lake George in Bolton Landing, New York. Ironically, that hotel, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was the site for the 23rd Annual North American Society for Oceanic History, Inc. (NASOH) conference held May 5-9, 1999. Bateaux Below, Inc. intends to nominate the *Cadet ex Olive* to the National Register of Historic Places.

## North Carolina

### East Carolina University, Maritime

**History Program:** Larry Babits continued to serve on the Queen Anne's Revenge Archaeological Advisory Committee in addition he spent some time with Jeff Enright and other ECU students at the site of the Jeffersonian gunboats in St. Leonards Creek, Charles County, Maryland. Summer 1999 field work identified a second vessel in close proximity to the one excavated in 1998. It is virtually certain that these two vessels are gunboats 137 and 138, scuttled at this location in 1814.

Brad Rodgers conducted a summer archaeological field school at two locations. The first effort was just below Tarboro, North Carolina. The site is a vessel believed to be the *Oregon* which was burned by Federal troops in 1863. The second stage was



on Castle Island, in the Pamlico River, opposite Washington, North Carolina. Three vessels were partially uncovered and recorded. The most accessible is believed to be an early 19th-century schooner. Following the recent flooding, additional work is not foreseen in the immediate future due to contaminants in the bottom.

In the fall, Rodgers took a field school to Wisconsin where they worked on a series of vessels in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. The class concentrated on a stone barge, two schooners and a steam ship. Research is continuing on the vessels as students prepare theses. Gordon Watts continued work with a fall field school in Bermuda. Following survey training and re-inspection of several known sites, the class concentrated on a late 18th-early 19th century wreck believed to be a military vessel. Preliminary work at this time is inconclusive.

Two other students, Mike Plakos and Mike Hughes, in conjunction with Maryland State Underwater Archaeologists Susan Langley and Steve Bilicki, conducted a remote sensing survey at the location of Frenchtown, near Elkton, Maryland. Among the numerous magnetic and sidescan targets, were several vessels believed to have been sunk by the British in 1814. Additional field work is planned for 2000 as part of thesis research.

In 1999 the Program in Maritime Studies acquired a 24-foot Parker and a 60-foot T-Boat, the R/V *Perkins* for work offshore. The Program also saw completion of five Master's students to date in 1999. In addition, the PhD program in Coastal Resource Management admitted its first class, including two students with archaeological backgrounds.

## South Carolina

• **South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Underwater Archaeology Division (SCIAA-UAD):** Division personnel Christopher Amer, James Spirek and Joe Beatty continued to coordinate with Quentin Snediker, Head Shipwright for the *Amistad* Replica Project at Mystic Seaport in Mystic, Connecticut and the South Carolina Department of Transportation to harvest live oak trees slated for removal by highway widening projects. Earlier this year, the replica of the *Amistad* was framed-up with South Carolina live oak. Plans are afoot to provide Mystic Seaport with more timber to complete the historic replica, and to provide timber for the 2015 refit of the *Constitution*.

• **H.L. Hunley and U.S.S. Housatonic:** Christopher Amer and Division staff continue to assist the S.C. *Hunley* Commission and the "Friends of the Hunley" in its efforts to raise the funds necessary to raise, conserve, and display the vessel in perpetuity, through public lectures and by consulting on a vari-

ety of television, journal, and fundraising events. Additionally, the Division, along with the SC Department of Natural Resources, USGS, and the Naval Historical Center have conducted periodic "fly-overs" of the site with side scan sonar to monitor the bottom over and around the site. During May, June and July, the Division teamed up with the Naval Historical Center to continue work on the *Hunley* and to conduct a survey of the remains of the *Hunley's* foe, U.S.S. *Housatonic*. The goals of this survey were to: 1) obtain more information on the geology of the immediate area around *Hunley* by taking sedimentary samples, and to, 2) verify that the wreck was still there and had integrity that might yield information on the brief engagement between the two foes.

Specific research objectives related to the ship's sinking and included determining the orientation of the vessel at the time of the attack, if *Housatonic* was anchored with its bow to the north, northeast or another direction. We also wanted to see if the starboard side of the vessel is missing or the stem completely blown off from the vessel. In addition, we wanted to determine if the propeller is still present and if the historical description of the propeller shaft being sheared was correct. There was also a magnetic anomaly directly between the *Hunley* and *Housatonic* that we wanted to investigate prior to the recovery of *Hunley*. This was to ascertain if it was part of either vessel and a relic of the battle or some other object of historic significance that might be impacted by the recovery of the *Hunley*. During the first two days of the survey, the object was relocated and excavated. It is a cylindrical

iron marker buoy, probably the bell buoy for the *Housatonic* wreck shown in a 1908 chart. By test excavating at three locations on the site we verified that the vessel is there, albeit in a disarticulated state, and the vessel's orientation. The team also recovered numerous ship-related and personal artifacts from the 6-8-foot-deep test trenches. These are currently being conserved at the Naval Historical Center and will be incorporated into the *Hunley* Exhibition.

Christopher Amer and Mark Ragan, author of *The Hunley: Submarines, Sacrifice, & Success in the Civil War*, co-authored an article that appeared in the December 1999 issue of *Scientific American's Discovering Archaeology*. The article recounts the history of the *Hunley*, provides updated information on the project, and features a sidebar detailing the work conducted on the *Housatonic* this summer.

• **Port Royal Sound Survey:** Research continued on the early usage of Port Royal Sound with the acquisition of historic documents relating to *Le Prince*, a French corsair that went aground at the entrance to the Sound in 1577 and was lost. The five documents, which detailed the planning of the expedition in which the vessel was lost, were translated by Bernard Allaire. The Division will return to the Sound in March to continue its remote sensing coverage of the area.

• **U.S. Naval Wrecks Survey:** The Division recently received a Department of Defense Legacy grant to inventory US naval wrecks in South Carolina waters, with an empha-



Outgoing Officers and Board of Directors, Quebec, 2000

Left to right: L. McKee, J. King, L. De Cunzo, N. Barka, T. Majewski, M. Gray, P. Cressey, R. Michael, S. Renaud, S. Rodeffer, D. Scott (not pictured T. Carrell, C. DeCourse)

sis on Charleston Harbor Civil War shipwrecks. The objectives of the *H.L. Hunley* and Charleston Civil War Wrecks Inventory and Assessment Project are to conduct archival research and to undertake limited remote sensing operations in the harbor. We have retained the services of Mark Ragan, a historical researcher and author, to conduct research at archival repositories in Washington, D.C. We will also use grant funds to hire an intern to assist in constructing a Geographical Information System (GIS) shipwreck database contrived from archival, environmental, and cultural resources. This database will serve as a basis for developing a USN management plan for these wrecks, and to act as a framework for setting up a management program for all of the naval wrecks in South Carolina waters.

- **Brown's Ferry Vessel:** In February the staff of two divisions in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology teamed up for a final assault on the Brown's Ferry Vessel. During a three-week-period, under the direction of Jonathan Leader and Christopher Amer, staff of the Underwater Archaeology Division and Office of State Archaeologist completed reconstructing the boat in preparation for development of the exhibition, scheduled for Spring 2000. Using custom-fitted forms, the team used more than 1500 feet of stainless steel rod to replace and fasten hundreds of loose timbers to the extant hull. The starboard side is now reconstructed up to the gunwale. The Rice Museum in Georgetown, S.C. has received a grant to renovate the upper floor (where the vessel resides) and develop an exhibition around the historic craft.

- **Cooper River Heritage Trail:** During the year, Division staff maintained the Cooper River Heritage Trail, which opened October 29, 1998, and continued archaeological fieldwork on the sites. The mooring buoys had to be replaced when it was found that the foam which comprises the heart of the buoys was faulty. In October, participants in the Division's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program Underwater Archaeology Field Training Course, conducted their practical training on the trail's sites. The Division then focused on one of the sites to conduct a limited excavation to determine the extent of the 19.2-meter-wreck, which remains largely buried throughout the year. Results of that work will be reported next year.

In September 1999, a group of divers illegally recovered an anchor from a wreck scatter site within the confines of the trail. The perpetrators were reported to the Institute by local residents when the anchor became ensnared in a local dock as the divers tried to remove it from the river. With the assistance of local Department of Natural Resource Law Enforcement the divers were given the option of being charged,

probably convicted, and having to replace the anchor, or replacing the anchor. They wisely chose the latter, and the seven-foot-long anchor once again resides in the trail.

## Texas

- **Test Excavations of Blockade Runner *Denbigh* (41GV143), June 1-July 31, 1999:** Testing on the *Denbigh* site was the major project for Barto Arnold and INA Texas Operations in 1999. Ranking second in successful trips through the blockade, the sleek, English-built *Denbigh* was a constant annoyance to the Union Navy. Called "the packet" for her reliability, she ran aground near Galveston, TX on her fourteenth inbound voyage from Havana in May of 1865. Reluctantly disabled and abandoned, she was shelled and set afire by the Federals.

An international crew of diving archaeologists from France, England and the U.S. (the same nations represented by *Denbigh's* owners) spent two months excavating three test trenches to assess the site's condition. The wreck is covered by 9-12 feet of sterile overburden, with a 1-2 foot deep culture-bearing level just above the hull bottom. The iron hull is intact in the central section, but the sides have collapsed toward the bow, and the port engine is still in place. Few artifacts were collected, though it is expected that more will be found as excavation progresses. The recovered objects include part of a feathering paddlewheel mechanism, lead scrap, a lead weight, glass bottle bases, a thick pane of flat glass, a pewter plate concretion, and many pounds of anthracite coal. The artifacts are being conserved at Texas A&M-Galveston by co-PI Tom Oertling and by Cheryl Ward and her Marine Studies Program students.

Over the next two summers, INA crews will assess the hull's condition, record construction details and excavate 30-60% of the ship's interior. There are not plans to raise the 182-foot iron hull.

- **Matagorda Peninsula Survey, 18-20 May 1999:** The Huebner family of Bay City and Abilene owns a substantial share of Matagorda Peninsula, off Port O'Connor, Texas, and they are well aware of their land's important role in early Texas history. Architect and historian Woodlief Brown organized a field trip last May to search for historic remains, including the survivors' camp from the 1686 wreck of *La Belle*.

TAMU graduate students representing INA Texas Operations met the owners' party on the peninsula. For two days the group conducted visual and metal detector surveys, primarily in the cedar motts and near fresh water sources. A brief beach survey was attempted on the gulf side, but soon abandoned because the astonishing quantity of modern debris covering the shore. Beach survey on the bay side was not

undertaken at all, since the nearby ship channel has caused such rapid erosion from the shoreline that cedar motts well inland in the 1850s have been completely submerged.

No objects dating to the 17th century were found. This is not surprising since the camp remains would have been quite ephemeral. However, one historically significant site was recorded: a probable mid-nineteenth century house. A site form is being filed.

Though it may be difficult to locate the *Belle* survivors' camp, Matagorda Peninsula has many archaeological resources in need of recording and documentation.

- **Lecture Tour by Jerry Williams on Liverpool's Role in the U.S. Civil War, October 19-21, 1999:** Jerry Williams of Birkenhead (Liverpool), U.K., came to Texas as part of the *Denbigh* project and delivered a series of talks entitled "English Help for the Confederacy: Laird's Shipyard, the Blockade Runner *Denbigh* and CSS *Alabama*." He spoke on consecutive afternoons and evenings at the Rosenberg Library in Galveston (sponsored by Galveston County Sons of Confederate Veterans), and the Anthropology Department at Texas A&M University, the Waco Civil War Round Table and the Houston Civil War Round Table. Mr. Williams' fascinating lectures told of intrigue and espionage, spies and smugglers around Liverpool as British supporters worked to aid the Confederate cause, yet avoid conflict with the Union. England was most helpful to the South by providing and financing ships to serve as raiders and blockade runners. Among the post famous of these were *Denbigh* and *Alabama*, both built at Birkenhead by Laird & Sons. Mr. Williams is an avid and prolific avocational historian. He is one of the leading authorities of the Merseyside region's role in the War Between the States.

- **Further Investigation of USS *Rio Bravo* (ex-Planter)- planned for November 1999:** A 15-year-old Alabama steamboat called *Planter* was purchased by the U.S. government in 1875, to be refitted as a gunboat on the Rio Grande. This "fourth-class tub" was renamed *Rio Bravo* (the river's Spanish name) and given the job of patrolling near Brownsville to discourage Mexican raiders. Her captain, Lt. Commander Dewitt C. Kells, joined a plot to start another war with Mexico by having Texans disguised as Mexicans fire on *Rio Bravo* from the south bank. These plans were quashed by Washington after a flurry of tense letters between the U.S. Consul at Matamoros and the State Department. *Rio Bravo's* useful working life was very short due to a boiler explosion on her first trip up the river, after which she floated back to Brownsville on the current. She was finally sunk as a breakwater below Fort Brown.

On June 12, 1998, INA Texas Operations director Barto Arnold and historian Andy Hall went to investigate the exposed wreck with Dr. Antonion Zavaleta, Dean of Liberal Arts at the University of Texas-Brownsville and Ton Fort, a local authority on Rio Grande steam navigation. They found the remains badly broken and considerably deteriorated compared to photographs taken fifteen years earlier. Due to the steep and overgrown riverbank, it was difficult for the team to determine the extent of the wreckage and to take accurate measurements or clear photographs. The site was recorded as number 41CF177.

Arrangements are being made to record the ship's construction in detail. In-situ documentation and protection are the final goals for this badly degraded ship; no excavation is planned.

## Virginia

• **NOAA/Monitor National Marine Sanctuary:** During FY99 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) completed several essential goals in the effort to save parts of the rapidly-deteriorating USS *Monitor*. Two expeditions were conducted, both designed to collect key engineering and archaeological data required for the development of a detailed engineering plan for the stabilization of the *Monitor's* hull and the recovery of significant hull components. The *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary lies 16 miles off the coast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, in 240 feet of water.

During June 17-28, 1999, NOAA, the U.S. Navy, and The Mariners' Museum conducted a highly successful expedition to the *Monitor* National Marine Sanctuary. The June mission met its primary engineering objectives of survey and assessment of the hull, and assessment of the feasibility of removing the engine, guns and turret; in addition, the mission provided an excellent opportunity for realistic training in mixed-gas diving and salvage operations for USS *Grasp* (ARS 51) and Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two.

The Navy team conducted a total of twenty-nine dives, contending with the stormy seas, strong currents and poor visibility that make the Cape Hatteras area such a difficult area in which to conduct dive operations. Navy combat photographers recorded unprecedented video and still photographic images of the areas of the hull that are exhibiting dramatic signs of disintegration: the stern and engineering spaces, aft of the midships bulkhead. The expedition, sponsored by NOAA, the U.S. Navy, and The Mariners' Museum, began on June 17 with unfavorable surface conditions and strong bottom currents that prevented divers from working on the wreck of the *Monitor*. By June 20, conditions had



*Incoming Officers and Board of Directors, Quebec, 2000*

*Left to right: L. McKee, D. Wall, L. De Cunzio, W. Moss, N. Barka, T. Majewski, R. Michael, M. Gray, D. Scott, S. Rodeffer, D. Armstrong, S. Renaud (not pictured T. Carrell)*

improved sufficiently for the planned three to four dives per day to be carried out. The dives progressed smoothly, and daily updates were posted on the NOAA and The Mariners' Museum web sites.

Six artifacts were recovered during the expedition: four 25-pound weights, possibly counter weights for the *Monitor's* engine; a copper oil cup or can that was found pressed against the underside of one of the weights; and a 1 1/2-foot section of copper pipe with a threaded flange on one end that may have been part of the *Monitor's* radiator system.

The second expedition took place during August 1 - 25. This expedition was sponsored by NOAA, the National Undersea Research Center/University of North Carolina at Wilmington, The Mariners' Museum, and the private, nonprofit Cambrian Foundation. A specially-trained dive team made a series of untethered mixed-gas dives on the *Monitor*, continuing the documentation tasks begun in June by the Navy's surface-supplied helmet divers. Digital video was used to record details of the machinery spaces, engine, boilers and auxiliary equipment. Recovered artifacts included two small clear glass bottles; a slat from the top of a small barrel or case; a copper hoop from a large barrel and wood samples from the *Monitor's* deck beams and planking. All artifacts recovered from the site were transported to The Mariners' Museum for conservation and long-term exhibition or to be made available to appropriate facilities for exhibit.

If funds are available, the hull stabilization and engine recovery will take place during the year 2000. Recovery of the guns and turret could then take place as early as 2001, although at this time funds have not

been committed for either recovery operation. Until the engineering plan is completed, costs can only be estimated based on an initial long-range plan completed in 1997. Estimated costs for the FY2000 stabilization and engine recovery are \$4-5 million, if all services must be obtained by contract, and probably less than half that amount if U.S. Navy assets can be utilized. The estimated cost for the recovery of the guns and turret is \$8 million, if all services must be obtained by contract. The cost of conservation and exhibition of these items is approximately \$10 million; however, The Mariners' Museum has committed to NOAA that if the engine, guns and turret can be recovered and delivered to the Museum, the Museum will raise the funds necessary for constructing a conservation and exhibition facility.

The long-range goal of the Marine Sanctuaries Division and The Mariners' Museum is to create a "*Monitor* Center" at the Museum, to house Sanctuary offices, a research archive, a conservation laboratory and an exhibition of recovered artifacts.

## Cayman Islands

• **Cayman Island National Museum:** The Museum collaborated with the Department of Environment in a field project to verify locations of Little Cayman shipwrecks first documented in 1979 by INA, and sites discovered since that date. Original members of the INA team provided assistance to assess 13 shipwrecks. Protection of these sites is being incorporated into the Little Cayman Marine Parks Officer's patrol schedule. The Museum and DOE discussed future collaboration to identify, document and protect shipwreck sites on all three islands, and

for cooperation with the community to interpret the less sensitive sites, *in situ*, for the education and enjoyment of the public.

Museum archaeologist Peggy Lehsikar-Denton worked with archaeologists contracted by Moffatt & Nichol Engineers on the 1932 shipwreck *Balboa*, and met with the archaeologists and the Cayman Islands Port Authority Engineer regarding the possible impact of proposed George Town Dock construction on the site.

Photographs, contemporary correspondence and other data on the five Norwegian ships *Pallas*, *Glamis*, *August*, *Otto Lee*, and *Njord* that wrecked in Grand Cayman between 1879-1913 was obtained from Captain Axel Storvold, Sigurd Lambek, the Norwegian National Maritime Museum and the Norwegian National Archive. It was also discovered that the C.I. National Museum has *Pallas* artifacts from the shipwreck itself, including a half-model, in the Collection. The location of the *Pallas* has been verified; locations of the *Glamis* and *August* are likely to be those of recorded archaeological sites; and locations of *Otto Lee* and *Njord* are not yet correlated with known physical remains.

Other projects included assessment of the current state of a late eighteenth-century Spanish wreck (GC 057) discovered several years ago, and recording of the GPS coordinates. Also several small-scale projects were undertaken, including enlisting the support of volunteers to further develop the Museum's inventory of terrestrial & underwater archaeological sites. Numerous sites and/or artifact collections were dealt with during the year, whether by fieldwork, lab processing or write-up. Volunteers assisted in a shipwreck-documents research project, adding data to existing files for shipwrecks whose site locations have been discovered/verified and starting new documentary files for shipwrecks whose site locations have not yet been discovered or verified.

## England

• **Seadive, Maritime History and Archaeology Society (MAHS), Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU):** Over the summer of 1999, British divers from Seadive, based in Ramsgate, England, joined by a group of American divers from the Maritime Archaeological and Historical Society (MAHS) began survey work of the wreck of the *Stirling Castle*. The effort was assisted by Martin Dean, and divers from the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU).

*Stirling Castle* was a 3d Rate sunk in the Great Storm of 1703 on the Goodwin Sands, along with sister 3d Rates *Northumberland* and *Restoration*, and the 4th Rate flagship *Mary*. All three of the 3d Rates were part of Peyps "30 Great Ships", built in 1679. *Mary*, laid down in 1650 as *Speaker*, was the prototype for the 3d Rates of 1679. These were

the first ships purposely built as ships of the line.

*Stirling Castle* was discovered in 1979, intact from the gundeck to the keel, by divers from the Isle of Thanet Archaeology Unit. After two years of work, the sands of the Goodwins covered the site up again. During the same period, two other sites were discovered, the wreck of *Northumberland*, and the other a contemporary but not as yet positively identified. All three sites are listed as historic sites.

In the early 1990's, two British avocational divers, Bob Peacock and Norm Temple, began working under a yearly license to keep a continuous video survey of the sites. Then in 1998, *Stirling Castle* once again began to emerge from the sand bank, and to everyone's surprise, the hull was still intact. Peacock and Temple then decided to form SeaDive with the purpose of preserving the maritime heritage of Thanet, and the Goodwins.

In 1999, a two week survey was undertaken on *Stirling Castle*. At that time, the port stern area had uncovered from the gundeck to just above the keel, with the turn of the bilge clearly evident. The remains of three gunports in this area were evident, with the aftermost gunport being completely intact. The guns of two from two of the gunports lie just inboard on the gundeck, and the gun from the third gunport protrudes out of the gunport itself.

The outer planking of the stern has fallen away, revealing portions of the inner hull structure. The rudder is intact if somewhat worn, upright, and still attached to the hull. The whipstaff socket is evident. Moving forward on the port side, the middle of the ship is still covered in sand, but portions of the port and starboard bow, with remains of gunports are showing. In 1998, the hull planking was still tight against the stempost, but in 1999, this planking had begun to pull away. Off the wreck on the starboard side is a cannon still on the remains of its gun carriage. The entire starboard side of the ship still rests in the sandbank. On the gundeck itself, several large artifacts are evident, including cannon, a large anchor (probably a spare best bower), musket boxes, and a large concretion at midships. No artifacts were raised during the summer survey. However, in the early 1980's, numerous artifacts were recovered, including the bell with intact wooden yoke, a large cooking vessel, a chest found in the orlop with navigation timers and dividers, items of clothing, personal items, musketoon barrels, onion bottles and ceramics, and numerous other items. In 1979-80, there was an open hatchway leading into the Orlop, but this area was still buried under sand in 1999 so we were unable to penetrate into the wreck.

After the initial two-week survey, the weather closed in, and visibility on site, never the best, dropped to zero. Additional diving by SeaDive in September 1999 revealed that the hull was continuing to un-

cover. Over the years large portions of the upper hull have collapsed, and many of these pieces are now being uncovered. This timber looks and feels as though it were new.

Plans are for a multi-year effort, to include survey work on the other two sites, as well as proofing over 50 additional sidescan targets in the area that may include the fourth warship, as well as some of the over 40 merchantmen lost in the storm.

## Ireland

• **Environment and Heritage Service:** The main development in 1999 has been the establishment of the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (CMA) in the Coleraine campus of the University of Ulster. The CMA is a joint initiative between Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) and the university's School of Environmental Studies. It brings together coastal researchers and oceanographers in a working environment with two lecturers and three researchers in maritime archaeology. The CMA was opened formally by the Receiver of Wreck in March 1999 for the purpose of recording, protecting, teaching and researching maritime archaeology. Eight students enrolled for the MSc course in maritime archaeology. Information on the CMA is available at <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/cma.htm>

The recording program has completed the fieldwork of a five-season study on the inter-tidal survey of Strangford Lough. Preparations are now in hand for publication of the results. The shipwreck archive has been maintained and enhanced with information from the geophysical survey of Northern Ireland's inshore waters led by Dr Rory Quinn. Ground-truthing of the anomalies will begin in June 2000. Information on marine geophysics is available at <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/marine.htm>

The groundwork of protection is delivered by CMA staff and continues to make use to good effect of archaeological legislation together with other environmental regulations. The regulatory role continues to be held by the Department of the Environment. Developer-funded archaeological mitigation during the construction of a marina at Ballycastle Co Antrim led to the recovery of a substantial fragment of an 18th-century vessel. This has been removed to the River Bann close to the University of Ulster where it is to be used as a training dive site for students.

The CMA intends to provide the opportunity for research in maritime archaeology for its staff and students. A research excavation, licensed and funded by EHS, was undertaken at an 8th-century tidal mill, which lies in the inter-tidal zone close to the early monastic site at Nendrum on an is-



land in Strangford Lough. The work investigated a stone-built dam some 140 meters long with a stone-built flume, horizontal wheel, granite millstones, wooden components and even the wattle panels of the collapsed millhouse. Colin Breen, leading a team of maritime archaeologists from the CMA, EHS and Galway University investigated the 18th-century French Revolutionary vessel *La Surveillante* and its maritime cultural landscape in Bantry Bay.

The Ulster Museum has offered to buy a pendant found by sports diver Frank Madden during investigation of the PWA-designated site La Girona. The pendant is a gold-mounted lapis lazuli bust thought to represent one of the Twelve Caesars. Robert Stenuit had found 11 of the pendants in the 1960s and this recent find completes the set.

Elsewhere in Ireland maritime archaeology continues to develop in a dynamic manner. The heritage agency *Dúchas* has established an Archaeological Diving Unit in Dublin to provide their maritime program. The government of the Republic of Ireland has decided to fund a comprehensive seabed survey of its offshore territory (this is one of the largest offshore territories in Europe, ten times as much in size as the land area of the state). The mapping will include mineral deposits, including oil and gas resources, sand and gravel deposits, fish stocks and spawning grounds and geophysical survey of the seabed for archaeological sites.

Such is the growth of interest in maritime archaeology in the archaeological community in Ireland that a Network for Underwater Archaeology (NUA) has been established. The NUA address is <http://www.ulst.ac.uk/faculty/science/crg/nuu/nuu.htm>

Popular interest in maritime archaeology is evident. An EHS exhibition *Our Maritime Heritage* has been on tour for over a year and is currently on display in the Ulster Museum accompanied by an autumn lecture series on maritime archaeology. Ulster Television is currently making a program on maritime archaeology to be broadcast in December. For more information on this or other underwater archaeology activities contact Mr. Brian Williams, Environment and Heritage Service, Built Heritage, 5-33 Hill Street, Belfast BT1 2LA, N. Ireland.

## Meetings of Interest

• **May 3-5, 2000:** Copenhagen National Museum is hosting a symposium on Maritime Warfare in Northern Europe 500BD-AD1500. The call for papers has closed, but for information on attending the conference e-mail: [anj@post.natmus.dk](mailto:anj@post.natmus.dk)

• **October 2000:** The Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) and the Ocean Research Foundation will be co-hosting an Interna-

tional Archaeological Field School in Bermuda. Dr. Mark Newell of the Georgia Archaeological Institute will also be involved in teaching the field school. The seven-day event will be open to both experienced archaeological divers and those with no previous training. The NAS training program will be used as a basis for any accreditation. For more information on this field school contact Mr. Christopher Underwood, Training Director, Nautical Archaeology Society, 19 College Road, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth PO1 3LJ, U.K. or e-mail: [nas@nasportsmouth.org.uk](mailto:nas@nasportsmouth.org.uk)

• **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, from 25-27 November.

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 co-operation; What is cultural tourism; Teaching archaeology and cultural tourism; The interpretation and cultural tourism 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; 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 further information contact: Dr Peter Bell, Conference Chair, [pbell@adelaide.on.net](mailto:pbell@adelaide.on.net). Bill Jeffery, Conference Program arranger, [bjeffery@dehaa.sa.gov.au](mailto:bjeffery@dehaa.sa.gov.au). Dr. Bill Adams, Conference Program arranger, [bill.adams@flinders.edu.au](mailto:bill.adams@flinders.edu.au)

• **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 October 31, 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, Barnado Favero, 1977 San Polo, Venezia, Italy. Telephone 39-415287992; fax 39-415242605, e-mail: [beltrame@unive.it](mailto:beltrame@unive.it)

## Caribbean

Reported by  
David Watters

• **Guadeloupe, French West Indies:** During the past decade, a dramatic increase in historical archaeology (archéologie coloniale) projects is evident on Guadeloupe. Guadeloupe, a French Outre-Mer (Overseas Department), is an integral part of France and the French laws concerning cultural patrimony apply in Guadeloupe and Martinique, the other Département (French) Outre-Mer in the West Indies. Government archaeologists provide summaries of the archaeological projects for all Départements (French), whether Outre-Mer or those in métropole (mainland France), in publications called *Bilan Scientifique* now being issued annually. Information extracted below comes from the three most recent issues of *Bilan Scientifique de la Région Guadeloupe*, covering the years 1992-1994, 1995, and 1996 (the latter the most current year available).

The principal historical archaeology program in the 1990s focuses on identifying the "premiers établissements européens," an effort to locate and record civil, military, and religious sites representing the initial settlement of the Guadeloupe colony between 1635 and 1700. Research is concentrated at the oldest towns, of Basse-Terre, Baillif, and Vieux-Fort. In Basse-Terre, fieldwork has located part of the fort built by Governor Houël, later covered over by Fort Delgrès (Fort Charles), and an early (ca. 1650) Jesuit church, l'église du Mont Carmel. Evidence of two British attacks against Baillif, in 1691 and 1703, was found in the town's burned fort. Other early settlements being studied include Pointe Allègre and Capesterre. Restoration of industrial buildings at "La Gravelière" coffee plantation is following up on the initial archaeological efforts to research that industry.

A series of hurricanes that swept across Guadeloupe in 1995 and 1996 brought about an unanticipated benefit for archaeology, by the erosion of coasts and river banks during which subsurface historic sites, previously unknown, were revealed. Colonial era cemeteries in coastal areas proved to be especially vulnerable to such exposure, and excavations to recover the burials, including African slaves and French colonist, subsequently were completed at Anse de la Petite Chapelle, Morne Dauphine, Plage du Cluny, and Moule à Sainte-Marguerite.

Through 1996, a total of 49 colonial sites were officially registered on "La carte archéologique de la Guadeloupe" and the proportion of the total sites that are historical has increased, although prehistoric sites still dominate the overall inventory. Study of archival documents existing in Guadeloupe and métropole is an integrated component of all historical archaeology research undertaken in the French West Indies. The cultural patrimony of Guadeloupe is managed by the Service Régional de l'Archéologie, Direction Régionale des Affaires Culturelles, in Basse-Terre.

## Micronesia

*Reported by  
Sannie Osborn*

• **West Tinian Airport Improvement Area, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:** During October 1999, Boyd Dixon of International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. conducted an inventory survey of the 494 acre West Tinian Airport improvement area on the 102 square kilometer island of Tinian, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, for the Commonwealth Ports Authority. Two disturbed latte sets and two Latte Period (post-A.D. 1000) ceramic scatters were found at the base of an inland limestone escarpment, suggesting an agricultural focus for later prehistoric (AD 1000-1521) and proto-historic (1521-1668) settlement. No Spanish colonial period (1668-1898) remains were recorded in the project area, as the indigenous Chamorro population was completely removed by the Spanish reduccion in 1695, after which the island only served as a leper colony and livestock station for the provisioning of Manila galleons and later whaling vessels stopping in Guam. During the brief German period (1898-1919) the situation remained much the same, with the periodic residence of a few Carolinian islanders and native Chamorro harvesting feral livestock for sale to Saipan. After the Japanese assumed control of the Northern Mariana Islands (1919-1944), little changed on Tinian until 1926 when the entire island of Tinian was leased to the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki company for sugarcane production, the island's population swelling with 18,000 Japanese, Okinawan, and Korean immigrants by WWII. Plantation period remains in the project area include three probable farm laborer homesteads with concrete water cisterns, and a narrow-gauge railroad bed and discarded flatbed cart which brought the agricultural harvest to the sugar refinery in Tinian Town. By early 1944, the Japanese had begun to construct defenses around the island to defend it and its two airbases from the impending American attack, with the addition of 8,000 troops to the

civilian population. WWII Japanese defensive sites in the project area include two anti-aircraft batteries designed to protect the nearby Kahet airfield, one a complex of four earthen berms for 25 mm guns, and the other a cobble-walled excavation for a larger weapon. During the U.S. invasion in July 1944, it appears that the project area and Kahet airfield were abandoned, with no archaeological evidence of defensive combat around the Japanese AA batteries. Seabee construction in the project area began almost immediately on two 8,500 foot long runways for B-29s at West Field and one shorter runway for US Navy Air Base naval air patrols, plus a network of taxiways and hardstands interspersed with quarries for coral fill. American defenses in the project area include one flack tower, a fortified AA bunker, and a set of machine gun positions to guard against Japanese straggler attacks during construction. By August 1945, the entire island of Tinian had become the world's largest operational airbase with over 150,000 troops, becoming the final staging ground for the two atomic bombs dropped on Japan. The island was virtually abandoned by the U.S. military in 1948, after which Chamorro immigrants from Yap began leasing much of the project area from the US Navy for agricultural subsistence pursuits. The US Navy Air Base runway today serves as the West Tinian airport, while the southern West Field runway is scheduled to become part of an international airport.

[Boyd Dixon, International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., PO Box 22621, GME, Guam 96921.]

• **Rota Highway 100, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands:** During December 1999, Boyd Dixon of International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc. conducted an inventory survey of a six mile long portion of unpaved Highway 100, on the 85 square kilometer island of Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island, for the Department of Public Works. Three disturbed latte sets were recorded, as were over 30 inland rockshelters with Latte Period (post-AD 1000) ceramics, suggesting a hunting and gathering focus complementing later prehistoric (AD 1000-1521) and proto-historic (1521-1668) settlement in the project area. Unlike the rest of the Northern Mariana Islands. Rota was never depopulated during the Spanish reduccion of 1695-98, instead maintaining a resident Spanish priest to serve the roughly 3000 Chamorro inhabitants throughout the Colonial period (1668-1898). While no archaeological sites dating to this period were recorded within the project area, the traditional region of Talakhaya was recorded by early visitors as supporting the local production of rice, a subsistence crop also grown prehistorically in the Mariana islands, but nowhere else in Micronesia or

Polynesia. During the brief German period (1898-1919) rice continued to be grown in Talakhaya, with the colonial administration in Saipan encouraging the Chamorro inhabitants to grown coconuts for the copra trade. After the Japanese assumed control of the Northern Mariana Islands (1919-1944), little changed on Rota until 1930 when approximately 3% of the island was leased to the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki company for sugarcane production, the island's population swelling with over 7,000 Japanese and Okinawan immigrants by WWII. Plantation period remains in the project area include one water cistern and a structure foundation perhaps from two nearby farm laborer homesteads, two sugarcane loading docks, seven cobble masonry bridges, and long sections of similar retention walls for the narrow-gauge railroad which brought the harvest to the sugar refinery and liquor distillery in Rota Town. By early 1944, the Japanese had begun to construct defenses around the island to defend it and its one airfield from the impending American attack, with the addition of 4,000 troops to the civilian population. WWII Japanese defensive remains in the project area include two 120 mm coastal defense guns in concrete bunkers, two abandoned bunker excavations nearby, and one probable concrete ammunition storage bunker. While the island of Rota was bombed during the pre-invasions of Saipan, Tinian, and Guam, the island itself was never invaded by American forces, due to its minimal strategic importance as a staging area for B-29 bombing of Japan. Instead, American fighters would occasional engage Japanese aircraft or ground artillery during the early days of the Mariana campaign, and bombers returning from air raids on Japan would unload unused ordnance on fortuitous Japanese and civilian targets on Rota. During this period, the Japanese removed all Chamorro civilians from Rota Town to a new location on the north coast, where they were conscripted into forced labor crews to build military refuge facilities, including two cobble-walled rockshelter refuges and seven excavated refuge tunnel systems in the project area. Two Japanese burial monuments along the highway corridor also attest to the hunger and disease suffered by civilian and military residents alike during this period. After the Japanese surrender in August 1945, the Seebies conducted minimal repairs to the infrastructure on the island, including the removal of metal rails from the narrow-gauge railroad in the project area, and its subsequent resurfacing with coral fill today used as Rota Highway 100.

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Summer	2000	10 April	2000
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